

2027 진성하T 수능영어 특강교재 · 문제집

국어 독서 주제 × 학술 원전 근거 재집필 1세트 (13문항) — 대의파악·빈칸·순서·삽입 | 평가원 유형 정합

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「인클루시브 디자인」 · 원전: A. G. Blackwell, "The Curb-Cut Effect," *Stanford Social Innovation Review* 15(1), 2017 /
Microsoft Inclusive Design Toolkit(persona spectrum: permanent-temporary-situational) · 유형: 평가원 20번

Designers still begin from an imagined average user and treat everyone else as a special case, to be accommodated after the real work is done. The habit misplaces the difficulty. A person is shut out not by his own body but by a door, a screen or a form drawn without him in mind. Nor is the margin narrow: the use of one hand may be lost for a lifetime, for a week after surgery, or for the minute a parent carries a child. The word 'special' hides how ordinary that edge is. An accommodation bolted on at the end serves only those it was bolted on for; a solution begun at the edge travels inward and reaches everyone. Berkeley's curb ramps, cut for wheelchairs, now carry strollers and suitcases; captions written for the deaf serve every passenger in a noisy carriage. Nothing was taken from the many to give this to the few. Begin, then, where the design fails, and let human difference stand at the start of the work, not at its end as repair.

*curb ramp: 연석 경사로 *stroller: 유모차 *caption: (영상의) 자막

- ① 제품의 편의성은 평균적 사용자의 요구를 정밀하게 반영할 때 높아진다.
- ② 배려는 설계가 끝난 뒤 별도의 보완 장치를 더하는 방식으로 이루어져야 한다.
- ③ 설계는 배제된 사용자에게서 출발해야 하며 그 해법은 결국 모두에게 이롭다.
- ④ 소수를 위한 설계는 다수의 편의를 일부 희생하는 대가를 감수해야 한다.
- ⑤ 보도의 턱을 낮추면 휠체어 사용자의 이동권이 크게 개선될 수 있다.

21. 밑줄 친 the warning is only a shadow on the wall이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「미끄러운 비탈길 논증」 · 원전: E. Volokh, "The Mechanisms of the Slippery Slope," *Harvard Law Review* 116 (2003),
/ D. Walton, *Slippery Slope Arguments* (Clarendon, 1992) · 유형: 평가원 21번

A slippery slope argument warns that one modest step will drag us, stage by stage, to a ruin nobody wants. Most people answer it in one of two ways, and both answers are too quick to be of any use. Some take the warning for proof in itself, as though the picture of a boot slipping on ice were an argument; others dismiss the whole family of such warnings as a fallacy, to be named and waved away. The second answer is the more respectable and the more mistaken, and the first is not rescued by the vividness of its picture. A picture proves nothing at all; a slope is a claim about causes at work in the world, not a mood or a metaphor. But a first step can genuinely make a second likelier: it may lower the cost of the next decision, hand a precedent to whoever will take it, or quietly alter what the public finds thinkable. Where such machinery is shown to be at work the warning has earned its hearing, and the easy retort that a line drawn today can be redrawn tomorrow is no answer. What the warning may never do is skip the showing. When nobody names the cause that would carry us from the first step to the last, the warning is only a shadow on the wall, frightening precisely because we cannot see what casts it.

*fallacy: (논리적) 오류 *precedent: 선례 *retort: 반박, 응수

- ① the argument collapses as a fallacy in every case
- ② the danger deepens with the mere passing of time
- ③ each step follows the last by logical necessity
- ④ the alarm is raised with its causal path left unshown
- ⑤ ordinary people draw such lines every day without difficulty

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「교류 욕구 이론」 · 원전: R. Baumeister & M. Leary, "The Need to Belong," *Psychological Bulletin* 117 (1995) / N. Eisenberger, M. Lieberman & K. Williams, "Does Rejection Hurt? An fMRI Study of Social Exclusion," *Science* 302 (2003) · 유형: 평가원 22번

We file the wish to belong among our preferences: pleasant when satisfied, disappointing when not, but hardly a thing a person could be said to need. A need, properly speaking, is what damages us by its absence, whether or not we are in the mood to want it. Which of the two the hunger for company is cannot be settled by asking people how much they say they care about it. So consider an experiment, and a cruel one. A volunteer lies in a scanner, tossing a ball in a computer game with two strangers he will never meet; after a while they stop throwing it to him. The game is trivial, the strangers are fictions, and the exclusion costs him nothing whatever, yet the region of the brain that registers a bodily injury begins to fire, and the harder it fires, the worse he says he felt. The alarm did not wait to be told that this group mattered; to be pushed out of the band once meant exposure, and a body slow to sound it left no descendants. What we file under sentiment is a warning system, and we misread ourselves when we treat its complaints as taste.

