

II 수능형

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 01

1. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?1)

Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later."

If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. (①) That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. (②) Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin. (③) If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. (④) Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!" (⑤) Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

*the deck is stacked against ~에게 불리하게 판이 짜여 있다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 02

2. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?2)

This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. (①) One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think

much more about food. (②) This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones. (③) Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. (④) If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. (⑤) However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible.

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3. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species.

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. (①) We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. (②) A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment. (③) For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. (④) In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria. (⑤)

*sickle-cell 겸상 적혈구(낮 또는 초승달 모양의 적혈구)의
heterozygous 이형의 *falciparum malaria 열대 말라리아



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4. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?4)

We could get the same information from a set of numbers.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" (①) The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. (②) For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. (③) Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. (④) But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. (⑤) And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.

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5. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works.

Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them. (①) Their perception of the display is based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. (②) For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. (③)

Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. (④) Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. (⑤) This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user- interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.

*confound 당황케 하다 **lull 안심시키다

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6. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?6)

Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a primary specialty.

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers perform at their best. (①) Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. (②) Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD investigating that very question. (③) They "traveled on an eight- lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had range. (④) The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. (⑤) They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work.

*flounder 허우적거리다 **adept 능숙한 ***entrenchment 고착, 고착화



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7. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?)

Drawing is a form of abstraction which may be compared with the formation of verbal concepts.

When biologists consider complex human activities such as the arts, they tend to assume that their compelling qualities are derivations of basic drives. (①) If any given activity can be seen to aid survival or facilitate adaptation to the environment, or to be derived from behaviour which does so, it 'makes sense' in biological terms. (②) For example, the art of painting may originate from the human need to comprehend the external world through vision; an achievement which makes it possible to act upon the environment or influence it in ways which promote survival. (③) The Paleolithic artists who drew and painted animals on the walls of their caves were using their artistic skills for practical reasons. (④) It enables the draughtsman to study an object in its absence, to experiment with various images of it, and thus, at least in fantasy, to exert power over it. (⑤)

*Paleolithic 구석기 시대의 **draughtsman 그림을 그리는 사람

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8. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?)

In consequence, it is denied access to a whole domain of reality in which mankind can move freely.

Self-awareness, or reflective thought, is the main attribute distinguishing humans from animals. (①) It is the consciousness that enables us to contemplate ourselves. (②) Reflection is the power to turn one's consciousness upon oneself, to know oneself and, especially, to *know that one knows*. (③) Humans are the only creation in the universe who can be the object of their own reflection and, because of that, another world is born: an inner world, a reality in which no

lower animal can ever participate. (④) Incapable of contemplating itself, or of being aware of itself as the conscious subject, not even a higher type of animal, such as a dog or cat that knows who its master is and where its food is, can know that it knows. (⑤) Systems of physics, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, for example, have all been constructed because of man's unique ability to reflect inwardly.

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9. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?)

Yes, this can be considered a take-away close, but it is simply the truth.

I understand it is not likely you are going to tell an interviewer about all of your job search activities or provide a status report, no, clearly it's none of their business. (①) However, there is nothing wrong with being honest to a *limited degree*, if you are reaching a critical stage with another company with whom you are also interviewing. (②) Reasonably speaking, most of us are pursuing more than one job at a time. (③) It's not a mistake to say to a hiring official, "I appreciate the opportunity for this interview, I am interested in this job and your company, but I think it is fair to tell you I am also talking to some other companies, and one of them has invited me to a final interview." (④) There is no need to, and I suggest you should not, share the name or details of the other company; just making them aware of your status is enough. (⑤) I would, however, caution you that if it isn't true, don't fake it.

*take-away close (판매·협상 등에서) 즉각적인 반응을 유도하기 위한 전략



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10. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁾

But while the mechanisms are distinctly similar, the circumstances in which certain stimuli have become emotionally competent for you are unlikely to be the same as for me.

The fact that emotions are unlearned, automated, and set by the genome always raises the specter of genetic determinism. (①) Is there nothing personal and educable about one's emotions? The answer is that there is plenty. (②) The essential mechanism of the emotions in a normal brain is indeed quite similar across individuals, and a good thing too because it provides humanity, in diverse cultures, with a common ground of fundamental preferences on the matters of pain and pleasure. (③) There are things that you fear that I do not, and vice versa; things you love and I do not, and vice versa; and many, many things that we both fear and love. (④) In other words, emotional responses are considerably customized relative to the causative stimulus. (⑤) In this regard, we are quite alike but not entirely.

*specter 망령, 유령

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11. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹¹⁾

Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing could be farther from the truth.

One of the most widespread, sadly mistaken, environmental myths is that living "close to nature" out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best "green" lifestyle. (①) Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction — artificial, crowded places that suck up precious resources. (②) The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and spewing exhaust to get to

work, buy groceries, and take kids to school and activities. (③) City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school. (④) The larger yards and houses found outside cities also extract an environmental toll in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. (⑤) It's clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people gathering together in compact communities.

*spew 뿜어내다

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12. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹²⁾

If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. (①) One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. (②) This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. (③) This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones. (④) Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. (⑤) However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible.



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13. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹³⁾

When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" (①) The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is viewed. (②) For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. (③) Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. (④) We could get the same information from a set of numbers. (⑤) But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.

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14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁴⁾

If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior.

- (A) If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!"
- (B) For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin.
- (C) Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

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



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15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁵⁾

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food.

- (A) Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts.
- (B) However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible.
- (C) This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 03

16. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁶⁾

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection.

- (A) We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species.
- (B) For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.
- (C) In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment.

*sickle-cell 겸상 적혈구(낮 또는 초승달 모양의 적혈구)의
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17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁷⁾

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic.

- (A) But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.
- (B) For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art.
- (C) Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. We could get the same information from a set of numbers.

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

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18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁸⁾

Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them.

- (A) For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages.
- (B) Their perception of the display is based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works.
- (C) Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.

*confound 당황케 하다 **lull 안심시키다

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 07

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁹⁾

In a recent discussion of human rights in social work and human services practices, a researcher argues that the risk of strongly held primary values is that they can easily become an inflexible form of universalism, in which a single view of what it is to be human can become imposed by those with power (whether political, economic, professional, academic or cultural).

- (A) This requires that practitioners rethink their understanding of community, in which there is a balance between what unites people and the many differences between them.
- (B) The answer, for the researcher, is to seek a 'shared humanity', in which all members of a community are able to play active roles in the construction of what humanity means, and allows for these definitions to differ and to overlap without having to be identical.
- (C) This can lead to an ironic situation in which human rights become associated with totalitarian ways of imposing particular ideals, through asserting that what it is to be human has to take one particular form.

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 08

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁰⁾

When biologists consider complex human activities such as the arts, they tend to assume that their compelling qualities are derivations of basic drives. If any given activity can be seen to aid survival or facilitate adaptation to the environment, or to be derived from behaviour which does so, it 'makes sense' in biological terms.

- (A) It enables the draughtsman to study an object in its absence, to experiment with various images of it, and thus, at least in fantasy, to exert power over it.
- (B) For example, the art of painting may originate from the human need to comprehend the external world through vision; an achievement which makes it possible to act upon the environment or influence it in ways which promote survival.
- (C) The Paleolithic artists who drew and painted animals on the walls of their caves were using their artistic skills for practical reasons. Drawing is a form of abstraction which may be compared with the formation of verbal concepts.

*Paleolithic 구석기 시대의 **draughtsman 그림을 그리는 사람

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 09

21. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?21)

Self-awareness, or reflective thought, is the main attribute distinguishing humans from animals. It is the consciousness that enables us to contemplate ourselves.

- (A) Incapable of contemplating itself, or of being aware of itself as the conscious subject, not even a higher type of animal, such as a dog or cat that knows who its master is and where its food is, can know that it knows.
- (B) In consequence, it is denied access to a whole domain of reality in which mankind can move freely. Systems of physics, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, for example, have all been constructed because of man's unique ability to reflect inwardly.
- (C) Reflection is the power to turn one's consciousness upon oneself, to know oneself and, especially, to *know that one knows*. Humans are the only creation in the universe who can be the object of their own reflection and, because of that, another world is born: an inner world, a reality in which no lower animal can ever participate.

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 11

22. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?22)

The fact that emotions are unlearned, automated, and set by the genome always raises the specter of genetic determinism. Is there nothing personal and educable about one's emotions?

- (A) But while the mechanisms are distinctly similar, the circumstances in which certain stimuli have become emotionally competent for you are unlikely to be the same as for me. There are things that you fear that I do not, and vice versa; things you love and I do not, and vice versa; and many, many things that we both fear and love.
- (B) The answer is that there is plenty. The essential mechanism of the emotions in a normal brain is indeed quite similar across individuals, and a good thing too because it provides humanity, in diverse cultures, with a common ground of fundamental preferences on the matters of pain and pleasure.
- (C) In other words, emotional responses are considerably customized relative to the causative stimulus. In this regard, we are quite alike but not entirely.

*specter 망령, 유령

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



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23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?23)

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. ① We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. ② In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. ③ A trait can not be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status despite a simple change in the environment. ④ For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. ⑤ In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.

*sickle-cell 겸상 적혈구(낮 또는 초승달 모양의 적혈구)의
heterozygous 이형의 *falciparum malaria 열대 말라리아

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 01

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?24)

If you find it difficult ① to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's ② because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, ③ sticking with them through thick and thin. If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and ④ looking at how you treat me!" Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume ⑤ that the interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

*the deck is stacked against ~에게 불리하게 판이 짜여 있다



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 02

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?25)

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find ①it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, ②which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests ③whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to ④increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤accessibly.

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26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?26)

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. We can put the matter more ①precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances ②that are usual for the species. In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment. For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, which ③are determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living

conditions in Africa, ④where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason ⑤that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.

*sickle-cell 겸상 적혈구(낮 또는 초승달 모양의 적혈구)의
heterozygous 이형의 *falciparum malaria 열대 말라리아

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 04

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?27)

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object can function as a work of art or not, ①depending on how the object is viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), ②meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. ③Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to ④being the peaks and dips. We could get the same information from a set of numbers. But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of ⑤what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.



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28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?28)

①Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them. Their perception of the display is based more on ②what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — ③but which isn't how human vision works. For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box ④switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure ⑤that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.

