

II 수능형

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 01

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

But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking.

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. (①) Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. (②) Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. (③) When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). (④) Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. (⑤) Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

*siphon off ~을 흡수하다, 빨아들이다 *ruminate 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리다 ***bout (어떤 일이 계속되는) 기간, 한동안

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 03

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

The point here is not that merit is a bad idea.

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. (①) Winning is usually attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we

assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. (②) Such beliefs underscore the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. (③) The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. (④) This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. (⑤) The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.

*inequity 불공평 **dysfunctional family 역기능 가족

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 04

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

In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies.

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. (①) The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. (②) The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. (③) The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely. (④) Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. (⑤) For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients.

*spot 짧은 광고 **put ~ back to square one ~을 원점으로 되돌리다



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

This situation occurs partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures.

In the business world, large bureaucratic organizations are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, innovative firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly. (①) Compare the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the traditional bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. (②) Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic structure. (③) Moreover, in the network structure, lines of communication link all units. (④) In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information flows only upward. (⑤) Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more satisfied workers, happier clients, and bigger profits.

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

The devotee follows the advice and, on returning to self-consciousness, is amazed to find the cross on his own arm.

The lesson of ecology is that, as species of the planet, we are all connected in a web of life. (①) A Buddhist parable brings to life this rather stark and scientific lesson from ecology. (②) During his meditation, a devotee fantasizes that he is eating a leg of lamb, an act proscribed by Buddhism where strict adherence to vegetarianism is required. (③) His spiritual master suggests that when this fantasy comes to him he draws a cross on the leg of lamb. (④) A more prosaic way of reaching the same sense of connection is to think about a time when you might

have hit an animal or bird when driving your car. (⑤) The sense of shock and horror that you have destroyed something precious is the same, no matter how insignificant the animal appears.

*stark 냉혹한, 엄연한 **proscribe 금지[배척]하다
***prosaic 세속적인, 평범한

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 09

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

In other words, the way in which economics traditionally marginalizes or ignores something that cannot be priced was still adhered to, but the response was to attempt to evaluate in some way aspects of life which economics had ignored.

The obvious problems being caused by economic growth have not been ignored by academics: they were noticed by some in the economics profession, who then attempted to incorporate these concerns into their discipline. (①) This led to the development of environmental economics, and also the related study of natural -resource economics. (②) Conventional economics considers environmental impact to be an 'externality', something outside its concern. (③) Environmental economists were keen to bring these negative impacts back within the discipline. (④) However, they still approached the subject in a scientific and measurement-based way, for example, using shadow pricing to measure how much people were concerned about noise pollution or the loss of habitat. (⑤) Green economists would consider this to be a category error; in other words, they believe it is important to accept that some aspects of life have social or spiritual worth that simply cannot be measured.

*shadow price 잠재 가격



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 09

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

This led to the development of environmental economics, and also the related study of natural-resource economics.

The obvious problems being caused by economic growth have not been ignored by academics: they were noticed by some in the economics profession, who then attempted to incorporate these concerns into their discipline. (①) Conventional economics considers environmental impact to be an 'externality', something outside its concern. (②) Environmental economists were keen to bring these negative impacts back within the discipline. (③) However, they still approached the subject in a scientific and measurement-based way, for example, using shadow pricing to measure how much people were concerned about noise pollution or the loss of habitat. (④) In other words, the way in which economics traditionally marginalizes or ignores something that cannot be priced was still adhered to, but the response was to attempt to evaluate in some way aspects of life which economics had ignored. (⑤) Green economists would consider this to be a category error; in other words, they believe it is important to accept that some aspects of life have social or spiritual worth that simply cannot be measured.

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

All the more in prelinguistic times, when our empathetic faculties were yet unclouded by the mediatory apparatus of language.

Until fairly recently, human beings lived in kin bands of usually no more than twenty people, loosely associated into tribes of perhaps a few hundred. (①) Open to nature and each other, they knew each other more intimately than we can imagine today. (②) Speech may have been superfluous, as it often is between lovers, or between mother and baby. (③)

When we know someone that well, we know without asking what they are thinking and feeling. (④) Spend some time alone with a person or small group in silence, and observe whether, after just a few days or even hours, you feel more intimately connected with them than if you'd been talking. (⑤) The empathy and intuitive understanding of others that develops in such circumstances is amazing.

*superfluous 불필요한, 과도한

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9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?㉢)

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention.

- (A) When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math").
- (B) Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.
- (B) Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking.

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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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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 03

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁰⁾

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events.

- (A) The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.
- (B) The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea.
- (C) Winning is usually attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. Such beliefs underscore the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success.

*inequity 불공평 **dysfunctional family 역기능 가족

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 04

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹¹⁾

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969.

- (A) Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands.
- (B) The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely.
- (C) In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients.

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~을 원점으로 되돌리다

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2020년 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 변형문제

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 05~6

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹²⁾

In the business world, large bureaucratic organizations are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, innovative firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly.

- (A) Moreover, in the network structure, lines of communication link all units. In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information flows only upward. Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more satisfied workers, happier clients, and bigger profits.
- (B) This situation occurs partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures. Compare the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the traditional bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic structure.
- (C) Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. They began eliminating middle-management positions. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and delegated authority to autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that were allowed to make many decisions themselves.

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 07

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

The lesson of ecology is that, as species of the planet, we are all connected in a web of life.

- (A) A more prosaic way of reaching the same sense of connection is to think about a time when you might have hit an animal or bird when driving your car. The sense of shock and horror that you have destroyed something precious is the same, no matter how insignificant the animal appears.
- (B) A Buddhist parable brings to life this rather stark and scientific lesson from ecology. During his meditation, a devotee fantasizes that he is eating a leg of lamb, an act proscribed by Buddhism where strict adherence to vegetarianism is required.
- (C) His spiritual master suggests that when this fantasy comes to him he draws a cross on the leg of lamb. The devotee follows the advice and, on returning to self-consciousness, is amazed to find the cross on his own arm.

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 ***prosaic 세속적인, 평범한

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



2020년 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 변형문제

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 08

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

The distinctions — between mind and body, and war and peace — appear to have lost credibility altogether, with the result that we now experience conflict intruding into everyday life.

- (A) Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making.
- (B) In the obscure space between mind and body, between war and peace, lie nervous states: individuals and governments living in a state of constant and heightened alertness, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.
- (C) Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention becomes blurred. As society has been flooded by digital technology, it has grown harder to specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what is conflict.

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 11~12 [지문편집]

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

When students in a civilian college are found to be cheating on an examination, it does not make a story in the national media — not even headlines in the local papers and probably not a story in the college newspaper.

- (A) The West Point scandal of 1976 made front-page news across the country. Military students were cheating, which violated the honor code. That

event, a most serious matter, was followed by student dismissals and lengthy editorial comment.

- (B) In the junior class, 184 students were formally accused of cheating, and 152 of those were expelled. Similar cheating “scandals” at the Naval Academy in Annapolis and at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs have also been given the most serious attention.
- (C) The students may have a hearing before a student/faculty disciplinary board, and a penalty may be imposed if the verdict is that the students are guilty. The penalty may be a failure in the course or a brief suspension from the institution; often it is less severe than either of these.

*verdict 평

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 07

16. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?¹⁶⁾

The lesson of ecology is that, as species of the planet, we are all connected in a web of life. A Buddhist parable brings to life this rather stark and scientific lesson from ecology. During his meditation, a devotee fantasizes that he is eating a leg of lamb, an act proscribed by Buddhism where strict adherence to vegetarianism is required. ① His spiritual master suggests that when this fantasy comes to him he draws a cross on the leg of lamb. ② The devotee follows the advice and, on returning to self-consciousness, is amazed to find the cross on his own arm. ③ A more prosaic way of reaching the same sense of connection is to think about a time when you might have hit an animal or bird when driving your car. ④ Ecology is the study of living things and relationship to other living things and their environment. ⑤ The sense of shock and horror that you have destroyed something precious is the same, no matter how insignificant the animal appears.

*stark 냉혹한, 엄연한 **proscribe 금지[배척]하다
 ***prosaic 세속적인, 평범한



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 10

17. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?17)

Until fairly recently, human beings lived in kin bands of usually no more than twenty people, loosely associated into tribes of perhaps a few hundred. Open to nature and each other, they knew each other more intimately than we can imagine today. ① Speech may have been superfluous, as it often is between lovers, or between mother and baby. ② When we know someone that well, we know without asking what they are thinking and feeling. ③ All the more in prelinguistic times, when our empathetic faculties were yet unclouded by the mediatory apparatus of language. ④ An important and ancient functions of speech was to play, to joke and to tell stories, which was the origin of language. ⑤ Spend some time alone with a person or small group in silence, and observe whether, after just a few days or even hours, you feel more intimately connected with them than if you'd been talking.

