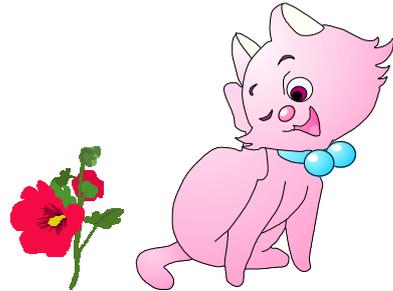


# 구성연 - CAT - 강의(V3)

Code : 코드 해결을 위한

Answer : 답을 찾는

Training : 훈련 과정



<아세라(Ashera) for 2027학년도(V3)>



영어강사 구성연

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前 대성마이맥 고등부 인터넷 강의  
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前 강남청솔학원 재수종합반 영어 담당  
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前 대전 종로학원 재수종합반 & 고등부 영어 담당  
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現 분당 청솔학원 고등부 영어 담당

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- 고난도 기출 30 문제 -

※ 이 자료의 활용 방법

1. 유튜브에 들어가 “구성연 매니저”를 검색한다.
2. “구성연 매니저”에 들어가서 “재생목록” 중에서 “아세라 (Ashera) for 2027학년도(V3)”에 들어가 강의 수강!
3. 총 30개의 강의 중 1강-8강(1번-8번) 내용이 수록되어 있는 배포용 교재입니다. 도움이 되신다고 생각하시면 “교보문고”에서 책 구입하셔서 수업들으시면 됩니다. 당신의 1등급을 꼭! 책임 지겠습니다.^^

<독해의 기본 원리>

1. 첫 문장 -> 글의 방향성
2. 대명사 -> 반드시 받아서 해석!!(매우 중요!!)

<함축 의미 문제>

-> 빈칸 문제와 코드가 같음!!

<빈칸 문제의 코드>

1. 답의 근거 -> 지문
2. 보기 -> 방향성 동일한 선지 찾기  
(선지의 방향성이 반대 or 글의 내용과 무관)

1. 2026학년도 대학수학능력시험 31번 빈칸 추론 문제(정답률 52%)

The early grain trade firms were active in both surplus-producing and food deficit regions, and these firms made it their business to know the state of supply and demand in both. Because this information was the key to their \_\_\_\_\_, these firms worked in relative secrecy, frequently built on family ties, trust, and loyalty. In addition, these firms were able to benefit from the rise of commodity exchanges and commodities futures markets that emerged in the mid-1800s. Agricultural markets are naturally unstable, due to changes in harvest size that result from variable weather patterns and other factors. Locking-in prices by buying and selling grain for future delivery helped these firms to minimize such risks. It made sense for the grain trading companies to manage their risks within a single firm that was operating in more than one country, rather than operating as independent national companies trading with each other. Their access to information in multiple markets enabled them to easily cover the risks associated with agricultural commodity trade.

\*deficit: 부족

- ① profitability
- ② unification
- ③ innovation
- ④ reputation
- ⑤ morality

1. The early grain trade firms were active in both surplus-producing and food deficit regions, and these firms made it their business to know the state of supply and demand in both.
2. Because this information was the key to their \_\_\_\_\_, these firms worked in relative secrecy, frequently built on family ties, trust, and loyalty.
3. In addition, these firms were able to benefit from the rise of commodity exchanges and commodities futures markets that emerged in the mid-1800s.
4. Agricultural markets are naturally unstable, due to changes in harvest size that result from variable weather patterns and other factors.
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6. It made sense for the grain trading companies to manage their risks within a single firm that was operating in more than one country, rather than operating as independent national companies trading with each other.
7. Their access to information in multiple markets enabled them to easily cover the risks associated with agricultural commodity trade.

2. 2025학년도 대학수학능력시험 21번 함축 의미 추론 문제(정답률 52%)

밑줄 친 hunting the shadow, not the substance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[3점]

The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement. Cicero classed the architect with the physician and the teacher, and Vitruvius spoke of “so great a profession as this.” Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it. All of this study was necessary, he argued, because architects who have aimed at acquiring manual skill without scholarship have never been able to reach a position of authority to correspond to their plans, while those who have relied only upon theories and scholarship were obviously “hunting the shadow, not the substance.”

