

구성연 - CAT - 강의

Code : 코드 해결을 위한

Answer : 답을 찾는

Training : 훈련 과정



<아세라(Ashera) for 2025>



영어강사 구성연

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前 대사학원 고등부 영어 담당
前 대성마이맥 고등부 인터넷 강의
前 다른학원 특목반 영어 팀장
前 강남청솔학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
前 목동 앤써 재수종합반 영어 담당
前 대전 종로학원 재수종합반 & 고등부 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼기숙학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼의대관(기숙)학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼 목동 재수종합반 영어 담당

- 목차 -

1. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 33번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 18%) 5쪽
 2. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 21번 함축의미 추론 문제(정답률 61%) 7쪽
 3. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 21번 함축의미 문제(정답률 33%) 9쪽
 4. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 23번 주제 문제(정답률 61%) 11쪽
 5. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 30번 어휘문제(정답률 21%) 13쪽
 6. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 34번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 25%) 15쪽
 7. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 23번 글의 주제 문제(정답률 55%) 17쪽
 8. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 32번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 55%) 19쪽
 9. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 33번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 44%) 21쪽
 10. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 34번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 39%) 23쪽
 11. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 36번 순서 문제(정답률 38%) 26쪽
 12. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 30번 어휘 문제(정답률 66%) 27쪽
 13. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 37번 순서 문제(정답률 50%) 29쪽
 14. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 38번 삽입 문제(정답률 41%) 30쪽
 15. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 39번 삽입 문제(정답률 44%) 32쪽
 16. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 31번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 66%) 34쪽
 17. 2024학년도 4월 교육청 37번 순서 문제(정답률 38%) 36쪽
 18. 2024학년도 4월 교육청 38번 삽입 문제(정답률 45%) 37쪽
 19. 2024학년도 6월 평가원 41번-42번 장문독해 문제 39쪽
 20. 2024학년도 6월 평가원 32번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 56%) 41쪽
 21. 2023학년도 4월 교육청 37번 순서 문제(정답률 43%) 43쪽
 22. 2023학년도 4월 교육청 31번 빈칸 문제(정답률 34%) 44쪽
 23. 2023학년도 3월 교육청 36번 순서 문제(정답률 43%) 46쪽
 24. 2023학년도 3월 교육청 31번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 29%) 47쪽
 25. 2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 34번 빈칸 추론 문제[3점](정답률 30%) 49쪽
 26. 2022학년도 6월 평가원 39번 삽입 문제(정답률 39%) 51쪽
 27. 2021학년도 대학수학능력시험 34번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 40%) 53쪽
 28. 2021학년도 3월 교육청 34번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 45%) 55쪽
 29. 2021학년도 3월 교육청 39번 삽입 문제(정답률 50%) 57쪽
 30. 2021학년도 3월 교육청 30번 어휘문제(정답률 55%) 59쪽
- 정답 & 해설 - 61쪽

- 최근 4개년(2021학년도 - 2024학년도) 중요
고난도 기출 문제 30제 -

※ 이 자료의 활용 방법

1. 유튜브에 들어가 “구성연 매니저”를 검색한다.
2. “구성연 매니저”에 들어가서 재생목록 중에서 “아세라” 강의 수강
3. 5번 문제에 필요한 순서 삽입의 코드는 뒤에 별첨으로 붙여놨음^^

<독해의 기본 원리>

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

<함축 의미 문제>

-> 빈칸 문제와 코드가 같음!!

<빈칸 문제의 코드>

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

1. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 33번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 18%)

There have been psychological studies in which subjects were shown photographs of people's faces and asked to identify the expression or state of mind evinced. The results are invariably very mixed. In the 17th century the French painter and theorist Charles Le Brun drew a series of faces illustrating the various emotions that painters could be called upon to represent. What is striking about them is that _____ . What is missing in all this is any setting or context to make the emotion determinate. We must know who this person is, who these other people are, what their relationship is, what is at stake in the scene, and the like. In real life as well as in painting we do not come across just faces; we encounter people in particular situations and our understanding of people cannot somehow be precipitated and held isolated from the social and human circumstances in which they, and we, live and breathe and have our being.

