

영기출 - 평가원 4주차

어휘/1지문 2문제

30번 어휘 / 41번 주제 42번 어휘

어휘 문제 같은 경우 한 문장 한 문장 정확히 해석하는 것이 중요합니다.

또한 각 문장마다의 방향을 체크하는 것이 중요합니다.

그래서 어휘 문제 풀이 순서는

- I. 모든 밑줄친 어휘가 옳다고 가정
- II. 한 문장 한 문장 해석하며 내용의 방향을 파악
- III. 내용상 틀린 밑줄친 어휘를 찾는다.
- IV. 틀렸다고 생각한 밑줄친 어휘를 반댓말로 바꿔보고 자연스러우면 답을 고른다!

예시로 2020학년도 수능 문제를 같이 풀어보겠습니다!

<2020 수능 30번>

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from a severe phobia. If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then ① 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 ② 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 ③ unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect. Before ④ denying 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 exhaust the ⑤ sensible alternatives.

* plausible: 그럴듯한 ** fallacy: 오류

Suppose we know that Paula suffers from a severe phobia.

- Paula가 극심한 공포증을 겪는다는 것을 우리가 안다고 가정해 보자.

If we reason that Paula is afraid either of snakes or spiders, and then ① establish that she is not afraid of snakes, we will conclude that Paula is afraid of spiders.

- Paula가 뱀이나 거미 둘 중 하나를 두려워한다고 추론한 다음, 그녀가 뱀을 두려워하지 않는다는 것을 규명한다면, 우리는 Paula가 거미를 두려워한다고 결론지을 것이다.

However, our conclusion is reasonable only if Paula's fear really does concern either snakes or spiders.

- 그러나 우리의 결론은 실제로 Paula의 두려움이 뱀이나 거미 둘 중 하나와 관계가 있는 경우에만 타당하다.

= 두려움이 둘 중 하나와 관계가 있는 경우에만 타당하며 관계가 있다는 것을 모른다면 타당하지 않구나.

If we know only that Paula has a phobia, then the fact that she's not afraid of snakes is entirely ② consistent with her being afraid of heights, water, dogs or the number thirteen.

- 만약 우리가 Paula가 공포증이 있다는 것만 알고 있다면, 그녀가 뱀을 두려워하지 않는다는 사실은 그녀가 높은 곳, 물, 개, 또는 숫자 13을 두려워 한다는 것과 전적으로 양립한다.

= 뱀을 두려워하지 않는다고 해서 거미를 두려워 한다고 말 할수 없구나.

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 ③ unsatisfactory, we should pause to reflect.

- 더 일반적으로는 우리에게 어떤 현상에 대한 일련의 대안적 설명이 제공되고, 그런 다음 그 설명들 중 하나를 제외하고는 모든 것이 적절하지 않다는 것을 확신한다면, 우리는 멈춰서 심사숙고해야 한다.

= 그치 다른 것과 관련이 있을 수도 있으니깐 심사숙고해야 한다는 구나.

Before ④ denying that the remaining explanation is the correct one, consider whether other plausible options are being ignored or overlooked.

- 남아 있는 그 설명이 옳은 것이라는 것을 부정하기 전에, 타당해 보이는 다른 선택 사항들이 무시되거나 간과되고 있는지를 고려해 보라.

= 남아 있는 그 설명이 옳은 것이라고 부정??? 위에서는 받아들이기 전이라고 했는데??

= denying의 반댓말 accepting으로 바꿔보면 앞 내용과 일치하네.

= 정답 ④번

The fallacy of false choice misleads when we're insufficiently attentive to an important hidden assumption, that the choices which have been made explicit exhaust the ⑤ sensible alternatives.

- 잘못된 선택의 오류는, 우리가 숨어 있는 중요한 가정에 불충분하게 주의를 기울이면, 명백한 것으로 밝혀진 선택 사항들이 합리적인 대안을 고갈시키도록 오도한다.

= 그치 잘못된 선택을 하면 우리의 합리적인 대안을 선택하지 못하니깐.

*이렇게 한 문장 한 문장의 내용상 방향성을 체크하면서 가면 쉽게 풀 수 있는 유형이다.

