
2019학년도

기출 분석서

(기출의 파악효과 영어)

2019학년도 기출 분석서

Chapter 1. 2019학년도 6월 평가원_3p

Chapter 2. 2019학년도 9월 평가원_13p

Chapter 3. 2019학년도 수능_23p

Chapter
01

2019학년도 6월 평가원



01 19학년도 6월 평가원 20번 [정답과 해설 4page]

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We say to ourselves: “There is plenty of time. I’ll manage somehow or other when the time comes for action.” We are rather proud of our ability to meet emergencies. So we do not plan and take precautions to prevent emergencies from arising. It is too easy to drift through school and college, taking the traditional, conventional studies that others take, following the lines of least resistance, electing “snap courses,” and going with the crowd. It is too easy to take the attitude: “First I will get my education and develop myself, and then I will know better what I am fitted to do for a life work.” And so we drift, driven by the winds of circumstance, tossed about by the waves of tradition and custom. Eventually, most men find they must be satisfied with “any port in a storm.” Sailors who select a port because they are driven to it have scarcely one chance in a thousand of dropping anchor in the right one.

* snap: 쉬운

- ① 강인한 의지를 가지고 학업을 지속해야 한다.
- ② 전통적 가치를 바탕으로 앞날을 계획해야 한다.
- ③ 타인과의 소통을 통해 경험의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.
- ④ 자신의 고집을 버리고 비판적 의견을 수용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 안일함을 버리고 미래를 준비하는 자세를 가져야 한다.

02 19학년도 6월 평가원 21번 [정답과 해설 7page]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Internet entrepreneurs are creating job-search products and bringing them online regularly. Within the past few years, new Internet-based businesses have come online that help people find internships, complete online classes tailored to individual employer job applications, or find volunteer work that will lead to full-time employment. Job mastery will mean keeping up with the rapidly evolving tools available on the Internet. It should be noted, though, that no development in the Internet job age has reduced the importance of the most basic job search skill: self-knowledge. Even in the Internet age, the job search starts with identifying individual job skills, sector interests, and preferred workplace environment and interests. Richard Bolles’ best selling job search book, first published in 1970, had as its central theme the self-inventory of skills and workplace preferences. This self-inventory continues to be the starting point for any job search today no matter what the Internet technology involved.

* entrepreneur: 사업가 ** inventory: 목록

- ① 구직 정보 검색 도구가 빠르게 발전하고 있다.
- ② 인터넷 관련 일자리 창출을 위한 기업의 투자가 시급하다.
- ③ 인터넷을 활용한 구직에서도 자신에 대한 이해가 중요하다.
- ④ 업무 효율을 높이려면 인터넷 작업 환경 개선이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷을 통한 직업 교육이 확산되는 추세이다.

03 19학년도 6월 평가원 22번 [정답과 해설 10page]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term “biological control” has been used, at times, in a broad context to cover a full spectrum of biological organisms and biologically based products. This has been spectacularly successful in many instances, with a number of pest problems permanently resolved by importation and successful establishment of natural enemies. These importation successes have been limited largely to certain types of ecosystems and/or pest situations such as introduced pests in perennial ecosystems. On the other hand, this approach has met with limited success for major pests of row crops or other ephemeral systems. In these situations, the problem is often not the lack of effective natural enemies but management practices and a lack of concerted research on factors that determine the success or failure of importation attempts in the specific agro-ecosystem setting. Thus, importation programs, to date, are largely a matter of trial and error based on experience of the individual specialists involved.

* perennial: 다년생의 ** ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① difficulties in identifying major pests in agriculture
- ② benefits of introducing natural enemies into ecosystems
- ③ ways to apply biological control strategies to agriculture
- ④ side effects from pest elimination through biological control
- ⑤ reasons for partial success of importation in biological control

04 19학년도 6월 평가원 23번 [정답과 해설 13page]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

* rhetoric: 수사(학) ** castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

05 19학년도 6월 평가원 29번 [정답과 해설 16page]

밑줄 친 **None**이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here's an interesting thought. If glaciers started re-forming, they have a great deal more water now to draw on — Hudson Bay, the Great Lakes, the hundreds of thousands of lakes of Canada, none of which existed to fuel the last ice sheet — so they would grow very much quicker. And if they did start to advance again, what exactly would we do? Blast them with TNT or maybe nuclear missiles? Well, doubtless we would, but consider this. In 1964, the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America rocked Alaska with 200,000 megatons of concentrated might, the equivalent of 2,000 nuclear bombs. Almost 3,000 miles away in Texas, water sloshed out of swimming pools. A street in Anchorage fell twenty feet. The quake devastated 24,000 square miles of wilderness, much of it glaciated. And what effect did all this might have on Alaska's glaciers? **None**.

* slosh: 철벽철벽 튀다 ** devastate: 황폐시키다

- ① It would be of no use to try to destroy glaciers.
- ② The melting glaciers would drive the rise of the sea level.
- ③ The Alaskan wilderness would not be harmed by glaciers.
- ④ Re-forming glaciers would not spread over North America.
- ⑤ The causes of glacier re-formation would not include quakes.

