

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (1)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능특강 13강 3번 변형)

We can see the occasional clash between compassion and morality in the lab. Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants more likely to favor that person over others. For example, they are more prone to move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else on a waiting list for a lifesaving procedure. This is compassionate, but it's not moral, since this sort of decision should be based on objective and fair procedures, not on who causes the most intense emotional reaction. Part of being a good person, then, involves \_\_\_\_\_ one's compassion, not cultivating it.

- ① fortifying    ② distorting    ③ overriding
- ④ celebrating    ⑤ attaching

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 14강 6번 변형)

An independent artist is probably the one who lives ①closest to an unbounded creative situation. Many artists have considerable freedom from external requirements about what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and why. At the same time, however, we know that artists usually restrict themselves quite ②forcefully by choice of material and form of expression. To make the choice to express a feeling by carving a specific form from a rock, without the use of high technology or colors, ③restricting the artist significantly. Such choices are not made to limit creativity, but rather to cultivate it. When everything is possible and nothing is given, creativity has no friction, nothing to work with, nothing to build on. Creativity is strange in ④that if finds its ways in any kind of

situation, no matter how restricted. Metaphorically speaking, the same amount of water ⑤flows faster and stronger through a narrow strait than across the open sea.

\* strait: 해협

3. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 8강 2번 변형)

Richard Porson, a famous classical scholar, was once traveling with a young Oxford student. In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation which he said was from Sophocles.

(A) However, on seeing the inevitable copy of Aeschylus emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. "Coachman!" he cried. "Let me out! There's a fellow here who has the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket."

(B) The professor was not taken in by the young man's bluff and, pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat, challenged him to find the passage in question. Not discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and that the quotation was in fact from Euripides.

(C) To the great amusement of the young ladies, Porson immediately produced a copy of Euripides from his pocket and issued the same challenge. In the last attempt to save face, the young man announced that the passage was, of course, from Aeschylus.

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

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
(EBS 독해연습II 1강 1번 유사소재: Captured and adapted from ***It's Not the Media: The Truth about Pop Culture's Influence on Children*** by **Karen Sternheimer**)

Concerns about popular culture are often masked attempt to condemn the tastes of less powerful social group. Popular culture has always been viewed as less valuable than "high" culture, which is supposed to make you more refined, like going to the ballet, the opera, or the symphony. Throughout history people have been ready to believe the worst about the "low" culture of the common folk, such as bowling and wrestling. It's more socially acceptable to make fun of something working-class people might enjoy than to appear snobbish by criticizing people for their economic status. The same is true of criticizing rap music rather than African-American youth directly. In other words, popular culture is frequently used as a substitute for hostility and so we criticize a group's cultural preferences rather than openly express hostility towards the group.

- ① The Importance of Pop-culture in Society
- ② Blame on Pop-culture: Evil Disguise of Discrimination
- ③ Pop-culture as an Indicator of Its Social Group
- ④ The Reason for Improving Pop-culture
- ⑤ The Relationship between History and Culture

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.  
(EBS 수능특강 30강 3번 유사소재: Captured and adapted from ***Mar/3/2014 TIME*** by **Bryan Walsh**)  
All it takes is a trip to the closest Whole Foods to discover how much more varied the offerings of an American grocery store have become in recent years. Organic asparagus from Mexico, papaya from Hawaii, dry scallops from Nantucket Bay—the foodstuffs available to American consumers have never been more diverse. Whether you're in New York or Nairobi or Seoul,

chances are you have access to a greater variety of food than your parents or your grandparents once did. But even as the offerings in each individual country become more diverse, the global diet as a whole—what people actually buy and eat—is becoming more \_\_\_\_\_, and that's a dangerous thing.

While cheaper wheat and soybeans—much of which is consumed in processed food or in meat by grain-fed animals—has introduced new foods to billions of poor people who used to be dependent on a very limited diet, there are obvious drawbacks. The Westernized diet that's sweeping the world has contributed to the rise in global obesity, which has nearly doubled since 1980, and the resulting spread of metabolic diseases like diabetes. And just as the assimilation of global culture through Hollywood mega-blockbusters and the spread of English has led to the crowding out of regional identity and language, that of the global diet could result in the loss of unique crops and obscure delicacies. But the biggest problem is that a global diet that overwhelmingly hinges on just a few staple crops is extremely vulnerable to any new diseases, pests or climate changes that could threaten those plants.

\* scallop: 가리비  
\* delicacy: 진미(珍味)

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Hazards of Westernized Culture
  - ② Global Era, Global Foods
  - ③ Diabetes: The Mute Assassin
  - ④ Green Revolution: Curse or Blessing?
  - ⑤ Assimilated Global Diets Assault Global Folks
6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① homogenized                      ② individualized
  - ③ reinforced                        ④ aggravated
  - ⑥ downplayed

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (2)

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 19강 14번 변형)

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to their failure to understand the fundamental nature of ①causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood tossed into water ②floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force ③inside the object might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously ④interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it caused them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole. The notion that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely ⑤intuitive to the Chinese. The Chinese therefore had a kind of recognition of the principle of "action at a distance" two thousand years before Galileo articulated it.

- \* salient: 핵심적인, 아주 중요한
- \*\* levity: 가벼움, 경박함
- \*\*\* articulate: 명확히 표현하다

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 3강 4번 변형)

In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall - the numerous challenges that he still faced - and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to

land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his - and NASA's - knapsack over the brick wall. Though \_\_\_\_\_, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success.

\* knapsack 배낭

- ① designing such a plausible and eligible plan
- ② surpassing the existing paradigms
- ③ making a verbal commitment
- ④ racing on the some courses with comparable rivals
- ⑤ benchmarking the competitive role models

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? (EBS 수능특강 12강 4번 변형)

Michelangelo created many masterpieces, mostly on a grand scale. When Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to design a tomb for ①him, Michelangelo devised a design calling for 40 sculptures, only a few of which were completed before Pope Julius decided not to spend any more money. Instead, he asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. The chapel had a rounded ceiling high above the floor. ②He was insulted at being asked to paint a ceiling, which was not considered a very prestigious assignment. ③He also did not know how he could paint a ceiling so far off the ground. However, the pope insisted and Michelangelo gave in. ④He built a high scaffold and lay on it to paint the wet ceiling plaster. ⑤He created nine different sections on the ceiling, each telling a Biblical story, including the creation of the world.

\* scaffold: 비계

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

(EBS 독해연습II 1강 4번 유사소재: Capture and adapted from *Applied Linguistics Review* by De Gruyter)

The notion of language ecology is in many ways a very useful one since it appeals to a notion of environmental protection that is shared by many. From this point of view the problem with the spread of English through the entire world is a complex disruption to an ecology of languages. Furthermore, the idea that the introduction of a language into a particular ecology of languages may have serious effects on those languages is a powerful argument that militates against any simple view that one more language might not make a difference. People in Australia are aware of the devastating effects of the introduction of European animals into the delicate ecology of Australian wildlife. This image then allows us to draw a parallel between the environmental ecology and the language ecology.

- ① differences between linguistic ecology and environmental ecology
- ② hazard of environmental ecology in the global era
- ③ comparison between Australian linguistic ecology and environmental ecology
- ④ crisis of language ecology triggered by English dispersion
- ⑤ development process of language ecology by the introduction of a new language

5. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 4강 4번 변형)

Remember when you were little and you imagined that adults had infinite power? Surely someone who could drive the car, open the juice container, and reach the sink could make it stop raining.

(A) Surprised by the vision of an unfamiliar silhouette barging into the house, these dogs

were using their eyes instead of their noses. Their noses may be remarkable, but they're not always switched on.

(B) But dogs use other senses, too, and the brains of both humans and dogs tend to amplify one sense at a time. Many an owner has been snapped at by her dog when she returned home with a new hairdo or a new coat.

(C) I think that's the same expectation that we have with respect to our dogs and their ability to smell. Because they are so good at using noses, we assure that they can smell anything, anytime.

\* silhouette: 검은 윤곽, 실루엣  
 \*\* barge into: ~로 불쑥 들어오다

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

6. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능특강 12강 1번 변형)

Likewise, when Carmen giggles out loud at a funny cartoon, her teacher laughs along with her.

Adults provide feedback to children regarding the appropriateness of the ways they choose to express their emotions. (①) Such feedback is offered through gestures, sounds, and words. (②) For instance, when a baby's smile is greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, the adult's tone serves as a social reward. (③) If this happens often, the baby will smile more frequently. (④) If the infant's smile is consistently ignored, his or her smiling behavior will decrease. (⑤) However, when she laughs at another child who is struggling to recite a poem by heart, her teacher frowns slightly and shakes his head no.

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (3)

[1 ~ 2] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.  
 (Captured and adapted from *Use Ambiguity for Good, not Evil* by Christopher Johnson : EBS 독해 연습I 10강 5번 발췌 원문)

Wittgenstein, one of the most influential philosophers of the 20th century, argued that all philosophical problems are actually conceptual confusions caused by the imperfect structures of natural human languages such as German and English. He proposed that the task of philosophers is to reveal the conceptual confusions that underlie philosophical questions by translating those questions into a perfect language. However, In his later work, Wittgenstein gave up on the idea that everyday language can be replaced by a more perfect language.

For example, consider the sentence: *I saw her duck*. This can mean either 'I saw her perform the act of ducking' or 'I saw the duck that belongs to her.' The ambiguity between these two readings results from a number of coincidences, most notably the two meanings of the word her, which can be either the accusative or the possessive form of the second person singular pronoun in English, and of the word duck, which is both a noun that refers to a type of waterfowl, and a verb for a certain action. There's little reason to believe ambiguity like this tells us anything interesting about English or about language in general. While it might pose a problem for a computer, it seldom does for ordinary folks. In an actual conversation, context would almost certainly clear up the meaning of a sentence like this. Wittgenstein observed this when he made the claim that philosophical problems arise when language "goes on holiday" — that is, when it's removed from the meaningful activities or "language games" in which it normally functions.

Because micro-messages such as headlines often lack meaningful context, they're another domain, besides philosophy, in which language goes on holiday. When ambiguity arises as a result, it's important to be in control of the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?  
 ① Ambiguity: The Necessary Evil in Language  
 ② Context: The Beacon for Ambiguity in Everyday Expression  
 ③ Relationship between Linguistics and Philosophy  
 ④ A Perfect Language : Gateway for Philosophical Dilemma  
 ⑤ The Necessity for Convergence of Everyday Language and Academic One
2. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
 ① itinerary      ② dictionary      ③ textbook  
 ④ cookbook      ⑤ blueprint

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 4강 1번 변형)  
 Plug-in hybrids have the potential ①to make a huge leap over current hybrids. They were first made available to the public in 2010 and ②were initially quite expensive. It is hoped, though, that models will be available within a few years ③when will be cost competitive with regular cars. They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency. It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a ④deteriorating atmosphere. By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in ⑤our getting unhooked from fossil fuels.

\* deteriorate 약화되다

4. 다음 글의 (A), (B) 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습 II 1강 5번 변형)

In real life one's perceptual mechanism takes all sort of liberties with colors. Often it tones them down: one doesn't normally much notice colors unless they are unfamiliar or unexpected. Even colors that must be noticed - functional colors like traffic lights - are seen in a generalized way: one doesn't observe whether the red tends to orange or crimson, or the green to lemon or turquoise, one simply registers red and green. At other times the brain changes the colors reported by the eyes, or even creates colors where none are reported. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, an object will take on different colors in daylight, lamplight, sunlight filtering through foliage, etc., but the brain sees it as its "normal" color at nearly all the times. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, the brain grasps a black-and-white image of a familiar objects as if it were in color; so that even with an effort of will it is almost impossible to see a black-and-white portrait as a faithful record of an ashen face! In real life, one generally sees the colors one expects to see.

\* crimson: 진홍색 \*\* turquoise: 청록색 \*\*\* foliage: 나뭇잎  
(A) (B)

- ① For example      Moreover
- ② For example      As a result
- ③ Therefore        In fact
- ④ However         Likewise
- ⑤ However         In contrast

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 3강 6번 유사주제: Captured and adapted from ***This Is Your Brain on Music: The Science of a Human Obsession*** by Daniel J. Levitin)

Through experience, I've learned to associate car horns with danger, or at least with someone trying to get my attention. How did this happen? Some sounds are intrinsically soothing while others are frightening. Although there is a good deal of interpersonal variation, we are born with

an inclination toward interpreting sounds in particular ways. Abrupt, short, loud sounds tend to be interpreted by many animals as an alert sounds; we see this when comparing the alert calls of birds, rodent, and apes. Slow onset, long, and quieter sounds tend to be interpreted as calming, or at least neutral. Think of the sharp sound of a dog's bark, versus the soft purring of a cat who sits peacefully on your lap.

- ① 인간과 동물은 소리에 대한 해석이 본질적으로 다르다.
- ② 사람마다 특정 소리를 받아드리는 성향에 차이를 보인다.
- ③ 자연의 소리와 인공적인 소리가 주는 느낌은 전혀 다르다.
- ④ 인간 및 동물은 소리의 성향에 따라 해석하는 유형이 선천적으로 유사하다.
- ⑤ 애완동물 선택 시 각 동물의 울음소리를 고려해야 한다.

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 Test3 3번 변형)

Many people seem to think that a ①universal conception of morality requires that we find moral principles that admit of no exceptions. For instance, if it is truly wrong to lie, it must *always* be wrong to lie, and if one can find a single exception, any notion of moral truth must be ②abandoned. But the existence of moral truth does not require that we define morality in terms of ③variable moral principles. Morality could be a lot like chess: there are surely principles that generally apply, but they might admit of important exceptions. If you want to play good chess, a principle like "Don't lose your Queen" is almost always worth ④following. But it admits of exceptions: sometimes ⑤sacrificing your Queen is a brilliant thing to do; occasionally, it is the only thing you can do.

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (4)

1. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 16강 2번 변형)

An economy as big as the United States can afford to place (A)(reasonable / insignificant) bets in all areas where it looks as if technology can be pushed forward. In contrast, a country as small as Israel cannot. The U.S. research and development budget is three times the entire GDP of Israel. Israel has to focus, concentrate its money, and place its bets on a very (B)(unmeasurable / limited) number of technologies if it is to spend enough money on any one technology to have any chance of success. If it spends very small sums in all areas, it will end up wasting all of its resources. But if it must focus its bets, in what areas should it focus? No one knows. Since small countries and companies have to bet in what is an intrinsically riskier, more uncertain environment, they not surprisingly tend to bet (C)(more / less).

