

영어 영역

제 3 교시

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Focus groups are commonly used in marketing but in some countries there are very real problems with them.

- (A) This makes much of the data gained from focus-group panels worthless. Agencies are aware of this problem and ensure a churn rate within groups to keep them fresh, but consumers get around this by using multiple names in order to remain in the pool.
- (B) Research has revealed that many consumers enjoy the pay, free food, and experience of being an expert and focus on pleasing the moderator in order to get invited back regularly. Unfortunately, the way to please the very human moderator seems to be to work out what they want to hear, rather than providing them with genuine insights about the brand.
- (C) Since it is difficult to recruit random people to be in focus groups, research agencies have developed large pools of consumers willing to take part in focus groups at short notice. However, the problem is that many of these consumers are too willing.

* churn rate: 참가 중단율

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

수능특강 15강 4번 (요약문)

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

However, there were still correspondences between typologies of foods and beverages and the typologies of the consumers themselves.

The links between food consumption and lifestyles defined in relation to social hierarchies developed in various ways in centuries later than the sixteenth-century. (①) The motif of *quality* became clearer. (②) Consumers now took for granted that the domain of social privilege expressed itself in the right - or duty - to obtain food products of ever higher quality. (③) For example, in eighteenth-century Europe, coffee was considered the dominant bourgeois drink, whereas chocolate was aristocratic. (④) What was defined here was a clearly ideological antithesis: the former awoke and stimulated the mind to work and to be productive; whereas the latter was a drink for the inactive and lazy. (⑤) In the following century, however, coffee had already become a popular beverage in France, as had tea in Holland and England.

* typology: 유형 분류 체계 ** aristocratic: 귀족의 *** antithesis: 대립

수능특강 19강 3번 (연결사)

3. A studio artist works like a novelist. He or she may pay a great deal of attention to the details of everyday visible reality, but what he or she adds to those observations is the something else, the shaping form supplied by his or her genius. The details figure in, but they are not the main point. Walker Evans wrote in an undated note to himself that anyone who goes to Botticelli to learn about the dress and manners of the fifteenth century is a pedant and a fool. Few scholars of the future who look at Jan Groover's breakthrough still-life arrangements of kitchen utensils will spend much time considering the development of the colander in the 1970s. The main point is not a _____ of facts about the objects seen, but the genius of their combination into an original composition.

* pedant: 현학자 ** colander: (음식 재료의 물을 빼는 데 쓰는) 체[여과기]

- ① reconstitution
- ② classification
- ③ compilation
- ④ distortion
- ⑤ negation

수능특강 23강 3번 (요지)

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

Soldiers' wartime exposure to commercially canned foods, though occasional, ① generated the beginnings of consumer trust. This trust flowed back up the chain of production, providing the first faint signs of wider demand that canners needed in order to innovate and expand. Tastes were often ② slow to change when ordinary consumers were given a choice between new products and their go-to standards. But because army men in the American Civil War had little choice when it came to their food supply, they ③ denied new foods a chance and widened their palates to partially accommodate canned foods. After the war, they brought these new ④ preferences home with them. The nature of trust that these battlefield encounters fostered was not yet rooted in scientific certainty, a better understanding of the risks, or knowledge of where the food had come from. Rather, it sprang from exposure and familiarity that made a new kind of food seem worth sampling and its convenience and accessibility worth ⑤ appreciating.

* go-to: 믿을 수 있는 ** palate: 감식력, 미각

수능특강 29강 3번 (계목)

5. It may seem odd to suggest that numbers are a human invention. After all, some might say, regardless of whether humans ever existed, there would still be predictable numbers in nature, be it eight (octopus legs), four (seasons), twenty-nine (days in a lunar cycle), and so on. Strictly speaking, however, these are simply regularly occurring *quantities*. Quantities and correspondences between quantities might be said to exist apart from the human mental experience. Octopus legs would occur in regular groups even if we were unable to perceive that regularity. *Numbers*, though, are the words and other symbolic representations we use to differentiate quantities. Much as color terms create clearer mental boundaries between colors along adjacent portions of the visible light spectrum, numbers create conceptual boundaries between quantities. Those boundaries may reflect a real division between quantities in the physical world, but these divisions are generally _____.