*confound 당황케 하다 **lull 안심시키다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 06

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?29)

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers ①perform at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to ②run one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD investigating that very question. Connolly's primary finding was ③that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" ④open even as they pursued a primary specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had range. The successful adapters

were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. They employed ⑤what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in avoiding the same old patterns.

*flounder 허우적거리다 **adept 능숙한 ***entrenchment 고착, 고착화

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 07

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?30)

In a recent discussion of human rights in social work and human services practices, a researcher argues that the risk of strongly held primary values ①is that they can easily become an inflexible form of universalism, in which a single view of what it is to be human can become imposed by those with power (whether political, economic, professional, academic or cultural). This can lead to an ironic situation in which human rights become associated with totalitarian ways of imposing particular ideals, through asserting that ②what it is to be human has to take one particular form. The answer, for the researcher, is to seek a '③shared humanity', in which all members of a community are able to play active roles in the construction of what humanity means, and ④allow for these definitions to differ and to overlap without having to be identical. This requires that practitioners ⑤rethink their understanding of community, in which there is a balance between what unites people and the many differences between them.



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31. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³¹⁾

When biologists consider complex human activities such as the arts, they tend to assume ①that their compelling qualities are derivations of basic drives. If any given activity can be seen to aid survival or facilitate adaptation to the environment, or ②been derived from behaviour which does so, it 'makes sense' in biological terms. For example, the art of painting may originate from the human need to comprehend the external world through vision; an achievement ③which makes it possible to act upon the environment or influence it in ways which promote survival. The Paleolithic artists who drew and painted animals on the walls of their caves ④were using their artistic skills for practical reasons. Drawing is a form of abstraction which may be compared with the formation of verbal concepts. It enables the draughtsman to study an object in its absence, to experiment with various images of it, and thus, at least in fantasy, ⑤to exert power over it.

*Paleolithic 구석기 시대의 **draughtsman 그림을 그리는 사람

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_3강_Exercises 09

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³²⁾

Self-awareness, or reflective thought, is the main attribute ①distinguishing humans from animals. It is the consciousness that enables us to contemplate ourselves. Reflection is the power to turn one's consciousness upon oneself, to know oneself and, especially, ②to know that one knows. Humans are the only creation in the universe who can be the object of their own reflection and, because of that, another world is born: an inner world, a reality ③in which no lower animal can ever participate. Incapable of contemplating itself, or of being aware of itself as the conscious subject, not even a higher type of animal, such as a dog or cat ④that knows who its master is and where its food is, can know that it knows. In consequence, it is ⑤denying access to a whole domain of reality where mankind can

move freely. Systems of physics, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, for example, have all been constructed because of man's unique ability to reflect inwardly.

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33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³³⁾

I understand it is not likely you are going to tell an interviewer about all of your job search activities or ①provide a status report, no, clearly it's none of their business. However, there is nothing wrong with being honest to a *limited degree*, if you are reaching a critical stage with another company ②with whom you are also interviewing. Reasonably speaking, most of us are pursuing more than one job at a time. ③It's not a mistake to say to a hiring official, "I appreciate the opportunity for this interview, I am interested in this job and your company, but I think it is fair to tell you I am also talking to some other companies, and one of them ④have invited me to a final interview." Yes, this can be considered a take-away close, but it is simply the truth. There is no need to, and I suggest you should not, ⑤share the name or details of the other company; just making them aware of your status is enough. I would, however, caution you that if it isn't true, don't fake it.

*take-away close (판매·협상 등에서) 즉각적인 반응을 유도하기 위한 전략



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34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁴⁾

The fact that emotions are unlearned, automated, and set by the genome always ①raises the specter of genetic determinism. Is there nothing personal and educable about one's emotions? The answer is ②that there is plenty. The essential mechanism of the emotions in a normal brain is indeed quite similar across individuals, and a good thing too because it provides humanity, in diverse cultures, with a common ground of fundamental preferences on the matters of pain and pleasure. But while the mechanisms are distinctly similar, the circumstances ③in which certain stimuli have become emotionally competent for you are unlikely to be the same as for me. There are things that you fear ④what I do not, and vice versa; things you love and I do not, and vice versa; and many, many things that we both fear and love. In other words, emotional responses are ⑤considerably customized relative to the causative stimulus. In this regard, we are quite alike but not entirely. *specter 망령, 유령

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35. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁵⁾

One of the most widespread, sadly mistaken, environmental myths ①is that living "close to nature" out in the country or in a leafy suburb is the best "green" lifestyle. Cities, on the other hand, are often blamed as a major cause of ecological destruction — artificial, crowded places ②that suck up precious resources. Yet, when you look at the facts, nothing could be farther from the truth. The pattern of life in the country and most suburbs involves long hours in the automobile each week, burning fuel and spewing exhaust to get to work, buy groceries, and ③take kids to school and activities. City dwellers, on the other hand, have the option of walking or taking transit to work, shops, and school. The larger yards and houses ④found outside cities also extract an environmental toll in terms of energy use, water use, and land use. It's

clear that the future of the Earth depends on more people ⑤gather together in compact communities.

*spew 뿜어내다

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36. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁶⁾

If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin. If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!" Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about _____ than a reflection of your overall relationship.

*the deck is stacked against ~에게 불리하게 판이 짜여 있다

- ① an indirect expression of complaint
- ② their lack of your interest and love
- ③ the extremely delicate mind of puberty
- ④ the unbalance of their growth hormone
- ⑤ an opportunity for dumping the garbage



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37. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁷⁾

Self-awareness, or reflective thought, is the main attribute distinguishing humans from animals. It is the consciousness that enables us to contemplate ourselves. Reflection is the power to turn one's consciousness upon oneself, to know oneself and, especially, to *know that one knows*. Humans are the only creation in the universe who can _____ and, because of that, another world is born: an inner world, a reality in which no lower animal can ever participate. Incapable of contemplating itself, or of being aware of itself as the conscious subject, not even a higher type of animal, such as a dog or cat that knows who its master is and where its food is, can know that it knows. In consequence, it is denied access to a whole domain of reality in which mankind can move freely. Systems of physics, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, for example, have all been constructed because of man's unique ability to reflect inwardly.

- ① not be subject to the law of nature
- ② be the object of their own reflection
- ③ have command of the whole universe
- ④ be regarded as the lord of all creation
- ⑤ distinguish itself from the other animals

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38. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 가장 적절한 것은?³⁸⁾

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible.



The (A)_____ you try not to think of a certain thing, the more unlikely it is to (B)_____ it due to a failure of the intentional operating system.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------|----------|
| ① harder | restrain |
| ② harder | remember |
| ③ less | inhibit |
| ④ less | forget |
| ⑤ more | remind |



3강

- 1) ⑤
 [해설] not A (또는 가정법) + Instead B 구문으로, 화를 내는, 자주 반복되는 말을 하며 나가지 말고, 대신에 주어진 문장과 같은 말을 하라는 흐름이 된다. 따라서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.
- 2) ②
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 This ironic effect가 앞에 올 내용을 가리키고, 관련된 두 가지 인지 과정의 상호작용에 대한 설명이 뒤에 나와야 하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.
- 3) ②
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 In other words가 앞에 언급한 내용을 바꿔 말함을 암시하고, 주어진 글에서 비정상적인 상황에서 일탈적인 반응은 비적응적인 것이 아니라고 했으므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.
- 4) ④
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 '일련의 숫자에서 같은 정보를 얻을 수 있는 것'은 주식시장 그래프에서 가능하고, ④ 다음에서 동일한 선이 그림의 일부일 때를 설명하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.
- 5) ②
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 This가 ② 앞의 내용을 가리키고, 지각의 틀이 이끄는 영향의 예시가 다음에 언급되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.
- 6) ③
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 주된 연구 결과라는 표현은 앞에 연구가 언급되어야 하고, 또한 ③ 다음 문장의 They가 주어진 문장의 those를 가리키므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.
- 7) ④
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 언어적인 개념의 형성에 필적할 수 있는 추상화의 한 형태라는 내용은 ④ 앞의 실용적 이유를 부연설명하고, ④ 다음의 It가 주어진 문장의 Drawing을 가리키므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.
- 8) ⑤
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 it가 a higher type of animal을 가리키고, In conclusion에 의해 앞에 실재라는 전체 영역에 대한 접근은 거부되는 이유가 언급되어야 하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.
- 9) ④
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 this가 ④ 앞의 문장을 가리키므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.
- 10) ③
 [해설] 주어진 문장 앞에 유사한 메커니즘에 관한 언급이 나와야 하고, 다음에는 자극에 대한 다른 감정 반응이 나와야 하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.
- 11) ②

- [해설] 주어진 문장은 앞에 언급한 내용에 대해서 반박하는 내용으로, 앞에 사회적 통념이 ② 앞에 언급되고 뒤에 사실이 아닌 근거가 ② 뒤에 언급되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.
- 12) ⑤
 [해설] 앞에 무의식적 감시과정이 언급되어야 하고, 부적절한 생각이 적절한 것으로 대체되지 않는 이유가 다음에 나와야 하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.
- 13) ②
 [해설] 주어진 문장의 '사물이 예술로 기능할 때'는 ② 앞 문장의 부연설명이고, 예시가 ② 다음에 나오므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.
- 14) ②
 [해설] 주어진 글에서 십 대자녀의 무례함을 지혜롭게 다루기 어려움을 말하고, 십 대의 행동에 관한 피할 수 없는 몇 가지 사실들 중 한 가지를 말하는 (B)가 먼저 오고, 대처법을 설명하는 (A)가 (B) 다음에 이어지고, (B)의 후반부의 화를 내는, 자주 반복되는 말을 하며 나가서는 안 된다는 말에 이어서 대신에 단순하고 정확히 말 하라고 언급하는 (C)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 가장 적절하다.
- 15) ④
 [해설] 주어진 글에서 사고의 억제는 억누르고 싶은 생각을 오히려 증가시킨다는 내용을 (C)의 This ironic effect가 가리키므로 (C)가 먼저 온다. (C)의 후반부에 두 가지 인지과정 중 첫 번째를 설명하고 있으므로 두 번째 과정을 설명하는 (A)가 이어지고, 마지막에 원치 않는 생각이 억제되지 않는 이유를 설명하는 (B)가 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.
- 16) ①
 [해설] 주어진 문장에서 선택에 의해 개체군의 유지되는 형질을 '적응적'이라고 언급했으므로, '부적응적인' 형질을 설명하는 (A)가 먼저 오고, (A)의 부적응적 형질을 In other words로 시작하여 다시 설명하는 (C)가 (A) 다음에 오고, (C)의 후반부에서 말한 환경 변화에 따른 형질 상태의 전환에 대한 예시에 해당하는 (B)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ① (A)-(C)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.
- 17) ③
 [해설] 주어진 글의 후반부의 사물이 예술로 기능할 때, 그것은 미학적 특질의 특정한 '징후'를 드러낸다는 예가 (B)에 설명되므로, (B)가 먼저 오고, 일반적 진술에 이어, 구체적인 지그재그 선이 주식시장 그래프일 때를 설명하는 (C)가 이어지고, 마지막에 같은 선이 그림의 일부일 때를 설명하는 (A)가 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)이 가장 적절하다.
- 18) ②
 [해설] 주어진 문장에서 버튼이나 링크를 주의 깊게 보지 않고 클릭하는 사용자들을 언급하고, 실제로 지각이 어떻게 일어나는지를 설명하는 (B)가 먼저 오고, 그 예를 설명하는 (A)가 (B) 다음에 이어