*evince (감정 따위를) 분명히 나타내다 **precipitate 촉발하다

- ① all of them could be matched consistently with their intended emotions
- ② every one of them was illustrated with photographic precision
- ③ each of them definitively displayed its own social narrative
- ④ most of them would be seen as representing unique characteristics
- ⑤ any number of them could be substituted for one another without loss

1. There have been psychological studies in which subjects were shown photographs of people's faces and asked to identify the expression or state of mind evinced.
2. The results are invariably very mixed.
3. In the 17th century the French painter and theorist Charles Le Brun drew a series of faces illustrating the various emotions that painters could be called upon to represent.
4. What is striking about them is that _____.
5. What is missing in all this is any setting or context to make the emotion determinate.
6. We must know who this person is, who these other people are, what their relationship is, what is at stake in the scene, and the like.
7. In real life as well as in painting we do not come across just faces; we encounter people in particular situations and our understanding of people cannot somehow be precipitated and held isolated from the social and human circumstances in which they, and we, live and breathe and have our being.

2. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 21번 함축의미 추론 문제(정답률 61%)

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.

*provoke 유발시키다

- 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
- ⑤ taking stress into account as the source of developing a wide view

1. How you focus your attention plays a critical role in how you deal with stress.
2. 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.
3. When your attentional spotlight is widened, you can more easily let go of stress.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. One anxiety-provoking detail is less important than the bigger picture.
7. It's like transforming yourself into a nonstick frying pan.
8. You can still fry an egg, but the egg won't stick to the pan.

3. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 21번 함축의미 문제(정답률 33%)

밑줄 친 live in the shadow of the future가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others without expecting an immediate return. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date. The converse is also the case. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine." By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice. We all behave differently when we know we live in the shadow of the future. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done.

* malice: 악의

- ① are distracted by inner conflict
- ② fall short of our own expectations
- ③ seriously compete regardless of the results
- ④ are under the influence of uncertainty
- ⑤ ultimately reap what we have sown

1. Thanks to the power of reputation, we help others without expecting an immediate return.
2. If, thanks to endless chat and intrigue, the world knows that you are a good, charitable guy, then you boost your chance of being helped by someone else at some future date.
3. The converse is also the case.
4. I am less likely to get my back scratched, in the form of a favor, if it becomes known that I never scratch anybody else's.
5. Indirect reciprocity now means something like "If I scratch your back, my good example will encourage others to do the same and, with luck, someone will scratch mine."
6. By the same token, our behavior is endlessly shaped by the possibility that somebody else might be watching us or might find out what we have done.
7. We are often troubled by the thought of what others may think of our deeds.
8. In this way, our actions have consequences that go far beyond any individual act of charity, or indeed any act of mean-spirited malice.
9. We all behave differently when we know we live in the shadow of the future.
10. That shadow is cast by our actions because there is always the possibility that others will find out what we have done.

4. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 23번 주제 문제(정답률 61%)

Whenever possible, we should take measures to *re-socialize* the information we think about. The continual patter we carry on in our heads is in fact a kind of internalized conversation. Likewise, many of the written forms we encounter at school and at work — from exams and evaluations, to profiles and case studies, to essays and proposals — are really social exchanges (questions, stories, arguments) put on paper and addressed to some imagined listener or interlocutor. There are significant advantages to turning such interactions at a remove back into actual social encounters. Research demonstrates that the brain processes the “same” information differently, and often more effectively, when other human beings are involved — whether we’re imitating them, debating them, exchanging stories with them, synchronizing and cooperating with them, teaching or being taught by them. We are inherently social creatures, and our thinking benefits from bringing other people into our train of thought.