- ① dissimilar to how humans perceive colors
- ② foreign to the cognitive demand of the brain
- ③ meaningful only if they are out of human reach
- ④ unrelated to the numeric value of a phenomenon
- ⑤ inaccessible to the human mind without numbers

수능특강 Test1 23번 (요약문)

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것만을 고른 것은?

In 1890, Kodak introduced a cheap consumer camera that everyone could afford. This put the portrait studios out of business; the newly (A) employed/unemployed photographers needed a way to distinguish between what they did and this new popular photography. The movement of *pictorialism* was the response, with photographers attempting to imitate the artistic processes of painting; rather than (B) reproducible/exclusive photos, they worked directly on the negatives and other materials of the process. They presented their works in art galleries, next to paintings. The elements of an art would begin to form: collegial groups called "photo clubs," a journal called *Camera Work*, and shows and openings. However, art photography remained (C) mainstreamed/marginalized; there were no markets, buyers, or collectors, and museums were not interested in adding photos to their collections. Pictorialism eventually died out with the outbreak of World War I. An art form can't survive without a market, places for display, and collectors.

* negative: (사진의) 원판

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | employed | ..... | reproducible | ..... | mainstreamed |
| ② | employed | ..... | exclusive | ..... | marginalized |
| ③ | unemployed | ..... | reproducible | ..... | marginalized |
| ④ | unemployed | ..... | exclusive | ..... | marginalized |
| ⑤ | unemployed | ..... | reproducible | ..... | mainstreamed |

수능특강 Test2 22번 (문장삽입)

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

Most parents want to send their children to the best possible schools. Some workers might thus decide to ① accept a riskier job at a higher wage because that would enable them to meet the monthly payments on a house in a better school district. But other workers are in the same boat, and school quality is an inherently ② relative concept. So if other workers also traded safety for higher wages, the ultimate outcome would be merely to ③ raise the prices of houses in better school districts. Everyone would end up with less safety, yet no one would ④ achieve the goal that made that trade seem acceptable in the first place. As in a military arms race, when all parties build more arms, ⑤ everyone is any more secure than before.

수능특강 Test3 6번 (계목)

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Different bacterial species need different nutrients; some prefer sugar, and others live off fat.

- (A) They change taste receptors and produce toxins to make you feel bad when you don't eat the things they want, or release chemical rewards to make you feel good when you do. So the bacteria inside your gut are actually manipulating you.
- (B) It's important to understand this, because it's what makes it so hard to change your diet: the bugs inside you are playing you like a big marionette, trying to force you to give them what they crave. It's a carrot and stick approach.
- (C) But they not only fight with one another for food, and to retain a foothold in the ecosystem. Your gut bugs often want different things than you do, and they're not shy about going after their goals. Your gut bugs have the ability to impact your behavior and mood by altering the neural signals in your vagus nerve.

* marionette: 꼭두각시 ** foothold: 발판, 기반 *** vagus nerve: 미주 신경

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

영어독해연습 2강 2번 (빈칸추론)

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

An entrepreneur can come up with her "big idea" - and in social enterprise, it can be big across the profit or the social-good dimension, or both - and pour her savings and personal credit into it.

- (A) Other than for the independently wealthy and exceedingly well connected, though, a successful business will reach a point where it requires outside investment.
- (B) When this moment arrives will depend on the industry in which a business operates as well as the entrepreneur's own balance sheet. Whether an entrepreneur needs to find investors to support prototype development, geographic expansion, increasing market share, or some other strategy, seeking scale requires access to capital.
- (C) But this bootstrapping has obvious limits. Depending on the entrepreneur's personal network, friends and family may provide additional investment to help her get up and running, produce early proof of concept, or operate a single location.

* balance sheet: 대차 대조표

** prototype: 시제품, 시작품

*** bootstrapping: 자력으로 해결하기

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

영어독해연습 2강 7번 (빈칸추론)

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

During its formative period and because it was live, the essential nature of television was argued to be intimacy.