정답 및 해설

- 지고, 버튼을 통상적인 위치에서 인식하므로 컴퓨터 디스플레이에서 일관된 배치가 중요하다고 말하는 (C)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 가장 적절하다.
- 19) ⑤
[해설] 주어진 글에서 인간다움의 단일 관점의 위험성을 언급하고, 후반부의 a single view~cultural을 (C)의 This가 가리키므로, (C)가 먼저 오고, 모순되는 상황에 대한 해결책으로 공유된 인간성 추구를 말하는 (B)가 이어지고, (A)의 This가 (B)의 내용을 가리키며 공동체에 대한 이해를 요구하는 결론으로 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.
- 20) ③
[해설] 주어진 글에서 예술 같은 활동의 기원을 언급하고, 생물학적 관점에서 타당하다고 말하고, 그 예를 들고 있는 (B)가 먼저 오고, (B)의 회화 예술의 실용적 이유를 부연 설명하는 (C)가 이어지고, (A)의 It이 (C)의 Drawing을 가리키며 회화의 영향력을 언급하므로 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.
- 21) ④
[해설] 주어진 글에서 성찰이 인간과 동물을 구별하는 속성이라고 언급하고, 성찰에 대한 부연설명을 하는 (C)가 먼저 오고, 후반부의 하등 동물이 결코 참여할 수 없는 실재에 대해 부연 설명하는 (A)가 이어지고, 지능이 더 높은 종류의 동물도 자신이 알고 있다는 것을 알 수 없는 결과를 말하는 (B)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.
- 22) ②
[해설] 주어진 글의 질문에 대한 답이 (B)에 언급되므로, (B)가 먼저 오고, (B)의 후반부의 내용을 (A)의 the mechanisms이 가리키므로 (B) 다음에 (A)가 이어지고, 종합적인 의견을 제시하는 (C)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 가장 적절하다.
- 23) ③
[해설] 위 글의 ④번 문장이 예시로서 '인간의 겸상 적혈구 형질은 아프리카에서의 생활 조건 하에서는 적응적인데, 여기서 그 형질은 열대 말라리아에 대한 어느 정도의 저항력을 부여한다.'고 언급하고 있으므로, ③의 한 형질은 환경의 단순한 변화에도 불구하고 적응적인 상태에서 비적응적인 상태로 전환될 수 없다'는 내용이 정반대의 내용으로 흐름과 무관하다.
[지문 변형] 원문 A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment.이었음
- 24) ④
[해설] 명령문으로 원형 look이 적절하다.
① 진목적어로 to stay는 적절하다.
② 십대가 싸움을 거는 이유를 설명하는 절이 이어지므로 접속사 because는 적절하다.
③ 분사구문으로 현재분사 sticking은 적절하다.

- ⑤ 동사 assume의 목적어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that은 적절하다.
- 25) ⑤
[해설] 5형식 동사 making의 목적격 보어로 형용사 accessible이 적절하다.
① 가목적어 it은 적절하다.
② 동사 attempts의 주어에 대신하는 관계대명사 which는 적절하다.
③ 동사 tests의 목적어인 명사절을 이끄는 '~일지 아닐지'라는 의미의 접속사 whether는 적절하다.
④ cognitive load가 increase의 대상으로 수동의 상황이므로 과거분사 increased는 적절하다.
- 26) ③
[해설] which의 선행사가 the sickle-cell trait로 단수이므로 단수 동인 is로 고쳐야 한다.
[지문 변형] 원문은 determined이었음
① 동사 put을 수식하는 부사 precisely는 적절하다.
② environmental circumstances을 수식하는 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.
④ Africa를 수식하는 관계사절의 관계부사 where는 적절하다.
⑤ the simple reason과의 동격절의 접속사 that은 적절하다.
- 27) ④
[해설] all [(that) we attend to]에서 [] 부분이 주어 all을 수식하므로 동사가 필요하다. 따라서 being을 are로 고쳐야 한다.
① 분사구문으로 depending은 적절하다.
② which means의 분사구문으로 meaning은 적절하다.
③ if we are told의 분사구문으로 told는 적절하다.
⑤ 전치사 of의 목적어와 attend to의 목적어를 동시에 대신하는 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
- 28) ③
[해설] 관계대명사 which는 '접속사+대명사' 역할을 하므로, 접속사인 but과 which를 함께 사용하는 것은 적절하지 않다.
① 명사 the perceptual frames 앞에 because of는 적절하다.
② 전치사 on과 동사 expect의 목적어를 동시에 대신하는 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
④ 가정법 과거 시제로 동사 switched는 적절하다.
⑤ 동사 ensure의 목적어 역할을 하는 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that은 적절하다.
- 29) ②
[해설] moving from A to B 구문으로 A와 B가 병렬구조이므로, running이 적절하다.
① 사역동사 help의 목적 보어로 동사원형 perform은 적절하다.
③ 보어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that은 적절하다.
④ 동사 kept의 목적 보어로 형용사 open은 적절하다.
⑤ employed의 목적어 자리이며 선행사가 없으므로 '~하는 것'이라는 뜻의 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
- 30) ④
[해설] The answer is와 병렬구조이므로 allows가 적절하다.
① 주어가 the risk이므로 is는 적절하다.



정답 및 해설

- ② is의 보어이고, has to take의 주어인 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
- ③ humanity가 공유되는 대상이므로 과거분사 shared는 적절하다.
- ⑤ 주절의 동사가 requires이므로 that의 동사는 '(should)+동사원형'이 쓰이므로 rethink는 적절하다.

31) ②

[해설] to aid와 병렬구조이므로 to be로 바뀌어야 한다.

- ① 동사 assume의 목적인 명사절의 접속사 that은 적절하다.
- ③ an achievement을 수식하는 주격관계대명사 which는 적절하다.
- ④ 주어 Paleolithic artists에 일치하여 were는 적절하다.
- ⑤ enables의 목적보어로 to exert는 적절하다.

32) ⑤

[해설] it(=a higher type of animal)가 deny의 대상이므로 수동태인 과거분사 denied로 바뀌어야 한다.

- ① the main attribute를 수식하는 현재분사 distinguishing은 적절하다.
- ② the power를 수식하는 to turn과 병렬구조로 to know는 적절하다.
- ③ a reality를 수식하고 participate in의 전치사 in이 목적격관계대명사 which 앞으로 도치되어 in which는 적절하다.
- ④ a higher type of animal을 수식하는 주격 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.

33) ④

[해설] 'one of 복수명사'가 주어일 때 one에 수일치시키므로 has가 적절하다.

34) ④

[해설] There are things [that you fear] ④[what I do not]에서 첫 [] 부분이 things를 수식하는 관계절이고, 두 번째 [] 부분도 things를 수식하는 관계절이다. 따라서 that이 적절하다.

35) ⑤

[해설] depends on의 전치사 on의 목적어이므로 gathering이 적절하다. more people는 의미상 주어이다.

36) ⑤

[해설] 글의 앞부분에서 심 대들은 그들의 하루의 쓰레기를, 좋을 때나 안 좋을 때나 그들과 함께하며 그것을 받아들이고 어쨌든 그들을 사랑해줄 누군가에게 배출하기를 원한다고 했으므로, 빈칸에는 ⑤ '쓰레기를 버릴 기회'가 가장 적절하다.

- ① 불평의 간접적인 표현
- ② 관심과 사랑의 부족
- ③ 극도로 상처받기 쉬운 사춘기 마음
- ④ 그들의 성장호르몬의 불균형

37) ②

[해설] 빈칸의 앞부분에서 자기 인식, 성찰적 사고는 스스로를 깊이 생각할 수 있게 해 주는 의식이고 자신의 의식을 자신에게 돌리는 것이라고 했다. 또한 이는 인간을 동물과 구별해주는 주된 속성이라고 했으므로 빈칸에 ② '자기 자신의 성찰의 대상이 된다'가 가장 적절하다.

- ① 자연의 법칙에 종속되다

- ③ 전 우주를 지배하다
- ④ 만물의 영장으로 간주되다
- ⑤ 자신과 다른 동물들과 구별하다

38) ①

[해설] 어떤 생각을 하지 않으려고 하면 그것을 억제하는 것이 어려워지는 이유를 설명하는 내용의 글로 (A)에는 '더 열심히(harder)'가 적절하며, (B)에는 '억제하다(restrain)'가 적절하다.

[요약문] 의도적인 운영체계의 실패 때문에, 여러분이 특정한 것을 생각하지 않으려고 (A)더 열심히 노력할수록, 그것을 (B)억제하는 것이 더 어려워질 것이다.

- ② 더 열심히 --- 기억하다
- ③ 덜 --- 억제하다
- ④ 덜 --- 잇다
- ⑤ 더 많이 -- 상기하다



정답 및 해설

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II 수능형

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 01

1. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?1)

We understand how each genre works, and we know that not every murder has six suspects who can be gathered in one room in the last chapter by a brilliant detective.

Opera is conventional. Nobody sings all the time in the real world. Nobody has an orchestra that begins to play whenever he feels emotional. (①) Conventions are of course necessary in the theater, and even more so in opera. (②) We like conventions, provided that we understand, accept, and desire them. (③) Conventions are simply the result of participants' agreeing on the rules, of simplifying a complex world so that we can concentrate on what interests us. (④) We are accustomed, for example, to detective novels, television situation comedies, and western movies. (⑤) Yet we gladly accept the unreality of the situation because of the pleasure it provides us.