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 01

18. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?18)

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone ① focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people ② that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be ③ much more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have ④ do such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). Thus moderately

engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. ⑤ Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

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19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?19)

Body water is involved in several functions critical to performance. The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work ① is occurred in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water. ② Of most importance to the exercising athlete is the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin, ③ where water is essential for the production of sweat. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on ④ exposed skin surfaces. An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then ⑤ to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke.

*dissipate (열 등을) 방산(放散)하다 **heat cramp 열 경련



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20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?20)

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually ①attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. Such beliefs underscore the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be ②because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve ③whatever money they have. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) ④that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and ⑤become valuable members of society.

*inequity 불공평 **dysfunctional family 역기능 가족

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 04

21. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?21)

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. The vast majority of these (A)[was / were] in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color must (B)[be / have been] seen as a powerful boost if used wisely. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. In many ways, this

transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or (C)[face / faced] losing clients.

*spot 짧은 광고 **put ~ back to square one ~을 원점으로 되돌리다

- | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① was | be | face |
| ② was | have been | faced |
| ③ were | have been | face |
| ④ were | have been | faced |
| ⑤ were | be | face |

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 05~6 [지문편집]

22. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?22)

Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication (A)[produce / to produce] more satisfied workers, happier clients, and bigger profits. Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. They began eliminating middle-management positions. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks (B)[relating / related] to their main functions and delegated authority to autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that were allowed to make many decisions themselves. They formed "quality circles" of workers to monitor and (C)[correct / corrected] defects in products and services.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① produce | relating | correct |
| ② produce | related | corrected |
| ③ produce | related | correct |
| ④ to produce | relating | corrected |
| ⑤ to produce | related | corrected |



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 07

23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?23)

The lesson of ecology is ①that, as species of the planet, we are all connected in a web of life. A Buddhist parable brings to life this rather stark and scientific lesson from ecology. During his meditation, a devotee fantasizes that he is eating a leg of lamb, an act ②is proscribed by Buddhism where strict adherence to vegetarianism is required. His spiritual master suggests that when this fantasy comes to him he draws a cross on the leg of lamb. The devotee follows the advice and, on returning to self-consciousness, ③is amazed to find the cross on his own arm. A more prosaic way of reaching the same sense of connection is to think about a time ④when you might have hit an animal or bird when driving your car. The sense of shock and horror that you have destroyed something precious is the same, ⑤however insignificant the animal appears.

*stark 냉혹한, 엄연한 **proscribe 금지[배척]하다
***prosaic 세속적인, 평범한

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 08

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?24)

The distinctions — between mind and body, and war and peace — appear ①to have lost credibility altogether, with the result that we now experience conflict intruding into everyday life. Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, ②demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making. Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, ③in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention becomes blurred. As society has been flooded by digital technology, ④it has grown harder to specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what

is conflict. In the obscure space between mind and body, between war and peace, ⑤lies nervous states: individuals and governments living in a state of constant and heightened alertness, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.

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25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?25)

The obvious problems ①being caused by economic growth have not been ignored by academics: they were noticed by some in the economics profession, who then attempted to incorporate these concerns into their discipline. This led to the development of environmental economics, and also the related study of natural -resource economics. Conventional economics considers environmental impact to be an 'externality', something outside its concern. Environmental economists were keen to bring these negative impacts back within the discipline. However, they still approached the subject in a scientific and measurement-based way, for example, ②using shadow pricing to measure how much people were concerned about noise pollution or the loss of habitat. In other words, the way ③in which economics traditionally marginalizes or ignores something that cannot be priced ④to be still adhered to, but the response was to attempt to evaluate in some way aspects of life which economics had ignored. Green economists would consider this to be a category error; in other words, they believe it is important to accept ⑤that some aspects of life have social or spiritual worth that simply cannot be measured.

*shadow price 잠재 가격



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26. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁶⁾

Until fairly recently, human beings lived in kin bands of usually no more than twenty people, loosely associated into tribes of perhaps a few hundred. (A)[Opened / Open] to nature and each other, they knew each other more intimately than we can imagine today. Speech may have been superfluous, as it often (B)[is / does] between lovers, or between mother and baby. When we know someone that well, we know without asking (C)[what / that] they are thinking and feeling. All the more in prelinguistic times, when our empathetic faculties were yet unclouded by the mediatory apparatus of language. Spend some time alone with a person or small group in silence, and observe whether, after just a few days or even hours, you feel more intimately connected with them than if you'd been talking. The empathy and intuitive understanding of others that develops in such circumstances is amazing.

*superfluous 불필요한, 과도한

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|------|------|
| ① Opened | does | that |
| ② Opened | is | what |
| ③ Open | is | what |
| ④ Open | is | that |
| ⑤ Open | does | what |

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27. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁷⁾

Why is cheating by an officer candidate taken more seriously than cheating by a civilian student at the same educational level? The question almost answers (A)[itself / it]. Civilian schools have honor codes, but moral education is usually not a conscious educational goal. The Military Academy at West Point has a well-known honor code requiring that "a Cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, (B)[or / nor] tolerate anyone who does." The experience of living by such a code, we hope, will help produce officers who can be trusted to avoid moral individualism. They will have consciously practiced the reflex of honesty, of consistently doing what they promised to do, regardless of temptation. The thought and temptations of individualism always in the mind, but we assume that people can be found (C)[who / what] consciously adopt another moral style.

*cadet 사관학교 생도

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-----|------|
| ① | itself | or | what |
| ② | it | or | what |
| ③ | itself | nor | what |
| ④ | it | nor | who |
| ⑤ | itself | nor | who |



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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 01

28. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁸⁾

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that _____ . Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

*siphon off ~을 흡수하다, 빨아들이다 **ruminate 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리다 ***bout (어떤 일이 계속되는) 기간, 한동안

- ① think about outcomes of feeling depressed
- ② voluntarily deal with feeling sad or depressed
- ③ force yourself to keep repeating the same thought
- ④ require a moderate level of concentration and effort
- ⑤ are helpful in paying attention to dealing with rumination

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29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁹⁾

Body water is involved in several functions critical to performance. The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work occur in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water. Of most importance to the exercising athlete is the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin, where water is essential for the production of sweat. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on exposed skin surfaces. An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is _____ against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke.

*dissipate (열 등을) 방산(放散)하다 **heat cramp 열 경련

- ① an immune body
- ② a faithful assistant
- ③ the best insurance
- ④ a vain prescription
- ⑤ a good-for-nothing



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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 03

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁰⁾

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. Such beliefs underscore the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to _____ (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.

*inequity 불공평 **dysfunctional family 역기능 가족

- ① regard as status symbols
- ② enjoy the expensive sports
- ③ overlook the societal barriers
- ④ maintain such current beliefs
- ⑤ stress importance of teamwork

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 08

31. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³¹⁾

The distinctions — between mind and body, and war and peace — appear to have lost credibility altogether, with the result that we now experience conflict intruding into everyday life. Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making. Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention becomes blurred. As society has been flooded by digital technology, it has grown harder to specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what is conflict. In the obscure space between mind and body, between war and peace, lie nervous states: individuals and governments _____, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.

- ① motivated to end all wars and conflicts
- ② encouraging themselves to fight others
- ③ getting used to living in insecurity and fear
- ④ developing new technologies to find a clear answer
- ⑤ living in a state of constant and heightened alertness



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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 04

**32. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?32)**

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients.

*spot 짧은 광고 **put ~ back to square one ~을 원점으로 되돌리다



The introduction of color television was expected to (A)_____ the advertising effect, but it also had the (B)_____ of losing customers.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|---------|
| ① improve | profit |
| ② eliminate | chance |
| ③ enhance | risk |
| ④ increase | benefit |
| ⑤ alleviate | danger |

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_5강_Exercises 07

**33. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?33)**

The lesson of ecology is that, as species of the planet, we are all connected in a web of life. A Buddhist parable brings to life this rather stark and scientific lesson from ecology. During his meditation, a devotee fantasizes that he is eating a leg of lamb, an act proscribed by Buddhism where strict adherence to vegetarianism is required. His spiritual master suggests that when this fantasy comes to him he draws a cross on the leg of lamb. The devotee follows the advice and, on returning to self-consciousness, is amazed to find the cross on his own arm. A more prosaic way of reaching the same sense of connection is to think about a time when you might have hit an animal or bird when driving your car. The sense of shock and horror that you have destroyed something precious is the same, no matter how insignificant the animal appears.