06 19학년도 6월 평가원 31번 [정답과 해설 18page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Although prices in most retail outlets are set by the retailer, this does not mean that these prices _____. On any particular day we find that all products have a specific price ticket on them. However, this price may be different from day to day or week to week. The price that the farmer gets from the wholesaler is much more flexible from day to day than the price that the retailer charges consumers. If, for example, bad weather leads to a poor potato crop, then the price that supermarkets have to pay to their wholesalers for potatoes will go up and this will be reflected in the prices they mark on potatoes in their stores. Thus, these prices do reflect the interaction of demand and supply in the wider marketplace for potatoes. Although they do not change in the supermarket from hour to hour to reflect local variations in demand and supply, they do change over time to reflect the underlying conditions of the overall production of and demand for the goods in question.

- ① reflect the principle of demand and supply
- ② may not change from hour to hour
- ③ go up due to bad weather
- ④ do not adjust to market forces over time
- ⑤ can be changed by the farmer's active role

07 19학년도 6월 평가원 32번 [정답과 해설 20page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

An individual characteristic that moderates the relationship with behavior is self-efficacy, or a judgment of one's capability to accomplish a certain level of performance. People who have a high sense of self-efficacy tend to pursue challenging goals that may be outside the reach of the average person. People with a strong sense of self-efficacy, therefore, may be more willing to step outside the culturally prescribed behaviors to attempt tasks or goals for which success is viewed as improbable by the majority of social actors in a setting. For these individuals, _____. For example, Australians tend to endorse the "Tall Poppy Syndrome." This saying suggests that any "poppy" that outgrows the others in a field will get "cut down;" in other words, any overachiever will eventually fail. Interviews and observations suggest that it is the high self-efficacy Australians who step outside this culturally prescribed behavior to actually achieve beyond average.

* self-efficacy: 자기 효능감 ** endorse: 지지하다

- ① self-efficacy is not easy to define
- ② culture will have little or no impact on behavior
- ③ setting a goal is important before starting a task
- ④ high self-efficacy is a typical quality of Australians
- ⑤ judging the reaction from the community will be hard

08 19학년도 6월 평가원 33번 [정답과 해설 22page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Theorists of the novel commonly define the genre as a biographical form that came to prominence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries _____ as a replacement for traditional sources of cultural authority. The novel, Georg Lukacs argues, "seeks, by giving form, to uncover and construct the concealed totality of life" in the interiorized life story of its heroes. The typical plot of the novel is the protagonist's quest for authority within, therefore, when that authority can no longer be discovered outside. By this accounting, there are no objective goals in novels, only the subjective goal of seeking the law that is necessarily created by the individual. The distinctions between crime and heroism, therefore, or between madness and wisdom, become purely subjective ones in a novel, judged by the quality or complexity of the individual's consciousness.

- ① to establish the individual character
- ② to cast doubt on the identity of a criminal
- ③ to highlight the complex structure of social consciousness
- ④ to make the objective distinction between crime and heroism
- ⑤ to develop the inner self of a hero into a collective wisdom

09 19학년도 6월 평가원 34번 [정답과 해설 24page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Rules can be thought of as formal types of game cues. They tell us the structure of the test, that is, what should be accomplished and how we should accomplish it. In this sense, _____ Only within the rules of the game of, say, basketball or baseball do the activities of jump shooting and fielding ground balls make sense and take on value. It is precisely the artificiality created by the rules, the distinctive problem to be solved, that gives sport its special meaning. That is why getting a basketball through a hoop while not using a ladder or pitching a baseball across home plate while standing a certain distance away becomes an important human project. It appears that respecting the rules not only preserves sport but also makes room for the creation of excellence and the emergence of meaning. Engaging in acts that would be considered inconsequential in ordinary life also liberates us a bit, making it possible to explore our capabilities in a protected environment.

* inconsequential: 중요하지 않은

- ① rules prevent sports from developing a special meaning
- ② rules create a problem that is artificial yet intelligible
- ③ game structures can apply to other areas
- ④ sports become similar to real life due to rules
- ⑤ game cues are provided by player and spectator interaction

10 19학년도 6월 평가원 35번 [정답과 해설 27page]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While being an introvert comes with its challenges, it definitely has its advantages as well. For example, an introvert is far less likely to make a mistake in a social situation, such as inadvertently insulting another person whose opinion is not agreeable. ① An introvert would enjoy reflecting on their thoughts, and thus would be far less likely to suffer from boredom without outside stimulation. ② The only risk that you will face as an introvert is that people who do not know you may think that you are aloof or that you think you are better than them. ③ If you learn how to open up just a little bit with your opinions and thoughts, you will be able to thrive in both worlds. ④ An introvert may prefer online to in-person communication, as you do when feeling temporarily uncertain with your relationships. ⑤ You can then stay true to your personality without appearing to be antisocial.