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 02

2. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?2)

But we all have an interest in seeing public research programmes into diseases and health being carried out.

One great danger of intellectual property lies in the threat to liberty. (①) When a group of scientists stop working on a protein molecule because there are too many intellectual property rights that surround the use of the molecule, a basic freedom, the freedom to research, has been interfered with. (②) The liberty cost of intellectual property rights may seem remote because most of us do not carry out research on proteins. (③) We want, for example, public

researchers to continue working on the genes for breast and ovarian cancer and helping to develop cheaper, more effective clinical tests. (④) We do not want them obstructed by announcements like the following: 'This important patent solidifies Myriad's dominant proprietary position on the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes' (the genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer). (⑤) Companies are entitled to protect their treatments for disease but not, through use of their patents, to prevent others from access to genes which are linked to the origins of disease.

*ovarian cancer 난소암 **solidify 확고히 하다
***proprietary 독점적인

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 03

3. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

Once she has chosen a store and is standing in front of the shelf, the consumer faces a dizzying array of products from a variety of brands with a broad spectrum of ingredients.

Too much choice is overwhelming for many people and results in consumers who are less satisfied with the shopping experience, which ultimately hurts retail profitability. (①) Consider, for example, a consumer who wants a product to relieve her cold symptoms. (②) First, she has to decide where to shop for such a product. (③) Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals are now commonly available in a variety of locations ranging from hotel gift shops and convenience stores to drug and grocery stores. (④) Even within a particular brand, she can choose products that vary in when they should be taken, how they can be taken, and what symptoms they treat. (⑤) Ironically, all this is enough to make a healthy person ill.

*over-the-counter pharmaceutical 처방전 없이 살 수 있는 의약품



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 04

4. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?4)

In addition, political and economic crises in one region may have important implications for consumer and business confidence around the world.

In today's business environment, firms may face competition from companies located in their own home market as well as from those based halfway around the world. (①) Also, customer trends which take root in one country may quickly spread to other parts of the world, creating either new marketing opportunities or potential threats to a firm's established products and business models. (②) One need look no further than the sovereign debt crisis in Europe that began to unfold in 2009 or the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the USA, to appreciate the impact of such events on economic growth, consumer spending and prosperity. (③) Economic and political events taking place around the world may have a profound effect on a company's prospects for survival and growth. (④) It should be noted that whether or not a firm elects to operate internationally, it is still vulnerable to changes taking place in the global marketplace. (⑤)

*sovereign debt crisis 국가 부채 위기

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 05

5. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. (①) Concerns of the present tend to loom larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. (②) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must align a certain way for the leader to succeed. (③) Compounding the difficulty is

what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and clutter his thinking. (④) And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. Instead, those decisions involve "a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. (⑤) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms."

*loom large 크게 다가오다 **ergonomist 인간 공학자
***clutter 혼란스럽게 하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 06

6. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?6)

Yet when you approach the edge of your comfort zone, test old beliefs, contemplate change, or stretch into playing bigger, you wake the sleeping guard.

Many women find their inner critic speaks up most loudly around their most deeply felt dreams for their lives and work, because they feel particularly vulnerable about them. (①) They experience the most panicky, overwhelming self-doubt when they are moving toward what they truly long to do. The inner critic is like a guard at the edge of your comfort zone. (②) As long as you don't venture forth out of that zone, the inner critic can leave you alone — like a guard taking a nap. (③) The inner critic recites its lines in an attempt to get you to go back into the familiar zone of the status quo. (④) Many women find that the more strongly the inner critic shows up, the louder and meaner and more hysterical its voice, the closer they are to a breakthrough or the more likely they are to be on the edge of taking a very important step. (⑤) In this sense, when you hear a major inner critic attack, it likely means you are playing bigger.

*the status quo 현 상황



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 07

7. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?)

Although there are many problems left to solve, knowledge about planetary life-support systems has progressed far more rapidly than society's willingness to use this knowledge.

Researchers of the Earth's system have been focused, appropriately, on developing a better understanding of the vast and interconnected processes that create our environment, and they have made a great deal of progress since the publication of A Sand County Almanac, a 1949 non-fiction book by Aldo Leopold. (①) The biggest challenge facing humanity is that our political, social, and economic systems are shortsighted. (②) Long-term planning typically considers years or decades, but the global environmental processes we are now influencing play out over centuries, millennia, or more. (③) We need to instill a sense of geologic time into our culture and our planning, to incorporate truly long-term thinking into social and political decision making. (④) This is what "thinking like a mountain" should come to mean in the Anthropocene. (⑤) If we succeed in transforming our culture, residents of the later Anthropocene will look back on the early twenty-first century as a time of human enlightenment, when people learned to truly think like mountains by anticipating their long-lasting and complex effects on the world.

*instill 서서히 불어넣다 **the Anthropocene 인류세(지구에 대한 인류의 영향을 특징으로 하는 지질학적 시기)

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 08

8. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?)

In turn, by the mid-1920s the economist George Taylor argued that instead the hemlines of dresses go up with rises and go down with declines in the stock market.

From the early twentieth century through the beginning of the 1970s, the sociological analysis of cultural objects took one of two competing paths,

which interestingly shared a core assumption. (①) The products of mediated culture, whether books, songs, or fashion, were thought to be expressive symbols that changed in lockstep with evolutions in society. (②) For example, in 1919 the anthropologist Alfred Kroeber argued that the hemlines of women's dresses were prescribed through "civilizational determinism"; they were a window into macro-level cultural values and belief systems. (③) For Taylor, hemlines were determined by macro-level economic, not cultural, shifts. (④) While these "nothing-but" arguments quibbled on the direction of the association between culture and the economy, they both assumed that hemline lengths in women's fashion were reflections of outsized societal forces. (⑤)

*hemline (치마의) 단, 치맛단 (길이) **quibble 옥신각신하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 09

9. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?)

If this were the case, we would be utterly unable to learn any words.

It is clear that even a single initial encounter with a word can potentially leave a memory trace of its use. Why is this clear? (①) Consider the counterfactual: if no memory trace could exist after a single exposure, then the second time the word was encountered would be exactly the same as the first time. (②) But then no memory trace of the word would be left upon this second encounter. (③) This situation could be repeated ad infinitum without any memory trace of the meaning being retained. (④) Therefore, it must be possible for an initial memory trace to exist in order for it to be strengthened upon subsequent exposure. (⑤) Fortunately, we know that human brains have a vast capacity for implicit memory, even though memories may not readily be brought to consciousness (they are not always easy to recall or make explicit).

*counterfactual 사실과 반대되는 가정 **ad infinitum 무한히



2020년 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 변형문제

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 10

10. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹⁰⁾

The thought that I am trying to convey to you is that, once you discover who you are and operate in that realm you will always come out successful.

Consider for a moment a fish. (①) Fish belong in the water, and when it is in the place where it belongs, it dominates all other things that do not belong there that may try to compete with it. (②) Man is no match for the fish as long as it remains in the water, so in order for us to have any power over the fish, we have to capture it by using tools and many forms of trickery to get it out of the place of its dominance. (③) We understand that man versus fish in the water, fish wins. But if we can succeed in taking it out of the water, the fish will lose every time. (④) But if you follow the guile of other things that may seem attractive and leave the place of your power, you will never win. (⑤) Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you, and the way to win is to figure out who you are and do it.

*guile 간교한 속임수

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 11

11. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹¹⁾

Expert practitioners get better faster.

For a while, people thought that 10,000 hours of practice was what it took to become an expert at something. (①) But now we know that this figure is a gross oversimplification, because the quality of practice matters even more than the quantity. (②) They have learned to pick out the difficult parts of what they are trying to do, and work especially hard on those. (③) They make good use of recordings and videos of their own performance. (④) They know what time of day works best for them, when to push on through

tiredness or confusion, and when to take a break. (⑤) A pianist knows that sometimes it helps to play a piece at half speed, to get the fingering exactly right, and sometimes it is worth trying to play it at double speed, mistakes and all, to get a better feel for the flow and cadence of the piece.

*cadence (음악) 가락

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 05

12. 다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹²⁾

Instead, those decisions involve "a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates.

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to loom larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. (①) Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must align a certain way for the leader to succeed. (②) Compounding the difficulty is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and clutter his thinking. (③) Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. (④) And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. (⑤) The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms."

*loom large 크게 다가오다 **ergonomist 인간 공학자
***clutter 혼란스럽게 하다



2020년 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 변형문제

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 01

13. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹³⁾

Opera is conventional. Nobody sings all the time in the real world. Nobody has an orchestra that begins to play whenever he feels emotional.

- (A) Conventions are simply the result of participants' agreeing on the rules, of simplifying a complex world so that we can concentrate on what interests us. We are accustomed, for example, to detective novels, television situation comedies, and western movies.
- (B) Conventions are of course necessary in the theater, and even more so in opera. We like conventions, provided that we understand, accept, and desire them.
- (C) We understand how each genre works, and we know that not every murder has six suspects who can be gathered in one room in the last chapter by a brilliant detective. Yet we gladly accept the unreality of the situation because of the pleasure it provides us.

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 03

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁴⁾

Too much choice is overwhelming for many people and results in consumers who are less satisfied with the shopping experience, which ultimately hurts retail profitability. Consider, for example, a consumer who wants a product to relieve her cold symptoms.

- (A) Once she has chosen a store and is standing in front of the shelf, the consumer faces a dizzying array of products from a variety of brands with a broad spectrum of ingredients.
- (B) Even within a particular brand, she can choose products that vary in when they should be taken, how they can be taken, and what symptoms they

treat. Ironically, all this is enough to make a healthy person ill.

- (C) First, she has to decide where to shop for such a product. Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals are now commonly available in a variety of locations ranging from hotel gift shops and convenience stores to drug and grocery stores.

*over-the-counter pharmaceutical 처방전 없이 살 수 있는 의약품

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 04

15. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁵⁾

In today's business environment, firms may face competition from companies located in their own home market as well as from those based halfway around the world.

- (A) Economic and political events taking place around the world may have a profound effect on a company's prospects for survival and growth. It should be noted that whether or not a firm elects to operate internationally, it is still vulnerable to changes taking place in the global marketplace.
- (B) Also, customer trends which take root in one country may quickly spread to other parts of the world, creating either new marketing opportunities or potential threats to a firm's established products and business models. In addition, political and economic crises in one region may have important implications for consumer and business confidence around the world.
- (C) One need look no further than the sovereign debt crisis in Europe that began to unfold in 2009 or the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the USA, to appreciate the impact of such events on economic growth, consumer spending and prosperity.

