
2018학년도

기출 분석서

(기출의 과급효과 영어)

2018학년도 기출 분석서

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Chapter
01

2018학년도 6월 평가원



01 18학년도 6월 평가원 20번

[정답과 해설 4page]

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sure, we've all heard the advice: "Follow your passion." It's great when you hit the jackpot and find a career that melds your strengths and passions, and where there is demand in the highly competitive global marketplace of today. But if your goal is to get a job at the end of the rainbow, you must distinguish between your major, your passions, your strengths, and your career path. Your strengths are more important than your passions. Studies show that the best career choices tend to be grounded in things you're good at, more so than your interests and passions. Ideally, you want to find a convergence of your strengths and your values with a career path that is in demand. Interests can come and go. Your strengths are your core, your hard-wired assets.

* meld: 섞다 ** convergence: 합류점

- ① 진로 계획을 세울 때 시장의 수요를 정확히 예측해야 한다.
- ② 직업을 선택할 때 본인의 강점을 우선적으로 고려해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하기 위해서는 열정을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 원하는 직업을 갖기 위해서는 전공을 잘 선택해야 한다.
- ⑤ 취업을 준비할 때 다른 사람의 조언을 잘 들어야 한다.

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[정답과 해설 6page]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents are quick to inform friends and relatives as soon as their infant holds her head up, reaches for objects, sits by herself, and walks alone. Parental enthusiasm for these motor accomplishments is not at all misplaced, for they are, indeed, milestones of development. With each additional skill, babies gain control over their bodies and the environment in a new way. Infants who are able to sit alone are granted an entirely different perspective on the world than are those who spend much of their day on their backs or stomachs. Coordinated reaching opens up a whole new avenue for exploration of objects, and when babies can move about, their opportunities for independent exploration and manipulation are multiplied. No longer are they restricted to their immediate locale and to objects that others place before them. As new ways of controlling the environment are achieved, motor development provides the infant with a growing sense of competence and mastery, and it contributes in important ways to the infant's perceptual and cognitive understanding of the world.

* locale: 현장, 장소

- ① 유아의 운동 능력 발달은 유아의 다른 발달에 기여한다.
- ② 부모와의 정서적 교감은 유아의 지적 호기심을 자극한다.
- ③ 부모의 관심은 유아의 균형 있는 신체 발달에 필수적이다.
- ④ 주변 환경의 변화는 유아기 운동 능력 발달을 촉진한다.
- ⑤ 유아는 시행착오를 통해 공간 지각 능력을 발달시킨다.

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[정답과 해설 8page]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one’s own “dirty laundry,” and “telling on oneself” are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed “stealing thunder.” When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that “credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe.”

* dirty laundry: 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

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[정답과 해설 11page]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you’ve ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker’s desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what’s going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers — and the rest of us — scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

* at the helm: 실권을 가진 ** strewn: 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

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[정답과 해설 13page]

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, (A) [denying / rationalizing] that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in (B) [physical / mental] factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST (C) [early / later] in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

* homogeneous: 동질적인 ** optimal: 최적의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|----------|-------|
| ① | denying | physical | later |
| ② | denying | mental | early |
| ③ | rationalizing | physical | early |
| ④ | rationalizing | physical | later |
| ⑤ | rationalizing | mental | early |

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[정답과 해설 16page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks — numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless, the _____ are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

- ① time scales of geological activity
- ② global patterns in species diversity
- ③ regional differences in time perception
- ④ statistical methods for climate projections
- ⑤ criticisms of geological period classifications

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[정답과 해설 18page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that _____.

* consensus: 합의 ** coercion: 강압

- ① political development results from the freedom of speech
- ② political disagreement is not the normal state of things
- ③ politics should not restrict any form of difference
- ④ freedom could be achieved only through tolerance
- ⑤ suppression could never be a desirable tool in politics

08 18학년도 6월 평가원 33번

[정답과 해설 21page]

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 ready-made 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

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[정답과 해설 23page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since life began in the oceans, most life, including freshwater life, has a chemical composition more like the ocean than fresh water. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. As improbable as this may seem, the bodily fluids of aquatic animals show a strong similarity to oceans, and indeed, most studies of ion balance in freshwater physiology document the complex regulatory mechanisms by which fish, amphibians and invertebrates attempt to _____ . It is these sorts of unexpected complexities and apparent contradictions that make ecology so interesting. The idea of a fish in a freshwater lake struggling to accumulate salts inside its body to mimic the ocean reminds one of the other great contradiction of the biosphere: plants are bathed in an atmosphere composed of roughly three-quarters nitrogen, yet their growth is frequently restricted by lack of nitrogen.