* inadvertently: 무심코 ** aloof: 냉담한

11 19학년도 6월 평가원 36번 [정답과 해설 29page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A carbon sink is a natural feature that absorbs or stores more carbon than it releases.

- (A) Carbon sinks have been able to absorb about half of this excess CO₂, and the world's oceans have done the major part of that job. They absorb about one-fourth of humans' industrial carbon emissions, doing half the work of all Earth's carbon sinks combined.
- (B) Its mass of plants and other organic material absorb and store tons of carbon. However, the planet's major carbon sink is its oceans. Since the Industrial Revolution began in the eighteenth century, CO₂ released during industrial processes has greatly increased the proportion of carbon in the atmosphere.
- (C) The value of carbon sinks is that they can help create equilibrium in the atmosphere by removing excess CO₂. One example of a carbon sink is a large forest.

* equilibrium: 평형 상태

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

12 19학년도 6월 평가원 37번 [정답과 해설 31page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Promoting attractive images of one's country is not new, but the conditions for trying to create soft power have changed dramatically in recent years. For one thing, nearly half the countries in the world are now democracies.

- (A) Technological advances have led to a dramatic reduction in the cost of processing and transmitting information. The result is an explosion of information, and that has produced a "paradox of plenty." Plentiful information leads to scarcity of attention.
- (B) In such circumstances, diplomacy aimed at public opinion can become as important to outcomes as traditional classified diplomatic communications among leaders. Information creates power, and today a much larger part of the world's population has access to that power.
- (C) When people are overwhelmed with the volume of information confronting them, they have difficulty knowing what to focus on. Attention, rather than information, becomes the scarce resource, and those who can distinguish valuable information from background clutter gain power.

* clutter: 혼란

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

13 19학년도 6월 평가원 38번 [정답과 해설 34page]

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

There is a considerable difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the ‘untouched nature’ of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal.

Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to ‘real’, tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. (①) Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an imaginary world. (②) They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. (③) Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. (④) But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. (⑤) The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

* indigenous: 토착의

14 19학년도 6월 평가원 39번 [정답과 해설 36page]

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

There are also clinical cases that show the flip side of this coin.

Humans can tell lies with their faces. Although some are specifically trained to detect lies from facial expressions, the average person is often misled into believing false and manipulated facial emotions. One reason for this is that we are “two-faced.” By this I mean that we have two different neural systems that manipulate our facial muscles. (①) One neural system is under voluntary control and the other works under involuntary control. (②) There are reported cases of individuals who have damaged the neural system that controls voluntary expressions. (③) They still have facial expressions, but are incapable of producing deceitful ones. (④) The emotion that you see is the emotion they are feeling, since they have lost the needed voluntary control to produce false facial expressions. (⑤) These people have injured the system that controls their involuntary expressions, so that the only changes in their demeanor you will see are actually willed expressions.

* demeanor: 태도, 표정

15 19학년도 6월 평가원 40번 [정답과 해설 39page]

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

In some subject areas, topics build on one another in a hierarchical fashion, so that a learner must almost certainly master one topic before moving to the next. For example, an elementary school student should probably master principles of addition before moving to multiplication, because multiplication is an extension of addition. Similarly, a medical student must have expertise in human anatomy before studying surgical techniques: It's difficult to perform an appendectomy if you can't find the appendix. Vertical transfer refers to such situations: A learner acquires new knowledge or skills by building on more basic information and procedures. In other cases, knowledge of one topic may affect learning a second topic even though the first isn't a necessary condition for the second. Knowledge of French isn't essential for learning Spanish, yet knowing French can help with Spanish because many words are similar in the two languages. When knowledge of the first topic is helpful but not essential to learning the second one, lateral transfer is occurring.

* appendectomy: 맹장 수술



In vertical transfer, lower level knowledge is ____ (A) ____ before one proceeds to a higher level; however, in the case of lateral transfer, ____ (B) ____ knowledge can be helpful, but it is not required.

(A) (B)

- ① essential prior
- ② practical detailed
- ③ useless relevant
- ④ practical independent
- ⑤ essential unbiased

[16~17] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a) change from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and “ancient music” included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b) expected that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c) same throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d) disregarded the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e) earlier times.

* enshrine: 소중히 하다
** excerpt: 발췌곡 *** emulation: 경쟁, 모방

16 19학년도 6월 평가원 41번 [정답과 해설 42page]
윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
- ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
- ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
- ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
- ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century

17 19학년도 6월 평가원 42번 [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

2019학년도 9월 평가원



01 19학년도 9월 평가원 20번 [정답과 해설 47page]

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life is hectic. Our days are filled with so many of the “have tos” that we feel there’s no time left for the “want tos.” Further, spending all our time with others doesn’t give us the ability to hit the reset button and relax. Leaving little to no time for ourselves or for the things that are important to us can lead to unmanaged stress, frustration, fatigue, resentment, or worse, health issues. Building in regular “you time,” however, can provide numerous benefits, all of which help to make life a little bit sweeter and a little bit more manageable. Unfortunately, many individuals struggle with reaching goals due to an inability to prioritize their own needs. Alone time, however, forces you to take a break from everyday responsibilities and the requirements of others so you can dedicate time to move forward with your own goals, meet your own personal needs, and further explore your personal dreams.

* hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① 자신을 위한 시간을 확보하여 원하는 바를 추구할 필요가 있다.
- ② 타인과의 정기적인 교류를 통해 스트레스를 해소해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하려면 체계적인 시간 관리가 중요하다.
- ④ 개인의 이익과 공공의 이익 간의 조화를 이루어야 한다.
- ⑤ 업무의 우선순위는 동료와 협의하여 정해야 한다.

02 19학년도 9월 평가원 21번 [정답과 해설 50page]

밑줄 친 “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi’s point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,” he notes.

* patronage: 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals’ creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One’s genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

03 19학년도 9월 평가원 22번 [정답과 해설 52page]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers like a bottle of wine more if they are told it cost ninety dollars a bottle than if they are told it cost ten. Belief that the wine is more expensive turns on the neurons in the medial orbitofrontal cortex, an area of the brain associated with pleasure feelings. Wine without a price tag doesn't have this effect. In 2008, American food and wine critics teamed up with a statistician from Yale and a couple of Swedish economists to study the results of thousands of blind tastings of wines ranging from \$1.65 to \$150 a bottle. They found that when they can't see the price tag, people prefer cheaper wine to pricier bottles. Experts' tastes did move in the proper direction: they favored finer, more expensive wines. But the bias was almost imperceptible. A wine that cost ten times more than another was ranked by experts only seven points higher on a scale of one to one hundred.

* medial orbitofrontal cortex: 내측 안와(眼窩) 전두 피질

- ① 소비자는 와인 구매 시 전문가의 평가를 적극적으로 참고한다.
- ② 가격 정보는 소비자의 와인 상품 선호도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 비싼 와인의 대량 구매는 소비자의 쾌감 신경을 자극한다.
- ④ 와인의 판매 가격은 와인의 품질과 비례하여 결정된다.
- ⑤ 와인의 품질은 원산지와 생산 연도에 따라 달라진다.

04 19학년도 9월 평가원 23번 [정답과 해설 54page]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the 'natural' enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk's films' social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the 'vulgar' enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of 'good' taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

* vulgar: 저속한, 서민의 ** aesthetic: 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics' negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics' tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

05 19학년도 9월 평가원 24번 [정답과 해설 57page]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find acceptable solutions. But in countries where popular opinion is taken into consideration, no mutually acceptable solution has been found. As a result, most spent fuel has been stored in the nuclear power plants where it was produced. This is now causing its own problems as storage ponds designed to store a few years' waste become filled or overflowing. One avenue that has been explored is the reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the active ingredients. Some of the recovered material can be recycled as fuel. The remainder must be stored safely until it has become inactive. But reprocessing has proved expensive and can exacerbate the problem of disposal rather than assisting it. As a result, it too appears publicly unacceptable.

* exacerbate: 악화시키다

- ① Are Nuclear Power Plants Really Dangerous?
- ② How to Improve Our Waste Disposal System
- ③ No Benefits: Nuclear Power Plants Are Deceiving Us
- ④ An Unresolved Dilemma in Dealing with Nuclear Waste
- ⑤ Ignorance Is Not a Blessing: Policies for Nuclear Issues!

06 19학년도 9월 평가원 30번 [정답과 해설 60page]

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

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative — either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A) [available / unavailable] at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were practical alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B) [predicting / preventing] not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars extremely expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C) [necessary / unnecessary] to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

* deplete: 고갈시키다 **synthetic pesticide: 합성 살충제

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① | available | --- predicting | --- necessary |
| ② | available | --- preventing | --- necessary |
| ③ | available | --- predicting | --- unnecessary |
| ④ | unavailable | --- preventing | --- unnecessary |
| ⑤ | unavailable | --- predicting | --- necessary |

07 19학년도 9월 평가원 31번 [정답과 해설 63page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Among the most fascinating natural temperature-regulating behaviors are those of social insects such as bees and ants. These insects are able to maintain a nearly constant temperature in their hives or mounds throughout the year. The constancy of these microclimates depends not just on the location and insulation of the habitat, but on _____. When the surrounding temperature increases, the activity in the hive decreases, which decreases the amount of heat generated by insect metabolism. In fact, many animals decrease their activity in the heat and increase it in the cold, and people who are allowed to choose levels of physical activity in hot or cold environments adjust their workload precisely to body temperature. This behavior serves to avoid both hypothermia and hyperthermia.