*stark 냉혹한, 엄연한 **proscribe 금지[배척]하다
***prosaic 세속



We have to consider the consequence of our behavior for our (A)_____ because no organism, including humans, lives on the planet in (B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-----------|
| ① ecosystem | harmony |
| ② ecosystem | isolation |
| ③ progress | public |
| ④ progress | isolation |
| ⑤ environment | harmony |



5강

1) ③

[해설] 주어진 문장은 역접을 나타내는 But(하지만)으로 시작하여 복잡하고 힘든 과제를 선택하지 말아야 한다는 것과 그 이유를 설명하고 있으므로 적절한 과제를 설명한 이후이자 우울할 때 어려운 과제가 좋지 않은 이유를 설명하는 문장 앞인 ③에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

2) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장의 '우수성'에 대하여 이 문장 앞에 언급이 되어야 하고, 또한 'A가 아니다. B이다'는 흐름이 이어져야 한다. 따라서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.

3) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장에서 '흑백에서 컬러로의 이런 이행'이라고 했으므로 컬러텔레비전이 도입되었다는 언급 이후여야 한다. 또한 이를 소리가 도입되었을 때에 비유하여 어려움이 있음을 언급하고 있으므로 어떤 어려움이 있는지 설명하는 문장 앞에 와야 한다. 따라서 ⑤에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.

4) ①

[해설] 주어진 문장의 This situation이 ① 앞의 문장을 가리키고, 이유에 대한 구체적인 설명이 ① 다음에 이어지므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ①이다.

5) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장에서 '그 열성 신도가 그 조언'을 따랐다고 했으므로 열성 신도가 누구이며 그 조언이 무엇인지 설명한 다음에 와야 하므로 ④에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.

6) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 앞에 언급된 내용을 바꾸어 다시 설명함을 나타내는 In other words(다시 말해서)로 시작하여 경제학이 전통적으로 가격을 매길 수 없는 것을 사회적으로 과소평가하거나 무시하는 방식을 고수했다고 했으므로 기존에 다루지 않았던 어떤 것에 가격을 매겼다는 내용 뒤에 와야 한다. 따라서 ⑤에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

7) ①

[해설] 주어진 문장의 This가 ① 앞의 경제학계 일부 사람들이 경제 성장에 의해 야기된 문제들을 자신의 학문 분야에 포함하려는 시도를 가리키므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ①이다.

8) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '우리의 공감할 수 있는 능력들이 언어라는 조정 장치로 혼돈되지 않았던 언어 이전의 시대에는 더욱 그러했다.'는 내용이므로 언어를 가지고 있는 현재에 언어 없이도 다른 사람에게 공감할 수 있다는 내용 뒤에 와야 한다. 따라서 ④에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.

9) ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 우울한 기분을 느낄 때 집중력과 노력을 적절한

수준으로 요구하는 활동이 필요하다고 하면서 운전은 좋은 예가 아니라고 했다. 이와 상반되는 좋은 예인 유산소 운동과 좋지 않은 예인 수학 문제를 언급하는 (C)가 먼저 오고, 그것이 좋지 않은 이유를 설명하는 (A), Thus(그래서)로 시작하여 적당한 물입이 좋은 이유를 설명하는 (B)의 순으로 이어지는 것이 가장 적절하다.

10) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 글에서 스포츠 보다는 주로 승리를 다룬다고 하였다. 이어서 승리에 대한 사고방식을 설명하는 (C)가 오고, 그 사고방식의 문제점을 다루는 (B)가 (C) 다음에 오고, 마지막에 (B)의 논리가 자기를 계발하려는 개인의 노력을 막는 사회적 장벽을 간과하게 만드는 문제가 있다고 지적하는 내용인 (A)가 이어진다.

11) ②

[해설] 주어진 글에서 1969년경 29개의 나라들이 컬러텔레비전을 이용하기 시작했다고 했는데, 이 나라들을 these로 받아 색깔의 추가에 대한 기대감을 언급한 (B), 이에 대한 구체적 설명인 (A), 이를 영화에 소리가 도입되었던 것에 비유하여 어려움 또한 있음을 언급한 (C)의 순으로 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다.

12) ②

[해설] 주어진 글은 사업의 세계에서 특히 급변하는 산업에서 큰 관료주의적 조직이 더 작은 혁신적인 회사와 경쟁할 수 없다는 내용이다. 이를 This situation으로 받아 그 이유를 설명하는 (B)가 가장 먼저 오고, Moreover(게다가)로 시작하여 추가적인 이유를 설명한 (A), 이에 대한 사례를 언급한 (C)의 순으로 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다.

13) ③

[해설] 주어진 글은 '생태 환경의 교훈은 지구의 종으로서 우리는 모두 생물망에 연결되어 있다.'는 것으로 이를 'this rather stark and scientific lesson'로 받아 불교의 비유를 언급한 (B)가 가장 먼저 오고, (B)의 열성 신도에게 스승이 조언을 해주는 (C), 같은 느낌을 가지게 하는 더 세속적인 방법을 언급하는 (A)의 순으로 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다.

14) ①

[해설] 주어진 글은 정신과 육체, 전쟁과 평화의 구별이 사라지고 갈등이 일상으로 침범한다는 내용으로 그 이유로 신경과학의 발전을 언급한 (A)가 먼저 오고, Meanwhile(한편)로 시작하여 또 다른 이유를 제시하는 (C), 그리고 그 결과 지속적인 경계의 상태에 살게 되었다는 (B)의 순서로 오는 것이 자연스럽다.

15) ④

[해설] 민간 대학의 학생들이 시험에서 부정행위를 하는 것이 발견될 때 신문 기사거리가 안 된다는 주어진 글에서 이어서 그 학생들의 처벌에 관해 말하는 (C)가 먼저 오고, 사관학교의 경우를 설명하는 (A)가 (C) 다음에 오고, 엄격한 규율과 처벌을 언급하는 (B)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스런 흐름이다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)가 가장 적절하다.

[본문변형] 원문의 마지막 문단이 생략되었음

16) ④

[해설] 생태 환경의 교훈을 불교의 비유와 세속적인 예시로 설명하는 글로 ④ 앞에서 운전 중 새나 다른 동물을 차로 치었다고 언급하고 ⑤에서 그 느낌을 설명하고 있으므로 '생태학은 살아 있는 것



정답 및 해설

- 들과 다른 살아 있는 것들과 그들의 환경의 관계의 연구이다'라는
 ④번 문장이 흐름을 방해하고, 주제와도 거리가 멀다.
- 17) ④
 [해설] 언어 이전 시대의 공감적 능력에 대해 설명하는 글로 '중요한 그리고 고대의 말의 기능은 높고, 농담하고 이야기를 말하는 것이었는데 그것이 언어의 기원이었다.'는 ④번 문장이 글의 주제와 무관하다.
- 18) ④
 [해설] have difficulty R-ing(~하는데 어려움을 겪다) 구문에서 목적어가 빠져있는 구문이므로 doing이 적절하다.
 ① 앞에 being에 생략된 분사구문으로 focused는 적절하다.
 ② '매우 ~해서 ...하다'라는 뜻의 such ~ that... 구문으로 that은 적절하다.
 ③ 비교급을 강조하는 much는 적절하다.
 ⑤ 명령문으로 동사원형 Take는 적절하다.
- 19) ①
 [해설] occur는 자동사로 수동태로 전환될 수 없다. occur가 적절하다.
 ② 'Of most importance'는 도치된 is의 보어이다. 따라서 Of most importance는 적절하다.
 ③ 선행사 the skin을 수식하며 완전한 절을 이끌고 있으므로 관계부사 where는 적절하다.
 ④ skin surfaces를 수식하며 '노출된' 수동의 상황이므로 과거분사 exposed는 적절하다.
 ⑤ to transport와 등위접속사 and로 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 to produce는 적절하다.
- 20) ⑤
 [해설] developing과 등위접속사 and에 의해 병렬로 연결되어 있으므로 becoming으로 고쳐야 한다.
 ① '~에 기인하다' 또는 '~의 덕분으로 여겨지다'라는 뜻의 'be attributed to' 구문으로 attributed는 적절하다.
 ② 다음에 완전한 절이 이어지고 있으므로 접속사인 because는 적절하다.
 ③ deserve의 목적절을 이끄는 복합관계형용사 whatever는 적절하다.
 ④ 선행사는 괄호 앞에 있는 the societal barriers이며 주어에 없는 불안정한 절을 이끌고 있으므로 주격 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.
- 21) ③
 [해설] (A) 부분을 나타내는 'A of B'의 형태가 주어로 쓰일 때 동사는 B에 수 일치시키는데 B가 these이므로 were가 적절하다.
 (B) 과거 사실에 대한 강한 추측이므로 'must have p.p.'의 형태를 사용해야 한다. 따라서 have been이 적절하다.
 (C) 'either A or B' 구조로 조동사 could 뒤의 동사원형 understand와 병렬 구조이므로 동사원형 face가 적절하다.
- 22) ③
 [해설] (A) suggests의 목적절인 that절의 동사이므로 produce가 적절하다.
 (B) a variety of tasks를 수식하는 분사구로 수동의 의미를 지닌 과거분사 related가 적절하다. related to 는 '~에 관련된'이라는