* amphibian: 양서류 ** invertebrate: 무척추동물

- ① maintain an inner ocean in spite of surrounding fresh water
- ② attain ion balance by removing salts from inside their body
- ③ return to the ocean to escape from their natural enemies
- ④ rebuild their external environment to obtain resources
- ⑤ change their physiology in accord with their surroundings

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[정답과 해설 26page]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). ① Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. ② Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance — however slight this may have been initially — were thus more popular with customers. ③ Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. ④ As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. ⑤ In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

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[정답과 해설 28page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It takes time to develop and launch products. Consequently, many companies know 6—12 months ahead of time that they will be launching a new product.

- (A) This marketing technique is called demand creation. It involves creating a buzz about a new potentially revolutionary nutrient or training technique through publishing articles and/or books that stimulate the reader’s interest. Once this is done, a new product is launched.
- (B) Over a series of issues, you begin to see more articles discussing this new nutrient and potential to enhance training and/or performance. Then, after 4—6 months, a new product is coincidentally launched that contains the ingredient that has been discussed in previous issues. Books and supplement reviews have also been used as vehicles to promote the sale of fitness and nutrition products.
- (C) In order to create interest in the product, companies will often launch pre-market advertising campaigns. In the nutrition industry, articles are often written discussing a new nutrient under investigation.

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

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[정답과 해설 31page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There’s a direct counterpart to pop music in the classical song, more commonly called an “art song,” which does not focus on the development of melodic material.

- (A) But the pop song will rarely be sung and played exactly as written; the singer is apt to embellish that vocal line to give it a “styling,” just as the accompanist will fill out the piano part to make it more interesting and personal. The performers might change the original tempo and mood completely.
- (B) Both the pop song and the art song tend to follow tried-and-true structural patterns. And both will be published in the same way — with a vocal line and a basic piano part written out underneath.
- (C) You won’t find such extremes of approach by the performers of songs by Franz Schubert or Richard Strauss. These will be performed note for note because both the vocal and piano parts have been painstakingly written down by the composer with an ear for how each relates to the other.

* embellish: 꾸미다 ** tried-and-true: 유효성이 증명된

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

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[정답과 해설 34page]

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

The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs increased but the total number of customers stayed the same.

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are rare. (①) Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. (②) However, where the degree of competition is particularly intense a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. (③) As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. (④) However, faced with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. (⑤) In essence, this proved to be a negative sum game.

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[정답과 해설 37page]

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

Human beings discovered this art thousands of years ago, and they have invented several devices to make it easier and faster.

In fiber processing the word ‘spinning’ means two quite different things. (①) One is the formation of individual fibers by squeezing a liquid through one or more small openings in a nozzle called a spinneret and letting it harden. (②) Spiders and silkworms have been spinning fibers in this way for millions of years, but chemists and engineers learned the procedure from them only about a century ago. (③) In the other kind of spinning — sometimes called throwing to prevent confusion with the first kind — two or more fibers are twisted together to form a thread. (④) The ancient distaff and spindle are examples that were replaced by the spinning wheel in the Middle Ages. (⑤) Later came the spinning jenny, the water frame, and Crompton’s mule — spinning machines that became symbols of the Industrial Revolution.