*sovereign debt crisis 국가 부채 위기

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



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16. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁶⁾

From the early twentieth century through the beginning of the 1970s, the sociological analysis of cultural objects took one of two competing paths, which interestingly shared a core assumption. The products of mediated culture, whether books, songs, or fashion, were thought to be expressive symbols that changed in lockstep with evolutions in society.

- (A) While these “nothing-but” arguments quibbled on the direction of the association between culture and the economy, they both assumed that hemline lengths in women’s fashion were reflections of outsized societal forces.
- (B) For example, in 1919 the anthropologist Alfred Kroeber argued that the hemlines of women’s dresses were prescribed through “civilizational determinism”; they were a window into macro-level cultural values and belief systems.
- (C) In turn, by the mid-1920s the economist George Taylor argued that instead the hemlines of dresses go up with rises and go down with declines in the stock market. For Taylor, hemlines were determined by macro-level economic, not cultural, shifts.

*hemline (치마의) 단, 치맛단 (길이) **quibble 옥신각신하다

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 09

17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁷⁾

It is clear that even a single initial encounter with a word can potentially leave a memory trace of its use. Why is this clear? Consider the counterfactual: if no memory trace could exist after a single exposure, then the second time the word was encountered would be exactly the same as the first time.

- (A) If this were the case, we would be utterly unable to learn any words. Therefore, it must be possible for an initial memory trace to exist in order for it to be strengthened upon subsequent exposure.
- (B) Fortunately, we know that human brains have a vast capacity for implicit memory, even though memories may not readily be brought to consciousness (they are not always easy to recall or make explicit).
- (C) But then no memory trace of the word would be left upon this second encounter. This situation could be repeated ad infinitum without any memory trace of the meaning being retained.

*counterfactual 사실과 반대되는 가정 **ad infinitum 무한히

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



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18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁸⁾

Consider for a moment a fish. Fish belong in the water, and when it is in the place where it belongs, it dominates all other things that do not belong there that may try to compete with it.

- (A) But if you follow the guile of other things that may seem attractive and leave the place of your power, you will never win. Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you, and the way to win is to figure out who you are and do it.
- (B) Man is no match for the fish as long as it remains in the water, so in order for us to have any power over the fish, we have to capture it by using tools and many forms of trickery to get it out of the place of its dominance. We understand that man versus fish in the water, fish wins.
- (C) But if we can succeed in taking it out of the water, the fish will lose every time. The thought that I am trying to convey to you is that, once you discover who you are and operate in that realm you will always come out successful.

*guile 간교한 속임수

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 03

19. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?¹⁹⁾

Too much choice is overwhelming for many people and results in consumers who are less satisfied with the shopping experience, which ultimately hurts retail profitability. ① Consider, for example, a consumer who wants a product to relieve her cold symptoms. First, she has to decide where to shop for such a product. ② Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals are now commonly available in a variety of locations ranging from hotel gift shops and convenience stores to drug and grocery stores. ③ Once she has chosen a store and is standing in front of the shelf, the consumer faces a dizzying array of products from a variety of brands with a broad spectrum of ingredients. ④ Choosing wisely among those options becomes the employees's responsibility. ⑤ Even within a particular brand, she can choose products that vary in when they should be taken, how they can be taken, and what symptoms they treat.

*over-the-counter pharmaceutical 처방전 없이 살 수 있는 의약품

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 05

20. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?²⁰⁾

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to loom larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must align a certain way for the leader to succeed. ① Compounding the difficulty is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and clutter his thinking. ② Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. ③ And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. ④ But solitude offers opportunity for leaders to obtain greater clarity. ⑤ Instead, those decisions involve "a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates.

*loom large 크게 다가오다 **ergonomist 인간 공학자
***clutter 혼란스럽게 하다



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21. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?21)

From the early twentieth century through the beginning of the 1970s, the sociological analysis of cultural objects took one of two competing paths, which interestingly shared a core assumption. The products of mediated culture, whether books, songs, or fashion, were thought to be expressive symbols that changed in lockstep with evolutions in society. ① For example, in 1919 the anthropologist Alfred Kroeber argued that the hemlines of women's dresses were prescribed through "civilizational determinism"; they were a window into macro-level cultural values and belief systems. ② In turn, by the mid-1920s the economist George Taylor argued that instead the hemlines of dresses go up with rises and go down with declines in the stock market. ③ But hemlines change because of what's happening in the fashion industry, not because of stock market or broader shifts in values. ④ For Taylor, hemlines were determined by macro-level economic, not cultural, shifts. ⑤ While these "nothing-but" arguments quibbled on the direction of the association between culture and the economy, they both assumed that hemline lengths in women's fashion were reflections of outsized societal forces.

*hemline (치마의) 단, 치맛단 (길이) **quibble 욕심각신하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 01

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?22)

Opera is conventional. Nobody sings all the time in the real world. Nobody has an orchestra that begins to play whenever he feels ① emotional. Conventions are of course necessary in the theater, and even more so in opera. We like conventions, ② provided that we understand, accept, and desire them. Conventions are simply the result of participants' agreeing on the rules, of simplifying a complex world so that we can concentrate on ③ what interests us. We are accustomed, for example, to detective novels, television situation comedies, and western movies. We understand how each genre works, and we know ④ that not every murder has six suspects who can be gathered in one room in the last chapter by a brilliant detective. Yet we gladly accept the unreality of the situation ⑤ because the pleasure it provides us.

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23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?23)

One great danger of intellectual property lies in the threat to liberty. When a group of scientists stop ① to work on a protein molecule because there are too many intellectual property rights that surround the use of the molecule, a basic freedom, the freedom to research, has been ② interfered with. The liberty cost of intellectual property rights may seem remote because most of us do not carry out research on proteins. But we all have an interest in seeing public research programmes into diseases and health being ③ carried out. We want, for example, public researchers to continue working on the genes for breast and ovarian cancer and helping ④ to develop cheaper, more effective clinical tests. We do not want them obstructed by announcements like the following: 'This important patent solidifies Myriad's dominant proprietary position on the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes' (the genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer). Companies are entitled to protect their treatments for disease but not, through use of their patents, to prevent others from access to genes ⑤ which are linked to the origins of disease.

*ovarian cancer 난소암 **solidify 확고히 하다

***proprietary 독점적인



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24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?24)

Too much choice is ①overwhelming for many people and results in consumers who are less satisfied with the shopping experience, ②who ultimately hurts retail profitability. Consider, for example, a consumer who wants a product to relieve her cold symptoms. First, she has to decide where to shop for such a product. Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals are now commonly available in a variety of locations ③ranging from hotel gift shops and convenience stores to drug and grocery stores. Once she has chosen a store and is standing in front of the shelf, the consumer faces a dizzying array of products from a variety of brands with a broad spectrum of ingredients. Even within a particular brand, she can choose products ④that vary in when they should be taken, how they can be taken, and what symptoms they treat. Ironically, all this is enough to make a healthy person ⑤ill.

*over-the-counter pharmaceutical 처방전 없이 살 수 있는 의약

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 04

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?25)

In today's business environment, firms may face competition from companies ①located in their own home market as well as from those based halfway around the world. Also, customer trends which take root in one country may quickly spread to other parts of the world, creating ②either new marketing opportunities or potential threats to a firm's established products and business models. In addition, political and economic crises in one region may have important implications for consumer and business confidence around the world. One ③needs look no further than the sovereign debt crisis in Europe that began to unfold in 2009 or the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the USA, ④to appreciate the impact of such events on economic growth, consumer spending and prosperity. Economic and political events taking place around the world may have a profound effect on a company's prospects for survival and growth. It should be noted ⑤that whether or not a firm elects to operate internationally, it is still vulnerable to changes taking place in the global marketplace.

*sovereign debt crisis 국가 부채 위기

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26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?26)

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to loom larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, ①whose many variables must align a certain way for the leader to succeed. Compounding the difficulty is what ergonomists call information overload, ②where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and clutter his thinking. Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, ③which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. Instead, those decisions involve "a process of assigning weights to ④compete interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like ⑤saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms."

*loom large 크게 다가오다 **ergonomist 인간 공학자
***clutter 혼란스럽게 하다



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 06

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?27)

Many women find their inner critic speaks up most loudly around their most deeply ①feeling dreams for their lives and work, because they feel particularly vulnerable about them. They experience the most panicky, overwhelming self-doubt when they are moving toward ②what they truly long to do. The inner critic is like a guard at the edge of your comfort zone. As long as you don't venture forth out of that zone, the inner critic can leave you ③alone — like a guard taking a nap. Yet when you approach the edge of your comfort zone, test old beliefs, contemplate change, or stretch into playing bigger, you wake the sleeping guard. The inner critic recites its lines in an attempt to get you ④to go back into the familiar zone of the status quo. Many women find that the more strongly the inner critic shows up, the louder and meaner and more hysterical its voice, the closer they are to a breakthrough or ⑤the more likely they are to be on the edge of taking a very important step. In this sense, when you hear a major inner critic attack, it likely means you are playing bigger.

*the status quo 현 상황

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 07

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?28)

Researchers of the Earth's system have been focused, ①appropriately, on developing a better understanding of the vast and interconnected processes that create our environment, and they have made a great deal of progress since the publication of A Sand County Almanac, a 1949 non-fiction book by Aldo Leopold. Although there are many problems ②left to solve, knowledge about planetary life-support systems has progressed far more rapidly than society's willingness to use this knowledge. The biggest challenge facing humanity is that our political, social, and economic systems are shortsighted. Long-term planning typically considers years or decades, but the global environmental processes we are now influencing ③playing out over centuries, millennia, or more. We

need to instill a sense of geologic time into our culture and our planning, to incorporate truly long-term thinking into social and political decision making. This is ④what "thinking like a mountain" should come to mean in the Anthropocene. If we ⑤succeed in transforming our culture, residents of the later Anthropocene will look back on the early twenty-first century as a time of human enlightenment, when people learned to truly think like mountains by anticipating their long-lasting and complex effects on the world.