- ① seeking abstract knowledge emphasized by architectural tradition
- ② discounting the subjects necessary to achieve architectural goals
- ③ pursuing the ideals of architecture without the practical skills
- ④ prioritizing architecture’s material aspects over its artistic ones
- ⑤ following historical precedents without regard to current standards

1. The position of the architect rose during the Roman Empire, as architecture symbolically became a particularly important political statement.

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3. Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a practicing architect during the rule of Augustus Caesar, recognized that architecture requires both practical and theoretical knowledge, and he listed the disciplines he felt the aspiring architect should master: literature and writing, draftsmanship, mathematics, history, philosophy, music, medicine, law, and astronomy — a curriculum that still has much to recommend it.

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3. 2016학년도 대학수학능력시험 31번 빈칸문제(정답률 61%)

31. When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements ever spread from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will spread into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently.

\*metric system: 미터법

- ① categorization
- ② investigation
- ③ innovation
- ④ observation
- ⑤ specification

1. When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item.
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7. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently.

<순서 & 삽입 문제의 코드>

1. 지시사의 코드

단수 -> 단수로 받음(너무 당연한 소리를ㅋㅋㅋㅋ)

복수 -> 복수로 받음

such를 조심하도록!!

2. 연결사의 코드

(1) 동사관계가 반대일 때

역접 & 대체


(2) 동사관계가 반대가 아닐 때(즉, 통칭 “순접”일 때)

그 나머지

환언 & 첨가


3. 순서 코드 -> 선지 제거!!

삽입 코드 -> 선지 번호를 사이에 두고 문장에서 문장으로 넘어갈 때의 논리적인 비약 유무를 “지시사”와 “연결사”의 코드로 알 수 있는지를 파악하는 것이 중요!!

4. 2026학년도 10월 교육청 36번 순서 문제(정답률 31%)

Some propositions about lotteries are extremely likely to be true. Consider the proposition 'any given ticket in a ten-million ticket lottery is a losing ticket'.

- (A) If we want to avoid conceding that the scope of our knowledge is much more limited than usually supposed, there must be some difference between the probabilistic evidence we have about the lottery and evidence for regular things that we do know.
- (B) Despite being overwhelmingly likely to be true, many philosophers think that such propositions, based on probabilities alone, are different from other propositions we regularly rely upon. It's been popular to suppose, for instance, that we don't *know* that we have lost the lottery just by reflecting on how unlikely winning is.
- (C) This is puzzling, because there are *many* things we take ourselves to know even though we presumably have more than a one-in-ten-million chance of being wrong. For example, you might know you will attend a meeting later, even though occasionally meetings get cancelled unexpectedly — and surely more frequently than one-in-ten-million meetings! [3점]

\* proposition: 명제 \*\* concede: 인정하다

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

5. 2026학년도 대학수학능력시험 36번 순서 문제(정답률 53%)

We usually think of a clock as a physical thing, like an alarm clock or a wristwatch. But a clock is really a process embodied in a machine, and the nature of that process is repetitive.

- (A) Indeed, it is almost impossible to think of a clock that does not depend on a repetitive cycle of events. The only example that comes to mind readily is a candle marked in hours. But here too there is iteration — the repeated burning of molecules of wax — so this too is an iterative process, although at first masked.
- (B) The use of radiocarbon dating is another, much longer scale clock that also appears to be like this. It seems to yield a smooth time scale but in fact does not: the decay of atoms of carbon-14 is repetitive, although on a large scale it gives the appearance of being continuous.
- (C) A clock can be almost any process that repeats itself over and over again for an indefinite period. Water clocks drip at a steady pace; quartz crystals vibrate regularly.