- 뜻이다.
 (C) to monitor와 등위접속사 and로 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 (to) correct가 적절하다.
 [본문변형] 원문의 첫 번째 문단과 마지막 두 문장이 생략되었음
- 23) ②
 [해설] an act가 앞의 that절과 동격이며 명사 an act를 수식하는 분사가 필요하고, 이것은 불교에 의해 금지되는 행위이므로 과거분사 proscribed가 적절하다.
 ① is의 보어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that은 적절하다.
 ③ 단수동사 follows와 등위접속사 and로 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 is는 적절하다.
 ④ a time을 수식하는 관계절이며 완전한 절을 이끌고 있으므로 관계부사 when은 적절하다.
 ⑤ 양보의 부사절을 이끄는 however는 적절하다.
 [본문변형] ⑤의 however는 no matter how였음
- 24) ⑤
 [해설] '장소부사구+동사+주어' 어순으로 도치된 문장이다. 따라서 주어가 복수인 nervous states이므로 복수동사 lie가 적절하다.
 ① 신뢰를 '잃어버린' 것이 우리가 갈등을 경험하는 것보다 먼저 일어난 일이므로 완료부정사 to have lost는 적절하다.
 ② 앞 절에 접속사 없이 콤마로만 연결되어 있는 부가적인 상황의 분사구문으로 주절의 주어와 능동관계에 있으므로 현재분사인 demonstrating은 적절하다.
 ③ 뒤에 완전한 절이 이어지므로 '전치사+관계대명사'의 형태인 in which는 적절하다.
 ④ it은 가주어이며 to specify이하의 to부정사구가 진주어이다.
- 25) ④
 [해설] 'in which ~ be priced'는 관계사절로 주어인 the way를 수식하고 있으므로 동사가 필요하다. 뒤에 과거분사인 adhered와 함께 흐름상 '고수되었다'라는 뜻의 수동표현이 되도록 was로 고쳐야 한다.
 ① The obvious problems를 수식하는 being은 뒤의 caused와 함께 수동 진행 의미의 분사구를 이루므로 적절하다.
 ② 앞 절에 접속사 없이 콤마로 연결되어 있는 분사구문으로 주절의 주어인 they와 능동관계이므로 현재분사 using은 적절하다.
 ③ the way를 수식하며 완전한 절을 이끌고 있으므로 '전치사+관계대명사' 형태인 in which는 적절하다.
 ⑤ accept의 목적어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 that은 적절하다.
- 26) ③
 [해설] (A) As they were open...의 분사구문으로 being이 생략되어 Open이 적절하다.
 (B) be superfluous를 대신하는 대동사 is가 적절하다.
 (C) ask의 목적절 자리이며 thinking과 feeling의 목적어가 없는 불안정한 절을 이끌고 있으므로 관계대명사 what이 적절하다.
- 27) ⑤
 [해설] (A) 문장의 주어와 목적어가 같으므로 재귀목적어 itself가 적절하다.
 (B) 앞에 부정문 will not이 쓰였고 '또한 ~하지 않다'라는 의미로 연결되어야 하므로 nor가 적절하다.



정답 및 해설

(C) 'consciously adopt another moral style'는 people을 수식하는 관계절이므로 관계대명사 who가 적절하다.

[본문변형] 원문의 마지막 문단만 발췌하여 사용하였음

28) ④

[해설] 우울증에 대처하는 방법에 대해 설명하는 글로 마지막 부분에서 적당한 물입이 필요한 행동이 주의를 돌리는 최고의 방법이라고 했으므로 ④ '집중력과 노력을 적당한 수준으로 요구하는'이 빈칸에 가장 적절하다.

- ① 우울증의 결과를 생각하는
- ② 자발적으로 슬픔과 우울증을 다루는
- ③ 같은 생각을 계속 반복하도록 강요하는
- ④ 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리는 것에 주의를 기울이도록 도움이 되는

29) ③

[해설] 빈칸 앞의 체수분 공급으로 인해 일어나는 일들은 빈칸 뒤의 내용인 열 경련, 열탈진, 열사병을 예방하는 방법이므로 ③ '최고의 예방책'이 빈칸에 가장 적절하다.

- ① 면역체 ② 충실한 도우미
- ④ 헛된 처방 ⑤ 무용지물

30) ③

[해설] 빈칸은 스포츠가 주는 메시지의 문제점이 무엇인지에 대한 것으로 빈칸 뒤의 괄호에서 이 내용의 예시를 보여주고 있다. 빈칸의 내용이 영양 부족, 인근 범죄 조직의 폭력, 도서관과 컴퓨터 이용의 어려움, 역기능 가족, 아이 돌봄의 부족이므로 이를 가장 잘 나타내는 것은 '사회적 장벽'이므로 빈칸에는 ③ '사회적 장벽을 초과하다'가 가장 적절하다.

- ① 신분 상징으로 간주하다
- ② 비싼 스포츠를 즐기다
- ④ 그러한 현재의 믿음을 유지하다
- ⑤ 팀워크의 중요성을 강조하다

31) ⑤

[해설] 오늘날 정신과 육체, 전쟁과 평화 사이의 차이가 사라짐에 따라, 사람들이 갈등을 경험하고 이로 인해 사람들이 불안한 상태에 처하게 된다는 내용의 글이므로, ⑤ '지속적이며 고조된 경계에 상태에 사는'이 빈칸에 가장 적절하다.

- ① 모든 전쟁과 갈등을 끝내도록 동기 부여된
- ② 자신들이 다른 사람들과 싸우도록 부추기는
- ③ 불안과 공포 속에 사는 것에 익숙해 진
- ④ 분명한 정답을 찾기 위해 새로운 기술들을 개발하는

32) ③

[해설] 컬러텔레비전의 도입은 강력한 상승력으로 여겨졌으며 상품을 홍보하는데 이점으로 여겨졌으나, 색을 효과적으로 사용하는 것이 매우 중요해지게 되면서 그렇지 못할 시 고객들을 잃는 사태에 직면할 수도 있다고 했다. 따라서 (A)에는 improve(개선시키다), enhance(향상시키다), increase(증가시키다)가 가능하며 (B)에는 risk(위험), danger(위험) 또는 chance(가능성)이 올 수 있다.

[요약문] 컬러텔레비전의 도입은 광고 효과를 (A)향상시킬 것으로 기대되었으나, 그것은 고객들을 잃을 (B)위험도 갖고 있었다.

- ① 개선시키다 --- 이익
- ② 제거하다 --- 기회

- ④ 증가시키다 --- 이익
 - ⑤ 경감시키다 --- 위험
- 33) ②

[해설] 지구의 종으로서, 우리는 모두 생물 망에 연결되어 있기 때문에 불교에서 살생을 금하고, 하찮은 목숨이라도 뺏으면 충격과 공포감을 느낀다. 따라서 (A)에는 생태계(ecosystem)가 가장 적절하고, (B)에는 고립(isolation)이 가장 적절하다.

[요약문] 우리는 인간을 포함하여 어떤 생명체도 (B)고립되어 지구상에 살지 못하기 때문에 우리의 (A)생태계를 위해 우리의 행동의 결과를 고려해야 한다.

- ① 생태계 --- 조화 ③ 발전 --- 공개
- ④ 발전 --- 고립 ⑤ 환경 --- 조화



II 수능형

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 01

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

In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply.

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. (①) Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. (②) Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and support each other. (③) The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. (④) Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if necessary and find an answer within minutes. (⑤) Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country.

*entrant 신입 회원 **The (United States) Children's Bureau 미국 아동국(1912년에 아이와 엄마의 건강을 증진하기 위해 창설된 미국의 기관) ***pediatrician 소아과 의사

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 02

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

To play a game is to take an emotional gamble.

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? (①) This is where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since

failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will. (②) The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards. (③) We make very rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. (④) We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example. (⑤)

*stake (내기 등에) 걸려 있는 것

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 03

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

On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways.

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. (①) For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. (②) In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable. (③) They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. (④) They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. (⑤) Those who do adapt to the demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

*remuneration 보수 **palpable 명백한



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 04

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

The Kennneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness.

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. (①) Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. (②) He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number." (③) The Kennneys later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. (④) He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. (⑤) The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

*anesthesia 마취 **sue 고소하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 05~6

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

The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects.

Because the phrase is so well known, some readers may be surprised to know that Darwin never wrote "survival of the fittest." (①) This term was coined by British philosopher Herbert Spencer (who, incidentally, also first used the term "evolution") in applying Darwin's ideas to topics he himself did not address. (②) First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence." In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know if a

mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species. (③) They are simply born, live, and die, and pass on whatever was in their genes. (④) This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it did to Darwin's idea of natural selection. (⑤) A second and related effect was to justify genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and to undermine any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe.