*instill 서서히 불어넣다 **the Anthropocene 인류세(지구에 대한 인류의 영향을 특징으로 하는 지질학적 시기)

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29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?29)

It is clear that even a single initial encounter with a word can ①potentially leave a memory trace of its use. Why is this clear? Consider the counterfactual: if no memory trace could exist after a single exposure, then the second time the word was encountered would be exactly the same as the first time. But then no memory trace of the word would ②leave upon this second encounter. This situation could be repeated ad infinitum without any memory trace of the meaning being retained. If this ③were the case, we would be utterly unable to learn any words. Therefore, it must be possible for an initial memory trace to exist in order for it to be strengthened upon subsequent exposure. Fortunately, we know ④that human brains have a vast capacity for implicit memory, even though memories may not readily be brought to consciousness (they are not always easy to recall or ⑤make explicit).

*counterfactual 사실과 반대되는 가정 **ad infinitum 무한히



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30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁰⁾

Consider for a moment a fish. Fish belong in the water, and when it is in the place ①which it belongs, it dominates all other things that do not belong there ②that may try to compete with it. Man is no match for the fish as long as it remains in the water, so in order for us to have any power over the fish, we have to capture it by using tools and many forms of trickery ③to get it out of the place of its dominance. We understand that man versus fish in the water, fish wins. But if we can succeed in taking it out of the water, the fish will lose every time. The thought ④that I am trying to convey to you is that, once you discover who you are and operate in that realm you will always come out ⑤successful. But if you follow the guile of other things that may seem attractive and leave the place of your power, you will never win. Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you, and the way to win is to figure out who you are and do it.

*guile 간교한 속임수

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31. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?³¹⁾

For a while, people thought that 10,000 hours of practice was (A)[what / that] it took to become an expert at something. But now we know that this figure is a gross oversimplification, because the quality of practice matters even more than the quantity. Expert practitioners get better faster. They have learned to pick out the difficult parts of what they are trying to do, and work especially hard on (B)[those / that]. They make good use of recordings and videos of their own performance. They know what time of day works best for them, when to push on through tiredness or confusion, and when to take a break. A pianist knows that sometimes it helps to play a piece at half speed, to get the fingering exactly right, and sometimes it is worth (C)[tried / trying] to play it at double speed, mistakes and all, to get a better feel for the flow and cadence of the piece. A footballer is able to suggest to

the coach a new way of practicing an attacking maneuver.

*cadence (음악) 가락 **maneuver (기술-주의를 요하는) 동작

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|-------|--------|
| ① | that | that | tried |
| ② | what | those | tried |
| ③ | that | those | trying |
| ④ | what | those | trying |
| ⑤ | what | that | tried |

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 12

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³²⁾

Today companies frequently require of their employees a different level and quality of engagement with the company. In earlier periods, employees were often treated like machines, but their private lives, ①consisting in their leisure time, passions, and beliefs, remained largely unaffected. Nowadays, employees frequently contribute more than physical labor; they are required to innovate, make decisions, and ②work effectively as a team. As a result, they no longer leave work when they go home but instead continue at some level nonstop. The fact that workers are being asked to contribute collectively to the production of goods and services ③having begun to reweave the fabric of the social, from one based in the distinction between public and private spaces to one ④in which networks of associations and the advantages they may offer to move ahead now function as the organizing force in most daily interactions. As Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri describe it, we have transitioned from a society in which there are factories to a factory society in which the entire social ⑤performs as a factory.



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33. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³³⁾

One great danger of intellectual property lies in the threat to liberty. When a group of scientists stop working on a protein molecule because there are too many intellectual property rights that surround the use of the molecule, a basic freedom, the freedom to research, has been interfered with. _____ may seem remote because most of us do not carry out research on proteins. But we all have an interest in seeing public research programmes into diseases and health being carried out. We want, for example, public researchers to continue working on the genes for breast and ovarian cancer and helping to develop cheaper, more effective clinical tests. We do not want them obstructed by announcements like the following: 'This important patent solidifies Myriad's dominant proprietary position on the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes' (the genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer). Companies are entitled to protect their treatments for disease but not, through use of their patents, to prevent others from access to genes which are linked to the origins of disease.

*ovarian cancer 난소암 **solidify 확고히 하다
***proprietary 독점적인

- ① The nature of patent and market structure
- ② The World Intellectual Property Organization
- ③ The liberty cost of intellectual property rights
- ④ The prices of prescription drugs under patent
- ⑤ The standards of intellectual property protection

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34. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁴⁾

Too much choice is overwhelming for many people and results in consumers who are less satisfied with the shopping experience, which ultimately hurts retail profitability. Consider, for example, a consumer who wants a product to relieve her cold symptoms. First, she has to decide where to shop for such a product. Over-the-counter pharmaceuticals are now commonly available in a variety of locations ranging from hotel gift shops and convenience stores to drug and grocery stores. Once she has chosen a store and is standing in front of the shelf, the consumer faces a dizzying array of products from a variety of brands with a broad spectrum of ingredients. Even within a particular brand, she can choose products that vary in when they should be taken, how they can be taken, and what symptoms they treat. Ironically, _____.

*over-the-counter pharmaceutical 처방전 없이 살 수 있는 의약품

- ① the secret to happiness lies in low expectations
- ② there's no easy way to make your options wiser
- ③ all this is enough to make a healthy person ill
- ④ we end up choosing a better one than before
- ⑤ it is easy to imagine the attractive features of alternatives



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35. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁵⁾

Many women find their inner critic speaks up most loudly around their most deeply felt dreams for their lives and work, because they feel particularly vulnerable about them. They experience the most panicky, overwhelming self-doubt when they are moving toward what they truly long to do. The inner critic is like a guard at the edge of your comfort zone. As long as you don't venture forth out of that zone, the inner critic can leave you alone — like a guard taking a nap. Yet when you approach the edge of your comfort zone, test old beliefs, contemplate change, or stretch into playing bigger, you wake the sleeping guard. The inner critic recites its lines in an attempt to get you to go back into the familiar zone of the status quo. Many women find that the more strongly the inner critic shows up, the louder and meaner and more hysterical its voice, the closer they are to a breakthrough or the more likely they are to be on the edge of taking a very important step. In this sense, when you hear a major inner critic attack, it likely means _____.

*the status quo 현 상황

- ① you are frustrated
- ② you give up playing
- ③ you are playing bigger
- ④ inner critic calms down
- ⑤ inner critic is more furious

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_4강_Exercises 07

36. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁶⁾

Researchers of the Earth's system have been focused, appropriately, on developing a better understanding of the vast and interconnected processes that create our environment, and they have made a great deal of progress since the publication of A Sand County Almanac, a 1949 non-fiction book by Aldo Leopold. Although there are many problems left to solve, knowledge about planetary life-support systems has progressed far more rapidly than society's willingness to use this knowledge. The biggest challenge facing humanity is that our political, social, and economic systems are shortsighted. Long-term planning typically considers years or decades, but the global environmental processes we are now influencing play out over centuries, millennia, or more. We need to instill a sense of geologic time into our culture and our planning, to incorporate truly long-term thinking into social and political decision making. This is what "thinking like a mountain" should come to mean in the Anthropocene. If we succeed in transforming our culture, residents of the later Anthropocene will look back on the early twenty-first century as _____, when people learned to truly think like mountains by anticipating their long-lasting and complex effects on the world.

*instill 서서히 불어넣다 **the Anthropocene 인류세(지구에 대한 인류의 영향을 특징으로 하는 지질학적 시기)

- ① the semibarbarous times
- ② a time iron curtain and war
- ③ a time of ideological conflict
- ④ a time of human enlightenment
- ⑤ an age of darkness and epidemic



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37. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁷⁾

From the early twentieth century through the beginning of the 1970s, the sociological analysis of cultural objects took one of two competing paths, which interestingly _____ . The products of mediated culture, whether books, songs, or fashion, were thought to be expressive symbols that changed in lockstep with evolutions in society. For example, in 1919 the anthropologist Alfred Kroeber argued that the hemlines of women's dresses were prescribed through "civilizational determinism"; they were a window into macro-level cultural values and belief systems. In turn, by the mid-1920s the economist George Taylor argued that instead the hemlines of dresses go up with rises and go down with declines in the stock market. For Taylor, hemlines were determined by macro-level economic, not cultural, shifts. While these "nothing-but" arguments quibbled on the direction of the association between culture and the economy, they both assumed that hemline lengths in women's fashion were reflections of outsized societal forces.

*hemline (치마의) 단, 치맛단 (길이) **quibble 옥신각신하다

- ① shared a core assumption
- ② created new fashion trend
- ③ influenced fashion industry
- ④ were based on environment
- ⑤ were refuted by other scholars

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38. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁸⁾

Consider for a moment a fish. Fish belong in the water, and when it is in the place where it belongs, it dominates all other things that do not belong there that may try to compete with it. Man is no match for the fish as long as it remains in the water, so in order for us to have any power over the fish, we have to capture it by using tools and many forms of trickery to get it out of the place of its dominance. We understand that man versus fish in the water, fish wins. But if we can succeed in taking it out of the water, the fish will lose every time. The thought that I am trying to convey to you is that, once you discover who you are and operate in that realm you will always come out successful. But if you follow the guile of other things that may seem attractive and leave the place of your power, you will never win. Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but _____ , and the way to win is to figure out who you are and do it.

*guile 간교한 속임수

- ① without any loss
- ② knowing enemies
- ③ having an ambition
- ④ winning at being you
- ⑤ not losing against others



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39. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁹⁾

Today companies frequently require of their employees a different level and quality of engagement with the company. In earlier periods, employees were often treated like machines, but their private lives, consisting in their leisure time, passions, and beliefs, remained largely unaffected. Nowadays, employees frequently contribute more than physical labor; they are required to innovate, make decisions, and work effectively as a team. As a result, they no longer leave work when they go home but instead _____.

The fact that workers are being asked to contribute collectively to the production of goods and services has begun to reweave the fabric of the social, from one based in the distinction between public and private spaces to one in which networks of associations and the advantages they may offer to move ahead now function as the organizing force in most daily interactions. As Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri describe it, we have transitioned from a society in which there are factories to a factory society in which the entire social performs as a factory.