**1지문 2문제와 같은 장문 지문이더라도 이런 식으로 풀 수 있으니 최근 2개년 문제를 다 풀어보자

***41번 주제는 2/3 주차에서 너무 많이했다.

20학년도 6월/9월 풀어보자!

<20 09 30번>

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

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new ① challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

* hoof: 발굽 ** gallop: 질주하다 *** predator: 포식자

<20 06 30번>

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

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection. An employee who ① realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then ② forbid her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust. But distrust of one who is ③ sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself. Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are ④ suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not ⑤ breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

* forthright: 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 ** pervasive: 널리 스며 있는

<20 09 30번>

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

정답 ⑤번

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses.

This, **however**, is by no means the case.

Far from being static, the environment is constantly **changing and offering new** ① challenges to evolving populations.

- 새로운 발달하는 개체군에 새로운 도전이 제공되는 구나

For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms.

The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains.

- 말굽의 발달이 말이 질주할 수 있게 하는 구나.

But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator.

- 이러한 질주가 포식자에게 쫓기지 않는다면 이점이 되지 않는구나.

The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack.

- 위t 내용에서 환경이 끊임없이 변화하고 새로운 도전에 직면하기 때문에 새로운 도전 = 포식자의 공격으로 볼 수 있겠쥬~

Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

- 결과적으로 발전과 생물의 다양성을 이해하기 위해서는 이러한 관계를 반드시 이해해야 하겠쥬!! 그래서 optional이 essential로 바뀌어야 합니다!

<20 06 30번>

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

정답 ②번

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection.

- 신뢰받지 못한다는 것을 인지하는 것은 자기성찰에 필수적인 동기부여를 제공하는 구나.

An employee who ①realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments.

- 신뢰받지 못한 것을 깨달은 사람이 자기성찰 하는 예시네.

Others' distrust of her might then ②forbid her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust.

- 그 사람에 대한 다른 사람의 불신이 그녀가 그들의 신뢰를 받을 만한 가치가 있도록 일을 하는 것을 금지한다??? 첫 번째 문장에서 신뢰를 받지 못한다는 것은 (+)이므로 'forbid'라는 (-)가 아닌 (+)가 와야한다!! 그러므로 정답 ②번

But distrust of one who is ③sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself.

- 신뢰를 받지 못하는 것이 (-) 방향일 수도 있다는 거네 'But'으로 전환되니 괜찮네

Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are ④suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not ⑤breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

*어느정도 느낌이 왔을거라고 생각합니다!! 그러면 이제는 해설 핵심만 빠르게~

<19 수능 30번>

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

Europe's first *Homo sapiens* lived primarily on large game, particularly reindeer. Even under ideal circumstances, hunting these fast animals with spear or bow and arrow is an ①uncertain task. The reindeer, however, had a ②weakness that mankind would mercilessly exploit: it swam poorly. While afloat, it is uniquely ③vulnerable, moving slowly with its antlers held high as it struggles to keep its nose above water. At some point, a Stone Age genius realized the enormous hunting ④advantage he would gain by being able to glide over the water's surface, and built the first boat. Once the ⑤laboriously overtaken and killed prey had been hauled aboard, getting its body back to the tribal camp would have been far easier by boat than on land. It would not have taken long for mankind to apply this advantage to other goods.

* exploit: 이용하다 ** haul: 끌어당기다

<19 09 30번>

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative — either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A) [available / unavailable] at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were practical alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B) [predicting / preventing] not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars extremely expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C) [necessary / unnecessary] to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

*deplete 고갈시키다 **synthetic pesticide 합성 살충제

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① | available | --- predicting | --- necessary |
| ② | available | --- preventing | --- necessary |
| ③ | available | --- predicting | --- unnecessary |
| ④ | unavailable | --- preventing | --- unnecessary |
| ⑤ | unavailable | --- predicting | --- necessary |

<19 수능 30번>

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

Europe's first *Homo sapiens* lived primarily on large game, particularly reindeer. Even under ideal circumstances, hunting these fast animals with spear or bow and arrow is an ①uncertain task. The reindeer, however, had a ②weakness that mankind would mercilessly exploit: it swam poorly. While afloat, it is uniquely ③vulnerable, moving slowly with its antlers held high as it struggles to keep its nose above water. At some point, a Stone Age genius realized the enormous hunting ④advantage he would gain by being able to glide over the water's surface, and built the first boat. Once the ⑤laboriously overtaken and killed prey had been hauled aboard, getting its body back to the tribal camp would have been far easier by boat than on land. It would not have taken long for mankind to apply this advantage to other goods.

