

[31-34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.1)

31. When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements ever spread from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will spread into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently.

\* metric system: 미터법

- ① categorization                      ② innovation                      ③ investigation
- ④ observation                          ⑤ specification

32. Some distinctions between good and bad are hardwired into our biology. Infants enter the world ready to respond to pain as bad and to sweet (up to a point) as good. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. Imagine that you are out in the country on a cold night, inadequately dressed for the pouring rain, your clothes soaked. A stinging cold wind completes your misery. As you wander around, you find a large rock that provides some shelter from the fury of the elements. The biologist Michel Cabanac would call the experience of that moment intensely pleasurable because it functions, as pleasure normally does, to indicate the direction of \_\_\_\_\_. The pleasant relief will not last very long, of course, and you will soon be shivering behind the rock again, driven by your renewed suffering to seek better shelter.

\* shiver: 떨다

- ① a permanent emotional adjustment to circumstantial demands
- ② enhancing self-consciousness through physical suffering
- ③ a biologically significant improvement of circumstances
- ④ judging desirable and undesirable conditions impartially
- ⑤ a mentally pre-determined inclination for emotional stability

33. Research and development for seed improvement has long been a public domain and government activity for the common good. However, private capital started to flow into seed production and took it over as a sector of the economy, creating an artificial split between the two aspects of the seed's nature: its role as means of production and its role as product. This process gained pace after the invention of hybrid breeding of maize in the late 1920s. Today most maize seed cultivated are hybrids. The companies that sell them are able to keep the distinct parent lines from farmers, and the grain that they produce is not suited for seed saving and replanting. The combination guarantees that farmers will have to \_\_\_\_\_. In the 1990s the extension of patent laws as the only intellectual property rights tool into the area of seed varieties started to create a growing market for private seed companies.

\* maize: 옥수수

- ① buy more seed from the company each season
- ② use more chemical fertilizer than before
- ③ pioneer markets for their food products
- ④ increase the efficiency of food production
- ⑤ search for ways to maintain rural communities

34. Long before Walt Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass*, poets had addressed themselves to fame. Horace, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, and Keats all hoped that poetic greatness would grant them a kind of earthly immortality. Whitman held a similar faith that for centuries the world would value his poems. But to this ancient desire to live forever on the page, he added a new sense of fame. Readers would not simply attend to the poet's work; they would be attracted to the greatness of his personality. They would see in his poems a vibrant cultural performance, an individual springing from the book with tremendous charisma and appeal. Out of the political rallies and electoral parades that marked Jacksonian America, Whitman defined poetic fame in relation to the crowd. Other poets might look for their inspiration from the goddess of poetry. Whitman's poet sought \_\_\_\_\_. In the instability of American democracy, fame would be dependent on celebrity, on the degree to which the people rejoiced in the poet and his work.

\* rally: 집회

- ① a refuge from public attention
- ② poetic purity out of political chaos
- ③ immortality in literature itself
- ④ the approval of his contemporaries
- ⑤ fame with political celebrities

[35-36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>2)</sup>

35.

Some people make few intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter, gather lines, and go gray.

(A) They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives. What is the difference between these two groups of people?

(B) But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and stick to routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes.

(C) It's their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one.

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

36.

Sometimes, after punishment has been administered a few times, it needn't be continued, because the mere threat of punishment is enough to induce the desired behavior.

(A) Avoidance training, however, doesn't always work in our favor. For instance, a child who has been repeatedly criticized for poor performance on math may learn to dodge difficult math problems in order to avoid further punishment.

(B) Unfortunately, because of this avoidance, the child fails to develop his math skills and therefore improve the capabilities he has, and so a vicious cycle has set in. The avoidance must be unlearned through some positive experiences with math in order for this cycle to be broken.

(C) Psychologists call this avoidance training because the person is learning to avoid the possibility of a punishing consequence. Avoidance training is responsible for many everyday behaviors. It has taught you to carry an umbrella when it looks like rain to avoid the punishment of getting wet, and to keep your hand away from a hot iron to avoid the punishment of a burn.

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

2) 2015년 11월 시행] 2016학년도 수능 영어 35-36번

[37-38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>3)</sup>

37.

Surprised by the vision of an unfamiliar silhouette pushing into the house, these dogs were using their eyes instead of their noses.

Remember when you were little and you imagined that adults had infinite power? Surely someone who could drive the car, open the juice container, and reach the sink could make it stop raining. ( ① ) I think that's the same expectation that we have with respect to our dogs and their ability to smell. ( ② ) Because they are so good at using their noses, we assume that they can smell anything, anytime. ( ③ ) But dogs use other senses, too, and the brains of both humans and dogs tend to intensify one sense at a time. ( ④ ) Many owners have been snapped at by their dogs when they returned home with a new hairdo or a new coat. ( ⑤ ) Their noses may be remarkable, but they're not always switched on.

38.

Even so, it is not the money *per se* that is valuable, but the fact that it can potentially yield more positive experiences.

Money – beyond the bare minimum necessary for food and shelter – is nothing more than a means to an end. Yet so often we confuse means with ends, and sacrifice happiness (end) for money (means). It is easy to do this when material wealth is elevated to the position of the ultimate end, as it so often is in our society. ( ① ) This is not to say that the accumulation and production of material wealth is in itself wrong. ( ② ) Material prosperity can help individuals, as well as society, attain higher levels of happiness. ( ③ ) Financial security can liberate us from work we do not find meaningful and from having to worry about the next paycheck. ( ④ ) Moreover, the desire to make money can challenge and inspire us. ( ⑤ ) Material wealth in and of itself does not necessarily generate meaning or lead to emotional wealth.

