

안녕하십니까? 한대산 영어입니다.

<6to9to11> 자료에서 다루는, 이번년도 6월, 9월 모의고사에서 강조된 요소들을 통해 수능에 어떤 성격의 문제가 나올지 알아보도록 합니다.

1) 논리적 단어(논리 관계를 함축하는 단어)를 제대로 잡지 않으면 내용이 붕 뜬다.

6모 34번을 보겠습니다.

One word is inextricably **associated** with geography: where. **That is because** geography starts **from the premise** that it matters where something takes place on Earth's surface. The key questions are **not simply** "where" questions, **though**; they are "why there" and "so what" questions. **Getting to** such questions means **taking** spatial arrangements, variations, and interconnections seriously. Engaging in **even** the **simplest** day-to-day activity requires some appreciation of spatial circumstances— where to find food and services, how to get to work places, and the like. **Moving up in scale, without** some awareness of _____, it is difficult to make reasoned business or policy judgments, make sense of events, or grasp some of the basic forces shaping life on the planet. Locating a new store or public service **requires** taking into consideration population distributions, the location of roads and utilities, socio-economic patterns, and more. Understanding why and where migration happens **requires** consideration of the political organization of territory, the spatial consequences of discrimination, socio-economic patterns, and the layout of the physical environment. [3점]

* inextricably: 풀 수 없게 ** premise: 전제

- ① why cross-cultural conflicts will increase
- ② how phenomena are arranged on Earth's surface
- ③ when the Earth's natural resources will be exhausted
- ④ which places on Earth are damaged by climate change
- ⑤ who has the authority to make decisions about territories

두 단어의 연관성(geography와 where)을 설명한 후, 그에 대한 이유(어디서 일어나는지가 중요하니까)를 that is because와 premise(전제)라는 단어를 통해 구체화하고, though와 not simply라는 단어를 통해 화제를 전환한 뒤(why there과 so what이란 질문이 중요), 질문을 던지기 위한 요구사항을 require를 통해 설명합니다. 이후는 even과 simplest-scale이란 단어를 통해 구체적 설명을 제시하며, without이란 부정어를 사용한 조건절을 통해 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 한번 더 생각하도록 유도하였습니다.

위에서 언급한 요소 중 premise와 not simply, require는 9모에서 재출현했습니다.
한번 보시죠.

9모 22번

One reason that people participate in social media is because it builds social relations. We increase our social capital when we successfully engage in social media. Social capital describes the networks of relationships we have that are built on mutuality and sharing of identity, understanding, norms and values. We build ties that may pay off with a job lead or a letter of recommendation. We reinforce our identities through our online presentation in a personal blog or our profile. "The **premise** behind the notion of social capital is rather simple and straightforward: investment in social relations with expected returns," noted sociologist Nan Lin. Lin's work stresses that it is who you know as much as what you know that shapes our experience in society. With new media, our reach of connecting is all the greater, expanding our "who you know" to greater and greater lengths.

읽어보면 premise가 사회적 자본(social capital)을 얻기 위한 요소로 쓰였음을 알 수 있습니다. where로부터 geography가 출현했음과 investment in social relation으로부터 social capital의 개념이 탄생했다... 거의 동일합니다.

not simply도 보겠습니다.

9모 39번

The problem of survival lies at the root of many of the historian's problems, for what has survived may not necessarily be more significant than what has not survived.

Historians use evidence in order to understand what happened and why it happened. In architectural history this evidence may take the form of the buildings themselves or their remains, and documents such as plans, drawings, descriptions, diaries or bills. (①) Our picture of any period of history is derived from a multitude of sources, such as the paintings, literature, deeds, buildings and other artefacts that have survived. (②) The Egyptian pyramids have survived thousands of years, but historical significance is **not just a question of durability**. (③) These buildings were part of a rich and diverse culture, much of which has been lost. (④) They are historical facts, but facts by themselves, even such massive facts as the pyramids, are just the first stage in any historical study, and until they have been evaluated, placed in context and interpreted, they tell us little. (⑤) Different historians may place different values on the same facts, and the discovery of new evidence may modify or change existing theories and interpretations.

not simply(=not just)가 화제의 전환에 속한다는 것, 배운 대로 말하자면 중요 포인트가 옮겨간다는 점을 알았다면 2번을 읽고 이상함을 느낄 수 있었습니다. 앞에서는 살아남은 자료 활용을 얘기하다가 갑자기 지속성(=thousands of years)이 전부는 아니란 얘기를 한다? 뭔가 잘못되었습니다. 6모에서 not simply(=not only=not just=not merely)가 어떻게 쓰였는지 공부만 했더라면 의외로 쉽게 피해갈 수 있었을 겁니다.