- |   | (A)           | (B)          | (C)  |
|---|---------------|--------------|------|
| ① | reasonable    | unmeasurable | more |
| ② | reasonable    | limited      | less |
| ③ | reasonable    | limited      | more |
| ④ | insignificant | limited      | less |
| ⑤ | insignificant | unmeasurable | more |

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(Captured and adapted from **22/Mar/2010 The Independent**)

Eating less meat will not reduce global warming, and reports that claim it will are distracting society from finding real ways to beat climate change, Frank Mitloehner, an air quality expert at the University of California-Davis, said Monday. "We certainly can reduce our greenhouse gas production, but not by consuming less meat and milk. Blaming cows and pigs for climate change is scientifically inaccurate," said Mitloehner, The notion that eating less meat will help to combat climate change has spawned campaigns for

'meatless Mondays' and a European campaign launched late last year, called 'Less Meat = Less Heat.' Former Beatles Paul McCartney, one of the world's best-known vegetarians, was a driving force behind 'Less Meat = Less Heat.' "McCartney and others seem to be well-intentioned but not well-schooled in the complex relationships among human activities, animal digestion, food production and atmospheric chemistry. Smarter animal farming, not less farming, will equal less heat and producing less meat and milk will only mean more hunger in poor countries," said Mitloehner.

- ① Celebrities: Frontier on Environmentalism
- ② Red Meat: The Most Inefficient Food
- ③ Less Meat More Feat
- ④ Don't Scold Cows on Globalwarming
- ⑤ Vegetarianism: New Trend All over the World

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습II 1강 2번 변형)

One of the most celebrated images in modern times is that of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev pounding his shoe on the podium while ① delivering a speech at the United Nations in 1960. Everyone interpreted his histrionics as a tactic aimed at threatening the West; a man who would pound his shoe one moment might use his nuclear weapons the next! Thirty years later, Khrushchev's son Sergei explained his father ② had had something far different in mind. Khrushchev, ③ who had rarely been outside the Soviet Union, had heard that people in the West loved passionate political debate. So he gave his audience ④ that he thought they wanted - he pounded his shoe to make his point. When people were shocked, no one was more surprised than Khrushchev himself. He had just been trying to look like one of the guys. What became the very image of the irrational Russian ⑤ was apparently the result of a simple cross-cultural misunderstanding.

\* premier: 수상 \*\* podium: 연단 \*\*\* histrionics: 연극같은 행동

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능특강 3강 12번 변형)

Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process.

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. (①) But we are their best audience. (②) Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. (③) We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. (④) Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. (⑤) Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.  
(수능특강 11강 7번 유사소재: Captured and adapted from  *Losing our bearings on the Internet*  by **Cass R. Sunstein**)

For the 48th World Communications Day, Pope Francis produced a remarkable (and mostly enthusiastic) message about the effects of social media. He contended that the Internet is "something truly good, a gift from God." At the same time, he warned that the "variety of opinions being aired can be seen as helpful, but it also enables people to barricade themselves behind sources of information which only confirm their own wishes and ideas, or political and

economic interests." For that reason, Pope Francis observed, the new world of communications "can help us either to expand our knowledge or to lose our bearings."

In recent years, there has been a lot of debate about whether self-segregation is occurring. Seth Flaxman and his co-authors at Microsoft Research recently offered the most comprehensive evidence to date, and they demonstrate that Pope Francis' warning is warranted. They find that many people who read partisan articles regularly "are almost exclusively exposed to only one side of the political spectrum," and to that extent tend to exist in something very much like an echo chamber. The study involved the Web-browsing histories of 1.2 million U.S.-located users over three months in 2013, with a total of 2.3 billion page views. One finding is that there is a high degree of ideological segregation when users share opinion pieces on social media (perhaps because of ideological similarity among people's social contacts). When such sharing occurs, people show a tendency to restrict themselves to points of view that \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① are in line with universal paradigms
  - ② include objective and impartial evidences
  - ③ are informed only through online media, not conventional one
  - ④ have some conflictual elements containing potential of later disputes
  - ⑤ fit with their existing beliefs
6. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Internet Gives Platform on Self-segregation
  - ② Pope Francis: Not Only Clergy But Also Futurist
  - ③ Internet: Sea of Information
  - ④ Necessity of Anonymity for Forming Online Public Opinion
  - ⑤ Cyber-bully: Newly Emerging Social Problem



대수능 대비 Mini-Test (5)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습II 2강 2번 유사소재: Captured from ***Evolution and Prehistory of the Human Challenge***)

A study of household waste of Tucson residents produced meaningful information about social issues. For example, when surveyed by questionnaires, only 15% of households reported consuming beer, and no household reported consuming more than eight cans a week. Analysis of garbage from the same area showed that some beer was consumed in over 80% of the households, and 50% of households discarded more than eight cans per week. In addition to providing actual data on beer consumption, the study tested the validity of research survey techniques, upon which social scientists rely heavily. The tests show a significant difference between \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, ideas about human behavior based on simple survey techniques may be seriously in error.

- ① What researchers expect in advance and what they actually discover
- ② What people think is right and what is really right based on social standards
- ③ What people say they do and what they actually do
- ④ What people actually did and what people will do later
- ⑤ What people hear and what they actually believe

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 1강 8번 변형)

Anthropological consultation has encouraged retailers and corporate leaders to take cultural phenomena into consideration when planning their marketing strategies, and ①to acknowledge that consumers' perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, and value influence their behavior. In other words,

anthropologists try to understand how social organization, including gender and class or socio-economic status, ②affects consumer behavior. Daniel Miller cautions against anthropologists ③becoming too involved in analyzing consumable products. Rather, Miller suggests that anthropologists remain ④true to their anthropological goals - in this case, attempting to understand consumer behavior. To this end, Miller examined the meaning of the shopping experience and how this experience inform us about social relationships and consumer culture in North London. For instance, how ⑤do taking children on shopping expeditions affect the parent-child relationship? What social relationships are formed when teenagers gather to shop, visit, and enjoy the entertainment? Miller discovered that shopping created and maintained social relationships between family members and other kin, as well as pets.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 12강 4번 변형)

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the details in his or her favorite scenes. The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are ①constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and ②fixes everything to his or her liking. When a director ③converts the story into a film, however, all these rights are taken from the reader, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader. The more these details are ④solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and ⑤expand the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
(Captuerd and adapted from **How to Write the Ads That Get the Sale** by **Robert Worstell**)

Of course I know that your copy thoughts are filled with actual facts about the product itself as merchandise. These facts are important and you should use them. Here's why and how you will use them: Because, as a copywriter you are, by proxy, both a manufacturer and a consumer. Your role is a double one and you must "dress" for it. Underneath you should wear your "manufacturer's uniform": a good basic working knowledge of the product and its intrinsic merits as physical merchandise. But, as Christopher Morley once said about people who are trying to sell things, "The customer doesn't give you attention until you have aroused his desire." So, *over* your necessary "foundation garment" of factual information, you should wear "your consumer's outfit": a clear conception of how to portray to consumers, humanly and persuasively, the advantages which the product offers them.

\* proxy: 대리(행위)

- ① Copywriter: A Dream Job for Modern Teenagers
- ② Wanna Be A Copywriter? Dress up!
- ③ Garment Ad: The Flower of Advertisement
- ④ To Whom You Wanna Sell Your Stuffs?
- ⑤ Advertisement Copy: The Symbol of Commercialism

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
(Capture and adapted from **The History of Western Philosophy** by **Bertrand Russell**)

Ancient Greece consisted of dozens of loosely allied city-states, each with its own notions and practices. It is probable that absence of a single completely unified set of beliefs, enforced by a common government, supported independent thinking. So did the rise of democracy and an accompanying tradition of intense debate. Moreover, many historians have observed, Greek religion did not encourage the idea that gods governed the world according to powerful principles. The gods portrayed by Homer and Hesiod in the 8th century B.C. were unreliable,

often changeable, and far from omniscient. As a result, if an ancient Greek wanted to know how the world began, where it was going, and why it worked the way it did, he would have to rely on reason. So during the 6th century B.C., Greek thinkers were trying to puzzle out the basic principles of nature.

\* omniscient: 전지전능한

- ① the effects of city-states system on Ancient Greek Religion
- ② the factors which influenced on Ancient Greek philosophic development
- ③ the relationship between Ancient Greek politics and religion
- ④ the meaning of gods in Greek society
- ⑤ the roles of debates on the road to the early democratic system

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
(EBS 수능특강 20강 4번 변형)

Ancient cultures devoted much time and effort to teaching their children family history. It was thought that the past helps a child understand who he is. Modern society, however, has turned its back on the past. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going, not where we come from. Our ancestors hold no importance for us. They lived in times so different from our own that they are incapable of shedding light on our experience. Man is so much smarter now than he was even ten years ago that anything from the past is outdated and irrelevant to us. Therefore the past, even the relatively recent past, is, in the minds of most of us, only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of a lack of information, but of indifference. We do not believe that history matters.

- ① The Educational Value of History
- ② Why History is "History" in Modern Society
- ③ Antecedents: The Torch for Descendants
- ④ Ignorance of History: Curse or Blessing?
- ⑤ Why We Study History?

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (6)

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
(EBS 독해연습II 5강 6번 유사소재 지문: captured and adapted from *Evidence for Intensification of the Global Water Cycle* by Thomas Huntington)

There is wide consensus that global warming results in an intensification of water cycle, with more periods of rainfall and the lengthening of dry periods. Most climate models project rainfall intensity increases in many regions. Models also project a tendency for drying in mid-continental areas during summer, indicating a greater risk of droughts in these regions. In a warmer climate, the models project that rain tends to concentrate in more intense events, with longer periods of low rainfall in between. Therefore, intense and heavy episodic rainfall events with high runoff amounts are followed by longer relatively dry periods. It is also notable that, in relation to changes in mean rainfall, the wet extremes are projected to become more severe in many areas where mean rainfall increases, and the dry extremes are projected to become more severe in areas where mean rainfall decreases.

\* episodic: 일시적인

- ① Global Warming is Devastating Earth's Ecosystem
- ② 'It Never Rains But Pours' Is NOT Just a Metaphor!
- ③ Monsoon Comes to Us Too Soon
- ④ Necessity of Revolutionized Irrigation Systems
- ⑤ Drought and Flood: Inevitable Disasters

2. Sylvester Stallone에 대한 설명 중, 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 9강 5번 변형)

A product of a poor broken home, Sylvester Stallone grew up in Hell's Kitchen, then in Silver Springs, Maryland, and in a Philadelphia slum. He spent years at homes of foster parents and was booted out of fourteen schools in eleven years. For a while, Stallone attended the drama

department of the University of Miami, where his instructors discouraged him from pursuing a show business career. He subsequently tried his hand at a variety of jobs, including ushering at the Baronet Theater in N.Y. However, determined to become an actor, he managed to get some bit parts in films. When his acting career reached a dead end and he was nearly broken, with a pregnant wife, he decided to create his own opportunity and to write a screenplay for himself. The story of Rocky, whose first draft was completed in three days, is very similar to his own life: a poor boxer triumphs against great odds; the rest is film history.

\* foster parents: 양부모 \*\* boot: 쫓아내다 \*\*\* usher: 안내하다

- ① 가난한 결혼 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 11년 동안 14개의 학교에서 쫓겨났다.
- ③ 마이애미 대학 연극과에 다니던 당시, 강사들은 그가 쇼비즈니스 분야에 진출할 것을 권했다.
- ④ 뉴욕의 Baronet 극장에서 안내하는 일을 했었다.
- ⑤ Rocky의 초고를 3일 만에 완성했다.

3. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능특강 11강 12번 변형)

In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship.

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. (①) An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. (②) There is no set combination that works, but complementary temperaments often work well. (③) A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. (④) A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. (⑤) If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습II 12강 2번 변형)

The desert locust lives in two remarkably different styles depending on \_\_\_\_\_. When food is scarce, as it usually is in their native desert habitat, locusts are born with coloring designed for camouflage and lead solitary lives. When rare periods of significant rain produce major vegetation growth, everything changes. At first, the locusts continue to be loners, just feasting off the abundant food supply. But as the extra vegetation starts to die off, the locusts find themselves crowded together. Suddenly, baby locusts are born with bright colors and a hankering for company. Instead of avoiding one another and hiding from predators through camouflage and inactivity, these locusts gather in swarms, feed together, and overwhelm their predators through sheer numbers.

- ① the climate condition and the acquired genetic attributes
- ② the availability of food sources and the density of the local locust population
- ③ the existence of its natural enemies in vicinity
- ④ the degree of preference for collective living
- ⑤ the necessity of camouflage for survival

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습 I 12강 3번 변형)

Plato divided the world into an "apparent" world that appears to us through our senses, and a "real" world that we can grasp through the intellect. For Plato, the world we perceive through the senses is not "real" because it is changeable and subject to decay. Plato suggests that there is also an unchanging, permanent "real world" that can be attained with the help of the intellect. This idea comes from Plato's study of mathematics. The form or idea of a triangle, for example, is eternal and can be grasped by the intellect. We know that a triangle is a three-sided, two-dimensional figure whose angles add up to

180°, and that this will always be true, whether anyone is thinking about it or not and however many triangles exist in the world. On the other hand, the triangular things that do exist in the world (such as sandwiches, pyramids, and triangular shapes drawn on a chalkboard), are triangular only insofar as they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① can be perceived by our sensory experience
- ② don't change their own shapes
- ③ are reflections of this idea or form of the triangle
- ④ exist in our actual and sensory reality
- ⑤ have finite size and volume

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능특강 12강 10번 변형)

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can \_\_\_\_\_.

Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. Hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again.

- ① usually underestimate the opinions of minority groups
- ② heavily depend on our own pre-established schemes
- ③ confuse a statement's familiarity with its accuracy
- ④ fall into the traps of hype-advertisement stressing one aspect of some products
- ⑤ often lose our sensibility particularly on the economic and political issues

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (7)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습I 10강 1번 유사소재: (Captured and adapted from *The Structure of Scientific Revolution* by Thomas S. Khun)

(=> CEE U @TOP 탐재문제: **temporocentrism** 관련)  
Historians of science have begun to ask new sorts of questions and to trace different, and often less than cumulative, developmental lines for the sciences. Rather than seeking the permanent contributions of an older science to our present vantage, they attempt to \_\_\_\_\_. They ask, for example, not about the relation of Galileo's views to those of modern science, but rather about the relationship between his views and those of his group, i.e., his teachers, contemporaries, and immediate successors in the sciences. Furthermore, they insist upon studying the opinions of that group and other similar ones from the viewpoint - usually very different from that of modern science - that gives those opinions the maximum internal coherence and the closest possible fit to nature.

- ① substitute the older science for the present one
- ② display the historical integrity of that science in its own time
- ③ integrate it into the universal range of science regardless of its age
- ④ weed out the particular aspects unmatched to those of the contemporary science
- ⑤ draw some boundaries between the older one and the contemporary one

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?  
(EBS 독해연습II 11강 1번 변형)

While in animals, as in humans, the expression of emotions via facial expressions is relatively invariable, the context in which those emotions are cued and expressed is very context specific, and has to do with socialization, individual

relationships, and other factors. ① For example, we are able to better read the facial expressions of those with whom we are intimate. ② In addition, humans can mask our emotions by using a false facial expression, and many animals can do this too, as is seen when an animal with a blank face sneaks up on another in order to pounce on it in a play attack. ③ Furthermore, unlike humans who can hide their real feelings completely, animals can't help leaking their own feelings through their gestures however hard they try to hide them. ④ Finally, like humans, nonhuman animals — especially primates — can mimic the facial expressions of other animals. ⑤ Orangutans, for example, when playing with other orangutans, will almost immediately respond to a play-smile with one of their own.