- (A) Instead, television was to inherit its bedside manner from radio to create the illusion of the proximity between the performance and listener/viewer. At the same time, it should be remembered that some television programs were and continue to be “audience shows” and are enjoyed by large masses of people gathered in some sort of auditorium or studio.
- (B) Nevertheless, such big television variety shows, broadcast from a theatre stage, continue to give the viewer at home a feeling of being in the front row, as well as among the other members of the audience sitting in the theatre.
- (C) The closeness of the image to the performance of the actors, unadorned and without the tinsel of cinema spectacle, could avoid the erection of a barrier between the screen and its audience. Television, unlike the theatre, lacks a stage, orchestra pit, or footlights to separate the performer from the audience.

* unadorned: 장식이 없는
 ** tinsel: 가치는 없지만 매력적으로 보이는 것
 *** orchestra pit: 오케스트라석

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

영어독해연습 3강 9번 (빈칸추론)

11. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

The sprint by the athlete, wearing spikes, creates the forward motion whilst initiating significant backwards force.

In a skeleton bobsled, the athlete starts the descent of the track with a sprint from the starting block, pushing and then boarding the sled. (①) A single line is cut into the ice for a finite distance, which the sled runner sits in, aiding initial directional stability off the start. (②) The first split time at the start is taken fifteen meters from the starting block. (③) Athletes can load before or after this first time line and this is dependent on numerous variables, the most significant being the geometry of the track governing the number of strides the athlete takes. (④) This is similar to running on asphalt or grass, and also to the way in which speed skaters initiate the start off the blocks. (⑤) The spikes allow the power to be translated into greater speed of the sled to stop the low frictional force causing the foot to slip and reducing the momentum stored at the end of the sprint.

* split time: 스플릿 타임(임의의 구간에서 측정되는 시간)
 ** geometry: 기하학적 구조
 *** frictional force: 마찰력

영어독해연습 5강 10번 (어법)

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Morels are highly distinctive and especially delicious mushrooms that pop up briefly at the height of spring and are found in woodlands where one can also see spring wildflowers and new foliage.

- (A) This harmony between pure delight and practical pursuits creates an appreciation of beauty in nature that can be prized as intensely as selfless absorption, but the two experiences are not to be conflated.
- (B) Indeed, it seems to be enhanced by this pursuit. Hence, the practically oriented self can be very much present because the object of the experience is valued both for itself and for other things to which it is a means.
- (C) The experience of searching for and finding these mushrooms is one in which one is immersed in a world of new growth, where one enjoys the sights, sounds, smells and anticipating taste. The beauty is not sharply separate from the fact that one is foraging for one's dinner.

* morel: 곰보버섯 ** conflate: 섞다, 융합하다 *** forage for: ~을 찾아다니다

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

영어독해연습 7강 10번 (어법)

13. Traditional cultures tend to produce aesthetic objects that we associate with "craft" rather than "art," in part because they are typically functional objects - clothing, baskets, water vessels, hunting weapons. These artifacts have often been collected in the West, but not always by art museums - more typically they're found in "natural history" museums. We don't value these objects because they seem to be mostly imitative, and our conception of creativity is almost exclusively focused on originality. But imitation is a long-established, deep-rooted form of culture transmission, even in European fine arts. For many centuries, and in many different societies, the ability to imitate and reproduce the acknowledged masters was highly valued; and developing this skill through practice was how one learned one's craft. Yet as Nicholas Delbanco, a distinguished American writer, noted, "We've grown so committed as a culture to the ideal of originality that the artist who _____ will likely stand accused of being second-rate."

- ① seeks deviation from the residue of the past
- ② focuses not on the function but on the meaning
- ③ admits to working in the manner of another artist
- ④ draws distinctive ideas only from the work of others
- ⑤ introduces himself as an artist rather than a craftsman

영어독해연습 12강 3번 (요약문)

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Human intelligence has its own considerable strengths. The fundamental human limitation of having a relatively small brain, constrained by the energy and physical space available to it, has resulted in a lot of evolutionary “cleverness.”