* insulation: 단열 ** hypothermia: 저체온(증)
*** hyperthermia: 고체온(증)

- ① the activity of the insects in the colony
- ② the interaction with other species
- ③ the change in colony population
- ④ the building materials of the habitat
- ⑤ the physical development of the inhabitants

08 19학년도 9월 평가원 32번 [정답과 해설 65page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Although most people, including Europe's Muslims, have numerous identities, few of these are politically salient at any moment. It is only when a political issue affects the welfare of those in a particular group that _____. For instance, when issues arise that touch on women's rights, women start to think of gender as their principal identity. Whether such women are American or Iranian or whether they are Catholic or Protestant matters less than the fact that they are women. Similarly, when famine and civil war threaten people in sub-Saharan Africa, many African-Americans are reminded of their kinship with the continent in which their ancestors originated centuries earlier, and they lobby their leaders to provide humanitarian relief. In other words, each issue calls forth somewhat different identities that help explain the political preferences people have regarding those issues.

* salient: 두드러진

- ① identity assumes importance
- ② religion precedes identity
- ③ society loses stability
- ④ society supports diversity
- ⑤ nationality bears significance

09 19학년도 9월 평가원 33번 [정답과 해설 67page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Food unites as well as distinguishes eaters because what and how one eats forms much of one's emotional tie to a group identity, be it a nation or an ethnicity. The famous twentieth-century Chinese poet and scholar Lin Yutang remarks, "Our love for fatherland is largely a matter of recollection of the keen sensual pleasure of our childhood. The loyalty to Uncle Sam is the loyalty to American doughnuts, and the loyalty to the Vaterland is the loyalty to Pfannkuchen and Stollen." Such keen connection between food and national or ethnic identification clearly indicates the truth that cuisine and table narrative occupy a significant place in the training grounds of a community and its civilization, and thus, eating, cooking, and talking about one's cuisine are vital to _____. In other words, the destiny of a community depends on how well it nourishes its members.

* nourish: 기르다

- ① an individual's dietary choices
- ② one's diverse cultural experiences
- ③ one's unique personality and taste
- ④ a community's wholeness and continuation
- ⑤ a community's dominance over other cultures

10 19학년도 9월 평가원 34번 [정답과 해설 70page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Modern psychological theory states that the process of understanding is a matter of construction, not reproduction, which means that the process of understanding takes the form of the interpretation of data coming from the outside and generated by our mind. For example, the perception of a moving object as a car is based on an interpretation of incoming data within the framework of our knowledge of the world. While the interpretation of simple objects is usually an uncontrolled process, the interpretation of more complex phenomena, such as interpersonal situations, usually requires active attention and thought. Psychological studies indicate that it is knowledge possessed by the individual that determines which stimuli become the focus of that individual's attention, what significance he or she assigns to these stimuli, and how they are combined into a larger whole. This subjective world, interpreted in a particular way, is for us the "objective" world; we cannot know any world other than _____.

- ① the reality placed upon us through social conventions
- ② the one we know as a result of our own interpretations
- ③ the world of images not filtered by our perceptual frame
- ④ the external world independent of our own interpretations
- ⑤ the physical universe our own interpretations fail to explain

11 19학년도 9월 평가원 35번 [정답과 해설 73page]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While the transportation infrastructure may shape where we travel today, in the early eras of travel, it determined whether people could travel at all. ① The development and improvement of transportation was one of the most important factors in allowing modern tourism to develop on a large scale and become a regular part of the lives of billions of people around the world. ② Another important factor was the industrialization that led to more efficient transportation of factory products to consumers than ever before. ③ Technological advances provided the basis for the explosive expansion of local, regional, and global transportation networks and made travel faster, easier, and cheaper. ④ This not only created new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving regions but also prompted a host of other changes in the tourism infrastructure, such as accommodations. ⑤ As a result, the availability of transportation infrastructure and services has been considered a fundamental precondition for tourism.

* infrastructure: 산업 기반 시설

12 19학년도 9월 평가원 36번 [정답과 해설 75page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most of us have a general, rational sense of what to eat and when — there is no shortage of information on the subject.

- (A) Emotional eating is a popular term used to describe eating that is influenced by emotions, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most overeating is prompted by feelings rather than physical hunger.
- (B) Yet there is often a disconnect between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, but decisions also involve our feelings. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems.
- (C) Individuals who struggle with obesity tend to eat in response to emotions. However, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight. People of any size may try to escape an emotional experience by preoccupying themselves with eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight.

* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

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

13 19학년도 9월 평가원 37번 [정답과 해설 78page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ever since the first scientific opinion polls revealed that most Americans are at best poorly informed about politics, analysts have asked whether citizens are equipped to play the role democracy assigns them.

- (A) Such factors, however, can explain only the misinformation that has always been with us. The sharp rise in misinformation in recent years has a different source: our media. “They are making us dumb,” says one observer. When fact bends to fiction, the predictable result is political distrust and polarization.
- (B) It’s the difference between ignorance and irrationality. Whatever else one might conclude about self-government, it’s at risk when citizens don’t know what they’re talking about. Our misinformation owes partly to psychological factors, including our tendency to see the world in ways that suit our desires.
- (C) However, there is something worse than an inadequately informed public, and that’s a misinformed public. It’s one thing when citizens don’t know something, and realize it, which has always been a problem. It’s another thing when citizens don’t know something, but think they know it, which is the new problem.