\* pounce: 갑자기 달려들다

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 7강 2번 변형)

①However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable. For example, in buildings ②where display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light ③is a possible solution. Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable ④include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances. In the times between performances, it is possible ⑤to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

\* degradation: 변질 \*\* diffuser: 산광기

4. 다음 글 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능특강 4강 6번 유사소재 지문)

\_\_\_\_\_ . Each year the Nile overflowed its bank. That flooding deposited rich soil on the farmlands it touched. It also washed out all boundary markers. You can imagine angry farmers fighting over whose land was whose. It didn't make for good neighbors. The Egyptians took this so seriously that in their *Book of the Dead*; dead souls had to swear to the gods that they had not cheated their neighbors out of their land. For the rulers of Egypt there was something even more important than dead souls - taxes. The pharaohs collected taxes based on land ownership. They needed to know who owned which parcel of land. To solve the problem, surveyors reestablished the boundaries after each Nile flood. They usually worked in teams of three and were known as rope stretchers because of their long, knotted ropes. They learned to measure plots of land by dividing them into rectangles and triangles. And that, we believe, is how geometry was born.

- ① The fall of the Egyptians affected world history
- ② The relationship between two facts can easily be identified.
- ③ Historians should distinguish casual facts from inevitable results.
- ④ Natural events may often be the obstacle to our imagination on abstract facts
- ⑤ Apparently irrelevant facts may actually be more relevant than they seem.

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능특강 11강 6번 변형)

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to \_\_\_\_\_.

We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

- ① believe for a second that it did exist
- ② fool yourself into thinking that it couldn't be true
- ③ search for the counter-cases for a long time
- ④ discredit the proposition far beforehand
- ⑤ constantly visualize the empirical instances associated with the premise

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Milton was a poet of great promise in 1640, but spent twenty unfruitful years in the eventful atmosphere of the Puritan Revolution. He fulfilled his great promise when the revolution was dead, and he was in solitary disgrace. Cellini was one of the mysterious, larger-than-life figures of the Italian Renaissance: a celebrated sculptor, goldsmith, author and soldier, but also hooligan and even avenging killer. His exciting life kept him from becoming the great artist he could have been. As a Renaissance Man, Machiavelli was a diplomat, political philosopher, musician, poet and playwright, but, foremost, he was a Civil Servant of the Florentine Republic. It is reasonable to doubt whether Machiavelli would have written his great books if he had been allowed to continue in the diplomatic service of Florence and gone on interesting missions.

- ① Just Release Your Creative Flow
- ② Silly Questions and Brilliant Answers
- ③ Eventful Life Leads to Masterpiece
- ④ Necessity Is the Mother of Invention
- ⑤ Solitude Bears Great Fruits

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (8)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습I 13강 2번 변형)

Hamlet's claim that "there is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so" is largely, but not entirely, accurate. The fact that what we choose to focus on - our perception - matters so much \_\_\_\_\_. For example, there are people who, regardless of their focus, will not derive meaning and pleasure from investment banking or from teaching. Of course there are also certain circumstances people find themselves in - stuck in an oppressive workplace, an oppressive relationship, or an oppressive country for that matter - that make the possibility of finding happiness extremely difficult. Happiness is a product of the external as well as of the internal, of what we choose to pursue as well as of what we choose to perceive.

- ① supports Hamlet's cliché not only in theory but also in practice
- ② does not mean that just anybody find happiness in any situation
- ③ explains why we humans prefer one area but averse another one as our vocation
- ④ emphasizes the importance of self-reflection when it comes to choosing one's future pathway
- ⑤ doesn't always confirm that our happiness is sometimes derived from external factors

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 6강 3번 변형)

No matter how good an argument is, the truth of the conclusion cannot be established if any of the argument's premises is false. The ①acceptability of premises rests on whether they represent knowledge commonly believed to be true. For example, it is known that penguins live close to the South Pole, whereas polar bears are found at the North Pole. Therefore, the premise *Because polar bears hunt penguins ...* is not acceptable because it ②contradicts two pieces of common

knowledge. Another important factor is the ③variability of the data underlying the premise. Suppose you had three blonde female friends and each of them ended up marrying blonde men. How confident would you be in the ④generalization "Blonde women tend to marry blonde men?" Even though three out of three instances confirm your conclusion, this is a very small sample. Results vary, and there may be many alternate explanations of your data. You may be amazed by the ⑤inevitability and you may see the pathway of inductive reasoning that allows you to arrive at this conclusion. However, the variability of the data suggests that the conclusion is wrong.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 알맞은 말을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 30강 3번 변형)

When people move from one country to another or from one area to another, their economic status may change. They will be introduced to new foods and new food customs. Although their original food customs may have been nutritionally adequate, their new environment may cause them to change their eating habits. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, if milk was a staple food in their diet before moving and is unusually expensive in the new environment, milk may be replaced by a cheaper, nutritionally inferior beverage such as soda, coffee, or tea. Candy, possibly a luxury in their former environment, may be inexpensive and popular in their new environment. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, a family might increase consumption of soda or candy and reduce purchases of more nutritious foods. Someone who is not familiar with the nutritive values of foods can easily make such mistakes in food selection.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A)            | (B)         |
| ① For example  | As a result |
| ② For example  | Likewise    |
| ③ Nevertheless | Otherwise   |
| ④ Moreover     | Therefore   |
| ⑤ Moreover     | Similarly   |

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능완성 유형편 5강 1번 변형)

If, instead, a single person executes the checklist and then, later a second person checks the items, the results are not as robust.

Checklists are powerful tools, proven to increase the accuracy of behavior and to reduce errors. They are especially important in situations with multiple, complex requirements, and even more so where there are interruptions. (①) With multiple people involved in a task, it is essential that the lines of responsibility be clearly spelled out. (②) It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to execute it. (③) The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too quickly. (④) But the same bias affects the checker. (⑤) Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than thorough job.

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Chimpanzees are more human than baboons, or rather they fit better with the way we like to picture ourselves as a freewheeling individuals who tend to be unpredictable, and do not take readily to any form of organization. Two researchers have described what they found during more than eight months spent among chimpanzees in their natural habitat, the forest: "We were quite surprised to observe that there is no single distinct social unit in chimpanzee society. Not only is there no 'family' organization; neither is there a 'troop' organization - that is to say, no particular chimpanzees keep permanently together. On the contrary, individuals move about at will, alone or in small groups best described as bands, which sometimes form into large aggregations. They leave their associates if they want to, and join up

with new ones without conflict."

The general practice is best described as "\_\_\_\_\_" although there are certain group forming techniques. As a rule chimpanzees move about in one of four types of band: adult male only; mother and offsprings and occasionally a few other females; adults and adolescents of both sexes, but no mothers with young; and representatives of all categories mixed together. The composition of bands may change a number of times during the course of a day as individuals wander off and groups split or combine with other groups. On the other hand, certain individuals prefer one another's company. One of the researchers observed that four males often roamed together over a four month period, and mothers often associated with their older offspring.

\* baboon: 개코원숭이

\*\* freewheeling: 자유분방한

\*\*\* aggregation: 집단, 무리

5. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① no pain, no gain
- ② easy come, easy, go
- ③ feeble but powerful
- ④ solitary but stubborn
- ⑤ the more, the better

6. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Chimpanzee's Natural Habitats
- ② The Reproduction Process in Chimpanzees
- ③ The Flexibility of the Chimpanzee's Social Life
- ④ Differences Between Chimpanzees and Baboons
- ⑤ Paternity and Social Rank in Wild Chimpanzees



대수능 대비 Mini-Test (9)

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 15강 3번 변형)

Not all problem-solving tasks are the same. Besides distinctions such as those between well-defined and ill-defined problems, problems can be ①distinguished according to whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. Reasonable problems are of the kind that can be solved in a step-by-step manner. A crossword puzzle is of this nature. Given a ②sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one. ③ Unreasonable problems, in contrast, cannot be treated this way because the task contains some "trick" or "catch" that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution. This feature ④ facilitates any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem." Hence, successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire a/an ⑤insight into the nature of the trick. Riddles provide commonplace instances of such insight problems, such as the classic riddle that the phinx posed to Oedipus.

2. 다음 글의 흐름과 맞지 않는 문장을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 9강 3번 변형)

Apart from the personal fate of the men, women and children who became slaves, the results of slavery were to be seen not only in the way of life of very rich Romans; they also influenced directly the lives of the ordinary people. ① Thousands of Romans who might have earned a living by making shoes, clothes, furniture, jewelry, and all the thousand and one things used by the well-to-do Romans had fewer opportunities to do so because these things were made within the households of the rich by their slaves. ② By the same token, slavery provided such inexpensive and

robust workforce that ancient Roman Empire could accumulate a lot of edges over neighborhood countries. ③ And, what was worse, honest toil by free men was despised because it meant doing what a slave should do. ④ It is not difficult to see how this state of affairs upset the business and industrial life of Ancient Rome and blocked its development and progress. ⑤ Because of slavery there was not the mass demand for everyday goods that is a feature of our times.

\* toil: 노역

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 2강 6번 변형)

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now \_\_\_\_\_ significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

- ① command
- ② discount
- ③ check
- ④ obscure
- ⑤ diverge

4. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. (EBS 수능완성 실전편 1회 40번 변형)  
 When the curtain closes at any stage theater, the audience bursts into applause. It's usually a few clappers who hesitantly start on their own, and then others join in. Applause is a funny thing in which each person tries to give credit to the performers, but also tries to (A)(blend / divide) into the crowd; you don't want to clap before everyone else, or to go on after others stopped. In fact, if you study it, you'll discover there is a pronounced pattern in the way an audience goes from silence to full volume of applause. Recordings at theaters around the world show that the pattern (B)(transcends / mirrors) different cultural habits and that different crowds all follow one universal curve showing how the sound rise over several seconds. Even more remarkably, this curve is absolutely identical to a curve known from physics that describes how a group of atoms or molecules (C)(individually / collectively) go from one kind of behavior to another, rapidly and abruptly, because one does depends very strongly on what others nearby do.

- | (A)      | (B)        | (C)          |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| ① blend  | transcends | individually |
| ② blend  | mirrors    | individually |
| ③ blend  | transcends | collectively |
| ④ divide | mirrors    | collectively |
| ⑤ divide | transcends | individually |

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.  
 (Capture and adapted from **LA Times Mar/23/2010** by **Melissa Healy**)

The Christian faith holds several acts of "super-sizing" to be miracles accomplished by Jesus Christ -- a handful of fish and loaves of bread expanded to feed thousands; a wedding feast running low on wine suddenly awash in the stuff. Now a new study of portion expansion puts Jesus once more at the center. In a bid to uncover the roots of super-sized American trend, a pair of sibling scholars has turned to an unusual source: 52 artists' renderings of the New Testament's Last Supper. Their findings, published online Tuesday in the International Journal of Obesity, indicate that serving sizes have been

\_\_\_\_\_ for 1,000 years. "I think people assume that increased serving sizes, or 'portion distortion,' is a recent phenomenon, but this research indicates that it's a general trend for at least the last millennium." said Brian Wansink, director of the Cornell University Food and Brand Lab.

To reach their conclusion, Wansink and his brother Craig analyzed 52 depictions of the meal the Wansinks call "history's most famous dinner party" painted between the year 1000 and the year 2000. Using the size of the diners' heads as a basis for comparison, the Wansinks used computers to compare the sizes of the plates in front of the apostles, the food servings on those plates and the bread on the table. Assuming that heads did not increase in size during the second millennium after the birth of Christ, the researchers used this method to gauge how much serving sizes increased. Over the course of the millennium, the Wansinks found that the entrees depicted on the plates laid before Jesus' followers grew by about 70%, and the bread by 23%. As entree portions rose, so too did the size of the plates -- by 65.6%. Even by 1498, when Leonardo da Vinci completed his masterpiece, the party was more lavishly fed. Almost a century later, the Mannerist painter Jacobo Tintoretto piled the food on the apostles' plates still higher.

\* New Testament: 기독교의 신약성서  
 \*\* apostles: 예수님의 12 제자들

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Abundant Food: Modern Miracle
- ② Myths about Jesus Christs
- ③ More Gluttony Human: Is That a Recent Phenomenon?
- ④ Last Supper: The Greatest Masterpieces Across All Eras
- ⑤ The Relationship Between Plate Size and Serving Portion

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① marching heavenward
- ② depending on respective age's production
- ③ totally different from people to people
- ④ shrinking gradually
- ⑤ drawing kinds of zigzag patterns

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (10)

1. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 독해연습I 16강 5번 변형)

This is not to claim that analysis will create a love of films where no such love exists.

Film analysis offers several clear benefits. It allows us to reach valid conclusions on a movie's meaning and value; it helps us to capture the experience of a film in our minds; and it sharpens our critical judgments overall. (①) But the ultimate purpose of analysis, and its greatest benefit, is that it opens up new channels of awareness and new depths of understanding. (②) It seems logical to assume that the more understanding we have, the more completely we will appreciate art. (③) If the love we have for an art form rests on rational understanding, it will be more solid, more enduring, and of greater value than love based solely on irrational and totally subjective reactions. (④) Love of movies does not emerge from a book or from any special critical approach. (⑤) It comes only from that secret, personal union between film and viewer in a darkened room.

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 10강 6번 변형)

When the anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski studied the daily lives of native people living on the Trobriand Islands of the South Pacific, he noticed that while the islanders used magic rituals abundantly, they reserved them only for some activities. When they went after the plentiful fish in a sheltered lagoon, for example, they didn't use magic, but when they fished in the open sea, they did. That might have suggested it was the presence of danger that settled whether they used magic or not, but that explanation didn't fit other observations. The islanders used magic to keep insects from devouring their crops, for example,

but they didn't in gardening generally. Malinowski realized that what made the difference was \_\_\_\_\_. When the islanders felt their own work and skill would determine success or failure, they did not resort to magic; when the outcome involved chance or other factors outside their capability, they did.

- ① risk                      ② control                      ③ dignity
- ④ reward                      ⑤ obsession

3. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능특강 21강 3번 변형)

But books analyzing the fate of the earth and the state of the environmental movement have almost nothing to say about recycling and solid waste.

There is an odd disconnection between theory and practice when it comes to recycling. (①) On a practical level, it is increasingly the case that everyone does it; on a theoretical level, neither environmental advocates nor their critics talk much about it. (②) The disconnection can be found on the shelves in bookstores. (③) Recycling is a favorite topic of books full of "household hints to help save the planet"; nothing, it seems, is better suited for do-it-yourself environmental improvement than household waste. (④) While recycling is by far the most common practical step that people take to help the environment, the hopes and fears of environmentalists are focused elsewhere. (⑤) In part, this is as it should be: other problems, much more difficult to address at the household level, are clearly more urgent than recovery of materials from trash.

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 적절한 곳은?  
(EBS 수능완성 실전편 2회 41 ~ 42번 변형)

The stakes can be higher than just one game.