*scanner: (뇌를 촬영하는) 영상 장치 *fire: (신경 세포가) 활성화되다 *band: 무리, 집단

- ① 소속의 욕구는 취향이 아니라 생존 경보에 배선된 근본적 필요하다.
- ② 사회적 배제가 주는 고통은 관계가 친밀할수록 더욱 커지게 된다.
- ③ 인간의 고통은 신체적인 것과 정서적인 것으로 뚜렷이 구분된다.
- ④ 원만한 대인 관계는 신체적 건강을 오래 유지하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 집단에 소속되려는 욕구는 문명이 발달하면서 함께 강해져 왔다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「정보 비대칭과 역선택」 · 원전: G. A. Akerlof, "The Market for 'Lemons': Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 84 (1970) · 유형: 평가원 23번

In many bargains one side knows what the other can only guess. The seller of a used car knows whether it hides a fault; the buyer sees a clean bonnet and hears a plausible story. The obvious worry is that the ignorant party will be fleeced, and sometimes he is; but the deeper damage falls on people who never meet at all. Unable to tell a sound car from a bad one, buyers will pay no more than an average car is worth. That price insults the owner of a good car, who withdraws it and goes on driving it. What disappears at the end of the spiral is not merely a fair price but the trade itself: two people who would both have gained never do business, because neither can prove which kind of car stands between them. With the good cars gone the average sinks, buyers offer still less, and the next tier of honest owners quietly leaves in turn. The same emptying is watched in insurance, where the healthy abandon policies priced for the sick, and in lending, where sound borrowers refuse rates written for the reckless.

*bonnet: (자동차의) 보닛, 엔진 덮개 *fleece: 바가지를 씌우다 *tier: 계층, 등급

- ① difficulty of pricing a second-hand car fairly
 - ② advantage of sellers over buyers in a single bargain
 - ③ role of warranties in advertising the quality of goods
 - ④ growth of caution among buyers of costly goods
 - ⑤ erosion of a market by knowledge held on one side
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24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「흄의 기적론」 · 원전: D. Hume, *An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding*, Section X 'Of Miracles' (1748) /
Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, "Miracles" · 유형: 평가원 24번

Reports of the impossible have always reached us: the dead walking, water turned to wine, iron floating on a still pond. Two very different questions can be put to such a story — whether the thing could have happened at all, and whether the word of a witness could ever make it reasonable to believe that it did. Hume's essay is remembered as an answer to both, and the two answers pull apart. His starting rule was plain: proportion your belief to the evidence. The evidence against a miracle is then of a peculiar strength, for a miracle is just that event which the whole uniform course of experience contradicts, and the case for doubt is as full as any case can be. Yet he never undertook to show that nature cannot depart from its course. His argument leaves the wonder possible and still leaves belief in it unreasonable, because what must be set against that mountain of experience is not the event but the report, and testimony is spoiled by honest error, by the pleasure of telling a marvel, and by the eagerness of those who wish it true. He should accept the report, Hume held, only if its falsehood would be a stranger thing than the marvel it relates; and since that condition is almost never met, sincerity in a witness, however complete, seldom amounts to a reason.

*testimony: 증언 *marvel: 놀라운 일, 기적 *uniform: 한결같은, 변함없는

- ① Miracles Are Impossible: Nature Never Bends Its Own Rules
 - ② Weighing the Witness: When a Wonder Earns Our Belief
 - ③ Why Do the Old Wonders Still Fascinate Us Today?
 - ④ Trust the Eyewitness, the Surest Guide We Have to Truth
 - ⑤ Rare Events That Rewrote the Laws of Nature
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31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「리더십 이론」 · 원전: C. I. Barnard, *The Functions of the Executive* (Harvard UP, 1938) — acceptance theory of authority, 'zone of indifference' / H. Simon, *Administrative Behavior* (1947) 'zone of acceptance' · 유형: 평가원 31번

We look for leadership at the top of the chart: in the title, the corner office, the right to give orders. On this picture to lead is to hold power over others, and those below simply do as they are told. Yet a command is not a stone thrown at a subordinate; it is a message, and a message has force only where it is received. A manager may issue an order that is perfectly clear, perfectly lawful and perfectly ignored, kept to the letter while its purpose dies quietly in the corridor. This is why the order obeyed in form and emptied in spirit has been complied with rather than authorised. Every organisation runs on a zone inside which instructions are followed without a second thought, and the width of that zone is nowhere written on the chart: it widens where the purpose is understood and the trust has been earned, and shrinks to nothing where they have not. Authority, then, does not descend from the diagram; it rises from the _____ of those who receive it.