* distaff and spindle: 실을 감는 막대와 추

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

* agonize: 괴로워하다, 고민하다



Our ancestors gave priority to ___(A)___ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human ___(B)___ from an evolutionary perspective.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① securing | freedom |
| ② sharing | interaction |
| ③ identifying | exploration |
| ④ sharing | prosperity |
| ⑤ securing | survival |

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

According to many sociologists, the study of what our society calls ‘art’ can only really progress if we drop the highly specific and ideologically loaded terminology of ‘art’, ‘artworks’ and ‘artists’, and replace these with the more neutral and less historically specific terms ‘cultural forms’, ‘cultural products’ and ‘cultural producers’. These cultural products — be they paintings, sculptures, forms of music or whatever — should be regarded as being made by certain types of cultural producer, and as being used by particular groups of people in particular ways in specific social contexts. By using the more neutral term ‘cultural products’ for particular objects, and ‘cultural producers’ for the people who make those objects, the sociologist seeks to (a) break with a view that she/he sees as having dominated the study of cultural forms for too long, namely trying to understand everything in terms of the category ‘art’. This is a category that is too (b) limited and context-specific to encompass all the different cultural products that people in different societies make and use. It is a term that is also too (c) loaded to take at face value and to use naively in study of our own society. Since it is in the interests of certain social groups to define some things as ‘art’ and others as not, the very term ‘art’ itself cannot be (d) uncritically used by the sociologist who wishes to understand how and why such labelling processes occur. Quite simply, then, in order to study cultural matters, many sociologists believe one has to the (e) accept terms ‘art’, ‘artwork’ and ‘artist’ as the basis for our analysis. Instead, these terms become important objects of analysis themselves.

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[정답과 해설 42page]

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Art: A Means to Overcome a Cultural Gap
- ② Interpreting Culture In and Out of Context
- ③ Different Forms of Art in the World of Culture
- ④ Cultural Diversity: Cornerstones of Civilizations
- ⑤ Culture as a Basis of Understanding the Concept of Art

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[정답과 해설 43page]

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

Chapter
02

2018학년도 9월 평가원



01 18학년도 9월 평가원 20번

[정답과 해설 47page]

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once you start to see praise for what it is — and what it does — these constant little valuative outbursts from adults start to produce the same effect as fingernails being dragged down a blackboard. You begin to root for a child to give his teachers or parents a taste of their own treacle by turning around to them and saying (in the same saccharine tone of voice), “Good praising!” Still, it’s not an easy habit to break. It can seem strange, at least at first, to stop praising; it can feel as though you’re being chilly or withholding something. But that, it soon becomes clear, suggests that we praise more because we need to say it than because children need to hear it. Whenever that’s true, it’s time to rethink what we’re doing. What kids do need is unconditional support, love with no strings attached. That’s not just different from praise — it’s the opposite of praise.

* treacle: 당밀, 달콤한 것

- ① 아이들을 칭찬하는 습관을 그만두어야 한다.
- ② 아이들의 눈높이에 맞는 조언을 해 주어야 한다.
- ③ 아이들의 행동에 대한 무조건적인 지지를 삼가야 한다.
- ④ 아이들에게 타인을 칭찬하는 습관을 길러 주어야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들에게 감정을 솔직하게 표현하는 방법을 가르쳐야 한다.

02 18학년도 9월 평가원 21번

[정답과 해설 50page]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People sometimes make downward social comparisons — comparing themselves to inferior or worse-off others — to feel better about themselves. This is self-enhancement at work. But what happens when the only available comparison target we have is superior or better off than we are? Can self-enhancement motives still be served in such situations? Yes, they can, as captured by the self-evaluation maintenance model. According to this theory, we shift between two processes — reflection and comparison — in a way that lets us maintain favorable self-views. In areas that are not especially relevant to our self-definition, we engage in reflection, whereby we flatter ourselves by association with others’ accomplishments. Suppose you care very little about your own athletic skills, but when your friend scores the winning goal during a critical soccer match, you beam with pride, experience a boost to your self-esteem, and take delight in her victory celebrations as if, by association, it were your victory too.

* flatter: 치켜세우다, 아첨하다

- ① 타인과의 비교를 통해 자신에 대한 객관적 평가를 할 수 있다.
- ② 자기 분야와 관련 없는 사람들의 성공도 축하해 줄 필요가 있다.
- ③ 성취도가 낮은 사람들과의 비교는 자기발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.
- ④ 사람들은 성취도가 높은 사람과 자신을 비교하지 않는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 타인의 성취를 자신과 연결하여 긍정적인 자아상을 유지할 수 있다.