- (A) The expense of this brute computational approach is simply not suited to biological beings. However, what is clear is that the availability of practically infinite mathematical ability, and abundant calculating speed, do result in discoveries that our biological brains have not yet made.
- (B) We are “blindsided” to some degree by the biological imperative to conserve energy and make the best use of our brains, given their physical limitations. In this way, machine thought, which can leverage incredible amounts of energy and space, is fundamentally different.
- (C) Human intelligence makes use of very effective pruning techniques that prevent the brain from running in overdrive, attempting to process billions of potential situations of which only one or two might be useful.

* blindsided: 불시에 공격하다

** leverage: ~을 최대한 활용하다

*** pruning: 가지치기, 불필요한 것을 잘라내기

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

영어독해연습 12강 10번 (요약문)

15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Although modern medicine was founded in the 19th and 20th century as a science based on objective facts and experimental methods, one still doubts whether or not it is possible to describe health sufficiently in mere scientific categories.

- (A) As a consequence of this peculiar relationship of descriptive and normative issues, our understanding of health is clearly influenced by philosophical, cultural and historical conceptions (and misconceptions).
- (B) Obviously, our understanding of health and disease is not exclusively bound to the sphere of genes, molecules, proteins, cells, tissues and organs. There is no stamp on natural things which reveals them as “healthy” or “diseased.”
- (C) It is the human ability to judge on physical and psychical states bringing health and disease into being. We need scientific knowledge to develop efficient medical therapies – and we need reflection on the conceptual framework to clear the question, which of the physical and mental states are diseases.

* normative: 규범적인, 기준을 세우는

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

영어독해연습 Test1 14번 (빈칸추론)

16. Regression to the mean was defined by Francis Galton in 1886 as “each peculiarity in a man is shared by his relatives, but on the average to a lesser degree.” His definition meant that a very tall man was likely to have shorter brothers and shorter sons and a very short man taller brothers and taller sons. The concept has been extended to describe the change in variables through time that results from selection at the start. Many examples of regression to the mean exist and a good example is provided when blood pressures are measured. Subjects with pressures initially higher than the mean tend to have lower pressures on the second occasion and those with starting lower blood pressures than the mean tend to be higher on the second occasion. Therefore, if you select a group of hypertensive patients on the basis of their high blood pressures, their measurements will certainly be lower on the second occasion owing simply to this regression-to-the-mean phenomenon. This fall in pressure and loss of repeatability should occur both in an actively treated and a control group and the provision of the control group will _____.

* regression: 회귀 ** hypertensive: 고혈압의

- ① validate the arbitrary nature of blood pressure
- ② emphasize the insignificance of the mean state
- ③ devalue the patients’ choice of not being treated
- ④ prevent the effect being ascribed to active treatment
- ⑤ show that handling of physical conditions will backfire

영어독해연습 Test1 22번 (문장삽입)

17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As true professionals, scientists should feel accountable to their clients, the public.

- (A) By promoting good communication and transparency between both parties, the integrity and image of science as a profession of upright, trustworthy scholars will be promoted. Keeping the public well informed is not only a moral issue; it is also a selfish issue.
- (B) If politicians, business people and the media become more familiar with a scientist’s work, they are more likely to receive good research funding for projects and improve their chances of things like promotion in their careers.
- (C) In turn, the public as responsible citizens should pressure the scientists to keep them informed as this acts as an important control against any unethical practice that might discredit the profession.

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

수능완성 2강 2번 (주장)

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Whatever the origin of the term, in practice rights have become a politically enforceable contract with demand and expectations.

- (A) Just as freedom may need to be earned so rights need to be balanced by the second leg of the contract, that is by obligations. Obligations are, of course, no more than the receiving end of the rights demanded by others. The two should be so inseparable that a demand for one is always accompanied by a statement of the other.
- (B) As a battle cry (as in women's liberation movements) this is fine but once the obvious tyrannies have been removed the battle cry is inadequate as an operating philosophy because rights without obligations are merely power-play.
- (C) Sometimes the contract seems to be rather one-sided. It is assumed that the basis of civilisation is that physiological existence as a human being by itself imposes on others the duty to do something about it.

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

수능완성 9강 2번 (어휘)

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Successful prediction is usually considered stronger support for a hypothesis than the explanation of an equal quantity of observation known to the creator of the hypothesis at the time of its creation.