*detour 벗어나다, 우회하다 **burgeoning 급증하는
***culminate 절정에 달하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 07

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

There is much evidence that the quality that we usually refer to as intelligence (in humans), is closely related to the individual's capacity for logical thought.

Now, back to the essential issue at hand — that of human intellect being dependent upon the application of logical principles. (①) For example, a great mathematician must be highly intelligent, because his/her successful learning and manipulating of mathematical rules is impossible, apart from much capacity for logical thinking. (②) Even though mathematics is inherently a highly logical discipline, any person who performs brilliantly in language, or any such endeavor, is showing high intelligence, because any such effective use of language, and such reasoning powers, must involve much logical thinking. (③) And, in general, the greater capacity one has for effective application of logical principles (whether in language, mathematics, artistic creations, or whatever), the greater is one's power of intelligence. (④) Therefore, it can be seen that intelligence and logic are closely intertwined. (⑤)



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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 08

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

A vitamin A deficiency can have serious effects, including blindness and even death.

Millions of people around the world suffer a lack of necessary nutrients because of limitations on what will grow in their region. (①) One area that scientists are exploring is genetically modifying vegetables to increase their nutritional value. An example of this is "golden rice." (②) This variety of rice is genetically engineered to produce vitamin A — the vitamin that gives carrots their orange color. (③) Millions of people suffer from this problem worldwide because they live in areas where vegetables containing the vitamin will not grow. (④) Since rice will grow in these regions, golden rice could provide at least some of this critical vitamin to the local population. (⑤)

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 09

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

However, the demand for work-ready graduates, who are familiar with organisational practices in the workplace, is increasing.

The growing emphasis on 'work readiness' is the subject of much debate. Some believe that work and education are qualitatively different social sites. While education provides skills and knowledge useful both in the short and long term, it can only provide broad or generic training for work. (①) Specific training for a particular job can only be undertaken after study. (②) Employers value work experience believing that exposure to the workplace while studying provides students with the opportunity to acquire valuable insights into how the workplace operates and what is expected of them in different workplace settings. (③) Employers report that work experience improves graduates' soft skills, increases confidence and helps relate their studies to employment, making them more rounded and with more realistic

expectations of work. (④) The opportunity to make contacts and create networks for future employment is another advantage. (⑤) In other words, work experience improves work readiness.

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

In fact, we often recommend interesting games that enable babies who can't see to locate people and objects by touch and sounds, as well as smells.

A baby who can't hear would have a stronger need to remain in visual contact with her parents as she begins to roam. (①) Mom and Dad could make a concerted effort to make their friendly waves or approving smiles especially vivid to their toddler, even at a distance. (②) They could even make a point of coming over to her from time to time and offering a quick hug or peck on the cheek to reassure their toddler that her explorations won't isolate her from them. (③) A baby who can't see would benefit from hearing lots of encouraging words and vocalizations, as well as touches and smells. (④) In that way, they can create a sensory road map of their home even though they can't see. (⑤) The important sense of space and spatial relationships that we all need to feel secure and to navigate can be formed from many of our senses, and not just our vision.

*concerted 합심한 **vocalization 목소리, 발성



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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 11~12 [지문편집]

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

We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find themselves in demand.

Ideation in its many forms is an area today where humans have a comparative advantage over machines. Scientists come up with new hypotheses. Journalists sniff out a good story. (①) Chefs add a new dish to the menu. Engineers on a factory floor figure out why a machine is no longer working properly. (②) Many of these activities are supported and accelerated by computers, but none are driven by them. Picasso's quote — Computers are useless. (③) They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they're still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. (④) That ability still seems to be uniquely human, and still highly valuable. (⑤) In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, follow the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: "Judge a man by his questions, not his answers."

*ideation 관념 작용 **sage 현자, 현인

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 02

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹¹⁾

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will.

(A) We make very rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well.

- (B) To play a game is to take an emotional gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards.
- (C) We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example.

*stake (내기 등에) 걸려 있는 것

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

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12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹²⁾

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions.

- (A) Those who do adapt to the demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.
- (B) In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable. They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration.
- (C) On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance.

*remuneration 보수 **palpable 명백한

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



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

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly.

- (A) The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.
- (B) Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number."
- (C) The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued.

*anesthesia 마취 **sue 고소하다

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

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 05~6 [지문편집]

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

The "survival of the fittest" concept had several effects. First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence." In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know if a mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species.

- (A) A second and related effect was to justify genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and to undermine any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe.
- (B) That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources was taken as evidence that they were not as "fit," nor deserving. This Social Darwinism helped define as "natural" the hierarchy of races that had been constructed and classified through the discourses of science.
- (C) They are simply born, live, and die, and pass on whatever was in their genes. This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it did to Darwin's idea of natural selection.

*detour 벗어나다, 우회하다 **burgeoning 급증하는
 ***culminate 절정에 달하다

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



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2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 07

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

Now, back to the essential issue at hand — that of human intellect being dependent upon the application of logical principles. There is much evidence that the quality that we usually refer to as intelligence (in humans), is closely related to the individual's capacity for logical thought.

- (A) And, in general, the greater capacity one has for effective application of logical principles (whether in language, mathematics, artistic creations, or whatever), the greater is one's power of intelligence. Therefore, it can be seen that intelligence and logic are closely intertwined.
- (B) Even though mathematics is inherently a highly logical discipline, any person who performs brilliantly in language, or any such endeavor, is showing high intelligence, because any such effective use of language, and such reasoning powers, must involve much logical thinking.
- (C) For example, a great mathematician must be highly intelligent, because his/her successful learning and manipulating of mathematical rules is impossible, apart from much capacity for logical thinking.

- 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⁾

A baby who can't hear would have a stronger need to remain in visual contact with her parents as she begins to roam. Mom and Dad could make a concerted effort to make their friendly waves or approving smiles especially vivid to their toddler, even at a distance.

- (A) A baby who can't see would benefit from hearing lots of encouraging words and vocalizations, as well as touches and smells. In fact, we often recommend interesting games that enable babies who can't see to locate people and objects by touch and sounds, as well as smells.
- (B) They could even make a point of coming over to her from time to time and offering a quick hug or peck on the cheek to reassure their toddler that her explorations won't isolate her from them.
- (C) In that way, they can create a sensory road map of their home even though they can't see. The important sense of space and spatial relationships that we all need to feel secure and to navigate can be formed from many of our senses, and not just our vision.

*concerted 합심한 **vocalization 목소리, 발성

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



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 11~12 [지문편집]

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

Picasso's quote — Computers are useless. They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they're still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. That ability still seems to be uniquely human, and still highly valuable. We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find themselves in demand.

- (A) Watson, for example, is an amazing Jeopardy! player, but would be defeated by a child at Wheel of Fortune, The Price is Right, or any other TV game show unless it was substantially reprogrammed by its human creators. Watson is not going to get there on its own.
- (B) Ideation, creativity, and innovation are often described as 'thinking outside the box,' and this characterization indicates another large and reasonably sustainable advantage of human over digital labor. Computers and robots remain lousy at doing anything outside the frame of their programming.
- (C) In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, follow the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: "Judge a man by his questions, not his answers."

*ideation 관념 작용 **sage 현자, 현인
***Watson 인공 지능을 구현한 IBM의 슈퍼컴퓨터

- 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. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?18)

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment as well as the neighbor down the street set

up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. ① The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. ② In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. ③ Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. ④ American prove the ability to come together to help babies when disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes strike. ⑤ Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country.

*entrant 신입 회원 **The (United States) Children's Bureau 미국 아동국(1912년에 아이와 엄마의 건강을 증진하기 위해 창설된 미국의 기관) ***pediatrician 소아과 의사

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19. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?19)

Now, back to the essential issue at hand — that of human intellect being dependent upon the application of logical principles. ① There is much evidence that the quality that we usually refer to as intelligence (in humans), is closely related to the individual's capacity for logical thought. ② For example, a great mathematician must be highly intelligent, because his/her successful learning and manipulating of mathematical rules is impossible, apart from much capacity for logical thinking. ③ Even though mathematics is inherently a highly logical discipline, any person who performs brilliantly in language, or any such endeavor, is showing high intelligence, because any such effective use of language, and such reasoning powers, must involve much logical thinking. ④ Nevertheless, it will be argued that mathematics is not identical with logic. ⑤ And, in general, the greater capacity one has for effective application of logical principles (whether in language, mathematics, artistic creations, or whatever), the greater is one's power of intelligence.