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[정답과 해설 53page]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

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[정답과 해설 56page]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

* mandatory: 의무적인 ** subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

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[정답과 해설 59page]

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why does the “pure” acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people’s perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men — either in real life or at the movies. They are (A) [disappointed / satisfied] with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that (B) [artistic / real] representation is always explaining, refining, and making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (C) [free / inseparable] from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film.

* entangle: 얽히게 하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ① | disappointed | --- artistic | --- free |
| ② | disappointed | --- real | --- free |
| ③ | satisfied | --- artistic | --- inseparable |
| ④ | satisfied | --- real | --- inseparable |
| ⑤ | satisfied | --- artistic | --- free |

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[정답과 해설 62page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn’t about wild talent so much as it is about _____. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don’t. It’s a pure numbers game. Geniuses don’t necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes and more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It’s impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can’t tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

* at the outset: 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

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[정답과 해설 64page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person's mental orientation. What I mean is this. At any moment, a person has a _____.

The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events. If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches. In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person comprehends things in a peculiar and individual way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema.

- ① desire to make better choices
- ② point of view similar to that of others
- ③ personal preference on where to shop
- ④ particular take on what is happening
- ⑤ tendency to stick to traditions

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[정답과 해설 66page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These _____ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story.

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

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[정답과 해설 69page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents. Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. Such places may have disadvantages as well, however. If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may _____ in favor of one based on a tourism industry. People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place.

* entity: 실제 ** compartmentalize: 구획하다
*** transaction: 거래

- ① resist losing that identity
- ② stop persisting with the old tie
- ③ tolerate the shift of that industry
- ④ alienate themselves from that place
- ⑤ refuse the advantage of that industry

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[정답과 해설 72page]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the hallmarks of evaluating the quality of a black tea is by assessing how tightly the leaves are rolled. Generally, higher-graded teas are teas with leaves that are tightly and uniformly rolled. ① Lower-graded teas, on the other hand, are teas with leaves that are loosely and inconsistently rolled. ② With that said, the tightness of the roll has more to do with the steepability of a leaf than it does with the taste of a tea. ③ The rolling of leaves is done by machine or, sometimes, by hand to break the cell walls of the leaves and release essential oils. ④ Therefore, one should not evaluate the tea's drinkability or taste merely because its leaves are not tightly rolled. ⑤ It is common to find that people prefer the taste of looser rolled black teas over more expensive or more highly graded black teas that have been tightly rolled.

* hallmark: 특징, 특질 ** steepability: (차를) 우려낼 수 있음

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[정답과 해설 74page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects.

- (A) You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and “reading” the words, you had no idea what you had just read.
- (B) Even though you were looking at the words, you apparently were not paying attention. There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.
- (C) We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a perfect pass without looking. We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it.

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

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[정답과 해설 76page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Today the term artist is used to refer to a broad range of creative individuals across the globe from both past and present. This rather general usage erroneously suggests that the concept or word “artist” existed in original contexts.

- (A) Inventions, ideas, and discoveries have been credited to the persons who originated them. This view is also at the core of the definition of an “artist.” Artists are perceived to establish a strong bond with their art to the point of combining into one “entity.”
- (B) In contrast to the diversity it is applied to, the meaning of this term continues to be mostly based on Western views and values. Since the fifteenth century, this tradition has been concerned with recognizing individual achievements.
- (C) Art history has reinforced this oneness: A painting by Pablo Picasso is called “a Picasso.” This union between artists and their work has determined the essential qualities of an artist: originality, authorship, and authenticity.

* authenticity: 진정함, 확실성

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

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[정답과 해설 79page]

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

But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information. (①) But this is more fictional than real. (②) Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. (③) What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. (④) As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. (⑤) My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you'd better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

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[정답과 해설 82page]

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

But it is no light matter to quickly and correctly pen a long and complicated composition.