* patter: 재잘거림 ** interlocutor: 대화자 *** at a remove: 조금 거리를 둔

- ① importance of processing information via social interactions
- ② ways of improving social skills through physical activities
- ③ necessity of regular evaluations of cognitive functions
- ④ influence of personality traits on social interactions
- ⑤ socialization as a form of internalized social control

1. Whenever possible, we should take measures to *re-socialize* the information we think about.
2. The continual patter we carry on in our heads is in fact a kind of internalized conversation.
3. Likewise, many of the written forms we encounter at school and at work — from exams and evaluations, to profiles and case studies, to essays and proposals — are really social exchanges (questions, stories, arguments) put on paper and addressed to some imagined listener or interlocutor.
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5. Research demonstrates that the brain processes the “same” information differently, and often more effectively, when other human beings are involved — whether we’re imitating them, debating them, exchanging stories with them, synchronizing and cooperating with them, teaching or being taught by them.
6. We are inherently social creatures, and our thinking benefits from bringing other people into our train of thought.

5. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 30번 어휘문제(정답률 21%)

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

In centuries past, we might learn much about life from the wisdom of our elders. Today, the majority of the messages we receive about how to live a good life come not from Granny's long ①experience of the world, but from advertising executives hoping to sell us products. If we are satisfied with our lives, we will not feel a burning desire to purchase anything, and then the economy may collapse. But if we are unsatisfied, and any of the products we buy actually delivers the promised lasting fulfillment, subsequent sales figures may likewise ②rise. We exist in a fog of messaging designed explicitly to influence our behavior. Not surprisingly, our behavior often shifts in precisely the manner ③intended. If you can be made to feel sufficiently inferior due to your yellowed teeth, perhaps you will rush to the pharmacy to purchase whitening strips. The ④lack of any research whatsoever correlating tooth shade with life satisfaction is never mentioned. Having been told one hundred times a day how to be happy, we spend much of our lives buying the necessary accoutrements and feeling ⑤disappointed not to discover life satisfaction inside the packaging.

* accoutrements: (필요) 용품

1. In centuries past, we might learn much about life from the wisdom of our elders.
2. Today, the majority of the messages we receive about how to live a good life come not from Granny's long ①experience of the world, but from advertising executives hoping to sell us products.
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7. If you can be made to feel sufficiently inferior due to your yellowed teeth, perhaps you will rush to the pharmacy to purchase whitening strips.
8. The ④lack of any research whatsoever correlating tooth shade with life satisfaction is never mentioned.
9. Having been told one hundred times a day how to be happy, we spend much of our lives buying the necessary accoutrements and feeling ⑤disappointed not to discover life satisfaction inside the packaging.

6. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 34번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 25%)

Everyone who drives, walks, or swipes a transit card in a city views herself as a transportation expert from the moment she walks out the front door. And how she views the street _____. That's why we find so many well-intentioned and civic-minded citizens arguing past one another. At neighborhood meetings in school auditoriums, and in back rooms at libraries and churches, local residents across the nation gather for often-contentious discussions about transportation proposals that would change a city's streets. And like all politics, all transportation is local and intensely personal. A transit project that could speed travel for tens of thousands of people can be stopped by objections to the loss of a few parking spaces or by the simple fear that the project won't work. It's not a challenge of the data or the traffic engineering or the planning. Public debates about streets are typically rooted in emotional assumptions about how a change will affect a person's commute, ability to park, belief about what is safe and what isn't, or the bottom line of a local business.

*swipe 판독기에 통과시키다 **contentious 논쟁적인 ***commute 통근

- ① relies heavily on how others see her city's streets
- ② updates itself with each new public transit policy
- ③ arises independently of the streets she travels on
- ④ tracks pretty closely with how she gets around
- ⑤ ties firmly in with how her city operates

1. Everyone who drives, walks, or swipes a transit card in a city views herself as a transportation expert from the moment she walks out the front door.
2. And how she views the street _____.
3. That's why we find so many well-intentioned and civic-minded citizens arguing past one another.
4. At neighborhood meetings in school auditoriums, and in back rooms at libraries and churches, local residents across the nation gather for often-contentious discussions about transportation proposals that would change a city's streets.
5. And like all politics, all transportation is local and intensely personal.
6. A transit project that could speed travel for tens of thousands of people can be stopped by objections to the loss of a few parking spaces or by the simple fear that the project won't work.
7. It's not a challenge of the data or the traffic engineering or the planning.
8. Public debates about streets are typically rooted in emotional assumptions about how a change will affect a person's commute, ability to park, belief about what is safe and what isn't, or the bottom line of a local business.