*subordinate: 부하 직원 *comply: (명령·규칙을) 따르다 *corridor: 복도

- ① rank
- ② fear
- ③ silence
- ④ consent
- ⑤ obedience

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「롤랑 바르트 신화론」 · 원전: R. Barthes, *Mythologies* (1957), 'Myth Today' — 역사의 자연화(naturalization), 'what-goes-without-saying' · 유형: 평가원 32번

For Roland Barthes a myth is not an old tale of gods but something modern culture performs on itself daily, in a magazine cover, an advertisement, a phrase too familiar to notice. Its work is done not on the truth of what it says but on the origin of what it shows. What a society settled at a certain hour, for the benefit of certain people, is handed back to us wearing the face of the way things simply are. A myth need not lie; its whole power lies in _____, so that what was once decided looks like what was merely found. Nor could it work as well if it did lie, for a lie can be caught out and denied, while the myth says nothing that a court could correct. It states no falsehood; it merely wipes off the fingerprints. The arrangement is left in plain view, stripped of the hour it was made in, the hands that made it and the interests it was made to serve, until questioning it feels like quarrelling with the weather. That is why the loudest propaganda is the least mythical of all: what shouts can be answered, whereas what goes without saying cannot even be addressed.

*myth: 신화, 통념 *propaganda: 선전 *fingerprint: 지문

- ① hiding a falsehood beneath a pleasing surface
 - ② converting what was chosen into what seems given
 - ③ exposing the interests that lie behind a custom
 - ④ inventing new gods out of forgotten stories
 - ⑤ shouting a claim until objection falls silent
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33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「임베딩과 유사도 표현」 · 원전: Z. Harris, "Distributional Structure," *Word* 10 (1954) / J. R. Firth (1957) 분포 가설 /
T. Mikolov et al., "Efficient Estimation of Word Representations in Vector Space" (2013) · 유형: 평가원 33번

A modern language model turns every word into a point in a vast space of numbers, and that point is not placed there by a lexicographer. It is learned from the company the word keeps: words that turn up among the same neighbours across millions of sentences are drawn together, and words that rarely share company drift apart. Distance in such a space therefore means something, though not quite what a reader first assumes. From the way it is built, a rule follows: the more two words are used among the same neighbours, the _____. Take the easy case first, 'ocean' beside 'sea', and the rule looks like a rule about meaning. But 'hot' and 'cold' keep almost identical company as well; they take the same verbs, fill the same blanks and answer the same questions, so the space seats them side by side, as near to each other as any pair of synonyms. Nothing has gone wrong. The design rests on a single wager about language, that use is the only evidence of meaning the machine will ever see, and the wager is honoured to the letter. What the numbers record is the shape of our habits, not the content of our thoughts.

*lexicographer: 사전 편찬자 *synonym: 동의어 *wager: 내기, 전제

- ① tighter the space packs them, whatever they may mean
 - ② more surely their meanings agree with one another
 - ③ farther the model pushes their two points apart
 - ④ more closely their spellings come to resemble each other
 - ⑤ more often one may replace the other in speech
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34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「형사법상 인과관계」 · 원전: H.L.A. Hart & T. Honore, *Causation in the Law* (2nd ed., 1985) / Model Penal Code

§2.03 (factual cause and the limits of but-for) · 유형: 평가원 34번

Before the law may punish a man for a harm, it must tie the harm to what he did. The knot the courts tie first is the simplest: ask whether the harm would have come about but for his act, and if it would, he is out of the case. The test does its work, but it is a filter and not a verdict. Every injury has a queue of earlier conditions stretching behind it without end — the friend who lent the car, the mother who bore the driver — and each of them passes the but-for test as surely as the man in the dock. So a second question is put, and it is not a stricter version of the first: a defendant may satisfy the but-for test completely and still answer for nothing at all. It asks whether the harm followed the act closely and naturally enough to be laid at this man's door, and a free choice made afterwards by somebody else, or a freak nobody could have foreseen, may cut the very thread the first test found. The lesson the courts draw is a careful one: _____. Two men may stand in the same chain of events and part company at the courtroom door.

*but-for test: '그 행위가 없었더라면' 검사(그 행위가 없어도 결과가 생겼을지 묻는 판단) *defendant: 피고인 *dock: 피고인석

- ① every earlier cause of a harm deserves equal blame
 - ② whoever passes the first, simplest test must answer for the harm
 - ③ a later act by another person always breaks the link
 - ④ intention weighs more heavily than cause in deciding guilt
 - ⑤ the first test opens the case but never settles it
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36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「지자기 역전의 발견」 · 원전: B. Brunhes (1906) 역자화 용암 보고 / M. Matuyama (1929) / L. Néel (1951) 자기 자체 역전 가설 / A. Cox, R. Doell & G. B. Dalrymple, "Reversals of the Earth's Magnetic Field," *Science* 144 (1964) · 유형: 평가원 36번

In 1906 a French physicist examining a bed of ancient lava in the hills of central France found its magnetic grains pointing not north, as a compass does, but the other way entirely. He drew the boldest conclusion available to him: the earth's own field, he said, must once have been reversed.