* exploit: 이용하다 ** haul: 끌어당기다

- 순록이 물에 떠 있는 동안에는 천천히 움직이기 때문에 공격받기 쉬운 상태가 되고 쉽게 따라잡힌다는 맥락이므로, ⑤의 'laboriously'를 'easily'로!!

<19 09 30번>

30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative — either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A) [available / unavailable] at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were practical alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B) [predicting / preventing] not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars extremely expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C) [necessary / unnecessary] to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

*deplete 고갈시키다 **synthetic pesticide 합성 살충제

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① available | --- predicting | --- necessary |
| ② available | --- preventing | --- necessary |
| ③ available | --- predicting | --- unnecessary |
| ④ unavailable | --- preventing | --- unnecessary |
| ⑤ unavailable | --- predicting | --- necessary |

-(A) 글의 흐름상 더 안전한 대안이 비슷한 비용으로 '이용될 수 있는데', 업계 에서는 이러한 사실을 거부한다고 해야 하므로 available!! (B) 화학업계에서는 냉장하지 않으면 경제적인 재앙과 수많은 사망자가 발생할거라고 '예측했다'고 하는 것이 글의 흐름에 비추어 자연스럽다. 그러므로 predicting!! (C) 살충제 업계에서는 합성 살충제가 '꼭 필요하다'고 주장하지만, 유기농 농부들이 그렇지 않다는 것을 입증해 주고 있다는 문맥이므로 necessary!!

<20 수능 41~42번>

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For quite some time, science educators believed that “hands-on” activities were the answer to children’s understanding through their participation in science-related activities. Many teachers believed that students merely engaging in activities and (a) manipulating objects would organize the information to be gained and the knowledge to be understood into concept comprehension. Educators began to notice that the pendulum had swung too far to the “hands-on” component of inquiry as they realized that the knowledge was not (b) inherent in the materials themselves, but in the thought and metacognition about what students had done in the activity. We now know that “hands-on” is a dangerous phrase when speaking about learning science. The (c) missing ingredient is the “minds-on” part of the instructional experience. (d) Uncertainty about the knowledge intended in any activity comes from each student’s re-creation of concepts — and discussing, thinking, arguing, listening, and evaluating one’s own preconceptions after the activities, under the leadership of a thoughtful teacher, can bring this about. After all, a food fight is a hands-on activity, but about all you would learn was something about the aerodynamics of flying mashed potatoes! Our view of what students need to build their knowledge and theories about the natural world (e) extends far beyond a “hands-on activity.” While it is important for students to use and interact with materials in science class, the learning comes from the sense-making of students’ “hands-on” experiences.

* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① “Hands-on” Activities as a Source of Creativity
- ② Activity-oriented Learning Enters Science Education!
- ③ Figure Out What Students Like Most in Science Class
- ④ Joy and Learning: More Effective When Separated
- ⑤ Turn “Minds-on” Learning On in Science Class

42. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

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* pendulum: 추(錘) ** metacognition: 초(超)인지
*** aerodynamics: 공기 역학

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- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

- 과학 활동에서 학생들이 자신의 경험으로부터 어떤 개념을 이끌어 내어 그것에 어떤 의미를 부여할 수 있어야 그것에 대해 명확하게 이해할 수 있게 된다는 글의 흐름이 되어야 하므로, 밑줄친 (d)의 Uncertainty는 Clarity로!!