- (A) But if the investigator knows that his hypothesis is going to be tested in the near future by experiments based on its predicted consequences, he will probably be much more careful to see if it does fit the known facts than will be the case if he does not expect an immediate test of this sort.
- (B) This is not hard to justify on purely logical grounds and appears valid as a result of experience. Perhaps an additional explanation is as follows: A hypothesis not only should fit the facts which brought about its creation but should also be compatible with the rest of the body of science.
- (C) This is a very hard condition to satisfy because of the scope and complexity of modern science. It is laborious to ascertain whether a given hypothesis is in fact compatible with everything already known.

* ascertain: 확인하다

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

수능완성 11강 4번 (빈칸추론)

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

Let us now consider the behaviour of normal people with low intelligence. We tend to call such people stupid – unless, of course, they occupy a ① higher position than we do! They deserve our attention because of the influence they sometimes exert on the course of vital events, and also because one can only fully recognize and appreciate the most valuable qualities of the mind against a background of its ② capabilities. Besides, even a man with a high level of general intelligence will sometimes behave in an unintelligent way under the influence of such ③ factors as fatigue or violent emotion. It is also known that the development of various primary abilities, which make up the intelligence, is largely ④ uneven. Thus a person rated as intelligent on account of his eloquence and ingeniousness may not prove to be so clever in dealing with numerical or perceptual, material, and vice versa. That is why an understanding of typical “unintelligent” behaviour may be of real ⑤ importance in education and self-education.

* ingeniousness: 재치가 있음, 독창성

수능완성 14강 1번 (순서)

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

Confirmed scientific theories are often referred to as ‘laws of nature’ or ‘laws of physics’, but it is important to ① recognize exactly what is meant by ‘law’ in this case. This is not the sort of law that has to be obeyed. A scientific law cannot ② dictate how things should be; it simply describes them. The law of gravity does not require that, having tripped up, I should adopt a ③ prone position on the pavement – it simply describes the phenomenon that, having tripped, I fall. Hence, if I trip and float upwards, I am not disobeying a law, it simply means that I am in an environment (e.g. in orbit) in which the phenomenon described by ‘the law of gravity’ does not ④ deviate, or that the effect of gravity is countered by other forces that enable me to float upwards. The ‘law’ cannot be ‘broken’ in these circumstances, and can only be found to be ⑤ inadequate to give a complete description of what is happening.

수능완성 16강 3번 (요약문)

22. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Instead, they figured out ways to stay cool by creating thermally comfortable microclimates.

Humans are remarkably resourceful and our ancestors were able to develop ways to survive quite nicely in every environment on earth. Want to live in the desert, the tundra, or the jungle? No problem. (①) People found ways to work within the limits and constraints of their environments. (②) If it was really hot for part of the year, they didn’t have the option to install central air. (③) However, after the discovery of fossil fuels, the need to fit a building into the local climatic environment became less important. (④) Buildings could be constructed with a central heating and air-conditioning system that allowed the interior to be climate controlled and thus thermally comfortable at all times. (⑤) As a result, many of the traditional ways of staying comfortable have been lost or forgotten.

* thermally: 온도 면에서

** microclimate: 미기후(주변 다른 지역과는 다른, 특정 좁은 지역의 기후)

수능완성 실전 1회 32번 (빈칸추론)

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

Evolution is much like a big highway that species travel down. Changes in direction are fairly ① gradual, since too sharp a turn will cause the quickly traveling vehicles (or evolving species) to fly off the road into extinction. At the biological level, this idea of a highway shows up in the form of continuous ② slow change, with a lot of similarity between various animal species, especially at the genetic level. It might be surprising, or even disturbing, for some people to learn that recent findings in modern biochemistry suggest that humans are not so genetically ③ mediocre as we might have thought. DNA analysis suggests that at the molecular and genetic levels, humans and chimpanzees are at least 98 percent identical. This degree of similarity is so close that some scientists have proposed it might be possible to perform crossbreeding and make a ④ hybrid species. Of course, presumably moral and ethical considerations would forbid such a genetic experiment, but this possibility does illustrate how similar human beings are to other primates. Even an animal as apparently ⑤ distant from humans as our pet dog is still quite similar to us.