"They're not anything until I call them," said a veteran baseball umpire. It is the comment that most clearly defines the role of the sports official. Such authority comes with heavy responsibility to match. (①) Sports officials must be unbiased masters of the rules and have thick skins. (②) They must keep control of the conduct of games all times, be good communicators, and stay cool in situations that can quickly grow heated - both on the field and in the stands. (③) For every winner in sports there is a loser, of course, and the outcome may ride on a few crucial calls: *Was the three-and two pitch a ball or a strike? Did the football player cross the goal line before he went down? Was that last second basket a buzzer-beater or not?* (④) High school athletes may hope for college scholarships, and key calls against them could hurt their chances when scouts are on hand. (⑤) As one veteran high school official put it, "You never know who's in the stands."

\* scout: 스카우트 담당자

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.  
(Captured and adapted from **Aug/16/2014 The Economist**)

Symmetry has long been associated with perfection in both art and nature. In particular, research conducted over the past two decades has shown that symmetry is sexy. People prefer potential lovers to have symmetrical faces—the more so they are, the better. This observation is now well established. Indeed, some biologists would go further and say that symmetry between other bodily features, such as hands, is also preferred. What remains unknown is why.

The usual assumption is that bodily symmetry is

a proxy for good health. Symmetry suggests orderly development in the womb and during childhood, and thus, the theory has it, captures a range of desirable things from good genes to infection-resistance. The evidence for this, though, is equivocal. A study, in which 2,506 of the girls involved and 2,226 of the boys agreed to have their faces scanned to create three-dimensional images, by Nicholas Pound of Brunel University and his colleagues suggests that in one particular at least, it is wrong. He examined the number of years in which each child had been reported to have suffered any illness at all; the rate, each year, of symptoms such as diarrhoea, vomiting and coughing. In each case, facial asymmetry was uncorrelated. As far as susceptibility to infection is concerned, then, asymmetry is a useless indicator.

Dr. Pound and his colleagues did, though, turn up some evidence for a second hypothesis: that symmetry is correlated with intelligence. They found an \_\_\_\_\_ relation between a child's facial asymmetry at 15 and the results of an IQ test given to the participants when they were eight. Indeed, previous studies of facial asymmetry, with smaller sample sizes, have suggested a similar effect; the more symmetric, the higher intelligent.

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Symmetric Face: Sign of Healthy Brain, not of Brawn
- ② Relationship Between Health and Intelligence
- ③ Symmetric Face: Inborn Gift from Your Mother
- ④ Wanna Seek Your Ideal Mate? Look into Her/His Face!
- ⑤ Face: Mirror of Your Health

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?

- ① inverse    ② proportionate    ③ irrelevant
- ④ positive    ⑤ naught

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (11)

1. (A), (B) 각 괄호 안에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (독해연습I 7강 4번 변형)

Is handwriting instruction important anymore? With the advent of computers and keyboarding over the past two to three decades, many have said that the need for handwriting is not so important anymore as computer keyboarding replaces the need for using pen and paper. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, there is a problem with legibility in handwriting that the computer has not been able to remedy. Illegible or poorly formed handwriting is seen not only in the infamous "doctor" handwriting but also in educated children and adults. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, there may be reasons besides legibility for children to continue to receive proper training in handwriting. The motor skills needed for handwriting contribute to learning in other areas as well, and multisensory handwriting instruction may provide a tool for helping children with learning disabilities. Tucha and Lange cite research stating that "children who have difficulty producing legible handwriting often experience frustration, lowered self-esteem and a decreased level of motivation."

\* legibility: 알아볼 수 있음, 읽기 쉬움  
 \*\* motor (근육) 운동의

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A)           | (B)          |
| ① However     | Additionally |
| ② However     | Nevertheless |
| ③ Otherwise   | For example  |
| ④ Furthermore | Also         |
| ⑤ Furthermore | Conversely   |

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 9강 4번 변형)

Despite recent findings which link the overconsumption of animal fats and cholesterol to degenerative diseases in rich societies, animal foods are more critical for sound nutrition than plant foods. I don't mean to say that animal foods are so good to eat that we can dispense with plant foods altogether. We are best off when we consume both kinds. Rather, my argument is that while plant foods can sustain life, access to animal foods bestows health and well-being above

and beyond mere survival. In agricultural societies animal foods are especially good to eat nutritionally speaking, but they are also especially hard to produce. Animal foods get their symbolic power from this combination of utility and scarcity. I do not think that it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_cultural fact therefore that all over the world people honor and desire animal foods more than plant foods and are willing to lavish a disproportionate share of their energy and wealth on producing them.

\* degenerative: 퇴행성의  
 \*\* bestow: 부여하다  
 \*\*\* lavish: 아낌없이 사용하다

- ① inevitable      ② arbitrary      ③ universal  
 ④ invariable      ⑤ conspicuous

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 TEST 1 2번 변형)

Because people use the media out of habit and conformity, and for the comfort of spending time agreeably, they often come to them for reasons that \_\_\_\_\_. Unless the breaking news is of great personal urgency, the morning paper is read in much the same fashion regardless of what is happening on a given day. The level of newspaper reading is about the same in cities whose newspapers range from poor to excellent in quality. The car radio is tuned to a favorite station regardless of what tunes are being played. A great deal of movie-going merely provides young audiences with an excuse for leaving the house or for being together with someone in the dark. A couple checks to see what's at the movies because they want to go out that evening, or they might watch television at home because it is an effortless way of spending time.

- ① justify their leisurely life without anyone's blame  
 ② harden their pre-existing paradigms and strengthen their own self-esteem  
 ③ have very little to do with their specific content.  
 ④ seem to other people as if they are ridiculous excuses  
 ⑤ are in line with modern media's strategies for improving the rate of circulation

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

(EBS 수능완성 실전편 3회 23번 변형)

I once talked to a layman in a very successful church. The pastor who had led that congregation for more than 20 years had some glaring faults, but the people seemed to love ①him and the church had prospered. I asked the man how ②he accounted for this, and here is the very wise thing he said. "Our minister has some strong suits and ③he has some weakness. So we have tried to specialize in the areas where ④he is strong and forget about his weakness." By taking such an attitude, the congregation had avoided the backbiting and complaining atmosphere which often exists in a church or a business where there is continual criticism. With such a generous spirit, they had also doubtlessly motivated their pastor to do everything in ⑤his power to produce at full capacity.

\* layman: 평신도  
\*\* congregation: 신도

[5 ~ 7] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(EBS 수능완성 실전편 1회 23번 유사소재: Captured and adapted from **One Miracle, Many Doubts - Barbara B. Dolan**)

(A) The dying heart was an ugly yellowish color when Dr. William DeVries finally cut it loose, tore it out of the Mercurochrome-stained chest cavity, and put it to one side. For the next three hours, while a nearby heart-lung bypass machine kept the unconscious patient alive - and while a tape in the background bleakly played Mendelssohn and Vivaldi - DeVries' sure hands carefully stitched into place (a) a grapefruit-size gadget made of aluminum and polyurethane.

(B) So, for only the second time in history, a human heart had been permanently replaced by (b) a machine. Like a landing on the moon or a close-up photograph of Saturn's rings, it was an event that seized the world's imagination, arousing once again a sense of shuddering awe at the incredible powers of technology, a sense that

almost anything is possible, almost anything that can be imagined can be done.

(C) In what should be a time for congratulations and rejoicing, it may seem carping to raise questions about the value of (c) such spectacular operations, yet that is exactly what a number of medical experts were doing last week. They did so because they feel serious doubts about the whole course of high-technology medicine, doubts about cost, ethics, efficiency and simple justice.

(D) At 12:50 p.m. last Monday, (d) the Jarvik-7 artificial heart newly sewn inside William J. Schroeder began beating steadily, 70 beats to the minute. When Schroeder opened his eyes three and half hours later in the intensive-care unit, DeVries bent over his patient and whispered assurances, "The operation is all through. You did really well. Everything is perfect. (e) The new guy is pumping wildly."

\* chest cavity: 흉강  
\*\* carping: 흠잡는, 잔소리하는

5. (A)에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

6. (a) ~ (e) 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오.

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

7. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① Dr. William DeVries는 수술 중에 멘델스존과 비발디의 곡을 들었다.
- ② Dr. William DeVries의 수술은 인류 역사상 최초의 인공심장 이식술이었다.
- ③ 이 수술을 우려의 시선으로 바라보는 의학 전문가들도 많다.
- ④ Jarvik 7은 분당 70회의 속도로 꾸준히 뛰기 시작했다.
- ⑤ 수술 후 3시간 반 이후에 환자는 중환자실에서 의식을 회복했다.

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (12)

1. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습I 19강 5번 변형)

Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances.

(A) The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

(B) Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the torrential rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements.

(C) The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of a biologically significant improvement of circumstances.

\* torrential rain: 폭우 \*\* elements: 악천후

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

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 12강 3번 변형)

Today, at Columbia University Medical School, all second-year medical students take a seminar in narrative medicine in addition to their science classes. There they learn to listen more empathically to the stories their patients tell and ①to "read" those stories with greater acuity. Instead of asking a list of computerlike diagnostic

questions, these young doctors broaden their inquiry. "Tell me ②where it hurts" becomes "Tell me about your life." The goal is empathy, which studies have shown ③decline in students with every year they spend in medical school. And the result is both high touch and high concept. Studying narrative helps a young doctor ④relate better to patients and to assess a patient's current condition in the context of that person's full life story. ⑤Being a good doctor, Dr. Rita Charon says, requires narrative competence — "the competence that human beings use to absorb, interpret, and respond to stories."

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 15강 3번 변형)

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that faith comes from the emotion of trust, while belief - which may come from the six senses - is really a cognition. We all have faith or trust in something. Even nonbelievers have faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing. We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to distinguish between faith and belief. For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, "I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I've just been taught." But when I'm fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), "I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques." Maybe faith is about \_\_\_\_\_, even when the outcome is not known. Depending upon how we use our intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.

- ① ruling out all possible dangerous factors  
 ② holding belief with enough confidence to take action  
 ③ depending on our intellectual ability rather than emotional feeling  
 ④ leaning against religious creeds recklessly  
 ⑤ taking one's background knowledge into consideration to decide post-action

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능완성 실전편 1회 33번 변형)

Often, the hospital's physical space seemed meant to optimize the care of the equipment rather than the care of patients.

By the late twentieth century, state-of-the-art hospitals were generally designed to accommodate state-of-the-art equipment. (①) The more scanners and X-ray devices a hospital had, and the more sophisticated its biochemical blood and urine tests, the more advanced its care was considered to be. (②) In the early 1970s, one could still find hospitals where the only department that was air-conditioned was the Radiology department, because the delicate equipment could not tolerate the summer heat. (③) As a reliance on and admiration for medical technology increased in the mid-twentieth century, the comfort of patients was somehow pushed aside and their surroundings were often ignored. (④) Hospital planners assumed that patients could adapt to the needs of technology. (⑤)

\* radiology department: 영상의학과, 방사선과

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.  
(Captured and adapted from *The Selfish Gene* by **Richard Dawkins**)

It is easy to see why some people have wanted to separate parental care from the other kinds of kin-selected altruism. Parental care looks like an integral part of reproduction whereas, for example, altruism toward a nephew is not. I think there really is an important distinction hidden here, but that people have mistaken what the distinction is. They have put reproduction and parental care on one side, and others sorts of altruism on the other. But I wish to make a distinction between *bringing new individuals into the world*, on the one hand, and *caring for existing individuals* on the other. I shall call these two activities respectively child-bearing and child-caring.

An individual survival machine has to make two different sorts of decisions to mean unconscious

strategic move. The caring decisions are of this form: 'There is a child; its degree of relatedness to me is so and so; its chance of dying if I do not feed it are such and such; shall I feed it?' Bearing decisions, on the other hand, are like this: 'Shall I take whatever steps are necessary in order to bring a new individual into the world; shall I reproduce?' To some extent, caring and bearing are bound to compete with each other for an individual's time and other resources: the individual may have to make a choice: 'Shall I care for this child or shall I bear a new one?'

Depending on the ecological details of the species, \_\_\_\_\_ can be evolutionary stable. The one thing that cannot be evolutionary stable is a pure caring strategy. If all individuals devoted themselves to caring for existing children to such an extent that they never brought any new ones into the world, the population would quickly become invaded by mutant individuals who specialized in bearing. Caring can only be evolutionary stable as part of a mixed strategy - at least some bearing has to go on.

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Altruism: The Most Pronounced Essential Feature of Human Species
- ② Balance Between Bearing and Caring: The Key Strategy to Evolution
- ③ Parental Care: The Common Trait Among All Species
- ④ Myths About Evolution by Natural Selection
- ⑤ Reproduction Before Rearing

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① various mixes of bearing and caring strategies
- ② absolute dependence on each other regardless of its kinship
- ③ cooperative bearing practices among members of species
- ④ adaptation to optimize their reproducing capability
- ⑤ evolutionary process to obtain better offsprings



대수능 대비 Mini-Test (13)

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임 지 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

(EBS 독해연습I 13강 3번 변형)

The risk of a particular event is defined as the product of the probability of that event's occurring ①multiplied by the consequences should it actually occur. Consequences, such as damages to people, property, economic activity, and public service, may be expressed in a ②variety of scales. If, for example, we are considering the risk from earthquake damage to a nuclear reactor, we may evaluate the consequences in terms of radiation ③released, which can further be translated into damage to people and other living things. In any such assessment, it is important to calculate the risks of various possible events - in this example, earthquakes of various ④magnitudes. A large earthquake has a lower probability of occurring than does a small one, but its consequences are likely to be ⑤less.

2. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 13강 1번 변형)

Today, we work hard to shield children from life's (A)(hardships / hardness). But throughout most of our country's history, we did not. Rather, kids worked. In the earliest days of our nation, they cared for their siblings or spent time in the fields; as the country industrialized, they worked in mines and textile mills, in factories and canneries, in street trades. Over time, reformers managed to (B)(justify / outlaw) child labor practices. Yet change was slow. It wasn't until our soldiers returned from World War II that childhood, as we now know it, began. The family economy was no longer built on a system of reciprocity, with parents sheltering and feeding their children, and children, in return, kicking something back into the family cashbox. The relationship became

(C)(symmetrical / asymmetrical). Children stopped working, and parents worked twice as hard. Children went from being our employees to our bosses.

- |   | (A)      | (B)     | (C)          |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|
| ① | hardship | justify | symmetrical  |
| ② | hardship | outlaw  | symmetrical  |
| ③ | hardship | outlaw  | asymmetrical |
| ④ | hardness | outlaw  | asymmetrical |
| ⑤ | hardness | justify | asymmetrical |

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능특강 Test 2 7번 변형)

Skill in reading is like skill in chess in many respects. Good reading, like good chess, requires \_\_\_\_\_ that has already been acquired and does not have to be worked out on the spot. Good readers, like good chess players, quickly recognize typical patterns, and, since they can ignore many small-scale features of the text, they have space in short-term memory to take in an overall structure of meaning. They are able to do all of this because, like expert chess players, they have ready access to a great deal of relevant background information. By contrast, unskilled readers lack this large store of relevant prior knowledge and must therefore work out many small-scale meaning relationships while they are reading. These demanding tasks quickly overload their short-term memories, making their performance slow, hard, and ineffective.