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20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?20)

In the 1990s the Internet became the newest entrant in the baby advice field. Major manufacturers of baby equipment ①as well as the neighbor down the street set up Web sites to help parents care for their babies. Chat rooms brought mothers from all around the country together online to discuss, question, and ②supported each other. The Internet meant that the speed of information available to mothers ③had compressed from weeks and months in the early 1900s to near instantaneous by 2000. In the 1910s a mother with a baby care question ④that was unanswerable in her immediate surroundings could write to the Children's Bureau and wait for a reply. Depending on her location and the post office this entire process might take several weeks. In 2000 she could access the Internet from her home computer at 2:00 a.m. if ⑤necessary and find an answer within minutes. Hospitals and pediatricians also embraced the Internet and Web sites written by and directed by them were set up across the country.

*entrant 신입 회원 **The (United States) Children's Bureau 미국 아동국(1912년에 아이와 엄마의 건강을 증진하기 위해 창설된 미국의 기관) ***pediatrician 소아과 의사

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21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?21)

We presumably play many games because they are ①exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is ②where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success ③is. To play a game is to take an emotional gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher ④are the potential losses and rewards. We make very rough estimates of this gamble, ⑤factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our

personal investment in performing well. We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example.

*stake (내기 등에) 걸려 있는 것

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 03

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?22)

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too ①do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation ②are no less palpable. They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, ③which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. ④It might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do adapt to the demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers ⑤that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

*remuneration 보수 **palpable 명백한



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23. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?23)

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, ①understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself ②available. Here is my phone number." The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because ③acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more ④impressive when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, ⑤started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

*anesthesia 마취 **sue 고소하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 05~6 [지문편집]

24. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?24)

First, it naturalized competition as part of a "struggle for existence." In the process, it detoured from Darwin's ideas; Organisms do not consciously "struggle" in this way — they do not know ①if a mutation has taken place that may require millennia to become widespread in their species. They are simply born, live, and die, and pass on ②whatever was in their genes. This idea of competition grew out of and had more application to the burgeoning industrialization and class divisions that were occurring in Britain than it ③did to Darwin's idea of natural selection. A second and related effect was to justify genocide and colonization (the dash to carve up Africa culminated in the Berlin Conference of 1884, when Europeans sat around tables and drew lines on maps to delimit "their" possessions, and the "taming" of the American West took place at the same time), and ④undermined any suggestion of social welfare for the poor in Europe. That people were not as well off as those (whites) with the most resources was taken as evidence that they were not as "fit," ⑤nor deserving.

*detour 벗어나다, 우회하다 **burgeoning 급증하는
***culminate 절정에 달하다

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 08

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?25)

Millions of people around the world suffer a lack of necessary nutrients because of limitations on ①what will grow in their region. One area that scientists are exploring is genetically ②modified vegetables to increase their nutritional value. An example of this is "golden rice." This variety of rice is genetically engineered to produce vitamin A — the vitamin ③that gives carrots their orange color. A vitamin A deficiency can have serious effects, ④including blindness and even death. Millions of people suffer from this problem worldwide because they live in areas ⑤where vegetables containing the vitamin will not grow. Since rice will grow in these regions, golden rice could provide at least some of this critical vitamin to the local population.



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26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?26)

The growing emphasis on 'work readiness' is the subject of much debate. Some believe ①that work and education are qualitatively different social sites. While education provides skills and knowledge useful both in the short and long term, it can only provide broad or generic training for work. Specific training for a particular job can only be undertaken after study. However, the demand for work-ready graduates, who are familiar with organisational practices in the workplace, is increasing. Employers value work experience ②believe that exposure to the workplace while studying provides students with the opportunity to acquire valuable insights into how the workplace operates and ③what is expected of them in different workplace settings. Employers report that work experience improves graduates' soft skills, increases confidence and helps relate their studies to employment, making them more ④rounded and with more realistic expectations of work. The opportunity to make contacts and create networks for future employment ⑤is another advantage. In other words, work experience improves work readiness.

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27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?27)

A baby who can't hear would have a stronger need to remain in visual contact with her parents as she begins to roam. Mom and Dad could make a concerted effort to make their friendly waves or ①approving smiles especially vivid to their toddler, even at a distance. They could even make a point of coming over to her from time to time and ②offering a quick hug or peck on the cheek to reassure their toddler ③that her explorations won't isolate her from them. A baby who can't see would benefit from hearing lots of encouraging words and vocalizations, as well as touches and smells. In fact, we often recommend interesting games that enable babies who can't see ④locating people and objects by touch and sounds, as well as smells. In that way, they can create a sensory road map

of their home even though they can't see. The important sense of space and spatial relationships that we all need to feel secure and ⑤to navigate can be formed from many of our senses, and not just our vision.

*concerted 합심한 **vocalization 목소리, 발성

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 11~12 [지문편집]

28. 다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?28)

Scientists come up with new hypotheses. Journalists sniff out a good story. Chefs add a new dish to the menu. Engineers on a factory floor figure out why a machine is no longer working properly. Many of these activities are supported and accelerated by computers, but none (A)[is / are] driven by them. Picasso's quote — Computers are useless. They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they're still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. That ability still seems to be uniquely human, and still highly valuable. We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find (B)[them / themselves] in demand. In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, (C)[follow / follows] the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: "Judge a man by his questions, not his answers."

*sage 현자, 현인

- | | | |
|-------|------------|---------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① is | them | follows |
| ② is | themselves | follow |
| ③ are | them | follows |
| ④ are | themselves | follow |
| ⑤ are | themselves | follows |



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29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁹⁾

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is where the fundamental unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will. _____.

The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, the higher are the potential losses and rewards. We make very rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be unable to believe that failure is a possibility, for example.

*stake (내기 등에) 걸려 있는 것

- ① Games appear to hinder children's regular life
- ② Video games are maybe based on their images
- ③ Games have a negative effect on human nature
- ④ To play a game is to take an emotional gamble
- ⑤ To play a game is one thing, to gamble another

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 03

30. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁰⁾

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable. They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do adapt to the

demands of higher education might _____ that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

*remuneration 보수 **palpable 명백한

- ① work as a free lancer
- ② practice mental training
- ③ enter high-stress careers
- ④ become a Buddhist monk
- ⑤ be a professional producer

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 04

31. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³¹⁾

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number." The Kennes later learned that the doctor did not inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. He knew that they would probably have forbidden him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. The Kennes were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple _____, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

*anesthesia 마취 **sue 고소하다

- ① didn't forgive him for the surgical errors
- ② sued him for \$ one million in damages
- ③ shut their ears against his hearty apology
- ④ ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit
- ⑤ gave him the agreement on compensation



2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 07

32. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³²⁾

Now, back to the essential issue at hand — that of human intellect being dependent upon the application of logical principles. There is much evidence that the quality that we usually refer to as intelligence (in humans), is closely related to the individual's capacity for logical thought. For example, a great mathematician must be highly intelligent, because his/her successful learning and manipulating of mathematical rules is impossible, apart from much capacity for logical thinking. Even though mathematics is inherently a highly logical discipline, any person who performs brilliantly in language, or any such endeavor, is showing high intelligence, because any such effective use of language, and such reasoning powers, must involve much logical thinking. And, in general, the greater capacity one has for effective application of logical principles (whether in language, mathematics, artistic creations, or whatever), the greater is one's power of intelligence. Therefore, it can be seen that _____.

- ① mathematics is a highly rigorous language
- ② our language is based on logical principles
- ③ intelligence and logic are closely intertwined
- ④ mathematics is opposed to ordinary language
- ⑤ intelligence has on bearing on logical principles

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 09

33. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³³⁾

The growing emphasis on 'work readiness' is the subject of much debate. Some believe that work and education are qualitatively different social sites. While education provides skills and knowledge useful both in the short and long term, it can only provide broad or generic training for work. Specific training for a particular job can only be undertaken after study. However, the demand for work-ready graduates, who are familiar with organisational practices in the workplace, is increasing. Employers value work experience believing that exposure to the workplace while studying provides students with the opportunity to acquire valuable insights into how the workplace operates and what is expected of them in different workplace settings. Employers report that work experience improves graduates' soft skills, increases confidence and helps relate their studies to employment, making them more rounded and with more realistic expectations of work. The opportunity to make contacts and create networks for future employment is another advantage. In other words, _____.

- ① graduate applicants lack job experiences
- ② employers place value on the graduates
- ③ work experience improves work readiness
- ④ adult education program needs improving
- ⑤ work readiness is included in the assessment



2020년 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 변형문제

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 11~12 [지문편집]

34. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁴⁾

Ideation in its many forms is an area today where humans have a comparative advantage over machines. Scientists come up with new hypotheses. Journalists sniff out a good story. Chefs add a new dish to the menu. Engineers on a factory floor figure out why a machine is no longer working properly. Many of these activities are supported and accelerated by computers, but none are driven by them.