* crossbreeding: 이종 교배 ** primate: 영장류

수능완성 실전 1회 39번 (문장삽입)

24. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In studying the attachment between babies and their parents, John Bowlby took an evolutionary perspective. In his classic treatise of the field, Bowlby coined the term *environment of evolutionary adaptedness* (EEA).

- (A) Of course, environments change, but with no knowledge of if, how, and when such change will occur, preparing organisms for ancestral environments is essentially the best bet.
- (B) This concept pertains to the environmental conditions that typified the ancestors of a species, with the idea that organisms didn't evolve the features that have to match their current environments. All organisms are the products of thousands of generations of selection prior to their existence.
- (C) Yet evolution has no crystal ball. So the best that selection process can do is provide an organism with adaptations that were helpful to its ancestors under whatever the ecological conditions were then — essentially making a probabilistic-based “guess” that the environment will be the same.

* treatise: 저서, 서적 ** typify: ~의 특징을 나타내다

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

수능완성 실전 2회 31번 (빈칸추론)

25. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것만을 고른 것은?

A general and seemingly applicable assumption is that consumers and producers maximize the benefit related to the opportunity accessible in their particular circumstance. The desire to reach an optimal outcome for a given point in time is (A) subjective/invariable and specific to how these economic agents view the concept of maximization, which in turn is likely to be highly correlated with cultural values. For example, in indigenous societies there is evidence that a balance between present and future periods along with that of the environmental system, as a whole, was included in decision-making and optimization. In present consumerism fostered economies, the cultural values are less likely or unlikely to (B) incorporate/separate environmental and social justice parameters proactively. The focus of observable and marketed consumption is immediate gratification. However, as consumer (C) awareness/ignorance of both the impact of consumption and the power of consumption to modify and catalyze economic outcomes increases there is growing evidence of a shifting cultural paradigm to one of sustainability.

* parameter: (주로 복수로) 변수, 매개 변수 ** catalyze: 촉진시키다

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | subjective | ..... | incorporate | ..... | awareness |
| ② | subjective | ..... | separate | ..... | ignorance |
| ③ | subjective | ..... | incorporate | ..... | ignorance |
| ④ | invariable | ..... | separate | ..... | ignorance |
| ⑤ | invariable | ..... | incorporate | ..... | awareness |

수능완성 실전 2회 34번 (빈칸추론)

26. As a professor of medieval history at the University of Strasbourg in the 1920s and the 1930s, before moving to the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936, Marc Bloch encouraged his students to consider the landscape as a historical document. If written texts provided a view into conscious historical processes, topography, he suggested, provided valuable insight into phenomena that were unconscious and invisible, such as social, economic, and political structure. Bloch described rural history as a “vibrant human interaction with the soil.” Studying the form of agricultural fields as seen from an airplane, he contended, provided insight into the society that had produced them. Bloch demonstrated these connections as he took his students on field trips into the countryside near Strasbourg to see the elongated fields of Alsace, which he considered to be characteristic of all of northern Europe. According to Bloch, students of history could best understand historical processes by _____.

* topography: 지형학 ** elongate: 길게 늘이다

- ① appropriately differentiating history from geography
- ② keeping their distance from the heritages of the soil
- ③ achieving visual transition from the land to the book
- ④ looking at historical processes that were still very much alive
- ⑤ recognizing the physical parts of history through field work

수능완성 실전 3회 29번 (맞춤의미)

27. Natural selection does not plan ahead. Our current adaptations are “designed” to work well in past environments: Those who had more offspring in past environments tended to pass their traits on to current generations. If the environment stays relatively constant, then those traits will function well in the current environment. However, if the environment has changed recently, then traits which were once adaptive may no longer be adaptive. In other words, the “old” adaptations _____ if the selection pressures have recently changed. This idea is known as “evolutionary lag” or “mismatch,” because the changes in genes lag slightly behind the changes in environments. The classic example of evolutionary lag is our preferences for sweets, salts, and fats: it was adaptive to crave these when they were rare, because they were valuable sources of energy and nutrients. People still crave them even though they are overabundant in modern environments and lead to obesity and other health problems.