마지막으로 require를 보겠습니다.

9모 34번

When gathering the preferences of multiple agents into one collective choice, it is easily seen that certain cases _____. For example, if there are two alternatives, a and b, and two agents such that one prefers a and the other one b, there is no deterministic way of selecting a single alternative **without** violating one of two basic fairness conditions known as anonymity and neutrality. Anonymity **requires** that the collective choice ought to be independent of the agents' identities whereas neutrality **requires** impartiality towards the alternatives. Allowing lotteries as social outcomes hence seems like a necessity for impartial collective choice. Indeed, most common "deterministic" social choice functions such as plurality rule are only deterministic as long as there is no tie, which is usually resolved by drawing a lot. The use of lotteries for the selection of officials interestingly goes back to the world's first democracy in Athens, where it was widely regarded as a principal characteristic of democracy, and has recently gained increasing attention in political science. [3점]

* plurality: 복수

- ① call for randomization or other means of tiebreaking
- ② demonstrate how impartial selection could be invalidated
- ③ necessitate deterministic systems of selecting voters blindly
- ④ rely upon neutral agents to establish clear selection guidelines
- ⑤ require understanding of the unpredictability inherent in democracy

'anonymity'부터 대차게 꼬였을 텐데, require란 동사가 어떤 결과를 위한 요구조건임을 알았더라면 그냥 '아 anonymity와 neutrality의 요구사항을 이야기하는구나, 그것이 안 지켜졌다는 거고?(without을 활용하여 정리함)'정도로 간단화 할 수 있었습니다.

6모 37번을 통해(나머지 문항은 정밀한 독해를 요구하지 않음) 더 알아보시다.

6모 37번

A good example of chaos is the magnetic pendulum sold as an executive toy. It has four magnets arranged in a square at the base and a pendulum that swings back and forth between them.

(A) In order to produce chaos, the iteration has to be within **what is called** a nonlinear system. Nor are all nonlinear systems chaotic: to become so they need to be pushed beyond a certain point, called a bifurcation. Before that point is reached they may behave in a quite orderly fashion.

(B) Release the pendulum and note the magnets that it visits, and in what order. If the pendulum is released from the same position a second time, the pattern of movement may at first be the same but soon it will become completely different. In fact, the pattern of its movement is chaotic.

(C) No matter how much care is taken to start the pendulum in the same position, it will visit an entirely different set of points on the two occasions. Chaotic systems are generated by iteration, though not all iteration **leads to** chaos.

chaos의 예시를 제시(A good example)하고, (B)에서 그것의 특성(it has~)을 언급한 후 실제 행위를 통해(release the pendulum~) 정당화합니다. 이후 (C)에서는 움직임의 패턴이 chaotic한 이유에 대해 보강하고, 제한조건을 언급하며 (A)에서 구체화합니다.

이때 학생들이 잘 처리하지 못했던 부분이 크게 'lead to'와 'what is called'입니다. 그래서 b-a-c로 간 학생들이 많았습니다.

이 두 요소 역시 9모에 재출현했습니다.

9모 장지문(41-42번) 일부

While social presence has evolved through many iterations since its first development within the context of the landline telephone, the perception or feeling of being connected with the other person within the context of the conversation has persisted. Some research has explored specific technologies and the extent to which their characteristics **lead to** a feeling of social presence.

* iteration: 반복

첫 번째 문장의 through many iterations과 since를 어떻게 처리할지 몰랐던 학생이 대부분 일 것입니다. 그러나 두 번째 줄에서 'technology'이 'landline telephone'와 대응되고, social presence가 반복됨을 파악한 후, lead to가 상관관계(a가 b를 불러일으키다)임을 생각했더라면 결국 tech가 social presence를 결정하는 요소임을 반복할 뿐이란 것을 알 수 있었습니다.

9모 21번 일부

It is so important that, in spite of the large differences that exist between musical cultures, every culture we know of has the octave as the basis for its music, even if it has little else in common with other musical traditions. This phenomenon **leads to** the notion of circularity in pitch perception, and is similar to circularity in colors.

이때도 마찬가지로 leads to가 상관관계임을 알았더라면, "this phenomenon=every culture we know of has~의 결과가 notion of circularity구나~"정도로 정리할 수 있었습니다.