Picasso's quote — Computers are useless. They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they're still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. That ability still seems to be uniquely human, and still highly valuable. We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find themselves in demand. In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, follow the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: "_____."

*ideation 관념 작용 **sage 현자, 현인

- ① A tree is known by its fruit
- ② Don't judge a book by its cover
- ③ A man is known by his company
- ④ Judge a man by his questions, not his answers
- ⑤ We will be governed by computers before long

2020_수능특강 영어독해연습_6강_Exercises 03

35. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁵⁾

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no less palpable. They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. On the other hand, more relaxed work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do adapt to the demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

*remuneration 보수 **palpable 명백한



Adaptation to the environment is important not only to animals but also to humans, so how well students adapt to the (A)_____ environment affects their (B)_____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------|
| ① natural | future |
| ② learning | career |
| ③ physical | grades |
| ④ working | health |
| ⑤ educational | mood |



6강

1) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 인터넷 이전의 조언을 얻는 과정으로 ④ 다음의 'this entire process'로 받아 이 과정이 몇 주가 걸릴 수도 있다고 하였으므로 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

2) ②

[해설] ② 앞에서 게임의 속성으로 성공보다 실패가 더 나쁜 기분을 초래하므로 정서적이고, ② 다음에서 게임이 도박적 속성을 설명하므로, 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳은 ②가 가장 적절하다.

3) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장의 On the other hand 뒤에서 말하는 더 느긋한 학습 습관을 가진 사람들의 경우를 ④ 뒤에서 설명하고 있으므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

4) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장에서 Kenny 부부가 그 의사의 편지에 감동받았다고 했으므로 의사가 편지를 썼으며 그 편지의 내용이 무엇인지 설명한 다음인 ⑤에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

5) ②

[해설] 주어진 글 전반부에서 "적자생존"이라는 용어의 탄생에 대해 설명하고, 주어진 문장이 적자생존 개념의 두 가지 영향을 언급하고 ② 다음에 첫 번째 영향이 설명되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ②이다.

6) ①

[해설] 주어진 문장은 지능이 개인의 논리적 사고 능력과 밀접한 관련이 있다는 많은 증거가 있다는 내용으므로, 이에 대한 예시를 언급하기 전인 ①에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

7) ③

[해설] 주어진 문장의 비타민 결핍증을 ③ 다음 문장의 this problem이 가리키므로 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ③이다.

8) ②

[해설] 주어진 문장은 대조를 나타내는 However로 시작하여 업무 준비가 되어 있는 졸업생들에 대한 수요가 증가하고 있다는 내용이므로, 교육과 일이 질적으로 다르며 특정 직업에 대한 훈련은 학업 이후에 시작될 수 있다는 내용 뒤이자, 졸업 전 업무 경험의 이점을 말하는 문장 앞인 ②에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

9) ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 In fact(사실은)으로 시작하여 '보지 못하는 아이들이 냄새뿐만 아니라 촉각과 소리로 사람과 사물을 찾을 수 있게 하는 흥미로운 게임을 우리는 자주 권장한다.'는 내용이다. In fact는 방금 한 말에 대해 자세한 내용을 덧붙일 때 사용하므로 보지 못하는 아이들이 촉각과 냄새, 소리로 이익을 얻는다는 내용 뒤에 와야 한다. 따라서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

10) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '아이디어 창출에 능한 사람들이 디지털 노동에 비해 비교 우위를 계속 가지게 될 것이며, 자신들에 대한 수요가 있음을 알게 될 것이라는' 내용으로 흥미로운 새로운 질문을 던지는 능력은 여전히 독특하게 인간의 것이라는 ⑤ 앞의 문장의 부연 진술이고, ⑤ 다음에서 주어진 문장을 뒷받침하는 말이 언급되므로, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.

[본문변형] 원문의 마지막 문단이 생략되었음

11) ②

[해설] 게임이 예측 불가능한 속성을 가지고 있으며 기본에 영향을 준다는 주어진 글 뒤에 게임이 정서적인 도박이라는 (B), 우리는 도박의 결과를 추산하는데 그것을 잘 하지 못한다는 (A), 그리고 그 예시를 언급하는 (C)로 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다.

12) ③

[해설] 주어진 글에서 인간도 다른 생물처럼 얼마나 환경에 잘 적응하느냐에 따라 다른 결과를 초래한다는 내용을 말하는 주어진 문장 뒤에 학습 습관을 교육기관의 요구에 맞추는 데 자주 실패한다는 예를 들고 있는데, 그것의 단기적 영향을 (B)에서 언급하므로 (B)가 먼저 오고, 부정응과 관련된 장기적 영향과 대조되는 습관을 말하는 (C)가 (B) 뒤에 오고, 마지막에 더 느긋한 학습 습관의 결과를 설명하는 (A)가 오는 것이 자연스런 흐름이다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ③ (B)-(C)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.

13) ③

[해설] Linda Kenney라는 여자가 수술 전에 마취제가 부적절하게 투여되어 거의 죽을 뻔 했다는 주어진 글에 이어 남편이 의사와 병원을 고소하고 싶어 했다는 (B)가 먼저 온다. (B)의 후반부에서 의사가 편지를 썼다고 했으므로 이 편지에 대한 부부의 반응인 (C), 의사에게 감동을 받아 소송을 그만 두고 단체를 설립했다는 (A)로 이어지는 것이 자연스럽다.

14) ④

[해설] 주어진 글은 적자생존이라는 개념의 첫 번째 영향을 설명한다. 주어진 글의 Organisms을 They로 받아 이 첫 번째 영향을 설명하는 (C)가 가장 먼저 온다. 두 번째 영향을 설명하는 (A)가 다음에 오고, (A)의 the poor를 That people로 받아 두 번째 영향을 이어서 설명하는 (C)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다.

[본문변형] 원문의 첫 두 문장이 생략되었음

15) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 글에서 지능과 논리적 사고 능력의 밀접한 관련성 이란 요지를 언급하고, 구체적 예를 드는 (C)가 먼저 오고, 예시의 추가적 설명인 (B)가 (C) 뒤에 오고, 결론을 말하는 (A)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스런 흐름이다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.

16) ②

[해설] 듣지 못하는 아이를 위해 부모가 어떻게 하는지를 설명한 주어진 글에 이어, even을 사용하여 추가적인 행동을 설명한 (B), 보지 못하는 아이들의 경우를 설명하는 (A), 이 내용을 that way(그런 방식)으로 받아 보지 못하는 아이들이 감각 로드맵을 만든다는 (C)로 이어지는 것이 가장 자연스럽다.

17) ⑤

[해설] 주어진 글에서 사람이 아이디어 창출에서 디지털 노동에 비



정답 및 해설

해 우위에 있음을 말하고, 이를 Voltaire가 말한 것을 인용해 다시 설명하는 (C)가 먼저 나오고, 독창적으로 생각하는 능력에 대해 컴퓨터나 로봇과 비교하는 (B)가 이어지고, Watson이라는 컴퓨터를 예로 들어 설명하는 (A)가 마지막에 오는 것이 자연스럽다. 따라서 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)가 가장 적절하다.

[본문변형] 원문의 첫 번째 문단이 생략되었음

18) ④

[해설] 이 글은 인터넷을 통한 육아 조언 서비스에 대해 설명하는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 재난 시에 아이들을 돕는 미국인들의 능력에 관한 ④는 전체 흐름과 관계없다.

19) ④

[해설] 글의 도입부에서 지능과 논리적인 사고력이 밀접한 관련이 있다는 많은 증거가 있다고 하면서 그 예로 수학자를 제시했다. 또한 글의 마지막 문장에서 언어든 수학이든 혹은 무엇에서든 논리적 원칙을 잘 적용할수록 지능이 높다고 했으므로 '그럼에도 불구하고, 수학이 논리와 동일하지 않다고 주장될 것이다'라고 말하는 ④는 글의 흐름과 무관하다.

20) ②

[해설] to discuss, question과 등위접속사 and에 의해 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 support가 적절하다. 두 번째 동사부터는 to가 생략되어 있다.

① 'B 뿐만 아니라 A도'라는 뜻의 'A as well as B' 구조로 A와 B가 모두 명사구로 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 적절하다.

③ 과거시제인 동사 meant보다 먼저 일어난 일이므로 과거완료인 had compressed는 적절하다.

④ a baby care question을 선행사로 하는 주격 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.

⑤ it was가 생략된 형용사 necessary는 적절하다.

21) ③

[해설] will result in a bad mood에서 대동사 will만 남게 되어 is를 will로 고쳐 써야 한다.

① many games(=they)가 주어이므로 현재분사형인 exciting은 적절하다.

② 보어 역할의 명사절 접속사를 이끌며 '~하는 곳'이라는 의미의 where는 적절하다.