- ① the high level of insight into the reading materials
- ② the rapid activation of background knowledge
- ③ a specific reading methodology depending on the genre of books
- ④ a priori knowledge associated with the content of books
- ⑤ the steady operation of speed reading ability

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능완성 실전편 3회 37번 변형)

Have you ever noticed how the worst part of someone's personality is often also the best? You may know a detail-oriented accountant who never tells a joke, nor understands any, but this is in fact ①what makes him the perfect accountant. Or you may have an aunt who constantly embarrasses everyone with her big mouth, yet ②is the life of every party. The same duality applies to our species. We certainly don't like our aggressiveness, but would it be ③so a great idea to create a society without it? Our sports teams wouldn't care about winning or losing, entrepreneurs would be impossible ④to find, and pop stars would sing only songs. I'm not saying that aggressiveness is good, but it enters into everything we do, not just murder and mayhem. ⑤Removing human aggression is thus something to consider with care.

\* mayhem: (무차별) 폭력, 대혼란

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(Captured and adapted from **"Not So Horny"**  
**Aug/16/2014 The Economist**)

"Going to another country doesn't make any difference," wrote Ernest Hemingway in "The Sun Also Rises. Some Americans have taken his words to heart. Instead of flying to Spain for the Pamplona bull-running fiesta (made famous by Hemingway's novel), many opt for a local imitation. The Great Bull Run, founded last year by two American entrepreneurs with no Spanish background, has staged bovine spectacles in Chicago, Dallas, Minneapolis and California. Last month some 3,000 revellers ran with bulls at a county fairground near San Francisco. "Now I can cross this off my bucket list," says Michelle de Putron, one of the runners. It is cheaper to run with bulls at home than abroad. It may also be safer. At least 15 people have died in Pamplona's

bull run since Hemingway visited in 1923. Nobody has died during the Great Bull Run, though some have been trampled. In Pamplona the bulls are bred for aggression and their horns are specially sharpened. In America they use milder bulls and blunt their horns.

Being hit with a tomato is usually less painful than being gored by a bull. Nonetheless, the American version of another Spanish festival, La Tomatina, comes with multiple safeguards. At Tomato Royale (which accompanies each Great Bull Run), crowds who pelt each other with soft red fruit must wear protective eyewear. Unlike their Spanish counterparts, they are also barred from aiming at heads or at anyone within ten feet. Immigrants have long marked their dual loyalties by recreating ethnic festivals, from St Patrick's Day to Cinco de Mayo, which celebrates a Mexican victory over the French in 1862. Such \_\_\_\_\_ are a way "for immigrants to weave themselves into the American story," says Jonathan Zimmerman of New York University. Hemingway might have approved.

\* bovine: 소의, 소과의

\*\* gore: (뿔로) 찌르다, 받다

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Crisis of Violent European Festivals
- ② Imported Festivals: Americanized or Watered Down?
- ③ Hemingway's Marvelous Impact on American Culture
- ④ Commercialism Tarnishes Meaning of Ethnic Festival
- ⑤ Necessity of Abolishing Bull-running Festival

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① transplants    ② unifications    ③ exclusions
- ④ excursions    ⑤ divergence

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (14)

1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 12강 2번 변형)

Americans seldom offer toasts when dining or drinking, except perhaps on New Year's Eve or if you are the best man at a wedding. In other countries, however, it is more common and therefore it is wise to ①be prepared. At a Chinese meal, for example, the apex of the multi-course meal is in the middle ②when the shark's fin soup is served. It is also the customary time to present toasts. Here are some guidelines for toasting ③wherever you are in the world. The host toasts first. If at a dinner, rise at your place. Keep the toast short. ④Comment on the graciousness and hospitality of your hosts, the friendship between countries, and the value of good relations both personal and in business. It can be a moment when just the right sentiment can be expressed ⑤what will be both memorable and lasting. Therefore, a well-delivered toast is worth anticipating, even to the point of developing a small repertoire for different occasions.

\* apex: 정점

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 12강 5번 변형)

No one can say when or where the mariner's compass was invented, but the Vikings seemed to ①have managed without it, since they seemed to have already crossed the North Atlantic before the compass was known in Scandinavia. Even earlier, other maritime civilizations such as the Minoans and Phoenicians ②made ocean voyages out of the sight of land without a compass. Early seamen probably knew how to navigate using stars, sunrise and sunset, and ③prevailing wind patterns. However, the Vikings may have had another navigation aid. Scandinavian sagas refer to sun

stones. Some scientists believe that these were minerals with polarizing properties. These crystalline stones turn color when ④pointed in the direction of the Sun, even when the Sun is obscured by clouds, as it often ⑤did where the Vikings sailed.

3. 다음 글에서 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 23강 4번 변형)

Dramatic changes and controversial developments are transforming the ways in which sport is experienced and understood. ① Many of the old ideas about sport embracing 'noble' and 'educational' values, offering disadvantaged peoples 'a way out,' bringing nations closer together, or creating healthy bodies seem increasingly to lack credibility. ② Throughout the history, for example, Olympic Games and Soccer World Cup have sometimes contributed to the resolution of political conflicts, as well as to some global cooperation. ③ In particular, there are widespread concerns that economic and political forces are becoming too influential and are distorting the role and place of sport in societies across the world. ④ Further, there are anxious and often confused debates about the impact of new technologies and cultures of consumption on the integrity of sport. ⑤In short, as we move through the twenty-first century, sport faces the most serious and important challenges since its emergence in its modern form in the nineteenth century.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 틀린 낱말을 고르시오. (EBS 수능완성 유형편 4강 3번 변형)

Our brains are ①**busier** than ever before. We're attacked by facts, made-up facts, nonsense, and rumor, all posing as information. Trying to figure out what you need to know and what you can ignore is ②**exhausting**, and at the same time, we are all doing more. Thirty years ago, travel agents made our airline and reservations, salesclerks helped us find what we were looking for in stores, and professional typists or secretaries helped busy people with their ③**corresponding**. Now we do most of those things ourselves. The information age has ④**eased** a great deal of the work previously done by people we could call information specialists onto all of the rest of us. It's no wonder that sometimes one memory get ⑤**confused** with another, leading us to show up in the right place but on the wrong day, or to forget something as simple as where we last put our glasses or the remote.

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(Captured from *The World in Six Songs: How the Musical Brain Created Human Nature* by Daniel J. Levitin : EBS 독해연습II 15강 3번 원전)

Songs have a rhythm, of course, and this \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the syllables that can be comfortably squeezed into a given amount of time, and thus limits the possible words when we don't recall each and every one of them. Take the first line of "I've Been Workin' on the Railroad." If you forgot the name of the song and whatever that thing is you've been workin' on all the live-long day, and the lyric brought you to the dead end of "I've been workin' on the blank-blank," it is relatively clear from the rhythm that a two syllable word is what's missing. If you sing "I've been working one the tra-acks," it sounds funny because the two-note melody there doesn't really support an elongated one-syllable word. A phrase longer than

two syllables, such as "the Union and Pacific Rail Line," seems too crowded.

Some songwriters flout customary principles, and this itself can also become a memory aid. When Paul McCartney sings "Hey Jude/Don't make it bad/Take a sad song ...," each word falls right on a melody note in perfect time, just as you would expect. But on the final line of that first verse, he makes a "mistake," one that sounds odd, singing: "... and make it bet-ter-er-er," stretching the sound syllable of the word "better" out over four notes. On first listening, it is jarring. But we remember it for its distinctiveness. Even if you forget the word "better," you can re-create the word just by remembering that there was something funny going on there, a two-syllable word stretched out to four syllables. Given the semantic \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of the text before, there just aren't that many words that can fit in that final slot. (Paul uses the same technique later in the song, of course, stretching out the word "be-gi-in" to three syllables.)

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Tools for Helping Recall the Lyrics in the Song
- ② Rhythm: Basic Necessity for Music
- ③ Lyrics: It can Bear More than What They Seem
- ④ Relationship between Syllables and Notes
- ⑤ Exceptions for Lyric Compositions

6. 위 글의 (A), (B) 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 단어로 적절한 것은?

- ① stresses
- ② constraints
- ③ saves
- ④ troubles
- ⑤ advances

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (15)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습I 15강 6번 변형)

Computer models have revolutionized weather forecasting. But if you set a computer running on a set of data describing the atmosphere, it would still be foolish to think it will produce a perfect forecast for all time. In practice, even today's forecasts drop fast in reliability when they get more than a week ahead. This is described as the forecast "losing its skill". Part of the difficulty is that the input information for the forecast is imperfect, but a more basic objection is the "butterfly problem". This is shorthand for saying that the weather is a chaotic system. It is not chaotic in the way that the top of my desk is chaotic. In this context, "chaotic" means that it is never possible to \_\_\_\_\_, so that a butterfly flapping its wings over the Amazon could in the end produce a storm in New York.

\* shorthand: 약칭

- ① rule out all possible stable elements
- ② associate respective natural phenomena with their meteorological counterparts
- ③ allow for every minor immeasurable fluctuation in the input conditions
- ④ calculate exactly how and where some gigantic storms will advance
- ⑤ make artificially disturbed natural environment perfectly tidy by natural forces

2. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 13강 3번 변형)

Even though people seek both social status and affluence, their primary goal is to attain social status.

(A) In large part because attaining these things will impress other people. Indeed, if there were no one around to impress, few would feel driven to live a life of luxury, even if they could attain that

luxury without having to work for it.

(B) Likewise, if wealthy individuals found themselves living in a culture in which people despised rather than admired those who live in luxury, one imagines that they would abandon their mansion and late-model car in favor of a modest home with an old car parked in the driveway.

(C) A case can be made, in particular, that their pursuit of affluence is instrumental: they pursue it not for its own sake but because increased affluence will enhance their social standing. Why, after all, do they want the clothes, the car, and the house they long for?

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

3. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능특강 25강 2번 변형)

The catch is that the giver gets nothing in return except the knowledge that he or she has used money to do something good (and get a few tax breaks).

Grant writers are expert at asking for money. ① They approach carefully selected corporations, foundations, the government, and wealthy individuals to request money for nonprofit organizations. ② Therefore, soliciting grant money works best when the grant writer asks someone to support programs that fit with the interests of that individual. ③ For instance, a grant writer for a university might ask a former graduate (who also happens to be a multimillionaire) to help fund a new science facility. ④ This simple strategy changes the dynamics of the process from begging for money to matching money with opportunities to make a difference. ⑤

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능완성 10강 Let's Check It Out 변형)

Once the carcass is buried, the female lay her eggs in the surrounding soil and the couple sets about preparing the carcass for their young.

Burying beetles feed on small carcasses, such as mice and baby birds that fall out of their nests. (①) They are one of very few insects that practice family values: both the mother and the father stay to raise their offspring. (②) Working together, they drag the carcass to a suitable spot and bury it in an underground chamber for protection. (③) This by itself is a remarkable feat because the carcass can be many times their own weight and the soil contains obstacles such as roots and stones. (④) This involves removing the fur or feathers, rolling the carcass around and around in the chamber until it assumes a spherical shape, and covering it with a secretion that inhibits microbial growth. (⑤)

\* carcass: (동물의 시체)

\*\* secretion: 분비물

\*\*\* microbial: 미생물의, 세균의

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(Captured and adapted from **Aug/26/2015 Korea Herald**)

Spirits arrived at the International Space Station on Monday. Not the ghostly ones, but the kind you drink - distilled spirits. The six astronauts won't be sneaking a sip. It's all for science. A Japanese company known for its whiskey and other alcoholic beverages included five types of distilled spirits in a space station cargo ship. The station's big robotic arm - operated by Japanese Astronaut Kimiya Yui - grabbed onto the supply craft launched Wednesday by his homeland. Flight controllers helped anchor it down. The supply ship contains about 15,000 kg of cargo, including the six liquor samples. Suntory Global Innovation Center in Tokyo wants to see if alcoholic beverages mellow the same in space as they do on Earth. The samples will be used for experiments and will spend at least a year in orbit

before being returned to Earth.

In fact, this is not the end of the story. The experiment has also NASA's blessing. Spokesman Dan Huot said all research flown to the space station is agreed upon by everyone involved. Japan also sent up 12 mice aboard the *Kounotori* vessel, Japanese for white stork, as part of an aging study. NASA has considerable equipment aboard the supply capsule. Many are replacements for items lost in the failed *Space-X* supply run at the end of June. The Florida launch accident destroyed everything on board. The 400-km-high outpost was in need of fresh supplies, after losing three shipments in eight months. *Space-X* remains grounded, as does another U.S. supplier, *Orbital Sciences Corp.*, which suffered a launch explosion last October in Virginia. A Russian cargo ship went out of control in April and was destroyed on reentry, but the country has since corrected the problem and resumed deliveries. U.S. astronaut Scott Kelly - who last week said the delivery was very important and boosted his crew's morale given the circumstances - welcomed the stork. "To both U.S. and Japan, it's a kind of '\_\_\_\_\_,' Kelly said via Twitter.

\* outpost: 전초기지

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Japan's Boosting Position at Space Exploration
- ② Successive Failures Raised Question on Safety of Space Astronauts
- ③ Space Station Shows Diverse Ways for Humankind Future
- ④ Spaceship *Kounotori* Brought "Both Physical and Mental Spirits" into Space Station
- ⑤ We Will Taste Space-fermented Whiskey in the Immediate Future!

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What's good for the goose is good for the gander
- ② Too many cooks spoil the broth
- ③ One man's junk is another's treasure
- ④ Don't look a gift horse in the mouth
- ⑤ One swallow doesn't make a summer

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (16)

1. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 독해연습I 16강 1번 변형)

Commentators are unhappy with that because it removes one of the main frames of criticism.

If we were to remove the concept of 'consistency' from the expected virtues of politicians, much political commentary would cease overnight. (①) A lot of political criticism is on the basis that a politician is not consistent with his own ideas, or what he said two years ago, or his party line, or his electoral promises. (②) A politician might reply, with reason, that he or she had a change of mind, or that changed circumstances require a change of opinion. (③) Such commentators would claim that the politician was elected on a certain basis and must stick to that. (④) In some cases this is undoubtedly true, but in many cases changing a view is a sign of the intelligent political behavior for which most people vote. (⑤)

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 12강 4번 변형)

Perhaps the allure of the lawn is in the human genes. The sociobiologists think so: they've gone so far as to propose a "Savanna Syndrome" to explain our fondness for grass. Encoded in our DNA is a preference for an open grassy landscape resembling the shortgrass savannas of Africa on which we evolved and spent our first few thousand years. A grassy plain dotted with trees provides safety from predators and a suitable environment for grazing animals; this is said to explain why we have remade the wooded landscapes of Europe and North America in the image of East Africa. Thorstein Veblen, too, thought the popularity of lawns might be a \_\_\_\_\_ to our pastoral roots. "The

close-cropped lawn," he wrote in The Theory of the Leisure Class, "is beautiful in the eyes of a people whose inherited bent it is to readily find pleasure in contemplating a well-preserved pasture or grazing land."