There are many instances of rapid work on the part of the great composers; and their facility and quickness of composition causes great wonder and admiration. (①) But our admiration is often misdirected. (②) When we hear of some of the speedy writing of great works by Mozart or Mendelssohn, we might think that this speed was of the composing power as well as of pen, but, in fact, such was seldom the case. (③) These great musicians generally did their composition mentally without reference to pen or piano, and simply postponed the unpleasant manual labor of committing their music to paper until it became absolutely necessary. (④) Then they got credit for incredible rapidity of composition. (⑤) One has only to copy a piece of music or to try to put into notes some piece of music previously memorized, to realize this.

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The weakness of local networks lies in their self-containment, for they lack input as well as outreach. In a classic study of urban politics, Herbert Gans found that neighborhoods with the highest levels of solidarity often were unable to block unfavorable policies and programs for lack of ties to possible allies elsewhere in the city. It was for this reason that Gans referred to them as “urban villagers.” As the opposite of local networks, cosmopolitan networks offer little solidarity and have little capacity to comfort and sustain members. But members benefit from a constant flow of new information and from the great reach of their influence, even if it tends to be somewhat lacking in strength. Local networks tend to be small. In contrast, cosmopolitan networks can be huge. Thus, while the “urban villagers” lacked ties even to their local city government, cosmopolitan network ties often lead into the White House.

* ally: 동맹국, 협력자



Unlike the “urban villagers,” whose ___(A)___ ties to the outside restrict them within their boundaries, cosmopolitan networks ___(B)___ from exposure to new information and a more extensive range of relationships.

(A) (B)

- ① loose profit
- ② loose stem
- ③ loose withdraw
- ④ close profit
- ⑤ close stem

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An ecosystem that is altered or damaged in some way will be out of balance with the biome for that area. For example, if the local biome is forest, but the trees have been removed from one area, then the ecosystem is out of balance. The natural tendency is for plant species to move into that area, bringing the ecosystem back towards the biome state. The spread of a species into a new area is called colonisation. It can happen naturally only if there are ecologically healthy ecosystems nearby to provide plant seeds. Once the vegetation has started to recover, insects, birds and other animals will travel into the newly regenerated area.

These processes of ecological colonisation can be supported by environmental management. For example, we are currently seeing important (a) changes in the way agriculture is carried out in Britain. Rather than just maximising food production, farming is becoming more environmentally (b) friendly, with the support of financial subsidies. This new approach (c) increases biological diversity by conserving hedges and the wildflowers, insects, birds and other animals that live on the land. A proportion of agricultural land is left completely (d) cultivated so that species can gradually colonise it. This provides a habitat for a wider range of species. Leaving some farmland as set-aside is also a way to decrease overall production when that is economically (e) desirable. Note that set-aside land is more permanent than fallow land, which is usually left for only a year. Colonisation is a slow process, taking place over years or even decades.

* biome: 생물군계 ** subsidy : 보조(금)
*** fallow: 휴경

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[정답과 해설 87page]

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Giving Land Back to Nature for Ecological Balance
- ② Colonisation: Mother Nature's Shame or Pride?
- ③ Broken Ecosystems: Mankind's Misconduct
- ④ Is Set-Aside Land Economically Desirable?
- ⑤ The Paradox of Eco-Friendly Farming

17 18학년도 9월 평가원 42번

[정답과 해설 88page]

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

Chapter
03

2018학년도 수능



01 18학년도 수능 20번

[정답과 해설 92page]

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At the 2015 Fortune Most Powerful Women Summit, Ginni Rometty offered this advice: “When did you ever learn the most in your life? What experience? I guarantee you’ll tell me it was a time you felt at risk.” To become a better leader, you have to step out of your comfort zone. You have to challenge the conventional ways of doing things and search for opportunities to innovate. Exercising leadership not only requires you to challenge the organizational status quo but also requires you to challenge your internal status quo. You have to challenge yourself. You have to venture beyond the boundaries of your current experience and explore new territory. Those are the places where there are opportunities to improve, innovate, experiment, and grow. Growth is always at the edges, just outside the boundaries of where you are right now.