* poll: 여론 조사

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

14 19학년도 9월 평가원 38번 [정답과 해설 81page]

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

Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older derive benefits from various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax.

Both the budget deficit and federal debt have soared during the recent financial crisis and recession. (①) During 2009–2010, nearly 40 percent of federal expenditures were financed by borrowing. (②) The huge recent federal deficits have pushed the federal debt to levels not seen since the years immediately following World War II. (③) The rapid growth of baby-boomer retirees in the decade immediately ahead will mean higher spending levels and larger and larger deficits for both Social Security and Medicare. (④) All of these factors are going to make it extremely difficult to slow the growth of federal spending and keep the debt from ballooning out of control. (⑤) Projections indicate that the net federal debt will rise to 90 percent of GDP by 2019, and many believe it will be even higher unless constructive action is taken soon.

* deficit: 부족, 결손 ** federal: 연방의 *** soar: 급등하다, 치솟다

15 19학년도 9월 평가원 39번 [정답과 해설 83page]

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

We become entrusted to teach culturally appropriate behaviors, values, attitudes, skills, and information about the world.

Erikson believes that when we reach the adult years, several physical, social, and psychological stimuli trigger a sense of *generativity*. A central component of this attitude is the desire to care for others. (①) For the majority of people, parenthood is perhaps the most obvious and convenient opportunity to fulfill this desire. (②) Erikson believes that another distinguishing feature of adulthood is the emergence of an inborn desire to teach. (③) We become aware of this desire when the event of being physically capable of reproducing is joined with the events of participating in a committed relationship, the establishment of an adult pattern of living, and the assumption of job responsibilities. (④) According to Erikson, by becoming parents we learn that we have the need to be needed by others who depend on our knowledge, protection, and guidance. (⑤) By assuming the responsibilities of being primary caregivers to children through their long years of physical and social growth, we concretely express what Erikson believes to be an inborn desire to teach.

16 19학년도 9월 평가원 40번 [정답과 해설 86page]

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

Perceptions of forest use and the value of forests as standing timber vary considerably from indigenous peoples to national governments and Western scientists. These differences in attitudes and values lie at the root of conflicting management strategies and stimulate protest groups such as the Chipko movement. For example, the cultivators of the Himalayas and Karakoram view forests as essentially a convertible resource. That is, under increasing population pressure and growing demands for cultivable land, the conversion of forest into cultivated terraces means a much higher productivity can be extracted from the same area. Compensation in the form of planting on terrace edges occurs to make up for the clearance. This contrasts with the national view of the value of forests as a renewable resource, with the need or desire to keep a forest cover over the land for soil conservation, and with a global view of protection for biodiversity and climate change purposes, irrespective of the local people's needs.

* timber: (목재가 되는) 수목 ** indigenous: 토착의



For indigenous peoples forests serve as a source of ____ (A) ____ resources, while national and global perspectives prioritize the ____ (B) ____ of forests, despite the local needs.

(A)

- ① transformable
- ② transformable
- ③ consumable
- ④ restorable
- ⑤ restorable

(B)

- preservation
- practicality
- manipulation
- potential
- recovery

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a) coloured by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b) interpreted within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story — go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c) randomly recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy — just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d) employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e) factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

* malevolent: 악의 있는

17 19학년도 9월 평가원 41번

[정답과 해설 89page]

윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

18 19학년도 9월 평가원 42번

[정답과 해설 90page]

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

Chapter
03

2019학년도 수능



01 19학년도 수능 20번 [정답과 해설 94page]

다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

War is inconceivable without some image, or concept, of the enemy. It is the presence of the enemy that gives meaning and justification to war. ‘War follows from feelings of hatred’, wrote Carl Schmitt. ‘War has its own strategic, tactical, and other rules and points of view, but they all presuppose that the political decision has already been made as to who the enemy is’. The concept of the enemy is fundamental to the moral assessment of war: ‘The basic aim of a nation at war in establishing an image of the enemy is to distinguish as sharply as possible the act of killing from the act of murder’. However, we need to be cautious about thinking of war and the image of the enemy that informs it in an abstract and uniform way. Rather, both must be seen for the cultural and contingent phenomena that they are.

* contingent: 불확정적인

- ① 전쟁과 적을 추상적이고 획일적으로 개념화하는 것을 경계해야 한다.
- ② 적에 따라 다양한 전략과 전술을 수립하고 적용해야 한다.
- ③ 보편적 윤리관에 기초하여 적의 개념을 정의해야 한다.
- ④ 전쟁 예방에 도움이 되는 정치적 결정을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 어떠한 경우에도 전쟁을 정당화하지 말아야 한다.