\* allure: 매력 \*\* bent: 성향

- ① throwback      ② prophecy      ③ resistance
- ④ aversion        ⑤ analogy

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 7강 4번 변형)

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

- ① evolution      ② distinction      ③ convergence
- ④ facilitation    ⑤ accumulation

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능완성 유형편 11강 5번 변형)

Instead, I introduced him by name and then simply stated that *she* was married to him.

Years ago, a friend was visiting me from another state. During her stay, I introduced her to some of my friends and family, including the husband of a well-known lady in the community - a woman who is regularly on television and often the center of attention. (①) When I introduced her husband, I purposely didn't introduce him as this woman's husband. (②) I noticed the pleased surprise on his face. (③) He put his shoulders back and seemed to enjoy the fact that someone recognized who he was and took the time to make him feel important. (④) Just that little change of emphasis can make all the difference. (⑤) It showed him respect and let him know that I valued him for who he was - not just as a well-known person's husband. Be sensitive and go out of your way to express respect in specific ways, and you will be pleasantly surprised at the results.

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (*The World in Six Songs: How the Musical Brain Created Human Nature* by Daniel J. Levitin)

Cliches, or less pejoratively, common word combinations, often help us to remember lyrics. Expressions such as "I'll love you until the end of time" or "letting the cat out of the bag" are so common that if we hear or recall only a few of the words, the rest of them follow. For example, you might remember only the first four words of this lyrical phrase: "We used to fight like cats and -----." Even a child could fill in the missing lyric, because this phrase occurs so often in ordinary speech. In fact, this exact phrase "fight like cats and dogs" is found in dozens of pop lyrics including songs by Dolly Parton ("Fight and Scratch"), Paul McCartney (Ballroom Dancing"), Harry Chapin ("Stranger with the Melodies"), etc.

Another common idiom, the phrase "spill the beans," shows up in songs by six artists that couldn't be more diverse: Yes ("Hold on"), Lard ("Pineapple Face"), DJ Jazzy Jeff & the Fresh Prince ("I'm All That), etc. In all these cases, songwriters are taking advantage of the brain's ability to \_\_\_\_\_.

\* pejoratively: 지위를 낮춰서, 경멸적으로

- ① retrieve sequences of pre-stored information when cued with only a small piece
- ② exaggerate pre-existing clues as if they were currently occurring ones
- ③ get some relevant information by using seemingly irrelevant contextual cues
- ④ associate semantic contents of lyrics with its own emotional, particularly empathic experiences
- ⑤ store all sort of sensory information at the same time and once and for all

6. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (Captured and adapted from *Brave New World Revisited* by Aldous Huxley)

People had been observing these facts from time immemorial.

Science may be defined as the reduction of multiplicity to unity. (①) It seeks to explain the endless diverse phenomena of nature by ignoring the uniqueness of particular events, concentrating on what they have in common and finally abstracting some kind of 'law', in terms of which they make sense and can be effectively dealt with. (②) For example, apples fall from the tree and the moon moves across the sky. (③) They were convinced that an apple is an apple whereas the moon is the moon. (④) It remained for Isaac Newton to perceive what these very dissimilar phenomena had in common, and to formulate a theory of gravitation, in terms of which certain aspects of the behavior of apples, of the heavenly bodies and indeed of everything else in the physical universe could be explained and dealt with. (⑤)



대수능 대비 Mini-Test (17)

1. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습I 17강 1 ~ 2번 변형)

We've seen often that early training can produce high achievers who are surprisingly young, and research has shown us how that happens. We've grown accustomed to watching sixteen-year-old pianists, chess players, and gymnasts who are amazingly good.

(A) A five-year-old can practice the piano or violin - reduced-size violins are made for that purpose - but cannot practice the trombone or double bass because they're just too big. So world-class trombonists and double-bassists tend to be older.

(B) The fundamental reason why there are no teenage prodigies in certain domains is that it's impossible to accumulate enough development time by the teenage years. Sometimes the reason is simply physical size.

(C) Yet why is it that in certain other fields, notably business, we never see sixteen-year-old wonders? The glib answer is that a kid of that age can't legally sign a check or a lease; in fact that answer embodies larger truths about when to begin training a young person in particular domains, how to do it, and what the principles of early development mean for business and related fields.

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

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습II 13강 5번 변형)

We don't ordinarily regard species like the cow and the potato, the tulip and the dog, as nature's more extraordinary creatures. Domesticated species don't command our respect the way their wild

cousins often do. Evolution may reward \_\_\_\_\_, but our thinking selves continue to prize self-reliance. The wolf is somehow more impressive to us than the dog. Yet there are fifty million dogs in America today, only ten thousand wolves. So what does the dog know about getting along in this world that its wild ancestor doesn't? The big thing the dog knows about — the subject it has mastered in the ten thousand years it has been evolving at our side — is us: our needs and desires, our emotions and values, all of which it has folded into its genes as part of a sophisticated strategy for survival. If you could read the genome of the dog like a book, you would learn a great deal about who we are and what makes us tick.

- ① interdependence                      ② absolute superiority
- ③ innate-strength                      ④ genetic adaptation
- ⑤ resistance

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 6강 3번 변형)

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions ①varies noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely ②settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which ③is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp ④is arranged to ensure maximum contact. Typically huts are so close ⑤that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

\* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게    \*\* hearth: 화덕

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능완성 실전편 3회 38번 변형)

We spend our lives spotting patterns and picking out exceptional and interesting things. You don't waste cognitive effort, every time you walk into your house, noticing and analyzing all the many features in the visually dense environment of your kitchen. But you do notice the broken window and the missing television. When information is made more "available," as psychologists call it, it becomes very \_\_\_\_\_. There are a number of ways this can happen, and you can pick up a picture of them from a few famous psychology experiments into the phenomenon. In one, subjects were read a list of male and female names, in equal number. Then, they were asked at the end whether there were more men or women in the list. When the men in the list had names like Ronald Reagan, but the women were unheard of, people tended to answer that there were more men than women, and vice versa.

- ① prospective    ② productive    ③ proportionate  
 ④ prominent    ⑤ prosperous

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(Captured and adapted from **Cosmos** by **Carl Sagan**)

In the year 1185, the king of Japan was a seven-year-old boy named Antoku. He was the nominal leader of a clan of samurai called the Heike, who were engaged in a long and bloody war with another samurai clan, the Genji. Each asserted a superior ancestral claim to the royal throne. Their decisive naval encounter, with the king on board ship, occurred at Danno-ura in the Korean East Sea on April 24, 1185. The Heike were outnumbered, and outmaneuvered. Many were killed. The survivors, in massive numbers, threw themselves into the sea and drowned.

For centuries after, people imagined that they could discern ghostly samurai armies vainly striving to bail the sea, to cleanse it of blood and defeat and humiliation. The fishermen say the Heike samurai wander the bottoms of the East Sea still - in the forms of crabs. There are crabs

to be found here with curious markings on their backs, patterns and indentations that disturbingly resemble the face of a samurai. When caught, these crabs are not eaten, but are returned to the sea in commemoration of the Danno-ura.

This legend raises a lovely problem. How does it come about that the face of a warrior is incised on the shell of a crab? The answer seems to be that human made the face. The patterns on the crab's carapace are inherited. But among crabs, as among people, there are many hereditary lines. Suppose that, by chance, among the distant ancestors of this crab, one arose with a pattern that resembled, even slightly, a human face. Even before the battle of Danno-ura, fishermen may have been reluctant to eat such a crab. In throwing it back, they set in motion an evolutionary process. If you are a crab and your carapace looks a little like a face, they will throw you back. You will leave more descendants. As generations passed, of crabs and fishermen alike, the crabs with patterns that most resembled a samurai face survived preferentially until eventually there was produced not just a human, not just a Japanese face, but the visage of a fierce and scowling samurai. All this has nothing to do with what the crabs *want*. Selection is imposed from the \_\_\_\_\_. The more you look like a samurai, the better are your chances of survival. Eventually, there come to be a great many samurai crabs. This process is called artificial selection.

\* indentation: 자국    \*\* carapace: 갑각류 껍질  
 \*\*\* visage: 얼굴    \*\*\*\* scowling: 얼굴을 찡그리는  
 \*\*\*\*\* preferentially: 우선적으로

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Korean East Sea: Blood-stained Place of Tragic History  
 ② Samurai Crab: Historic Creature, Not Natural  
 ③ Truth and Fiction in the Danno-ura Legend  
 ④ Samurai-like Crabs: What Made Them Prosper?  
 ⑤ Natural Selection Outperforms Artificial One

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① outside    ② history    ③ legend  
 ④ nature    ⑤ battle

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (18)

1. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습I 16강 4번 변형)

We've all experienced the psychological effects of the scarcity principle in our daily lives.

(A) Yet, when those purchasers were told that the information came from an exclusive source and was not generally available to the rest of the public (both pieces of scarcity information were true), they increased their orders by a remarkable 600 percent!

(B) For example, in a study conducted by researcher Amram Knishinsky, wholesale beef buyers more than doubled their orders when they were informed that a shortage of Australian beef was likely due to weather conditions there - an understandable response in a competitive market.

(C) However, there is a less tangible domain in which the scarcity principle operates both subtly and powerfully: the domain of information. Studies have demonstrated that information that is exclusive is viewed as both more valuable and more persuasive.

\* tangible: 실체적인

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

2. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 독해연습II 14강 10번 변형)

But there is also a cost to paying too close attention, since you can become blind to the alternatives.

Amid the confusion and clutter of the natural environment, predators concentrate their search on telltale signs, ignoring everything else. ① There is a great benefit to this: When you specialize in

searching for specific details, even cryptically colored prey can seem obvious. ② When a bird searches intently for caterpillars that look like twigs, it misses nearby moths that look like bark. ③ The benefit of concealing coloration is not that it provides a solid guarantee of survival, but that it consistently yields a small edge in the chance of living through each successive threatening encounter. ④ At a minimum, even a tiny delay between the approach of a predator and its subsequent attack can help a prey animal escape. ⑤ And at best, the prey will be completely overlooked.

3. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 24강 3번 변형)

Of these, the most important is the ability to observe - sharpen up your 'seeing' of surroundings, people and simple everyday objects in the world around you.

Taking photographs is enjoyable and challenging in all sorts of ways. ① It's a powerful means of storing memories, showing situations or expressing views which does not insist that you be good at words. ② But don't fall into the trap of thinking you must have the latest, expensive camera to get the most telling shots. ③ What photography demands of you are skills of a different sort that are independent of the technology used to capture the picture. ④ Avoid taking these things for granted just because they are familiar. ⑤ Develop your awareness of the way lighting and viewpoint can transform appearances, and be quick thinking enough to sum up a fast-changing situation by selecting the right moment to shoot.

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(EBS 수능완성 유형편 12강 3번 변형)

One key to writing about emotion is focusing on word choice. Mark Twain has some wise words to share with us. Twain once noted, "The difference between the right word and the almost right word is ... the difference the lightning bug and the lightning." Twain's advice here should be taken to heart, especially with matters of the heart. Be sure you're paying particular attention to vocabulary selection as you describe the emotions of your character in any given scene. Does Billy storm out of the room? Stagger out of the room? Lumber out of the room? Totter out of the room? Crawl out of the room? Each of these words has a unique connotation, and selecting the right word - not the almost-right-word, as Twain advises us - is going to make all the difference.

\* connotation: 함축적 의미

- ① 문학작품의 감상을 위해서는 어휘의 중의성을 이해해야 한다.
- ② 글을 쓸 때는 롤모델로 삼을만한 작가를 선택할 필요가 있다.
- ③ 글에 감정을 담고자 할 때는 어휘의 선택에 있어 신중을 기울여야 한다.
- ④ 단어의 철자 하나의 차이가 전혀 다른 의미를 전달하기도 한다.
- ⑤ 함축적 의미만 유사하다면, 여러 가지의 다른 어휘들을 이용할 때 더 많은 감정을 표현할 수 있다.

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(Captured and adapted from ***Small Is Beautiful*** by **E. F. Schumacher**)

The modern world has been shaped by its metaphysics, which has shaped its education, which in turn has brought forth its science and technology. So, without going back to metaphysics and education, we can say that the modern world has been shaped by technology. If that which has been shaped by technology, and continues to be so shaped, looks sick, it might be wise to have a

look at technology itself. If technology is felt to be becoming more and more inhuman, we might well consider whether it is possible to have something better - a technology with a human face.

Strange to say, technology, although of course the product of man, tends to develop by its own laws and principles, and these are very different from those of human nature or of living nature in general. Nature always, so to speak, knows where and when to stop. Greater even than the mystery of natural growth is the mystery of the natural cessation of growth. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in all natural things - in their size, speed, or violence. As a result, the system of nature, of which man is part, tends to be self-balancing, self-adjusting, self-cleansing. However, not so with technology, or perhaps I should say: not so with man dominated by technology and specialization. Technology recognizes no self-limiting principle - in terms, for instance, of size, speed, or violence. It therefore does not possess the virtues of being self-balancing, self-adjusting, and self cleansing. In the subtle system of nature, technology, and in particular the super technology of the modern world, acts like a foreign body, and there are now numerous signs of rejection.

\* metaphysics: 형이상학

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Metaphysics: The Origin of Technology
- ② Insatiable Technology: Severe Threat to Nature
- ③ Super Technology Gives Us Ray of Hope
- ④ Humanized Technology: Blessing in Disguise
- ⑤ Reciprocation: Inborn Nature of the Nature

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① measure
- ② pattern
- ③ inflexibility
- ④ ambiguity
- ⑤ purpose

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (19)

1. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습I 19강 10번 변형)

The naturalist, Charles Robert Darwin, set himself two major tasks. One was to work out a mechanism by which evolution might occur. The mechanism he thought of was natural selection, which is still accepted today as the main force behind evolution.

(A) This was clear enough to have been noticed by other naturalists, including Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, who wrote in 1836, "All species might have been varieties once, and many varieties are gradually becoming species."

(B) Such casual remarks by naturalists carried little weight, but Darwin was more difficult to ignore because he produced so much data. One important piece of evidence was that the same basic pattern of bones appears in the limbs of all mammals. Such similarities show that they must all be descended from a common ancestor.

(C) His other task was to collect enough evidence to convince people that evolution had occurred. Some evidence came from fossils or from plant and animal distribution. Most important was the evidence from living things.

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

2. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 14강 11번 변형)

Often a casualty of war, food can also be a ① weapon of war. The provision or withholding of food is viewed as a ② legitimate tactic of war, stemming from the traditional use of blockade or

siege tactics during conflict. Food can be withheld by preventing it from being grown and harvested, destroying it after harvest, preventing its transportation, or by purposefully contaminating it or otherwise rendering it ③ fit for human consumption. However, since the adoption of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, sometimes informally referred to as the "rules of war," international humanitarian law has moved toward prohibiting ④ deliberate starvation of civilian populations. Alternatively, exhortations by governments at war to ⑤ avoid food wastage as a means of contributing to the war effort were commonplace by the mid-20th century.