* status quo: 현재 상태

- ① 지도자는 실현 가능한 목표를 설정해야 한다.
- ② 지도자는 새로운 제도를 적극적으로 도입해야 한다.
- ③ 지도자는 조직의 현재 상태를 철저히 분석해야 한다.
- ④ 지도자는 현재의 자신을 넘어서는 도전을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지도자는 기존의 방식과 새로운 방식을 조화시켜야 한다.

02 18학년도 수능 21번

[정답과 해설 94page]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

One exercise in teamwork I do at a company retreat is to put the group in a circle. At one particular retreat, there were eight people in the circle, and I slowly handed tennis balls to one person to start throwing around the circle. If N equals the number of people in the circle, then the maximum number of balls you can have in motion is N minus 1. Why? Because it’s almost impossible to throw and catch at the same time. The purpose of the exercise is to demonstrate the importance of an individual’s action. People are much more concerned about catching the ball than throwing it. What this demonstrates is that it’s equally important to the success of the exercise that the person you’re throwing to catches the ball as that you are able to catch the ball. If you’re less concerned about how you deliver information than with how you receive it, you’ll ultimately fail at delegation. You have to be equally skilled at both.

* delegation: 위임

- ① 구성원 간의 공통된 목표 의식이 협업의 필수 조건이다.
- ② 정확한 정보 이해는 신속한 업무 수행을 가능하게 한다.
- ③ 자유로운 의사소통 문화는 직무 만족도 향상에 기여한다.
- ④ 여가 활동을 함께하는 것도 협업의 효율성을 증가시킨다.
- ⑤ 협업에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식에도 능숙할 필요가 있다.

03 18학년도 수능 22번

[정답과 해설 96page]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sensory-specific satiety is defined as a decrease in appetite, or the subjective liking for the food that is consumed, with little change in the hedonics of uneaten food. As a result of sensory-specific satiety, when people consume a variety of foods, they tend to overeat. A greater variety of food leads people to eat more than they would otherwise. So, being full and feeling sated are separate matters. The recovery of appetite or the motivation to eat is apparent to anyone who has consumed a large meal and is quite full, and does not require additional energy or nutrients to meet their daily needs, but decides to consume additional calories after seeing the dessert cart. Small changes in the sensory properties of foods are sufficient to increase food intake. For example, subjects who were presented with different shapes of pasta showed increased hedonic ratings and increased energy consumption relative to subjects eating only a single shape of pasta.

* satiety: 포만(감) ** hedonics: 쾌락 *** sated: 충분히 만족한

- ① necessity of consuming a varied diet in daily life
- ② reasons for people's rejection of unfamiliar foods
- ③ changes in people's preference for basic food items
- ④ impact of food variety on the amount of food people consume
- ⑤ importance of maintaining food diversity to prevent overeating

04 18학년도 수능 23번

[정답과 해설 99page]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Individual authors and photographers have rights to their intellectual property during their lifetimes, and their heirs have rights for 70 years after the creator's death, so any publication less than 125 years old has to be checked for its copyright status. The duration of copyright protection has increased steadily over the years; the life-plus-70-years standard was set by the Copyright Term Extension Act of 1998, which increased the 50-year limit established by the 1976 Copyright Act. Supporters of such legislation like to defend these increases with tales of starving writers and their impoverished descendants, but in reality the beneficiaries are more likely to be transnational publishing companies. And note that copyright laws serve a dual purpose. In addition to protecting the rights of authors so as to encourage the publication of new creative works, copyright is also supposed to place reasonable time limits on those rights so that outdated works may be incorporated into new creative efforts. Therefore, the extended copyright protection frustrates new creative endeavors such as including poetry and song lyrics on Internet sites.

* heir: 상속인 ** legislation: 법률, 입법

- ① The Untold Origin of Copyright Protection
- ② Creativity Leaps with Longer Copyright Protection!
- ③ More Is Not Enough: No Limits to Copyright Coverage
- ④ Who Smiles at Copyright Protection, Writers or Publishers?
- ⑤ Does Extended Copyright Truly Enhance Protection and Creation?