\*molecule: 분자 \*\*quartz: 석영(石英)

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

6. 2025학년도 10월 교육청 33번 빈칸 추론 문제(정답률 59%)

The social-cognitive revolution at 1 year of age sets the stage for infants' second year of life, in which they begin to imitatively learn the use of all kinds of tools, artifacts, and symbols. For example, in a study by Meltzoff (1988), 14-month-old children observed an adult bend at the waist and touch its head to a panel, thus turning on a light. They followed suit. Infants engaged in this somewhat unusual and awkward behavior, even though it would have been easier and more natural for them simply to push the panel with their hand. One interpretation of this behavior is that infants understood that the adult had the goal of illuminating the light and then chose one means for doing so, from among other possible means, and if they had the same goal, they could choose the same means. Similarly, Carpenter et al. (1998) found that 16-month-old infants will imitatively learn from a complex behavioral sequence only those behaviors that appear intentional, ignoring those that appear accidental. Young children do not just imitate the limb movements of other persons, they attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* social-cognitive: 사회 인지의 \*\* artifact: 인공물 \*\*\* limb: 팔다리

- ① avoid looking awkward in the eyes of family members
- ② reproduce other persons' intended actions in the world
- ③ accept the value of chance incidents that turn out helpful
- ④ behave in an unprecedented way that others have missed
- ⑤ undermine any goal that does not coincide with their own

1. The social-cognitive revolution at 1 year of age sets the stage for infants' second year of life, in which they begin to imitatively learn the use of all kinds of tools, artifacts, and symbols.

2. For example, in a study by Meltzoff (1988), 14-month-old children observed an adult bend at the waist and touch its head to a panel, thus turning on a light.

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6. Similarly, Carpenter et al. (1998) found that 16-month-old infants will imitatively learn from a complex behavioral sequence only those behaviors that appear intentional, ignoring those that appear accidental.

7. Young children do not just imitate the limb movements of other persons, they attempt to \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 2016학년도 대학수학능력시험 빈칸추론 32번 문제(정답률 52%)

32. Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of \_\_\_\_\_. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

\*shiver: 떨다

- ① a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands
- ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering
- ③ a biologically significant improvement of circumstances
- ④ judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially
- ⑤ a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability

1. Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology.
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8. 2026학년도 9월 평가원 24번 제목 문제(정답률 42%)

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Monasteries were the engine rooms of the Middle Ages. At the height of their activities and influence, monasteries provided intellectual leadership for the institutions of Church and civil governments, innovation in religious thought and practice, medical provision, education, visual culture and agricultural development. They did all this while apparently observing self-imposed isolation from the wider community. For monasteries were intended to function as places set apart from the world, in which monks devoted their lives to a permanent rhythm of religious observance, prayer and study. Religious prayer and praise lay at the heart of monasticism. Both those following this life and those outside believed that monastic lives were led for the benefit of wider society, and that the sacrifices made by monks in separating themselves from 'normal' human contact functioned as penances on behalf of the community as well as for their own deliverance. Monks were regarded as leading parallel lives that had the power to save themselves and others.

\* monastery: 수도원 \*\* monk: 수도사 \*\*\* penance: 참회

- ① How to Gain Religious and Social Benefits from Monastery Life
- ② Why the Middle Ages Demanded Religious Figures Be Isolated
- ③ The Grace of Solitude: Detached from but Attached to Society
- ④ No Sacrificial Leaders, No Flowering of Civilization
- ⑤ Mystery of Power: The Politics of Peace and Solitude

1. Monasteries were the engine rooms of the Middle Ages.
2. At the height of their activities and influence, monasteries provided intellectual leadership for the institutions of Church and civil governments, innovation in religious thought and practice, medical provision, education, visual culture and agricultural development.
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6. Both those following this life and those outside believed that monastic lives were led for the benefit of wider society, and that the sacrifices made by monks in separating themselves from 'normal' human contact functioned as penances on behalf of the community as well as for their own deliverance.
7. Monks were regarded as leading parallel lives that had the power to save themselves and others.