- \* casualty: 피해자, 사상자  
 \*\* blockade: 봉쇄, 차단  
 \*\*\* exhortation: 간곡한 권고, 장려

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (EBS 수능특강 Test 3 3번 변형)

Many people seem to think that a ① universal conception of morality requires that we find moral principles that admit of no exceptions. For instance, if it is truly wrong to lie, it must always be wrong to lie, and if one can find a single exception, any notion of moral truth must be ② abandoned. But the existence of moral truth does not require that we define morality in terms of ③ variable moral principles. Morality could be a lot like chess: there are surely principles that generally apply, but they might ④ admit of important exceptions. If you want to play good chess, a principle like "Don't lose your Queen" is almost always worth following. But it admits of exceptions: sometimes ⑤ sacrificing your Queen is a brilliant thing to do; occasionally, it is the only thing you can do.

4. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능완성 실전편 1회 37번 변형)

Exactly how, when, why, and where the first maps came to be created is difficult to discover. Much of what was drawn in prehistoric and early historical times has not survived, so what we find today may not be wholly representative of what was once there.

(A) Sea charts did not come into existence until the European Middle Ages, and topographical maps were not normally carried about by land travelers until the 18th century.

(B) There are other problems for the modern observer. Maps made in prehistoric times cannot be accompanied by a title that explains the meaning of the drawing or that describes its content.

(C) However, we may be sure that in early times, just like today, maps were created for a variety of purposes and took a variety of forms. It may also clear that, contrary to popular belief, of all the purpose to which maps have been put through the ages, the least important single purpose has been to find the way.

\* topographical: 지형의

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

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(Black Box Premium 독해 발췌)

Methods of advertising have gone through many changes since the ancient Romans first put up signs in public areas announcing competitions among gladiators. Even the days of catchy jingles on television seem inadequate when compared to the technological advances of today. Methods of advertising are headed in a completely different direction in the 21th century. As the number of

buyers looking for information on the Internet increases, so does the number of businesses advertising their products digitally.

Although traditional advertising outlets such as radio, TV, newspapers, and magazines are still popular, Internet advertising is growing rapidly. The benefits are significant, and the creative opportunities for Internet advertising are limitless. In the past, consumers were mainly exposed to ads from large companies with big advertising budgets, while ads from smaller businesses were restricted to local areas. Online, however, even small companies can get an inexpensive website that will show up on a search engine along with the big-name brands. Digitally, they have a better opportunity to offer their products to virtually anyone. No matter how other types of media modernize their advertisements, the Internet has the most important tool for connecting with an audience: \_\_\_\_\_. Who knows? Maybe if the Roman gladiators had had the access to digital advertising that we have, they would still be battling for audiences today.

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Advertising Goes Digital  
 ② Why Is Advertising Needed?  
 ③ Traditional Advertising Outlet  
 ④ How Can We Make a Right Choice?  
 ⑤ Past, Present, and Future of Advertising

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① a virtual reality  
 ② a new supervisor  
 ③ an inexpensive product  
 ④ an interactive experience  
 ⑤ an alternative media

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (20)

1. 다음 글에 나타난 John의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습I 19강 12번 변형)

Suddenly John's thoughts drifted away from the self-pity mode and focused on the changes he was noticing in his dream coach. He knew deep down inside that there was something wrong with him. In all the years that they had been acquainted, he never once saw his coach wearing a long face. Now, his only trusted confidant was having his own problems. He made a habit of dumping all his problems on his coach but only one time had the coach opened up and revealed any of his problems. He started to feel even more ashamed as he realized just how self-centered he had become. He had never taken the time to reciprocate the friendship and love that had been showered upon him. He had known his coach for almost five years now and never once inquired as to what made him truly happy.

\* confidant: (비밀을 털어놓을 수 있는) 친구  
\*\* reciprocate: 화답하다

- ① happy and delighted
- ② worried and regretful
- ③ jealousy and envious
- ④ depressed and mournful
- ⑤ scared and terrified

2. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 15강 4번 변형)

Now, economic growth should be a value-neutral means toward the real goals: meeting everyone's basic needs and creating healthier communities, greater equality, cleaner energy, sturdier infrastructure, more vibrant culture, etc.

(A) Now, in much of the world, we have those things. In fact, we do have enough stuff to meet the basic needs of everyone in the world; it's just not distributed well enough. We have a shortage

of sharing rather than a lack of enough.

(B) For a long time, growth did contribute to those fundamental goals, although it's important to remember that growth in some places has too often required the exploitation of others.

(C) A century ago, when we still had vast stretches of open land, the growth model brought roads and houses and central heating and full bellies.

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

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 29강 2번 변형)

A very old and typically European method for producing landmarks (A)(is / are) a guild symbol. A large key on a store front used to say 'a locksmith works here.' Guild symbols instantly trigger the brain script of a place, its meaning and the activities (B)(expected / expecting) to happen there. The symbol signals what is going on behind the front. The principle has survived to this day, in the form of the building's header. The header of an advertising agency in Venice Beach, California in fact became something to be admired and even worshiped in itself. Featuring binoculars large enough to walk (C)(which / into which) cover most of the store frontage, this spectacular building by star architect Frank Gehry says: what is going on behind the main front has to do with insight, far-sightedness and forward thinking.

\* frontage: (건물의 특히 도로나 강을 향한) 정면

- |   |     |           |            |
|---|-----|-----------|------------|
|   | (A) | (B)       | (C)        |
| ① | is  | expected  | which      |
| ② | is  | expecting | which      |
| ③ | is  | expected  | into which |
| ④ | are | expecting | into which |
| ⑤ | are | expected  | which      |

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능완성 실전편 2회 29번 변형)

Today's waste management struggle with almost same set of problems, that is, waste streams are still threatened by accidents and leaks.

In 11th century London the stench of waste forced the development of a new technology in waste treatment, the cesspit. (①) The cesspits were built into the ground near houses and received a daily deposit of household garbage and human waste. (②) Builders intended to make the cesspits leakproof, but sadly they did leak, leading to contaminated waters, orchards, and vegetables and herb gardens. (③) Burying helped dispose of wastes a bit, but buried wastes leaked into underground water that supplied wells. (④) Waste managers work to prevent the unintended pollution of clean water and soil with waste, and they also continue to find better ways for removing waste from people's lives. (⑤)

\* stench: 냄새, 악취 \*\* cesspit: 정화조

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.  
(Black Box Premium 독해 발췌 변형)

Soon after he became president of his previous company, Jack Riopelle learned that it was common practice within his industry to cheat customers. Marketed materials were often substituted for less expensive, inferior products - and customers were never told. It would have been easy for him to change this practice quietly, but doing things behind closed doors had never been Riopelle's style.

He spoke to members of his corporate office and shared his findings with them, noting that this so-called "material swap" had been going on for quite some time. They responded very positively and agreed that the problem had to be fixed. An internal audit lasted about three months, after which Riopelle forced his salespeople, who were

actively involved in the scheme, to offer refund checks to customers and to explain why they were getting them. Sales representatives were required to obtain signature verifications of receipt from customers to whom they gave the checks. As you can imagine, the 88 salespeople resisted this directive because it meant admitting they had been participants in dishonesty activity.

Yet to Riopelle's delight, his company did not lose a single customer. In fact, Riopelle received calls and letters praising him and his organization. The decision to take this action was tough, unpopular, and could have alienated Riopelle from his employees. In his mind, however, there was no other option. "Lots of people talk about \_\_\_\_\_, and it is easy to talk the talk, but not necessarily walk the walk," explains Riopelle.

\* audit: 회계감사

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Regular Inspection: A Way to Blocking Corruption
- ② Tolerance: The Essential Virtue for Leader
- ③ Conscience That Acts Can Change the Things!
- ④ Strict Refund Policy Saves a Company!
- ⑤ In the Business World, Money Talks!

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① integrity
- ② fame
- ③ patience
- ④ leadership
- ⑤ cooperation



대수능 대비 Mini-Test (21)

1. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습I 20강 18번 변형)

While the telephone is still the main communication line between customers and companies, the use of other channels such as text messaging, instant messaging, and e-mails is becoming more prevalent.

(A) As companies steer more customers to self-service channels such as the Web and IVRs to take care of the simple transactions that were once some of the telephone customer service agent's most basic functions, the perception among customers is that anything but live phone help is cheaper for companies.

(B) In recognition of that expansion, the term *call center* has been replaced by, or at least is being used interchangeably with, the term *contact center* within the industry.

(C) That is true, except for e-mail, which is the most time-consuming and therefore most expensive channel for a company to offer. Instant messaging is cheaper than the phone or e-mails because agents can take care of more than one instant message or text message at a time.

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

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 15강 5번 변형)

Enjoyable experiences are usually described as having a cluster of related subjective dimensions. Aside from the balance of challenges and skills, enjoyable experiences provide clarity of goals: knowing what must be done from one moment to the next. Another dimension is immediacy of feedback: A person always knows how well he or she is doing. For instance, if a young boy enjoys fixing a bicycle, it is likely that he will say that he

knows exactly what he has to do — the chain must be tightened just so — and that he can test as he goes along whether the chain is working as it should. He is also likely to feel that, although the task is difficult, he can succeed at it. In any activity with these characteristics, the boy will likely become absorbed and temporarily forget anything irrelevant to his task. Problems with school, friends, and family will disappear for a while. He will lose his self-consciousness, or the "me" aspect of the self. Time will seem to pass quickly.

- ① Relativity of Time and Space
- ② What Distinguish Enjoyable Experience
- ③ Importance of Positive Feedback
- ④ Self-Esteem: Key Element for Happiness
- ⑤ Think Good and You Will Succeed

3. 다음 글의 (A), (B) 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 27강 2번 변형)

Strong evidence from survey research consistently shows that heavy viewers of violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behavior than are light viewers. Moreover, viewers of violent television express more willingness to use violence to resolve real interpersonal conflicts. \_\_ (A) \_\_, these correlational studies simply say that television violence viewing is associated with holding favorable attitudes toward the use of violence and aggressive behavior. Such studies alone are not sufficient evidence that media violence causes aggression. \_\_ (B) \_\_, correlational evidence does not provide evidence of the direction of the causal relationship. It might be that people inclined to act violently are more likely to watch television violence, and so it is their predisposition toward violence that leads to viewing violent TV, and not the other way around.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| (A)              | (B)          |
| ① However        | Furthermore  |
| ② However        | For instance |
| ③ In fact        | As a result  |
| ④ In other words | Indeed       |
| ⑤ In other words | Instead      |

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 수능완성 실전편 3회 29번 변형)

As a result, many universities have had to institute "remedial play courses" for engineers and scientists, in which students, for the first time in their life, take apart and reassemble a bike, a laser printer, or some other common object to find out how it works.

Playing has become so rare in our society that some people, such as engineer Henry Petroski and neurobiologist Arthur Yuwiler, worry that the art of it will be lost. (①) Both men have noted that many of their professional skills were developed by taking apart watches, fixing old bicycles and radios, and generally making things just for the fun of it when they were young. (②) Kids don't do that anymore. (③) When something breaks, we replace it. (④) Electronic devices don't reveal their inner workings even when taken apart. (⑤) The need for such courses shows that both our home environments and our schools have failed to fulfill basic curiosity.

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.  
(2011년 9월 평가원)

The other day an acquaintance of mine, a sociable and charming man, told me he had found himself unexpectedly 'alone' in New York for an hour or two between appointments. He went to the Whitney Museum and spent the 'empty' time looking at things by himself. For him it proved to be a shock nearly as great as falling in love to discover that he could enjoy himself so much alone.

What had he been afraid of? I asked myself. That, suddenly alone, he would discover that he bored himself, or that there was, quite simply, no self there to meet? But having taken the first step into this new world, he is now about to begin a new adventure; he is about to be launched into

his own inner space, space as immense, unexplored, and sometimes frightening as outer space to the astronaut. His every perception will come to him with a new freshness and, for a time, seem startlingly \_\_\_\_\_. For anyone who can see things for himself with a naked eye becomes, for a moment or two, something of a genius. With another human being present vision becomes double vision, inevitably. We are busy wondering, what does my companion see or think of this, and what do I think of it? The original impact gets lost.

"Music I heard with you was more than music." Exactly. And therefore music 'itself' can only be heard alone. Solitude is the salt of personhood. It brings out the authentic flavor of every experience.

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Finding Oneself through Solitude
- ② Coping with Loneliness in a City
- ③ The Path to Gaining Double Vision
- ④ An Unexpected Journey into Museums
- ⑤ Leisure vs. Work: Maintaining the Balance

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① problematic                      ② confusing
- ③ original                              ④ universal
- ⑤ similar

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (22)

1. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 20강 22번 변형)

In his latest research, Joseph Bower argues that chief executives may even find highly capable successors at the (A)(center / periphery) of their organizations. Bower reconsiders the notion of hiring an insider versus an outsider as the new chief executive. An insider offers the benefit of a wealth of experience in the business and a deep understanding of the firm's culture and values. However, insiders may be too tightly wedded to a particular mental model of how to do business. That cognitive (B)(fluidity / inflexibility) might not serve the firm well if it experiences a major shift in the external environment. Outsiders clearly bring a fresh perspective, but they may not always have the adequate experience or fit the firm's culture. Bower notes that many successful succession processes involve the hiring of an executive who has spent (C)(extensive / insignificant) time at the perimeter of the organization, working in foreign markets, new ventures, and the like.

\* wed: 얽히게 하다

- | (A)         | (B)           | (C)           |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① center    | fluidity      | extensive     |
| ② center    | inflexibility | extensive     |
| ③ center    | fluidity      | insignificant |
| ④ periphery | inflexibility | extensive     |
| ⑤ periphery | fluidity      | insignificant |

2. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 독해연습II 15강 6번 변형)

Government-subsidized rates that would make it possible for them to acquire the 'Green Revolution' technology, such as hybrid seeds and fertilizers are also comparatively inaccessible to women.

As a rule, women farmers work longer hours and have lower incomes than do male farmers. This is not because they are less educated or less competent. Rather, it is due to restricting socio-cultural factors. (①) Firstly, most women farmers are involved in subsistence farming or food production for the local market that yields little cash return. (②) Secondly, they have less access to credit at bank than men. (③) Thirdly, in some societies women cannot own land and so are excluded from agricultural improvement programs and projects aimed at landowners. (④) For example, many African agricultural development programs are based on the conversion of communal land to private holdings. (⑤) This conversion adversely affects women because women have access to communal land while they are excluded from private holdings.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능특강 15강 6번 변형)

The power of physics has been due to the fact that it is a very definite science, which has ① profoundly altered daily life. But this alteration has proceeded by ② operating on the environment, not on man himself. Given a science equally definite, and capable of altering man directly, physics ③ would be put in the shade. This is what psychology may become. Until recent times, psychology was unimportant philosophical verbiage - the academic stuff ④ that I learnt in youth was not worth learning. But now there are two ways of approaching psychology which ⑤ is obviously important: one that of the physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis. As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that psychology will increasingly dominate man's perspective.