이제 남은 요소인 'is called'는 작년부터 출현했는데(작년 6모 23번 오답률이 낮은 이유라 생각합니다) 다들 건성으로 넘기다가 9모에서 제대로 터졌습니다. 같이 보겠습니다.

2025 6모 23번

While many city shoppers were clearly drawn to the notion of buying and eating foods associated with nature, the nature claimed by the ads was no longer the nature that created the foods. Indeed, the nature claimed by many ads was associated with food products only by the ads' attachment. This is clearly a case of what French sociologist Henri Lefebvre **has called "the decline of the referentials,"**

앞 줄 내용을 정리하면 결국 '광고에서 제창되는 자연은 (진짜) 자연이 아님'입니다. 그리고 그것을 어떤 사회학자가 'the decline of the referentials'이라 명명했음을 call이란 동사를 통해 말해줍니다. 그런데 다들 이 called쪽을 너무 세게 읽으려 노력했고 그 결과는...

① decline of reliability in the ads of natural foods

이 선택지를 고르고 틀렸습니다. 본문에서 decline 부분은 그냥 광고에서의 자연이 (실제) 자연과 괴리가 있는 상황에 이름을 부여한 것인데, referential을 억지로 해석해서 'reliability'로 연결했던 것이죠. '짜장면'이란 이름을 '춘장 소스를 기본으로 하는 면 요리'란 본질보다 우선하는 것과 같은 것이죠.

이번 9모에서도 마찬가지로였습니다.

9모 21번 일부

When we double or halve a frequency, we end up with a note that sounds remarkably similar to the one we started out with. This relationship, a frequency ratio of 2:1 or 1:2, is called the octave.

구성이 거의 동일합니다.

주파수를 업하거나 다운하면, 비슷한 소리가 들리는 관계를 옥타브라 부른다... 라는 본질과 이름 관계인데, 본질(둘의 관계)을 무시한 채로 이름에 집착하다가

③ reached a note named the same but with a different pitch이 결국 글에서 언급된 본질과 동일함을 모르고 다른 선택지를 고르게 되었습니다.

2) 대명사, 지시사, 관사를 잘 파악해야 했다.

6모 34번을 다시 보겠습니다.

One word is inextricably associated with geography: where. **That** is because geography starts from the premise that it matters where something takes place on Earth's surface. The key questions are not simply "where" questions, though; **they** are "why there" and "so what" questions. Getting to **such questions** means taking spatial arrangements, variations, and interconnections seriously. Engaging in even the simplest day-to-day activity requires some appreciation of spatial circumstances— where to find food and services, how to get to work places, and the like. Moving up in scale, without some awareness of _____, it is difficult to make reasoned business or policy judgments, make sense of events, or grasp some of the basic forces shaping life on the planet. Locating a new store or public service requires taking into consideration population distributions, the location of roads and utilities, socio-economic patterns, and more. Understanding why and where migration happens requires consideration of the political organization of territory, the spatial consequences of discrimination, socio-economic patterns, and the layout of the physical environment. [3점]

* inextricably: 풀 수 없게 ** premise: 전제

- ① why cross-cultural conflicts will increase
- ② how phenomena are arranged on Earth's surface
- ③ when the Earth's natural resources will be exhausted
- ④ which places on Earth are damaged by climate change
- ⑤ who has the authority to make decisions about territories

that를 'where와 geography가 연관되는 현상'이라 명시화했다면 원인-결과 관계를 쉽게 파악할 수 있었고, they=key questions=such questions임을 알았다면 본문의 핵심이 key questions과 그것의 요구사항임을 알 수 있었습니다.

애초에 대명사의 본질이 앞의 요소를 간단하게 반복하기 위함이고, 반복이 평가원의 핵심임을 알았다면 대명사를 무조건 앞의 내용 또는 명사로 바꿔야 한다는 말을 당연하게 받아들였을 겁니다. 물론 대부분은 그러지 못했고 그것의 결과가 올해 9월 모의고사 33번, 작년 수능 32번의 정답률입니다.

