

01

| 2강 6번 변형 |

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unlike oil, we can't mine hydrogen gas from the Earth. The hydrogen that is present has all already "burned" — that is, combined with oxygen to make water (H₂O), or with carbon to make sugars, starches, and hydrocarbons (including plant matter, wood, oil, and natural gas).

(A) To use hydrogen we have to separate the hydrogen from the other atoms. We can remove the hydrogen from water by running electric current through it — a process called *electrolysis*.

(B) Beware of inventions that claim to use ordinary water as fuel; these usually obtain the hydrogen by using other energy to separate it from water, by electrolysis or use of another fuel such as a purified metal.

(C) But that process takes energy, and when we use the released hydrogen as fuel, we get back only 30% to 40% of the energy that we put in; the rest is wasted as heat.

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

02

| 2강 4번 변형 |

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists have frequently tested the notion that people's personalities cause them to exhibit consistently the same behavioral patterns in a variety of situations.

(A) In fact, the results failed to show any evidence of such consistency. On one day, one of the boys would be full of beans and very chatty, while on the next day the very same boy was quiet and withdrawn.

(B) The researchers then carefully analyzed the data by comparing the boys' level of extroversion on odd and even days. The 'personality causes behavior' theory predicts there would be a high level of consistency in the boys' actions, with the extroverted teenagers constantly chatting away and the introverted ones repeatedly hiding away in the corner.

(C) In one study, for example, counselors working at a summer camp for teenage boys were asked to secretly note down the degree to which the boys displayed various forms of extroverted behavior, such as talking during mealtimes, seeking the limelight, and initiating conversations.

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



03

| 3강 2번 변형 |

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's been estimated that 25 percent of our workdays are spent immersed in information overload, and indeed, some of that information is bad and some is good.

(A) However... you do an injustice to everything and everyone you're splitting time between. We're sequential beings, not simultaneous. One thing at a time: it's been around as a basic principle since the dawn of time!"

(B) So not only do we lack true downtime, but we also miss true thinking time, which can help us separate the wheat from the chaff. As we habitually use technology (and, let's admit, demand immediacy) in both retrieving information and tendering our responses, we scatter our attention.

(C) I love how Daniel Patrick Forrester, author of *Consider: Harnessing the Power of Reflective Thinking in Your Organization*, puts it in talking about the myth of multitasking. He writes, "Many of us depend on multitasking as the only way to get everything done.

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

04

| 3강 4번 변형 |

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we decide to improve ourselves — to shake things up — we run straight into resistance from autopilot.

(A) While the autopilot system in a car can easily be switched off so that the driver can resume control, disabling any part of your personal autopilot requires real effort. Autopilot likes routine and resists change. The more change we impose on ourselves, the more resistance we must overcome.

(B) Resolving *to be slim* means changing your habits in almost every eating circumstance: what you eat, how often you eat, how much you eat, the way you eat. Suddenly every action, every choice demands scrutiny, conscious effort, and willpower.

(C) And yet we nearly always shoot for an instant transformation, resolving *to be slim*, *to be neat*, *to be on time*. Such *wannabe* resolutions require changing scores of behaviors and put us broadly at war with autopilot.

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



05

| 3강 3번 변형 |

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Studies indicate that wind turbines kill up to 100,000 birds each year in the United States. Most wind turbines involved in these deaths were built 20 years ago from now outdated designs, and some were built in bird migration corridors.

(A) And each year coal-burning power plants kill about 14.5 million birds and nuclear power plants about 327,000. Together these numbers total about 1.5 billion birds a year in the United States — 15,000 times the number of birds killed by wind turbines.

(B) In fact, wind power is a very minor cause of bird deaths compared to a number of other causes. Each year, according to Defenders of Wildlife, more than 1.4 billion birds are killed by collisions with buildings and other human structures and by cars, trucks, and cats.

(C) Wind power developers now study bird migration paths in order to avoid them when building wind farms. Newer turbine designs use slower blade rotation speeds and do not provide places for birds to perch or nest, which also reduces bird casualties.

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

06

| 3강 6번 변형 |

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers call the time imbalance between paid work and unpaid domestic chores the “gendered division of labor” and, they say, it’s been stalled for years.

(A) Through the years, I have seen an increasing number of fathers strapping on baby carriers and taking the baby for a walk, shopping for groceries, taking kids to school, and doing the ballet pickup. Surveys are showing that fathers are feeling more time squeeze than mothers.

(B) In a study of German couples, Berlin economist Miriam Beblo explained to me, even when more egalitarian-minded couples decide to live together — before marriage, before children — women spend more time doing housework while men enjoy more leisure time. For couples who marry, the scales are tipped even farther, and farther still when the first child arrives.

(C) Still, time-use researchers report that the ratio of mothers’ childcare time to fathers’ ranges from 2:1 in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, and Norway, to more than 3:1 in Estonia, Austria, France, and Palestine, to nearly 10:1 in South Africa.

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



답안

EBS 인터넷 수능 영어독해 (1)

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| 1. | 2 |
| 2. | 5 |
| 3. | 4 |
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