- ① enjoy every aspect of life
- ② increase their gross income
- ③ receive a tangible benefits
- ④ be engaged in two other jobs
- ⑤ continue at some level nonstop

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40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁰⁾

Clarity is often a difficult thing for a leader to obtain. Concerns of the present tend to loom larger than potentially greater concerns that lie farther away. Some decisions by their nature present great complexity, whose many variables must align a certain way for the leader to succeed. Compounding the difficulty is what ergonomists call information overload, where a leader is overrun with inputs — via e-mails, meetings, and phone calls — that only distract and clutter his thinking. Alternatively, the leader's information might be only fragmentary, which might cause her to fill in the gaps with assumptions — sometimes without recognizing them as such. And the merits of a leader's most important decisions, by their nature, typically are not clear-cut. Instead, those decisions involve "a process of assigning weights to competing interests, and then determining, based upon some criterion, which one predominates. The result is one of judgment, of shades of gray; like saying that Beethoven is a better composer than Brahms."

*loom large 크게 다가오다 **ergonomist 인간 공학자
 ***clutter 혼란스럽게 하다



Many concerns and variables have a(n) (A)_____ effect on a leader's decision, which results in the decision being (B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------|
| ① affirmative | obvious |
| ② affirmative | blurred |
| ③ negative | valid |
| ④ negative | vague |
| ⑤ critical | clear |



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41. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴¹⁾

Researchers of the Earth's system have been focused, appropriately, on developing a better understanding of the vast and interconnected processes that create our environment, and they have made a great deal of progress since the publication of A Sand County Almanac, a 1949 non-fiction book by Aldo Leopold. Although there are many problems left to solve, knowledge about planetary life-support systems has progressed far more rapidly than society's willingness to use this knowledge. The biggest challenge facing humanity is that our political, social, and economic systems are shortsighted. Long-term planning typically considers years or decades, but the global environmental processes we are now influencing play out over centuries, millennia, or more. We need to instill a sense of geologic time into our culture and our planning, to incorporate truly long-term thinking into social and political decision making. This is what "thinking like a mountain" should come to mean in the Anthropocene. If we succeed in transforming our culture, residents of the later Anthropocene will look back on the early twenty-first century as a time of human enlightenment, when people learned to truly think like mountains by anticipating their long-lasting and complex effects on the world.

*instill 서서히 불어넣다 **the Anthropocene 인류세(지구에 대한 인류의 영향을 특징으로 하는 지질학적 시기)



We have a too (A)_____ viewpoint about the global environmental processes, but now it is high time to apply (B)_____ thinking to social and political decision making.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------|
| ① permanent | longsighted |
| ② long-termed | temporary |
| ③ shortsighted | temporary |
| ④ shortsighted | farsighted |
| ⑤ permanent | farsighted |

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42. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴²⁾

Today companies frequently require of their employees a different level and quality of engagement with the company. In earlier periods, employees were often treated like machines, but their private lives, consisting in their leisure time, passions, and beliefs, remained largely unaffected. Nowadays, employees frequently contribute more than physical labor; they are required to innovate, make decisions, and work effectively as a team. As a result, they no longer leave work when they go home but instead continue at some level nonstop. The fact that workers are being asked to contribute collectively to the production of goods and services has begun to reweave the fabric of the social, from one based in the distinction between public and private spaces to one in which networks of associations and the advantages they may offer to move ahead now function as the organizing force in most daily interactions. As Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri describe it, we have transitioned from a society in which there are factories to a factory society in which the entire social performs as a factory.



A factory society changes from one based on the (A)_____ between public and private spaces to one where employees continue to provide the labor at some level (B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① division | continuously |
| ② distinction | temporarily |
| ③ confusion | persistently |
| ④ compound | routinely |
| ⑤ separation | voluntarily |



4강

1) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장의 '각각의 장르'가 앞에서 언급되고, 실제 상황에서는 존재하지 않는다는 것을 안다는 내용이 ⑤ 다음의 Yet에 의해 연결되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.

2) ③

[해설] 연결사 But이 앞의 내용과 대조를 의미하고, 주어진 문장의 모두 질병과 건강에 대한 공공 연구 프로그램에 대한 예시가 ③ 다음에 언급되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.

3) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장에서 언급한 일단 상점을 선택에 앞서 앞에 여러 상점에 대한 언급이 와야 하고, 다음엔 제품 선택이 나와야 하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

4) ②

[해설] 주어진 문장의 한 지역의 정치적, 경제적 위기가 전 세계의 소비자기업 신뢰 지수에 중요한 영향을 주는 것의 구체적인 사례가 ② 다음에 언급되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.

5) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장의 지도자의 정보는 단지 단편적인 경우와 대조적인 내용이 앞에 언급됨을 Alternatively가 말해주므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

6) ③

[해설] 주어진 문장의 문지기를 깨운다는 내용과 반대의 내용이 앞에 언급됨을 Yet이 말해주고, 다음에는 그 문지기, 즉 내면의 비판가의 행위에 대한 언급이 나와야 하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.

7) ①

[해설] 주어진 문장의 지구의 생명 유지 체계에 관한 지식의 발달은 ① 앞의 'A Sand County Almanac'의 출간 이후 많은 진척을 이루었다는 것에 대한 부연 설명이고, 이 지식 사용이 더딘 이유가 ① 다음에 언급되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ①이다.

8) ③

[해설] 주어진 문장의 instead가 앞에 올 내용과 대조를 보임을 말해주므로, 치맛단은 주식 시장의 상승과 더불어 올라가고 하락과 더불어 내려간다는 주장은 ③ 앞의 치맛단은 거시적 수준의 문화적 가치와 신념 체계를 들여다보는 창이라는 주장 다음에 이어져야 한다. 따라서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.

9) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장의 this가 ④ 앞의 문장을 가리키고, 주어진 문장은 Therefore와 연결되므로 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

10) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장이 필자가 말하고자 하는 내용이므로, 부연 설명하는 ④ 번 문장 앞에 와야 한다. 따라서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

11) ②

[해설] 주어진 문장의 Expert practitioners의 질 높은 연습이 ② 다음부터 언급되고 또한 They가 Expert practitioners를 가리키므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.

12) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장의 Instead는 'not A(또는 가정법) Instead B'의 구조로 쓰여 A와 B에 서로 대조적인 내용이 온다. 어떤 기준에 따라 어떤 것이 우위를 차지하는지 결정하는 과정이 포함되어 모호해진다는 내용이므로, 앞에 명확하지 않다는 내용이 언급되는 ⑤가 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳이다.

13) ②

[해설] 주어진 글에서 오페라의 관례 두 가지를 제시하고, 관례는 연극에서 필요하며, 오페라에서는 훨씬 더 그렇다는 (B)가 먼저 오고, 관례를 정의하는 (A)가 (B) 다음에 오고, (A)의 후반부의 각 장르를 (C)의 each genre가 가리키고 관례를 수용하는 자세를 설명하므로 (C)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ② (B)-(A)-(C)가 가장 적절하다.

14) ④

[해설] 주어진 글에서 쇼핑에서 너무 많은 선택이 존재하고, 감기약을 사려는 소비자의 경우를 예시로 제시하였다. 먼저 장소의 다양성을 설명하는 (C)가 오고, 장소 선택에 이어서 다양한 브랜드를 제시하는 (A)에 이어 제품 선택과 너무 많은 선택의 문제를 언급하는 (B)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.

15) ③

[해설] 주어진 글에서 오늘날의 비즈니스 환경에서 영향을 미치는 요인으로 기업의 전 세계 무대에서의 경쟁을 언급하고, 또 다른 요인으로 소비자 성향을 언급하는 (B)가 먼저 오고, (B)의 후반부의 정치적, 경제적 사건의 영향에 대한 구체적 예시에 해당하는 (C)가 (B) 다음에 오고, 마지막에 기업은 전 세계 시장의 변화에 민감하다는 내용의 (A)가 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.

16) ③

[해설] 주어진 글에서 매체의 영향을 받는 문화의 산물들은, 책이든 노래든 아니면 의복이든, 사회 발달에 발맞춰 변화하는 표현력 있는 상징으로 간주되었다는 일반적 진술을 하고, 이어서 구체적 예시가 제시되는 (B)가 먼저 오고, 대조적인 주장인 (C)가 (B) 다음에 이어지고, 마지막에 결론에 해당하는 (A)가 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.

17) ④

[해설] 주어진 글 후반부의 기억이 없는 상황의 가정에 대한 결과에 해당하는 (C)가 먼저오고, (A)의 this가 (C)의 후반부를 가리키므로 (A)가 (C) 다음에 이어지고 마지막으로 (B)가 (A) 다음에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.



정답 및 해설

18) ③

[해설] 주어진 글에서 물고기가 물에서 우세하다는 말을 하고, 인간이 물고기보다 우세할 방법을 설명하는 (B)가 먼저 오고, 이에 대한 부연 설명을 하고, 이를 통해 이야기하고 싶은 것이 무엇인지 설명하는 (C), 필자의 결론을 언급하는 (A)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.

19) ④

[해설] 선택사항이 너무 많은 것의 문제점에 관한 글에서 '그러한 선택 사항들 중에 현명하게 선택하는 것은 직원의 책임이 된다.'는 ④는 흐름과 무관하다.

20) ④

[해설] 지도자가 명료함을 갖기 어려운 이유를 나열하는 흐름에 '그러나 고독이 지도자가 더 큰 명료함을 얻을 기회를 제공한다.'는 ④는 전체 흐름과 무관하다.

21) ③

[해설] 여성의 치맛단 길이를 변화시키는 요인으로 거시적 수준의 문화적 가치와 신념의 체계와 주식 시장의 상승과 하락에 관한 글의 흐름에 '치맛단이 주식 시장이나 폭 넓은 가치 변화 때문이 아니라 패션 산업에서 일어나는 일 때문에 변한다.'는 ③은 전체 흐름과 무관하다.

22) ⑤

[해설] ⑤because the pleasure [it provides us]에서 [] 부분이 the pleasure를 수식하므로, 명사 앞에 전치사구인 because of가 적절하다.

- ① 불완전 자동사 feels의 보어로 형용사 emotional은 적절하다.
- ② '~라면' 또는 '~이면'이라는 의미의 provided가 접속사 that이 이끄는 명사절 앞에 오는 것은 적절하다.
- ③ 전치사 on의 목적어와 interests의 주어를 동시에 대신하는 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
- ④ know의 목적어인 명사절 접속사 that은 적절하다.

23) ①

[해설] 한 무리의 과학자들이 한 단백질 분자의 사용을 둘러싼 지적 재산권이 너무 많아 그것에 대한 연구를 중단한다는 내용이므로, working이 적절하다. stop to work 연구하기 위해 멈추다

24) ②

[해설] ②who ultimately hurts retail profitability의 선행사가 앞 문장 전체이므로 which가 적절하다.