(A) The result left the doubters no room. Lavas of the same age, gathered on different continents and differing in chemistry, carried the same polarity, and the polarity flipped in step all over the planet — an agreement no private quirk of minerals could ever have produced.

(B) The claim then slept for half a century, held down by a single stubborn objection. A rock, physicists pointed out, can reverse its own magnetism as it cools, by a peculiarity of its minerals, while the field around it never stirs; one backward stone therefore proved nothing at all about the planet.

(C) Settling the matter required counting rather than arguing. Through the early 1960s a team dated lava after lava by the slow decay of the potassium locked inside it, and read off the direction each had frozen in.

*lava: 용암 *polarity: (자기의) 극성 *potassium: 칼륨

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

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「아리스토텔레스 비극론」 · 원전: Aristotle, *Poetics*, 6·11·13장 — 연민과 두려움, 하마르티아, 급전(*peripeteia*)과 발견(*anagnorisis*), 카타르시스 · 유형: 평가원 37번

Aristotle asked why a crowd would willingly pay to watch a good man destroyed. His answer looked past the horrors displayed on the stage to the work that such a play performs inside the spectator himself.

(A) Those feelings, however, are not raised by any story that merely piles one horror upon another. The events must follow each other by necessity or likelihood, and the fall must turn on a single hinge, where fortune reverses itself and the man at last recognises what he has done.

(B) A tragedy, he claimed, first awakens two emotions and no others. It stirs pity for a man near enough to ourselves that his ruin might have been ours, and fear on our own account, since what brought him down was no monstrous vice but an error any of us might make.

(C) Only a play so built can finish the work it began. The emotions it has drawn out of us are carried off with it, and we leave the theatre steadied rather than shaken, purged of the very feelings the drama itself awakened.

*pity: 연민 *purge: 씻어 내다, 정화하다 *vice: 악덕

- ① (A) – (C) – (B)
 - ② (B) – (A) – (C)
 - ③ (B) – (C) – (A)
 - ④ (C) – (A) – (B)
 - ⑤ (C) – (B) – (A)
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38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「수생 동물의 호흡」 · 원전: K. Schmidt-Nielsen, *Animal Physiology: Adaptation and Environment* (5th ed.) — 역류
교환(countercurrent exchange), 아가미 환기 비용 · 유형: 평가원 38번

Within each plate the blood, rather than drifting along with this current, is driven against it.

Every animal must draw oxygen from the medium around it, and water is a miserly medium: a given volume of it carries a small fraction of the oxygen packed into the same volume of air. A fish must therefore push a great stream of water past its gills without pause, and that pumping alone can consume a tenth or more of the energy it takes in. (①) The gill is built so that none of the stream is wasted, each filament splitting into rows of thin plates that spread an enormous surface across the water's path. (②) The water crosses that surface once and once only, entering at the mouth and leaving beneath the gill covers, never doubling back. (③) Blood carried along with such a flow would soon come level with it, and the exchange would halt with much of the oxygen still in the stream. (④) The blood instead meets, at every point of its passage, water richer in oxygen than itself, and the gradient that drives the gas across never closes. (⑤) A fish can strip some four-fifths of the oxygen from the water it swallows, while a lung, refilling the same pocket of air, leaves far more behind.

*gill: 아가미 *filament: (아가미의) 가는 실 모양 조직 *gradient: 기울기, (농도) 차

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

소재: 수능특강 국어 「민주정과 공화정」 · 원전: J. Madison, *The Federalist No. 10 & No. 63* (1787-88) — 대의를 통한 여론의 정련 (refinement), 순수 민주정과 공화정의 구별 · 유형: 평가원 39번

Those chosen few, its designers hoped, would refine the public's raw wishes rather than merely echo them.

The two words are used today as though they named one thing, yet in their oldest sense they mark two answers to a single question: whose hand holds the pen that writes the law? In a pure democracy the citizens hold it themselves, gathering in person and counting each voice on the spot. (①) Such an assembly can act with startling speed, and it can turn with equal speed, for nothing stands between a passion and a law but the length of an afternoon. (②) A republic hands the pen instead to a small body of delegates, chosen by the people and answerable to them. (③) Passed through such a body, a demand that began in anger may come back tempered, or may not come back at all. (④) Madison, who pressed the distinction hardest, saw in the arrangement no distrust of the people but a guard for their own lasting interest, which the temper of one afternoon could not protect. (⑤) The distance is not, on this view, a wall raised between a people and their government, but the room in which their wishes are given a second reading.

*delegate: 대표자, 대의원 *temper: (한때의) 격정, 기분 *refine: 정제하다, 가다듬다