

제 3 교시

A → B 형식 문장 주의

영어 영역

성명		수험 번호																		
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1. 밑줄 친 a nonstick frying pan이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

How you focus your attention plays a critical role in how you deal with stress. Scattered attention harms your ability to let go of stress, because even though your attention is scattered, it is narrowly focused, for you are able to fixate only on the stressful parts of your experience. When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress. You can put in perspective many more aspects of any situation and not get locked into one part that ties you down to superficial and anxiety-provoking levels of attention. A narrow focus heightens the stress level of each experience, but a widened focus turns down the stress level (because you're better able to put each situation into a broader perspective.) One anxiety-provoking detail is less important than the bigger picture. It's like transforming yourself into a nonstick frying pan. You can still fry an egg, but the egg won't stick to the pan.

Stress ↑ (Scattered Attention)

스트레스 받을 수도 있음      스트레스에 묶이지 않음  
 \* provoke: 유발시키다  
 → widened focus (attentional spotlight)

- ① never being confronted with any stressful experiences in daily life
- ② broadening one's perspective to identify the cause of stress
- ③ rarely confining one's attention to positive aspects of an experience
- ④ having a larger view of an experience beyond its stressful aspects (broader perspective)의 paraphrasing (재인용)된 것
- ⑤ taking stress into account as the source of developing a wide view

[2~5] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

2. In the post-World War II years after 1945, unparalleled economic growth fueled a building boom and a massive migration from the central cities to the new suburban areas. The suburbs were far more dependent on the automobile, signaling the shift from primary dependence on public transportation to private cars. Soon this led to the construction of better highways and freeways and the decline and even loss of public transportation. With all of these changes came a \_\_\_\_\_ of leisure. As more people owned their own homes, with more space inside and lovely yards outside, their recreation and leisure time was increasingly centered around the home or, at most, the neighborhood. One major activity of this home-based leisure was watching television. No longer did one have to ride the trolley to the theater to watch a movie; similar entertainment was available for free and more conveniently from television.

이동수단 '액락' → 여가의 맥락

공적인 것들 다 안 쓰고 개인이 알아서 \* unparalleled: 유례없는  
 놀게 됨 ≙ 민영화

- ① downfall 몰락
- ② uniformity 통일성
- ③ restoration 복귀
- ④ privatization 민영화
- ⑤ customization

if) ② 통일성 골랐다면  
 → 지문 뒤반부 문해  
 ⊕ 차등 추측 ] !

3. Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, (when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure.) Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical compose can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas. [3점]

\*intricate: 복잡한 \*\*coherent: 통일성 있는

- ① makes the composer's musical ideas ~~contradictory~~ *connective thread*
- ② appears in an incredible variety of ways - *hint* *cohesive statement* *\*inventiveness\**
- ③ provides extensive ~~musical knowledge~~ creatively
- ④ remains ~~fairly calm~~ within the structure
- ⑤ becomes ~~deeply associated~~ with one's own enjoyment

4. One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the *Republic* helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the (application of logical reasoning) will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed 이성으로 파악해야 할. [3점]

*Sensual Perception*  
\* discourse: 담화 \*\* geometrical: 기하학의

- ① as the outcome of blindly following sensual experience
- ② by moving away from the idea of perfect representation
- ③ beyond the limit of where rational knowledge can approach
- ④ through a variety of experiences rather than logical reasoning
- ⑤ not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation *Sensual*

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

A firm is deciding whether to invest in shipbuilding. If it can produce at sufficiently large scale, it knows the venture will be profitable. *Venture → (모험적인) 사업*

- (A) There is a “good” outcome, in which both types of investments are made, and both the shipyard and the steelmakers end up profitable and happy. Equilibrium is reached. Then there is a “bad” outcome, in which neither type of investment is made. This second outcome also is an equilibrium because the decisions not to invest reinforce each other.
- (B) Assume that shipyards are the only potential customers of steel. Steel producers figure they’ll make money if there’s a shipyard to buy their steel, but not otherwise. Now we have two possible outcomes — what economists call “multiple equilibria.”
- (C) But one key input is low-cost steel, and it must be produced nearby. The company’s decision boils down to this: if there is a steel factory close by, invest in shipbuilding; otherwise, don’t invest. Now consider the thinking of potential steel investors in the region. [3점]

\* equilibrium: 균형

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

[6~7] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

6.

As long as the irrealism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils — the dimension of fantasy. ( ① ) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. ( ② ) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. ( ③ ) And what’s worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. ( ④ ) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. ( ⑤ ) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, “The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide.” [3점]

\* decry: 공공연히 비난하다 \*\* fantasmatic: 환상의

7.

It may be easier to reach an agreement when settlement terms don't have to be implemented until months in the future.

Negotiators should try to find ways to slice a large issue into smaller pieces, known as using salami tactics. ( ① ) Issues that can be expressed in quantitative, measurable units are easy to slice. ( ② ) For example, compensation demands can be divided into cents-per-hour increments or lease rates can be quoted as dollars per square foot. ( ③ ) When working to fractionate issues of principle or precedent, parties may use the time horizon (when the principle goes into effect or how long it will last) as a way to fractionate the issue. ( ④ ) Another approach is to vary the number of ways that the principle may be applied. ( ⑤ ) For example, a company may devise a family emergency leave plan that allows employees the opportunity to be away from the company for a period of no longer than three hours, and no more than once a month, for illness in the employee's immediate family.

\* increment: 증가 \*\* fractionate: 세분하다

여기부터 같은 맥락  
(다른 접근이니까)

## [정답지]

1. ④ (2024학년도 수능 21번)
2. ④ (2024학년도 9월 31번)
3. ② (2023학년도 6월 34번)
4. ⑤ (2024학년도 6월 34번)
5. ⑤ (2022학년도 6월 37번)
6. ④ (2022학년도 수능 39번)
7. ④ (2023학년도 수능 39번)

\* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.