④ 'the 비교급 A, the 비교급 B' 구문에서 주어가 명사이면 'the 비교급+동사+주어'의 어순을 따른다. 주어가 the potential losses and rewards로 복수이므로 are는 적절하다.

⑤ 접속사 없이 콤마로만 앞 절에 연결되어 있는 분사구문으로 주절의 주어 we와 능동관계이므로 현재분사 factoring은 적절하다.

22) ④

[해설] 더 낮은 수준의 스트레스를 유발하는 것이 앞 문장의 more relaxed work habits이므로, ④의 it을 They로 고쳐 써야 한다.

① 앞 문장을 대신하는 대동사 do는 적절하다.

② 주어가 the long-term difficulties이므로 복수동사 are는 적절하다.

③ 앞의 절 전체를 부연 설명하는 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which는 적절하다.

⑤ high-stress careers를 선행사로 하며 주어에 없는 불완전한 절을 이끄는 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.

23) ④

[해설] 의미상 주어 The Kenneys가 감동을 준 것이 아니라 감동을 받은 것이다. 또한 moved와 접속사 and로 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 impressed로 고쳐야 한다.

① 문장 전체 수식하는 부사로 적절하다.

② 동사 make의 목적보어로 형용사 available은 적절하다.

③ because절의 주어로 동명사 acknowledging은 적절하다.

⑤ 접속사 and에 의해 동사 ended와 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 started는 적절하다.

24) ④

[해설] 괄호 앞에 있는 문장의 보어 to justify와 등위접속사 and로 병렬구조를 이루고 있으므로 to undermine이 적절하다.

① 동사 know의 목적어인 명사절을 이끄는 접속사 if는 적절하다.

② 전치사 on의 목적어와 was의 주어를 대신하는 whatever(=anything that)는 적절하다.

③ This idea of competition grew out of and had more application을 대신하는 대동사 did는 적절하다.

⑤ nor는 절 전체를 부정할 때 쓰이며 'nor+동사+주어'이 어순으로 도치가 일어나는데 'nor were they deserving'에서 주어와 동사가 생략된 것으로 nor는 적절하다.

[본문변형] 원문의 첫 세 문장과 마지막 문장이 생략되어 있음

25) ②

[해설] 주어가 one area로 be동사의 보어자리이므로 동명사 modifying으로 고쳐야 한다.

① 전치사 on의 목적어인 명사절을 이끄는 관계대명사 what은 적절하다.

③ 선행사가 the vitamin이며 주어에 없는 불완전한 절을 이끄는 주격 관계대명사 that은 적절하다.

④ '~을 포함하여'라는 뜻의 전치사로 명사구와 함께 쓰였으므로 적절하다.

⑤ areas를 선행사로 하며 완전한 절 앞이므로 관계부사 where는 적절하다.

26) ②

[해설] Employers value work experience가 완전한 문장이고, believe의 의미상 주어가 Employers이나 연결사가 없으므로 분사구문이 필요하며 고용주들이 '믿는' 것으로 능동의 상황이므로 현재분사인 believing은 적절하다.

① 동사 believe의 목적어인 명사절의 접속사 that은 적절하다.

③ 전치사 into의 목적어로 간접의문문의 주어인 What은 적절하다.

④ make의 목적 보어로 형용사 rounded는 적절하다.

⑤ 주어 The opportunity의 동사 is는 적절하다.

27) ④

[해설] 5형식 동사 enables의 목적어가 babies who can't see이므로 목적보어 to locate가 적절하다.

① smiles를 수식하는 현재분사 approving은 적절하다.

② coming과 병렬구조로 offering은 적절하다.

③ 'reassure+A+that절'의 구조로 적절한 표현이다.



정답 및 해설

- ⑤ to feel과 병렬구조로 목적을 나타내는 부사적 용법의 to부정사인 to navigate는 적절하다.
- 28) ④
 [해설] (A) none (of these activities)와 같이 부분을 나타내는 어구는 of 이하의 명사에 수를 일치시킨다. 따라서 are가 적절하다. (B) 동사 find의 주어가 people이고 주어와 목적어가 동일하므로 themselves가 적절하다. (C) employers will에 연결 되므로 원형 동사 follow가 적절하다. [본문변형] 첫 번째 문장과 마지막 문단이 생략되었음
- 29) ④
 [해설] 빈칸 앞에서 이기면 긍정적인 기분이, 지면 부정적인 기분이 들기 때문에 정서와 관련 있고, 빈칸 뒤에서 이런 도박의 결과를 대략적으로 추산한다고 했으므로 빈칸에 ④'게임을 하는 것은 정서적인 도박을 하는 것이다'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 게임은 어린이들의 정상적인 생활을 방해하는 것 같다.
 ② 비디오 게임은 아마 그들의 이미지에 근거하는 것 같다.
 ③ 게임은 인성에 부정적 영향을 준다.
 ⑤ 게임을 하는 것과 도박을 하는 것은 별개다.
- 30) ③
 [해설] 빈칸 앞에서 더 느긋한 학습 습관은 스트레스 유발 수준이 낮을 수 있다고 했으며, 빈칸 뒤에서 명상이나 효과적인 시간 관리와 같은 자신만의 적응 기법을 요구한다는 내용이 오고 있으므로 '스트레스 수준이 높은 직장에 들어갈 수 있다'는 내용이 와야 한다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ③이 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.
 ① 프리랜서로 일하다
 ② 정신 수양을 하다
 ④ 수도승이 되다
 ⑤ 전문적인 제작자가 되다
- 31) ④
 [해설] not A instead, B 구문으로 A와 B가 반대 또는 대조의 내용으로, 'A하지 않고 대신에 B하다' 형식이다. 빈칸 앞과 다음의 내용으로 보아 빈칸에는 ④'결국 의료 과실 소송을 계속 하지 않기로 했다'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 수술상의 실수에 대해 그를 용서하지 않았다
 ② 백만 달러의 손해배상을 청구했다
 ③ 그의 진정한 사과에 귀를 막았다
 ⑤ 그에게 보상에 대한 합의를 해주었다
- 32) ③
 [해설] 빈칸 앞에서 '논리적 원칙의 효과적인 적용을 위한 개인이 가진 능력이 클수록, 개인의 지적 능력이 더 크다'고 말하고 있으므로, 빈칸에는 ③ '지능과 논리는 밀접하게 얽혀 있다'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 수학은 매우 엄격한 언어이다.
 ② 우리의 언어는 논리적 원리에 기초한다.
 ④ 수학은 보통의 언어와 반대이다.
 ⑤ 지능은 논리적 원칙과 관계가 없다.
- 33) ③
 [해설] 졸업 전 업무 경험의 다양한 이점을 앞에서 언급하고 있고, '다시 말해' 어구는 결론을 유도하므로 빈칸에는 ③ '업무 경험은

- 직무 준비도를 향상시킨다.'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 졸업생 지원자들이 직업 경험이 부족하다.
 ② 고용주들이 졸업생들을 가치 있게 여긴다.
 ④ 성인 교육 프로그램이 개선될 필요가 있다.
 ⑤ 직무 준비도가 평가에 포함된다.
- 34) ④
 [해설] 두 번째 문단에서 컴퓨터는 답을 만들어내는 기계이며 흥미로운 질문을 던지지는 않는다고 했으며 아이디어 창출에 능한 사람들이 앞으로 얼마 동안은 디지털 노동에 비해 비교 우위를 지킬 것이고 수요가 있을 것으로 예측된다고 했으므로 Voltaire의 말은 ④ '사람을 그의 대답이 아니라, 그의 질문으로 판단하라'가 가장 적절하다.
 ① 나무는 그것의 열매를 보면 안다.
 ② 사람은 그의 친구를 보면 안다.
 ③ 겉모습을 보고 판단하지 마라.
 ⑤ 우리는 곧 컴퓨터의 지배를 받을 것이다.
 [본문변형] 원문의 마지막 문단이 생략되었음
- 35) ②
 [해설] 다른 생물들이 환경에 잘 적응하는지에 따라 번성하거나 사라지는 것처럼 인간들의 경우 교육기관의 요구에 적응하는지에 따라 단기적으로는 성적에, 장기적으로는 직업에 영향을 미친다는 내용의 글이다. (A)에는 learning, working(학습), educational(교육적인)이 올 수 있으며 (B)에는 future(미래) 또는 career(직장 생활)가 올 수 있다.
 [요약문] 환경에 대한 적응은 동물들뿐 아니라 인간들에게도 중요하다, 따라서 학생들이 (A)학습 환경에 얼마나 잘 적응하는지는 그들의 (B)직장 생활에 영향을 미친다.
 ① 자연 - 미래
 ③ 물리적 - 성적
 ④ 학습, 작업 - 건강
 ⑤ 교육적인 - 기분



정답 및 해설

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