- ① 너무 많은 선택이 감당하기 어렵게 만드는 것이므로 능동의 현재분사 overwhelming은 적절하다.
- ③ a variety of locations을 수식하는 현재분사 ranging은 적절하다.
- ④ products를 수식하는 주격관계대명사 that은 적절하다.
- ⑤ make의 목적 보어로 형용사 ill은 적절하다.

25) ③

[해설] 다음에 동사원형인 look이 이어지고 있으므로 need가 조동사로 쓰였음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 need가 적절하다.

- ① '~에 위치한'이라는 의미의 수동 표현 located는 적절하다.
- ② 상관접속사 either A or B 구문으로 적절하다.

④ 목적을 나타내는 to부정사의 부사적 용법인 to appreciate는 적절하다.

⑤ 진주어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that은 적절하다.

26) ④

[해설] interests를 수식하는 현재분사 competing이 적절하다.

- ① great complexity가 선행사인 소유격관계대명사 whose는 적절하다.
- ② overload를 수식하는 관계절의 관계부사 where는 적절하다.
- ③ 앞 문장을 선행사로 하는 관계대명사 which는 적절하다.
- ⑤ 전치사 like의 목적어로 동명사 saying은 적절하다.

27) ①

[해설] dreams를 수식하는 과거분사 felt가 적절하다.

- ② toward의 목적어와 do의 목적어를 동시에 대신하는 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
- ③ leave의 목적 보어로 형용사 alone은 적절하다.
- ④ get+목적어+to부정사 구문으로 to go는 적절하다.
- ⑤ 'the 비교급+S+V, the 비교급+S+V'구문으로 the more likely는 적절하다.

28) ③

[해설] the global environmental processes [we are now influencing] ③playing out에서 [] 부분이 주어 the global environmental processes를 수식하므로 동사가 필요하며 주어가 복수이므로 play로 고쳐야 한다.

- ① 문장을 수식하는 부사로 적절하다.
- ② which are가 생략된 과거분사 left는 적절하다.
- ④ 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.
- ⑤ if 조건 부사절에서 현재가 미래를 대신하므로 적절하다.

29) ②

[해설] 주어인 기억 흔적은 행위의 주체가 아닌 대상으로 '남겨져 있는' 것이므로 수동형 be left로 고쳐야 한다.

- ① 동사를 수식하는 부사 potentially는 적절하다.
- ③ 가정법 과거로 were는 적절하다.
- ④ know의 목적어인 명사절 접속사 that은 적절하다.
- ⑤ recall과 병렬구조로 make는 적절하다.

30) ①

[해설] in the place + it belongs to it = in the place to which it belongs = in the place where it belongs 따라서 to which 또는 where가 적절하다.

- ② 이중 제한으로 하나의 선행사 all other things를 두 개의 관계절이 수식하며, 주격 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.
- ③ 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사인 to get은 적절하다.
- ④ The thought를 선행사로 하는 목적격 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.
- ⑤ 보어 자리이므로 형용사 successful은 적절하다.

31) ④

[해설] (A) 동사 took의 목적어가 없으며 선행사가 없으므로 관계대명사 what이 적절하다.

- (B) the difficult parts를 가리키므로 those가 적절하다.
- (C) 'be worth 동명사 ~할 가치가 있다' 구문으로 trying이 적절



정답 및 해설

- 하다.
- 32) ③
 [해설] The fact [that workers are being asked to contribute collectively to the production of goods and services] ③having begun에서 [] 부분이 주어 The fact와 동격의 절이므로 동사가 필요하다. 따라서 has begun이 적절하다.
 ① which consists in ~의 분사구문으로 consisting은 적절하다.
 ② innovate, make와 병렬구조로 work는 적절하다.
 ④ one은 의미상 the social one으로 장소를 나타내며 완전한 문장 앞이므로 '전치사+관계대명사' 형태인 in which는 적절하다.
 ⑤ 주어인 the entire social는 '사회적인 것 전체'라는 의미로 단수명사이므로 단수동사 performs는 적절하다.
- 33) ③
 [해설] 빈칸 앞에서 단백질 분자에 대한 연구가 너무 많아서 이를 연구하는 것을 중단하는 상황에 대해 이야기하며 이것은 기본적인 자유를 방해받은 것이라고 했다. 빈칸 뒤에서 우리 중 대부분은 단백질에 대한 연구를 수행하지 않기 때문에 '이것'이 먼 이야기처럼 보일 수 있다고 하였으므로, 빈칸에는 '연구할 기본적인 자유를 방해받은' 것에 대한 내용이 와야 한다. 이를 가장 잘 나타낸 것은 ③ '지적 재산권의 자유 비용'이다.
 ① 특허와 시장 구조의 본질
 ② 세계 지적 소유권 기관
 ④ 특허로 등록된 처방 약의 가격
 ⑤ 지적 재산권 보호의 기준
- 34) ③
 [해설] 다양한 제품을 선택할 수 있는 것의 역설적인 결과가 빈칸에 들어가야 하므로, 빈칸에는 ③'이 모든 것은 건강한 사람을 아프게 만들기엔 충분하다'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 행복의 비밀은 낮은 기대치에 있다
 ② 여러분의 선택을 더 현명하게 만들 더 쉬운 방법은 없다
 ④ 우리는 결국 이전보다 더 나은 것을 고를 수 있다
 ⑤ 대안의 매력적인 특성들을 상상하는 것은 쉽다
- 35) ③
 [해설] 자신이 돌파구에 더 가까이 있거나 자신이 매우 중요한 한 발짝을 내딛으려는 찰나에 있을 가능성이 더 크다는 것을 깨닫게 된다는 의미에서 빈칸에 ③ '여러분이 더 큰 영역에서 활동하고 있다'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 여러분은 좌절한다.
 ② 여러분은 활동을 포기한다.
 ④ 내면의 비판가가 침착해진다.
 ⑤ 내면의 비판가 기승을 부린다.
- 36) ④
 [해설] 사람들이 지구에 미치는 자신들의 오래 지속되는 복잡한 영향을 예견함으로써 진정으로 산처럼 생각하여 인류세에서 의미하게 되므로, 빈칸에 ④'인류 계몽의 시기'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 반미개의 시대
 ② 철의 장막과 전쟁의 시대
 ③ 이데올로기의 갈등의 시기
 ⑤ 암흑과 전염병의 시대

- 37) ①
 [해설] 글의 마지막 부분을 보면 두 가지 상반된 주장들은 둘 다 여성 의류의 치맛단 길이가 아주 커다란 사회 영향력의 반영이라고 상정했다는 내용으로 보아 빈칸에는 ① '하나의 핵심 가정을 공유했다'가 가장적절하다.
 ② 새로운 패션 유행을 낳았다.
 ③ 패션 산업에 영향을 주었다.
 ④ 환경에 기초를 두고 있다.
 ⑤ 다른 학자들의 반박을 받았다.
- 38) ④
 [해설] 빈칸 앞에서 성공은 남들에 맞서 성공하는 것과 반드시 관련되어 있지는 않다고 했으며, 빈칸 뒤에서 성공하는 길은 자신이 누구인지를 이해하는 것이라고 했으므로 ④ '여러분이 되는 데에 성공하는 것'이 가장 적절하다.
 ① 어떤 손실도 없이
 ② 적들을 아는 것
 ③ 야심을 가지는 것
 ⑤ 다른 사람에게 지지 않는 것
- 39) ⑤
 [해설] 집에 갈 때도 일을 떠나지 않고 대신에 빈칸의 내용을 했다는 흐름이 되어야 하므로 ⑤ '어느 정도 수준에서 쉬 없이 계속한다.'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 삶의 모든 측면들을 즐기다
 ② 그들의 총 수입이 증가하다
 ③ 실재하는 혜택을 받다
 ④ 두 개의 다른 직업들에 종사하다
- 40) ④
 [해설] 지도자가 내려야 할 결정은 복잡하고, 정보는 넘쳐나서 사고를 흐리게 하거나 오히려 너무 단편적이기도 하고, 내리는 결정의 가치는 명확하지 않아서 지도자의 결정은 주관적이고 모호한 측면이 있으므로 (A)에는 '부정적(negative)', (B)에는 '모호한(vague)'가 가장 적절하다.
 [요약문] 많은 우려와 변수가 지도자의 결정에 (A)부정적 영향을 끼치고, 그 결과 결정이 (B)모호해진다.
 ① 긍정적인 --- 명백한
 ② 긍정적인 --- 모호한
 ③ 부정적인 --- 유효한
 ⑤ 중요한 --- 분명한
- 41) ④
 [해설] 인간이 지구에 미치는 환경 영향의 과정은 수백, 수천, 또는 그 이상의 세월에 걸쳐 전개되지만 우리의 정치적, 사회적, 그리고 경제적 시스템이 근시안적이라는 것이 문제이므로 (A)에는 '근시안적(shortsighted)'이 가장 적절하고, 지질학적인 시간 감각과 같은 장기적인 사고가 필요하므로 (B)에는 '선견지명이 있는, 현명한(farsighted)'이 가장 적절하다.
 [요약문] 우리는 지구에 미치는 환경 영향에 관한 너무 (A)근시안적 견해를 갖고 있으나 이제 사회적 그리고 정치적 결정에 (B)선견지명이 있는 사고를 적용할 때이다.
 ① 영구적인 --- 선견지명이 있는



정답 및 해설

- ② 장기적인 --- 일시적인
- ③ 근시안적인 --- 일시적인
- ⑤ 영구적인 --- 선견지명이 있는

42) ①

[해설] 직장을 벗어나면 사생활이 직장의 영향을 받지 않던 사회로부터 퇴근 후에도 어느 정도 일이 계속되는 사회로 바뀌었다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 (A)에는 '구분(division)'이 (B)에는 '무형의(intangible)'가 가장 적절하다.

[요약문] 공장 사회가 공적 공간과 사적 공간 사이의 (A)구분에 기초한 구조로부터 어느 정도 수준에서 (B)쉽 없이 노동을 계속 제공하는 구조로 변한다.

- ② 구분 --- 일시적으로
- ③ 혼돈 --- 끊임없이
- ④ 통합 --- 일상적으로
- ⑤ 구별 --- 자발적으로