- ① gradually fade away with chronological changes
- ② are no longer old when it comes to adaptive terms
- ③ will eventually develop into another adaptation form
- ④ might not yet have been selected out of a population
- ⑤ may be considered a failure to survive past environments

수능완성 실전 4회 37번 (순서)

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것만을 고른 것은?

Scientists do not apply (A) lenient/rigorous standards to the original conception and development of an idea. This is a creative act that follows no method at all. However, it is wrong for people like Paul Feyerabend to suggest that science is therefore a free-for-all. Every scientific theory must begin life as a guess. It is true that some scientists, including Newton, have been willing to reject data that do not agree with their hunches. Yet this is only sensible when the data seem to be (B) reliable/untrustworthy— as is often the case when they have not been gathered specifically to test the given theory. It is also sensible that scientists do not necessarily abandon a theory, even when its limitations have become (C) apparent/faint, unless they have something better to put in its place. In the scientific long run, theories that are contradicted by observation do still get sifted out.

* hunch: 예감 ** sift out: ~을 걸러 내다

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	lenient	.....	reliable	.....	apparent
②	rigorous	.....	reliable	.....	faint
③	rigorous	.....	untrustworthy	.....	apparent
④	rigorous	.....	untrustworthy	.....	faint
⑤	lenient	.....	untrustworthy	.....	apparent

수능완성 실전 5회 28번 (어법)

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

Now that labor’s clout has significantly diminished, knowledge workers have become the more important group in the economic equation.

In the early industrial era, those who controlled finance capital and the means of production exercised near-total control over the workings of the economy. (①) For a while, during the mid-decades of the past century, they had to share some of that power with labor, whose critical role in production assured it some clout in decisions governing both the ways and means of doing business and the distribution of profits. (②) They are the catalysts of the Third Industrial Revolution and the ones responsible for keeping the high-tech economy running. (③) For that reason, top management and investors have had increasingly to share at least some of their power with the creators of intellectual property, the men and women whose knowledge and ideas fuel the high-tech information society. (④) It is no wonder, then, that intellectual-property rights have become even more important than finance in some industries. (⑤) Having a monopoly over knowledge and ideas ensures competitive success and market position, while financing that success becomes almost secondary.

* clout: 영향력 ** catalyst: 촉매제 *** monopoly: 독점(권)

수능완성 실전 5회 29번 (어휘)

30. Suppose we know that Paula suffers from an acute phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders. However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula's fear really does concern either snakes or spiders. If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she's not afraid of snakes is entirely consistent with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen. More generally, when we are presented with a list of alternative explanations for some phenomenon, and are then persuaded that all but one of those explanations are unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before conceding that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether other plausible options are being ignored or overlooked. The fallacy of false choice misleads when we're insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which have been made explicit _____ the sensible alternatives.

* acute: 극심한 ** concede: 인정하다 *** fallacy: 오류

- ① back
- ② modify
- ③ include
- ④ exhaust
- ⑤ multiply

수능완성 실전 5회 36번 (순서)

Extra. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A general and seemingly applicable assumption is that consumers and producers maximize the benefit related to the opportunity accessible in their particular circumstance.

- (A) For example, in indigenous societies there is evidence that a balance between present and future periods along with that of the environmental system, as a whole, was included in decision-making and optimization. In present consumerism fostered economies, the cultural values are less likely or unlikely to incorporate environmental and social justice parameters proactively.
- (B) The desire to reach an optimal outcome for a given point in time is subjective and specific to how these economic agents view the concept of maximization, which in turn is likely to be highly correlated with cultural values.
- (C) The focus of observable and marketed consumption is immediate gratification. However, as consumer awareness of both the impact of consumption and the power of consumption to modify and catalyze economic outcomes increases there is growing evidence of a shifting cultural paradigm to one of sustainability.

* parameter: (주로 복수로) 변수, 매개 변수 ** catalyze: 촉진시키다

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

수능완성 실전 2회 34번 (빈칸추론)