7. 2024학년도 대학수학능력시험 23번 글의 주제 문제(정답률 55%)

Managers of natural resources typically face market incentives that provide financial rewards for exploitation. For example, owners of forest lands have a market incentive to cut down trees rather than manage the forest for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other ecosystem services. These services provide the owner with no financial benefits, and thus are unlikely to influence management decisions. But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber. For example, a United Nations initiative has estimated that the economic benefits of ecosystem services provided by tropical forests, including climate regulation, water purification, and erosion prevention, are over three times greater per hectare than the market benefits. Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct “signal” to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses.

*exploitation 이용 **timber 목재

- ① necessity of calculating the market values of ecosystem services
- ② significance of weighing forest resources' non-market values
- ③ impact of using forest resources to maximize financial benefits
- ④ merits of balancing forests' market and non-market values
- ⑤ ways of increasing the efficiency of managing natural resources

1. Managers of natural resources typically face market incentives that provide financial rewards for exploitation.
2. For example, owners of forest lands have a market incentive to cut down trees rather than manage the forest for carbon capture, wildlife habitat, flood protection, and other ecosystem services.
3. These services provide the owner with no financial benefits, and thus are unlikely to influence management decisions.
4. But the economic benefits provided by these services, based on their non-market values, may exceed the economic value of the timber.
5. For example, a United Nations initiative has estimated that the economic benefits of ecosystem services provided by tropical forests, including climate regulation, water purification, and erosion prevention, are over three times greater per hectare than the market benefits.
6. Thus cutting down the trees is economically inefficient, and markets are not sending the correct “signal” to favor ecosystem services over extractive uses.

8. 2024학년도 3월 교육청 32번 빈칸추론 문제(정답률 55%)

Lewis-Williams believes that the religious view of hunter groups was a contract between the hunter and the hunted. ‘The powers of the underworld allowed people to kill animals, provided people responded in certain ritual ways, such as taking fragments of animals into the caves and inserting them into the “membrane”.’ This is borne out in the San. Like other shamanistic societies, they have admiring practices between human hunters and their prey, suffused with taboos derived from extensive natural knowledge. These practices suggest that honouring may be one method of softening the disquiet of killing. It should be said that this disquiet needn’t arise because there is something fundamentally wrong with a human killing another animal, but simply because we are aware of doing the killing. And perhaps, too, because in some sense we ‘know’ what we are killing. We make sound guesses that the pain and desire for life we feel — our worlds of experience — have a counterpart in the animal we kill. As predators, this can create problems for us. One way to smooth those edges, then, is to _____.

* membrane: 지하 세계로 통하는 바위 표면 ** suffused with: ~로 가득 찬

- ① view that prey with respect
- ② domesticate those animals
- ③ develop tools for hunting
- ④ avoid supernatural beliefs
- ⑤ worship our ancestors’ spirits

1. Lewis-Williams believes that the religious view of hunter groups was a contract between the hunter and the hunted.
2. 'The powers of the underworld allowed people to kill animals, provided people responded in certain ritual ways, such as taking fragments of animals into the caves and inserting them into the "membrane".'
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4. Like other shamanistic societies, they have admiring practices between human hunters and their prey, suffused with taboos derived from extensive natural knowledge.
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7. And perhaps, too, because in some sense we 'know' what we are killing.
8. We make sound guesses that the pain and desire for life we feel — our worlds of experience — have a counterpart in the animal we kill.
9. As predators, this can create problems for us.
10. One way to smooth those edges, then, is to _____.

<순서 & 삽입 문제의 코드>

1. 지시사의 코드

단수 -> 단수로 받음(너무 당연한 소리를ㅋㅋㅋㅋㅋ)

복수 -> 복수로 받음

such를 조심하도록!!

2. 연결사의 코드

(1) 동사관계가 반대일 때

역접 & 대체

(2) 동사관계가 반대가 아닐 때(즉, 통칭 “순접”일 때)

그 나머지

환언 & 첨가

3. 순서 코드 -> 선지 제거!!

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