<20 09 41~42번>

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Much of our knowledge of the biology of the oceans is derived from “blind” sampling. We use instruments to measure bulk properties of the environment, such as salinity and temperature, and we use bottle or net samples to (a) extract knowledge about the organisms living in the ocean. This kind of approach has contributed important knowledge but has also influenced the way we view marine life. It leads us to focus on abundances, production rates, and distribution patterns. Such a perspective is very (b) relevant in the context of the ocean as a resource for fisheries. It is also helpful in developing an understanding of biogeochemical issues such as ocean carbon fluxes. But on its own, this approach is (c) insufficient, even for those purposes. The kind of intuition that we develop about marine life is, of course, influenced by the way we (d) observe it. Because the ocean is inaccessible to us and most planktonic organisms are microscopic, our intuition is elementary compared, for example, to the intuitive understanding we have about (macroscopic) terrestrial life. Our understanding of the biology of planktonic organisms is still based mainly on examinations of (dead) individuals, field samples, and incubation experiments, and even our sampling may be severely biased toward those organisms that are not destroyed by our harsh sampling methods. Similarly, experimental observations are (e) extended to those organisms that we can collect live and keep and cultivate in the laboratory.

* salinity: 염도 ** flux: 흐름 *** terrestrial: 육지의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Blind Spot in the Research of Ocean Biology
- ② The Ocean under the Microscope: A Breakthrough
- ③ What Ocean Research Needs: Pattern Recognition
- ④ Intuition vs. Experiment: Issues in Ocean Biology
- ⑤ Plankton Destroyed, Oceans Endangered

42. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

- 현재의 해양 생명 활동에 관한 연구에서의 표집은 산 채로 수집하여 실험실에서 기르고 배양할 수 있는 생물로 제한되는 한계를 지니고 있으므로, (e)의 extended를 ‘제한된’과 같은 의미를 지닌 limited 정도의 단어로 바꿔 써야 한다.

<20 06 41~42번>

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More's book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato's book the *Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 뒷글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
- ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
- ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
- ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
- ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy

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- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

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- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ **(e)**

- 일부 이론가는 유토피아적인 정치사상이 지금까지 전체주의적인 폭력의 정당화로 이어졌기 때문에 위험한 일로 여긴다는 맥락이므로, (e)의 promising을 '위험한'과 같은 의미를 지닌 dangerous 정도의 단어로 바꿔 써야 한다.

<19 수능 41~42번>

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a) separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b) promoted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c) limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d) pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e) develop the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

* discipline: 통제하다 ** enterprise: 기업(체)

*** exaggerate: 과장하다

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
- ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
- ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
- ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
- ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry

42. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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- ① (a) ② **(b)** ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

- 노동자들이 그때그때 휴가를 내게 되면 일이 진척되지 않고 일이 중단되게 되므로 (b)의 promoted 를 '중단되는'이라는 의미를 지닌 disrupted 같은 말로 바꿔 써야 한다.

<19 09 41~42번>

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a)coloured by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b)interpreted within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories — the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story — go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c)randomly recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy — just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d)employed in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e)factual details of what actually did happen in their past.

*malevolent 악의 있는

41. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

42. 밑글 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories (아 커플하기 싫어서 안하는거 아닌데 짜증)
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

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- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

- 밑줄 친 (c)의 randomly 다음에 이어지는 사례가 두 사람이 서로 나누었던 말 중 아무 말이나 무작위로 상기하는 사례가 아니라 과거에 서로 주고받은 말 중에서 자신이 현재 위치에서 유리하게 사용할 수 있는 말을 딱 집어내어 사용하고 있는 사례이므로, (c)의 randomly를 '체계적으로'라는 의미를 지닌 systematically 같은 말로 바꿔 써야 한다.

<19 06 41~42번>

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a)change from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and “ancient music” included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b)expected that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c)same throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d)disregarded the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e)earlier times.

* enshrine: 소중히 하다

** excerpt: 발췌곡 *** emulation: 경쟁, 모방

41. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
- ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
- ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
- ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
- ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century

42. 밑글 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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** excerpt: 발췌곡 *** emulation: 경쟁, 모방

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- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
- ② **Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage**
(고전 음악을 넘어서냐 = 18세기 고전 음악 안에 있느냐 = 20세기)
- ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
- ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
- ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century

42. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ **(d)** ⑤ (e)

- 고전 음악의 전통이 매우 중시되는 분위기에서 작곡가들은 고전 음악의 걸작들을 애호하는 연주자와 청중의 관심을 얻기 위해서 과거의 작곡가들과 경쟁해야 했다고 하는 글의 흐름이므로, 밑줄 친 (d)의 disregarded를 loved 정도의 말로 고쳐 써야 한다.