\* verbiage: 장광설, 장황함

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (EBS 수능완성 유형편 3강 3번)

Women today have a huge influence in buying decisions, can often be found at the helm of giant corporations and, thanks to their shrewd investments, ①having controlling interests in major operations throughout the world. Despite this, most businesses are still tending to treat target audiences as though they ②were all male. In a UK survey ③conducted a couple of years ago it was found that 91% of women felt that advertisers didn't understand them, despite the fact that a fifth of all media advertising was aimed at women rather than men. Marketing to women is a hot topic today, and businesses which assume that adding a few pink shades to their marketing materials or logo will be enough ④will be in the loser's seat very quickly. In order to include women successfully in brand strategies, we need to understand the ways in which, women think ⑤differently from men.

\* helm: 지도적 위치, (배의) 키 \*\* shrewd: 빈틈없는, 예민한

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능완성 실전편 2회 22번 유사소재: 2015년 9월 고2 전국연합)

The first humans who figured out how to write things down around 5,000 years ago were in essence trying to increase the capacity of their hippocampus, part of the brain's memory system. They effectively extended the natural limits of human memory by preserving some of their memories on clay tablets and cave walls, and later, papyrus and parchment. Later, we developed other mechanisms — such as calendars, filing cabinets, computers, and smartphones —to help us organize and store the information we've written down. When our computer or smartphone starts to run slowly, we might buy a larger memory card. That memory is both a metaphor

and a physical reality. We are off-loading a great deal of the processing that our neurons would normally do to an external device that then becomes an extension of our own brains, a neural enhancer.

\* parchment: 양피지

- ① ways of preserving written documents
- ② human efforts to extend the memory capacity
- ③ reasons to be independent of smart technology
- ④ necessity of brain exercises for mental strength
- ⑤ rapid enhancement of the brain's multitasking ability

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

(EBS 수능특강 2강 7번 유사주제: 2015년 6월 고2 전국연합)

That's because she didn't control for any other factors that could be related to both vitamin C and colds.

When researchers find that two variables are related, they often automatically leap to the conclusion that those two variables have a cause-and-effect relationship. ( ① ) For example, suppose a researcher found that people who took vitamin C every day reported having fewer colds than people who didn't. ( ② ) Upon finding these results, she wrote a paper saying vitamin C prevents colds, using this data as evidence. ( ③ ) Now, while it may be true that vitamin C does prevent colds, this researcher's study can't claim that. ( ④ ) For example, people who take vitamin C every day may be more health-conscious overall, washing their hands more often and exercising more. ( ⑤ ) Until you do a controlled experiment, you can't make a cause-and-effect conclusion based on relationships you find.

\* variable: 변인, 변수

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (23)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 독해연습I 20강 23번 변형)

From ethics textbooks to professional association codes to our everyday life, any discussion of moral choices is dominated by the use of rules. If we're asked to explain why we decided to tell the painful, unvarnished truth to a friend, we might say, "Honesty is the best policy." But if we're asked why we decided to shade the truth we might say, "If you can't say anything nice, don't say anything at all." It's clearly not a rule that is telling us what to do. Both maxims are good rules of thumb, but we don't talk about why we picked one and not the other in any particular case. "Better safe than sorry." But "He who hesitates is lost." "A penny saved is a penny earned." But "Don't be penny wise and pound foolish." When we hear the maxim, we nod. End of story. It's as if stating the rule is sufficient to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① explain why we did what did
- ② show off our literary skills
- ③ hide our genuine moral predispositions
- ④ give some clues about moral choices
- ⑤ justify our wrong choices and actions

2. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (EBS 독해연습II 16강 9번 변형)

However, electronic data storage has become very sophisticated, and the sharing or release of personal information is becoming much easier and more widespread.

In the past, personal information that a business collected about a customer was kept on paper records. (①) Retrieving and using the information was laborious, even for the business that collected the information. (②) Even the idea of dealing with mountains of paper records discouraged sharing much of this information beyond the immediate needs of each business. (③) Record keeping was

fragmented, information became quickly outdated, and businesses seldom used the information beyond the original purpose of gathering it. (④) As long as this information remained within the control of the business that originally collected the information, most customers continued to trust that the business was using the information in a limited and responsible way. (⑤) Consumers hear horror stories of companies accidentally releasing computer files of information or computer hackers breaking into company systems and stealing information such as credit card numbers.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능특강 13강 8번 변형)

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people. In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet. So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless \_\_\_\_\_ . And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming.

- ① developing countries paid attention to their environment
- ② the global standard against gas emission were established
- ③ the remaining few changed their consumption patterns
- ④ people in the developed countries moved into undeveloped ones
- ⑤ people in the whole world gave up their meat-based diets

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능완성유형편 11강 Let's Check it Out 변형)  
John Keats, the nineteenth century Romantic poet, coined the term "negative capability" to describe the feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ to the words of the poet, whereby one must subdue altogether one's own interpretation and clear the mind so that it is open completely to the poet's inventive poetic use of language such that one's sensibilities are possessed. Audience in 19th century England and America who flocked to hear Charles Dickens reading extracts from his novels abandoned their identities, much in the manner advocated by Keats, to be possessed by the world Dickens describes in his novels. They wept at the death of Little Nell, and grew angry at the brutal behavior of Wackford Squeers as though they were alive and the audience members were actually playing a part in the activities.

\* subdue: 억제하다

- ① interest      ② resistance      ③ surrender
- ④ interpretation      ⑤ conveyance

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.  
(EBS 수능특강 2강 7번 유사주제: 2014년 9월 고2 전국연합)

Here's a fascinating social experiment. Select one hundred people at random in New York City and ask them each to list all their friends, so you can figure out their average number of friends. Then, in turn, ask their friends how many friends they have.

(A) The explanation lies in the realization that there is a bias in the question being asked, since you are more likely to know popular people and less likely to know unpopular ones.

(B) That is also why people at your local gym tend to be fitter than you, because you do not

encounter the relatively out-of-shape ones who rarely turn up.

(C) You will find that the latter's average number of friends is higher. Sociologist Scott Feld of Purdue University drew attention to this apparent paradox.

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

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
(EBS 수능완성 유형편 5강 4번 유사소재)

At the San Diego Zoo, right next to the primate habitats, there's a display featuring half a dozen life-size gorillas made out of bronze. Posted nearby is a sign reading "**CAUTION: GORILLA STATUES MAY BE HOT.**" Everywhere you turn, the \_\_\_\_\_ is being stated. **CANNON MAY BE LOUD. MOVING SIDEWALK IS ABOUT TO END.** To people who don't run around suing one another, such signs suggest a crippling lack of intelligence. Place bronze statues beneath the southern California sun, and of course they're going to get hot. Cannons are supposed to be loud, that's their claim to fame, and - like it or not - the moving sidewalk is bound to end sooner or later. It's hard trying to explain a country whose motto has become "You can't claim that I didn't warn you."

- ① unexpected
- ② scary
- ③ obvious
- ④ impossible
- ⑤ unforgettable

대수능 대비 Mini-Test (24)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (EBS 독해연습I 20강 24 ~ 25번 변형)

Many see the opportunity afforded by our access to cyberspace to communicate freely, easily, and inexpensively with the whole world as a triumph of democracy. Others fear that the Internet might shape our lives for the worse in ways that will become completely clear only with the passing of time. Either way, it's clear that online communication has triggered a new magnitude of \_\_\_\_\_. The virtual world allows us to express our hostility without revealing our identities. Anonymity makes millions of us digital snipers. To paraphrase Odysseus's words to the Cyclops in Greek mythology, "Our name is Nobody." We are Nobodies communicating with Nobodies. Snideness is the order of the day. Even when we communicate with people we know, we are less restrained because we don't have to deal with their reactions the way we would if they were present (even as a voice on the phone). Thinking about what happens online as not "really real," but rather as taking place in an alternate reality, gives many of us further license for abuse.

\* sniper: 저격수 \*\* snideness: 혈뜰음

- ① convenience    ② loudness    ③ isolation
- ④ passivity        ⑤ rudeness

2. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 16강 10번 변형)

Students become involved in disruptive talk for several reasons. Even though these reasons are both numerous and varied, the teacher can control the environment to the extent that much of what can be viewed as the causes for such talk is eliminated.

(A) Teachers should observe this type of student behavior and determine the need for further elaboration. Unfortunately, teachers frequently punish students when they are asking one another for help because the teachers erroneously assume the talk is not related to the instruction.

(B) Another cause for idle, disruptive talk is unmotivating lessons. Teachers will be able to diminish much unwanted talking by developing motivating, participatory instruction which holds the interest of the students.

(C) Disruptive talk often takes place because students do not understand the instruction or directions of their teacher. When teachers are not clear in their communications, students are likely to become confused and ask one another for clarification.

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

3. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 28강 3번 변형)

Lighting helps structure our perceptions of an environment, and these perceptions may influence the type of messages we send. If we enter a dimly lit or candlelit room, we may talk more softly, sit closer together, and presume that more personal communication will take place.

(A) All of these nonverbal behaviors appear to be efforts to create more psychological distance and decrease the perceived inappropriateness of the intimacy created by the lighting and the questions.

(B) When the dim lights are brightened, however, the environment tends to invite less intimate interaction. When dimly lit nightclubs flash on bright lights, it is often a signal that closing time is near and allows patrons some time to make the transition from one mood to another.

(C) Psychologists Carr and Dabbs found that the communication of intimate questions in dim lighting with nonintimates caused a significant hesitancy in responding, a significant decrease in eye contact, and a decrease in the average length of a gaze.

\* dim: (빛이) 어두운 \*\* intimate: 친밀한

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

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

(EBS 수능완성 유형편 7강 2번 변형)

Whenever Bernie had to deal with a situation that made him ①anxious, he started to stutter. After graduation, he obtained an assistantship at his supervising professor asked him, "What are you doing when you are talking with me?" He answered, "I stutter from time to time." The professor ②sternly looked at him and said, "That is something you will not do when you are with me." Bernie, interestingly, reported that he never stuttered again in the ③presence of his professor. He simply never again felt the need to do so. He apparently felt that the professor truly believed that he could stop stuttering, so he experienced his comment as genuinely ④encouraging. Does this mean that ⑤permitting some undesirable behavior is an encouraging technique? Certainly not, but in this particular case it functioned as a true form of encouragement.

\* stutter: 말을 더듬다

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(Captured and adapted from *Justice* by Michael Sandel)

According to Immanuel Kant, when we, like animals, seek pleasure, or the avoidance of pain, we aren't really acting freely. We are acting as the slaves of our appetites and desires. Why? Because whenever we are seeking to satisfy our desires, everything we do is for the sake of some end given outside us.

Suppose I'm trying to decide what flavor of ice cream to order: Should I go for chocolate, vanilla, or espresso toffee crunch? I may think of myself as exercising freedom of choice, but what I'm really doing is trying to figure out which flavor will be best satisfy my preferences - preferences I didn't choose in the first place. Kant doesn't say it's wrong to satisfy our preferences. His point is

that, when we do so, we are not acting freely, but acting accordingly to a determination given outside us. After all, I didn't choose my desire for espresso toffee crunch rather than vanilla. I just have it. Some years ago, Sprite had an advertising slogan: "Obey your thirst." Sprite's ad contained (inadvertently, no doubt) a Kantian insight. When I pick up a can of Sprite (or Pepsi or Coke), I act out of obedience, not freedom. I am responding to a desire I haven't chosen. I am obeying my thirst.

People often argue over the role of nature and nurture in shaping behavior. Is the desire for Sprite (or other sugary drinks) inscribed in the genes or induced by advertising? For Kant, this debate is beside the point. Whenever my behavior is biologically determined or socially conditioned, it is not truly free. To act freely, according to Kant, is to act \_\_\_\_\_. And to act so is to act according to a law I give myself - not according to the dictates of nature or social convention.

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Listen to Your Inner Voice!
- ② What Is Genuine Freedom?
- ③ Act First, Think Later!
- ④ Physical Desire: The Enemy to Reason
- ⑤ Voluntary Obedience: Moral Feature of Human

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① autonomously      ② heteronomously
- ③ interdependently      ④ uniformly
- ⑤ inevitably



★ 2015년 대수능대비 미니모의고사 정답표

1회

- 1. ③
- 2. ③ => restricts
- 3. ③
- 4. ②
- 5. ⑤
- 6. ①

2회

- 1. ③ => outside
- 2. ③
- 3. ①
- 4. ④
- 5. ⑤
- 6. ⑤

3회

- 1. ②
- 2. ①
- 3. ③ => that or which
- 4. ①
- 5. ④
- 6. ③ => invariable

4회

- 1. ②
- 2. ④
- 3. ④ => what
- 4. ④
- 5. ⑤
- 6. ①

5회

- 1. ③
- 2. ⑤ => does
- 3. ⑤ => restricts / limits
- 4. ②
- 5. ②
- 6. ②

6회

- 1. ②
- 2. ③
- 3. ⑤
- 4. ②
- 5. ③
- 6. ③

7회

- 1. ②
- 2. ③
- 3. ② => that or which
- 4. ⑤
- 5. ①
- 6. ⑤

8회

- 1. ②
- 2. ⑤ => coincidence
- 3. ①
- 4. ③
- 5. ②
- 6. ③

9회

- 1. ④ => derails
- 2. ②
- 3. ①
- 4. ③
- 5. ③
- 6. ①

10회

- 1. ④
- 2. ②
- 3. ④
- 4. ④
- 5. ①
- 6. ①

11회

- 1. ①
- 2. ②
- 3. ③
- 4. ②
- 5. ④
- 6. ③
- 7. ②

12회

- 1. ③
- 2. ③ => declines
- 3. ②
- 4. ②
- 5. ②
- 6. ①

**13회**

- 1. ⑤ => greater
- 2. ③
- 3. ②
- 4. ③ => such
- 5. ②
- 6. ①

**14회**

- 1. ⑤ => that
- 2. ⑤ => was
- 3. ②
- 4. ④ => off-loaded
- 5. ①
- 6. ②

**15회**

- 1. ③
- 2. ④
- 3. ②
- 4. ④
- 5. ④
- 6. ①

**16회**

- 1. ③
- 2. ①
- 3. ③
- 4. ②
- 5. ①
- 6. ③

**17회**

- 1. ⑤
- 2. ①
- 3. ① => vary
- 4. ④
- 5. ④
- 6. ①

**18회**

- 1. ⑤
- 2. ②
- 3. ④
- 4. ③
- 5. ②
- 6. ①

**19회**

- 1. ④
- 2. ③ => unfit
- 3. ③ => invariable
- 4. ③
- 5. ①
- 6. ④

**20회**

- 1. ②
- 2. ③
- 3. ③
- 4. ④
- 5. ③
- 6. ①

**21회**

- 1. ②
- 2. ②
- 3. ①
- 4. ⑤
- 5. ①
- 6. ③

**22회**

- 1. ④
- 2. ③
- 3. ⑤ => are
- 4. ① => have
- 5. ②
- 6. ④

**23 회**

- 1. ①
- 2. ⑤
- 3. ③
- 4. ③
- 5. ④
- 6. ③

**24회**

- 1. ⑤
- 2. ④
- 3. ③
- 4. ⑤ => forbidding
- 5. ②
- 6. ①