02 19학년도 수능 21번 [정답과 해설 97page]

밑줄 친 **refining ignorance**이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not the explicit goal, the best science can really be seen as **refining ignorance**. Scientists, especially young ones, can get too obsessed with results. Society helps them along in this mad chase. Big discoveries are covered in the press, show up on the university’s home page, help get grants, and make the case for promotions. But it’s wrong. Great scientists, the pioneers that we admire, are not concerned with results but with the next questions. The highly respected physicist Enrico Fermi told his students that an experiment that successfully proves a hypothesis is a measurement; one that doesn’t is a discovery. A discovery, an uncovering — of new ignorance. The Nobel Prize, the pinnacle of scientific accomplishment, is awarded, not for a lifetime of scientific achievement, but for a single discovery, a result. Even the Nobel committee realizes in some way that this is not really in the scientific spirit, and their award citations commonly honor the discovery for having “opened a field up,” “transformed a field,” or “taken a field in new and unexpected directions.”

* pinnacle: 정점

- ① looking beyond what is known towards what is left unknown
- ② offering an ultimate account of what has been discovered
- ③ analyzing existing knowledge with an objective mindset
- ④ inspiring scientists to publicize significant discoveries
- ⑤ informing students of a new field of science

03 19학년도 수능 22번

[정답과 해설 100page]

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the industrial society evolving into an information-based society, the concept of information as a product, a commodity with its own value, has emerged. As a consequence, those people, organizations, and countries that possess the highest-quality information are likely to prosper economically, socially, and politically. Investigations into the economics of information encompass a variety of categories including the costs of information and information services; the effects of information on decision making; the savings from effective information acquisition; the effects of information on productivity; and the effects of specific agencies (such as corporate, technical, or medical libraries) on the productivity of organizations. Obviously many of these areas overlap, but it is clear that information has taken on a life of its own outside the medium in which it is contained. Information has become a recognized entity to be measured, evaluated, and priced.

* entity: 실재(물)

- ① 정보화된 사회일수록 개인 정보 보호가 필요하다.
- ② 정보의 효율적 교환은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ③ 정보 처리의 단순화는 신속한 의사 결정에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 정보 기반 사회에서 정보는 독자적 상품 가치를 지닌다.
- ⑤ 정보 기반 사회에서는 정보를 전달하는 방식이 중요하다.

04 19학년도 수능 23번

[정답과 해설 102page]

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world's poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

* mitigation: 완화 ** abatement: 감소 *** subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

05 19학년도 수능 24번 [정답과 해설 105page]

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A defining element of catastrophes is the magnitude of their harmful consequences. To help societies prevent or reduce damage from catastrophes, a huge amount of effort and technological sophistication are often employed to assess and communicate the size and scope of potential or actual losses. This effort assumes that people can understand the resulting numbers and act on them appropriately. However, recent behavioral research casts doubt on this fundamental assumption. Many people do not understand large numbers. Indeed, large numbers have been found to lack meaning and to be underestimated in decisions unless they convey affect (feeling). This creates a paradox that rational models of decision making fail to represent. On the one hand, we respond strongly to aid a single individual in need. On the other hand, we often fail to prevent mass tragedies or take appropriate measures to reduce potential losses from natural disasters.

* catastrophe: 큰 재해

- ① Insensitivity to Mass Tragedy: We Are Lost in Large Numbers
- ② Power of Numbers: A Way of Classifying Natural Disasters
- ③ How to Reach Out a Hand to People in Desperate Need
- ④ Preventing Potential Losses Through Technology
- ⑤ Be Careful, Numbers Magnify Feelings!

06 19학년도 수능 30번 [정답과 해설 108page]

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

Europe's first *Homo sapiens* lived primarily on large game, particularly reindeer. Even under ideal circumstances, hunting these fast animals with spear or bow and arrow is an ① uncertain task. The reindeer, however, had a ② weakness that mankind would mercilessly exploit: it swam poorly. While afloat, it is uniquely ③ vulnerable, moving slowly with its antlers held high as it struggles to keep its nose above water. At some point, a Stone Age genius realized the enormous hunting ④ advantage he would gain by being able to glide over the water's surface, and built the first boat. Once the ⑤ laboriously overtaken and killed prey had been hauled aboard, getting its body back to the tribal camp would have been far easier by boat than on land. It would not have taken long for mankind to apply this advantage to other goods.

* exploit: 이용하다 ** haul: 끌어당기다

07 19학년도 수능 31번

[정답과 해설 110page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Finkenauer and Rimé investigated the memory of the unexpected death of Belgium's King Baudouin in 1993 in a large sample of Belgian citizens. The data revealed that the news of the king's death had been widely socially shared. By talking about the event, people gradually constructed a social narrative and a collective memory of the emotional event. At the same time, they consolidated their own memory of the personal circumstances in which the event took place, an effect known as "flashbulb memory." The more an event is socially shared, the more it will be fixed in people's minds. Social sharing may in this way help to counteract some natural tendency people may have. Naturally, people should be driven to "forget" undesirable events. Thus, someone who just heard a piece of bad news often tends initially to deny what happened. The _____ social sharing of the bad news contributes to realism.