05 18학년도 수능 29번

[정답과 해설 102page]

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

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the ① time factor. Rather incredibly, one archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is ② found! On the contrary, archaeologists and assistants from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even ③ catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated. Then, to interpret those finds, they had to ④ learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. Could a “commercial archaeologist” have ⑤ waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

* prominent: 저명한 ** excavate: 발굴하다

06 18학년도 수능 31번

[정답과 해설 105page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Apocalypse Now, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained widespread popularity, and for good reason. The film is an adaptation of Joseph Conrad’s novel *Heart of Darkness*, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, *Apocalypse Now* is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental narrative and themes of *Apocalypse Now* are the same as those of *Heart of Darkness*. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character’s mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving *Apocalypse Now* a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been _____.

* deranged: 제정신이 아닌

- ① a literal adaptation of the novel
- ② a source of inspiration for the novel
- ③ a faithful depiction of the Vietnam War
- ④ a vivid dramatisation of a psychological journey
- ⑤ a critical interpretation of contemporary civilisation

07 18학년도 수능 32번

[정답과 해설 107page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

How many of the lunches that you ate over the last week can you recall? Do you remember what you ate today? I hope so. Yesterday? I bet it takes a moment's effort. And what about the day before yesterday? What about a week ago? It's not so much that your memory of last week's lunch has disappeared; if provided with the right cue, like where you ate it, or whom you ate it with, you would likely recall what had been on your plate. Rather, it's difficult to remember last week's lunch because your brain has filed it away with all the other lunches you've ever eaten as just another lunch. When we try to recall something from a category that includes as many instances as "lunch" or "wine," many memories compete for our attention. The memory of last Wednesday's lunch isn't necessarily gone; it's that you lack _____.

But a wine that talks: That's unique. It's a memory without rivals.

- ① the channel to let it flow into the pool of ordinary memories
- ② the right hook to pull it out of a sea of lunchtime memories
- ③ the glue to attach it to just another lunch memory
- ④ the memory capacity to keep a box of sleeping memories
- ⑤ the sufficient number of competitors in a battle for attention

08 18학년도 수능 33번

[정답과 해설 110page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the less developed world, the percentage of the population involved in agriculture is declining, but at the same time, those remaining in agriculture are not benefiting from technological advances. The typical scenario in the less developed world is one in which a very few commercial agriculturalists are technologically advanced while the vast majority are incapable of competing. Indeed, this vast majority _____ because of larger global causes. As an example, in Kenya, farmers are actively encouraged to grow export crops such as tea and coffee at the expense of basic food production. The result is that a staple crop, such as maize, is not being produced in a sufficient amount. The essential argument here is that the capitalist mode of production is affecting peasant production in the less developed world in such a way as to limit the production of staple foods, thus causing a food problem.

* staple: 주요한 ** maize: 옥수수 *** peasant: 소농(小農)

- ① have lost control over their own production
- ② have turned to technology for food production
- ③ have challenged the capitalist mode of production
- ④ have reduced their involvement in growing cash crops
- ⑤ have regained their competitiveness in the world market

09 18학년도 수능 34번

[정답과 해설 112page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Over the past 60 years, as mechanical processes have replicated behaviors and talents we thought were unique to humans, we've had to change our minds about what sets us apart. As we invent more species of AI, we will be forced to surrender more of what is supposedly unique about humans. Each step of surrender — we are not the only mind that can play chess, fly a plane, make music, or invent a mathematical law — will be painful and sad. We'll spend the next three decades — indeed, perhaps the next century — in a permanent identity crisis, continually asking ourselves what humans are good for. If we aren't unique toolmakers, or artists, or moral ethicists, then what, if anything, makes us special? In the grandest irony of all, the greatest benefit of an everyday, utilitarian AI will not be increased productivity or an economics of abundance or a new way of doing science — although all those will happen. The greatest benefit of the arrival of artificial intelligence is that _____.

* replicate: 복제하다

- ① AIs will help define humanity
- ② humans could also be like AIs
- ③ humans will be liberated from hard labor
- ④ AIs could lead us in resolving moral dilemmas
- ⑤ AIs could compensate for a decline in human intelligence

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[정답과 해설 115page]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the context of SNS, media literacy has been argued to be especially important “in order to make the users aware of their rights when using SNS tools, and also help them acquire or reinforce human rights values and develop the behaviour necessary to respect other people’s rights and freedoms”. ① With regard to peer-to-peer risks such as bullying, this last element is of particular importance. ② This relates to a basic principle that children are taught in the offline world as well: ‘do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you’. ③ Children’s SNS activities should be encouraged when we help them accumulate knowledge. ④ This should also be a golden rule with regard to SNS, but for children and young people it is much more difficult to estimate the consequences and potential serious impact of their actions in this environment. ⑤ Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act is crucial.