Compared to other ecosystems, forests are relatively diverse, but **this** should not necessarily be _____. Wetlands, meadows, and grasslands have a unique biota too, even if **it** is often not as rich as a forest biota. The ecological problems of **this process** have been described from a number of places such as Iceland, South Africa, and Australia, but the classic example of **this** comes from Scotland and northern England. Here the Forestry Commission has drained, fertilized, and fenced extensive areas of wetlands to facilitate turning **them** into forests. Increasing the extent of forests in Britain is certainly a desirable goal, and most of the Forestry Commission's efforts are directed toward sites that were forested before sheep and their keepers came to the island. However, ecologists frequently complain about **the Commission's work** because **it** is not restricted to former forest sites, because the forests established are usually composed of exotic trees, and because the wildlife threatened by **this activity** includes many uncommon species.

* biota: 생물(종류)상(相) ** fertilize: (땅을) 기름지게 하다

- ① grounds for investigating the value of forest expansion
- ② a basis for extending institutional aid to entire ecosystems
- ③ taken as the reason for introducing exotic species to an ecosystem
- ④ accepted as evidence for increasing ecological enrichment
- ⑤ a justification for converting nonforests into forests

this=compared to other ecosystems, forests are relatively diverse임을 알았다면 forest의 특성이 될 수 없는 것이 빈칸에 들어가야 함을 알 수 있었습니다.

it=biota임을 알았으면 'diverse'가 생물상의 다양성임을 파악했을테고요.

this process를 건성으로 넘기지 않고, process에 해당하는 내용을 찾으려 노력했다면, 빈칸을 제한 나머지 내용이 process랑 대응되지 않기에 빈칸에는 process와 관련된 내용이 들어가야 함을 알 수 있습니다. 그리고 그 빈칸에 들어갈 process가 문제를 갖고 있음 역시 알 수 있고요.

뒤 문장도, this=the ecological problems of this process임을 알았다면 뒤 예시를 통해 과정과 그에 수반한 문제가 무엇인지 언급될 것이라 예측할 수 있습니다.

them=wetlands임을 알았다면 process가 뭘지 확정할 수 있었습니다. (비숲->숲)

the Commission's work=Increasing the extent of forests in Britain=turning them into forests라 풀어냈다면 비숲지대를 숲으로 바꾸는 것의 문제점을 바로 알 수 있었습니다.

이 일련의 과정과 논리 관계 표지를 활용(because을 모두 거쳤다면 정답이 'a justification for converting nonforests into forests'임을 알 수 있었을 것입니다.

그러나 그러지 못했기에 'taken as the reason for introducing exotic species to an

ecosystem'을 정답으로 고른 학생들이 생겨버렸습니다.

핵심은 분명 process & its problem이었고 빈칸에 들어갈 말은 process였는데 말입니다.

'대명사=반복=핵심'임을 몰라서 대부분의 학생들이 거하게 틀렸던 문제는 사실 작년에 반복되었습니다. 그게 바로 위에 언급했던 작년 수능 32번입니다.

2025 수능 32번

Education, at its best, teaches more than just knowledge. It teaches critical thinking: the ability to stop and think before acting, to avoid succumbing to emotional pressures. **This** is not thought control. **It** is the very reverse: mental liberation. Even the most advanced intellectual will be imperfect at **this skill**. But even imperfect possession of **it** _____ of being 'stimulus-driven', constantly reacting to the immediate environment, the brightest colours or loudest sounds. Being driven by heuristic responses, living by instinct and emotion all the time, is a very easy way to live, in many ways: thought is effortful, especially for the inexperienced. But emotions are also exhausting, and short-term reactions may not, in the long term, be the most beneficial for health and survival. Just as we reach for burgers for the sake of convenience, storing up the arterial fat which may one day kill us, so our reliance on feelings can do us great harm.

* succumb: 굴복하다 ** arterial: 동맥의

- ① intensifies people's danger
- ② enhances our understanding
- ③ frees a person from the burden
- ④ allows us to accept the inevitability
- ⑤ requires one to have the experience

this=it=this skill=it 모두 'critical thinking'을 가리킵니다.

따라서 빈칸 앞부분까지는 결국 critical thinking 얘기이고, 이것이 핵심이라 생각했으면 imperfect같은 형용사에 꽂혀서 1번을 고르지 않았을 것입니다.

마지막으로, 앞 사례를 돌아보며 수능에 어떤 형태의 문제가 나올지 예측해 보면...

대명사, 지시사, 관사를 풀어내야만 변수 간 관계, 핵심 내용이 제대로 정리되어 매력적 오답(반복되는 어구의 단순 반복)에 낚이지 않는, 그리고 논리적 관계를 함축하는 단어를 제대로 풀어내면서 각 요소를 연결해야 정확한 내용을 찾아낼 수 있는 문항이 출제될 것입니다.