* consolidate: 공고히 하다

- ① biased
- ② illegal
- ③ repetitive
- ④ temporary
- ⑤ rational

08 19학년도 수능 32번

[정답과 해설 113page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply 'weirdos'. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their behavioural style, i.e. the way _____. The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its supporters were consistent in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who support and defend their position consistently, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as 'major' social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority.

* dismiss: 일축하다 ** weirdo: 별난 사람

*** suffragette: 여성 참정권론자

- ① the minority gets its point across
- ② the minority tones down its voice
- ③ the majority cultivates the minority
- ④ the majority brings about social change
- ⑤ the minority cooperates with the majority

09 19학년도 수능 33번

[정답과 해설 116page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become resources for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are selected according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be passed onto an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the present. Further, heritage is more concerned with meanings than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be discarded as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be reinvented to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is _____.

- ① a collection of memories and traditions of a society
- ② as much about forgetting as remembering the past
- ③ neither concerned with the present nor the future
- ④ a mirror reflecting the artefacts of the past
- ⑤ about preserving universal cultural values

10 19학년도 수능 34번

[정답과 해설 119page]

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, $6 - 2$. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints.

* bilateral: 양측의 ** parietal: 정수리(부분)의
*** constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

11 19학년도 수능 35번

[정답과 해설 122page]

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in crisis. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could. ① Some painters made practical use of the invention. ② There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were painting. ③ But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting's moving away from direct representation and reproduction to the abstract painting of the twentieth century. ④ Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. ⑤ Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look inward and represent things as they were in their imagination, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art.

* render: 표현하다 ** configuration: 배치

12 19학년도 수능 36번

[정답과 해설 124page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much more challenging task than studying snails or sound waves.

- (A) But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very likely to get the same results.
- (B) It often requires compromises, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available (such as introduction to psychology students) to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called reactivity.
- (C) Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are more socially desirable than their true feelings.

* replicable: 반복 가능한

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

13 19학년도 수능 37번 [정답과 해설 127page]

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Clearly, schematic knowledge helps you — guiding your understanding and enabling you to reconstruct things you cannot remember.

- (A) Likewise, if there are things you can't recall, your schemata will fill in the gaps with knowledge about what's typical in that situation. As a result, a reliance on schemata will inevitably make the world seem more "normal" than it really is and will make the past seem more "regular" than it actually was.
- (B) Any reliance on schematic knowledge, therefore, will be shaped by this information about what's "normal." Thus, if there are things you don't notice while viewing a situation or event, your schemata will lead you to fill in these "gaps" with knowledge about what's normally in place in that setting.
- (C) But schematic knowledge can also hurt you, promoting errors in perception and memory. Moreover, the types of errors produced by schemata are quite predictable: Bear in mind that schemata summarize the broad pattern of your experience, and so they tell you, in essence, what's typical or ordinary in a given situation.

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

14 19학년도 수능 38번 [정답과 해설 130page]

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

The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity.

The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth. While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. (①) It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. (②) The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale. (③) But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way. (④) A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. (⑤) A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

* fidelity: 충실 ** propagate: 전파하다

15 19학년도 수능 39번 [정답과 해설 133page]

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

A round hill rising above a plain, therefore, would appear on the map as a set of concentric circles, the largest at the base and the smallest near the top.

A major challenge for map-makers is the depiction of hills and valleys, slopes and flatlands collectively called the *topography*. This can be done in various ways. One is to create an image of sunlight and shadow so that wrinkles of the topography are alternately lit and shaded, creating a visual representation of the shape of the land. (①) Another, technically more accurate way is to draw contour lines. (②) A contour line connects all points that lie at the same elevation. (③) When the contour lines are positioned closely together, the hill's slope is steep; if they lie farther apart, the slope is gentler. (④) Contour lines can represent scarps, hollows, and valleys of the local topography. (⑤) At a glance, they reveal whether the relief in the mapped area is great or small: a "busy" contour map means lots of high relief.

* concentric: 중심이 같은 ** scarp: 가파른 비탈
*** relief: (토지의) 고저, 기복

16 19학년도 수능 40번 [정답과 해설 136page]

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

Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives. For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront. Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a "temporal advantage" after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumption/return.

* upfront: 선행 투자의



Due to the fact that people tend to favor more ____ (A) ____ outputs, fossil fuels are more ____ (B) ____ than renewable energy alternatives in regards to the distance between inputs and outputs.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① immediate | | competitive |
| ② available | | expensive |
| ③ delayed | | competitive |
| ④ convenient | | expensive |
| ⑤ abundant | | competitive |

[17~18] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a) separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b) promoted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c) limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d) pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e) develop the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

* discipline: 통제하다 ** enterprise: 기업(체)
*** exaggerate: 과장하다

17 19학년도 수능 41번 [정답과 해설 138page]
윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
- ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
- ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
- ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
- ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry

18 19학년도 수능 42번 [정답과 해설 139page]
밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c)
- ④ (d) ⑤ (e)