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[정답과 해설 117page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest.

- (A) For example, the Columbia Journalism Review is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like Consumer Reports, work toward objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.
- (B) However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues.
- (C) Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising.

* revenue: 수입

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

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[정답과 해설 120page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

- (A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.
- (B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.
- (C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual.

* sanction: 제재

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

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[정답과 해설 123page]

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

Experiments show that rats display an immediate liking for salt the first time they experience a salt deficiency.

Both humans and rats have evolved taste preferences for sweet foods, which provide rich sources of calories. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly preferred food item, an item that has the highest caloric value. (①) Human newborn infants also show a strong preference for sweet liquids. (②) Both humans and rats dislike *bitter* and *sour* foods, which tend to contain toxins. (③) They also adaptively adjust their eating behavior in response to deficits in water, calories, and salt. (④) They likewise increase their intake of sweets and water when their energy and fluids become depleted. (⑤) These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the adaptive problem of food selection, and coordinate consumption patterns with physical needs.

* deficiency: 결핍 ** deplete: 고갈시키다

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[정답과 해설 126page]

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

It is postulated that such contamination may result from airborne transport from remote power plants or municipal incinerators.

An incident in Japan in the 1950s alerted the world to the potential problems of organic mercury in fish. Factories were discharging mercury into the waters of Minamata Bay, which also harbored a commercial fishing industry. Mercury was being bioaccumulated in the fish tissue and severe mercury poisoning occurred in many people who consumed the fish. (①) The disabling neurological symptoms were subsequently called Minamata disease. (②) Control over direct discharge of mercury from industrial operations is clearly needed for prevention. (③) However, it is now recognized that traces of mercury can appear in lakes far removed from any such industrial discharge. (④) Strictly controlled emission standards for such sources are needed to minimize this problem. (⑤) Fish advisories have been issued for many lakes in the United States; these recommend limits on the number of times per month particular species of fish should be consumed.

* postulate: 가정하다 ** incinerator: 소각로

다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Time spent on on-line interaction with members of one's own, preselected community leaves less time available for actual encounters with a wide variety of people. If physicists, for example, were to concentrate on exchanging email and electronic preprints with other physicists around the world working in the same specialized subject area, they would likely devote less time, and be less receptive to new ways of looking at the world. Facilitating the voluntary construction of highly homogeneous social networks of scientific communication therefore allows individuals to filter the potentially overwhelming flow of information. But the result may be the tendency to overfilter it, thus eliminating the diversity of the knowledge circulating and diminishing the frequency of radically new ideas. In this regard, even a journey through the stacks of a real library can be more fruitful than a trip through today's distributed virtual archives, because it seems difficult to use the available "search engines" to emulate efficiently the mixture of predictable and surprising discoveries that typically result from a physical shelf-search of an extensive library collection.

* homogeneous: 동종의 ** emulate: 따라하다



Focusing on on-line interaction with people who are engaged in the same specialized area can ____ (A) ____ potential sources of information and thus make it less probable for ____ (B) ____ findings to happen.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------------|
| ① limit | unexpected |
| ② limit | distorted |
| ③ diversify | misleading |
| ④ diversify | accidental |
| ⑤ provide | novel |

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You've never murdered, but your murderer's rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you're not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters' emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this — and it is a very large problem — is that almost no one can view himself (a) subjectively on the page. As the writer, you're too close to your own (b) complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a (c) character who is not you. In fact, that's what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, (d) incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a (e) different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

* octogenarian: 80 대의 사람

** protagonist: 주인공

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[정답과 해설 132page]

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels
- ② Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
- ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
- ④ Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
- ⑤ A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation

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[정답과 해설 133page]

밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)