\* *per se*: 그 자체로

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<http://LegendStudy.com>

3) 2015년 11월 시행] 2016학년도 수능 영어 37-38번



[35-36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>6)</sup>

35.

If you walk into a store looking for a new computer and the first salesperson you meet immediately points to a group of computers and says, "Any of those are good," and then walks away, there is a good chance you will walk away, too, and with good reason.

(A) That is, the reader is the writer's "customer" and one whose business or approval is one we need to seek. The more you know about your reader, the greater the chances you will meet his or her needs and expectations.

(B) Why? You were never asked what you were seeking, how much you could spend, or if the computer would be used for business or pleasure or your child's homework assignments.

(C) In brief, the salesperson never considered or asked about your needs and preferences. Just as it would come as no surprise to learn the salesperson who was indifferent to a potential customer's needs was soon out of a job, the same holds true for writers who ignore their readers.

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

36.

According to one traditional definition, *aesthetics* is the branch of philosophy that deals with beauty, especially beauty in the arts. Examining the pleasing features of the *Mona Lisa* or a snow-capped mountain, for example, would come under aesthetics.

(A) Consider Picasso's *Guernica*, a huge (11-ft. × 25.6-ft.) painting in black, white, and grey that he made in response to the slaughter of Spanish civilians by German and Italian warplanes during the Spanish Civil War. Images of a cruel war dominate the canvas.

(B) That definition seems too narrow, however, since works of art and natural objects may interest us in other ways than by being beautiful. Instead of evoking admiration of beauty, artists may evoke puzzlement, shock, and even disgust.

(C) This work is widely admired but not for being beautiful. So a better definition of aesthetics would be that it is the branch of philosophy that deals with the ways things please people in being experienced.

\* slaughter: 대량 학살

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

6) 2015년 9월 시행] 2016학년도 9월 모의평가 영어 35-36번

[37-38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>7)</sup>

37.

Analysis of the errors leads the teacher to modify the teaching of these procedures, using the language 'seven and three more' rather than 'seven, count on three'.

A 5-year-old doing addition problems by counting on makes the same error repeatedly, with responses such as:  $7 + 3 = 9$ ,  $6 + 5 = 10$  and  $8 + 4 = 11$ . ( ① ) The teacher asks the pupil to show how these answers were obtained and notices that in doing the addition of 3 to 7, the pupil counts 'seven, eight, nine', while turning up three fingers in turn. ( ② ) The pupil is 'counting on 3 from 7' but incorrectly starting at 7. ( ③ ) The teacher recalls similar errors that some pupils made when doing addition problems by counting on along a number line. ( ④ ) This is immediately effective. ( ⑤ ) So the teacher reinforces this particular language pattern in subsequent oral work with the whole class.

38.

Still, many believe we will eventually reach a point at which conflict with the finite nature of resources is inevitable.

Can we sustain our standard of living in the same ecological space while consuming the resources of that space? This question is particularly relevant since we are living in an era of skyrocketing fuel costs and humans' ever-growing carbon footprints. ( ① ) Some argue that we are already at a breaking point because we have nearly exhausted the Earth's finite carrying capacity. ( ② ) However, it's possible that innovations and cultural changes can expand Earth's capacity. ( ③ ) We are already seeing this as the world economies are increasingly looking at "green," renewable industries like solar and hydrogen energy. ( ④ ) That means survival could ultimately depend on getting the human population below its carrying capacity. ( ⑤ ) Otherwise, without population control, the demand for resources will eventually exceed an ecosystem's ability to provide it.

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7) 2015년 9월 시행] 2016학년도 9월 모의평가 영어 37-38번

※ [2015년 6월 시행] 2016학년도 6월 모의평가 영어 기출 ※

[31-33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>8)</sup>

31. In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies. This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation. However, not surprisingly perhaps, most translations are from English into other languages, not from another language, such as Arabic, into English. Hence, the huge American market is seen as driving the \_\_\_\_\_ . Bookstores in the United States, for example, rarely stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's *Cairo Trilogy*, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century. Western readers likely know little of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas. The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world.

\* allegory: 우화, 풍자

- ① equality                      ② diversity                      ③ interaction
- ④ imbalance                    ⑤ uncertainty

32. We tend to assume that the way to get more time is to speed up. But speeding up can actually slow us down. Anyone who has ever rushed out of the house only to realize that their keys and wallet are sitting on the kitchen table knows this only too well. And it's not just our efficiency that is reduced. The quality of the experience suffers too, as we become less aware or 'mindful.' Have you ever eaten an entire meal without tasting any of it? Hurrying up doesn't just give us less time, it can also steal the pleasure and benefit from the time that we do have. For many of us, hurrying is a way of life. Some of us enjoy the thrill that it gives us while others are driven crazy by the constant pressure and feel that their lives are speeding up to an unacceptable degree. Either way, there are almost certainly areas of our life that could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① affected by temporary sufferings
- ② disturbed by inconsistent behaviors
- ③ enhanced by a little go-slow behavior
- ④ complicated by slow-but-steady actions
- ⑤ dominated by a little speedy decision making

33. The audience receives a sound signal entirely through the vibrations generated in the air, whereas in a singer some of the auditory stimulus is conducted to the ear through the singer's own bones. Since these two ways of transferring sound have quite different relative efficiencies at various frequencies, the overall quality of the sound will be quite different. You have probably experienced this when you have listened to your own voice, as on tape or through a public address system. It is easy to blame the 'sound of a stranger' on 'poor electronics,' but this is only partly justified. The major effect comes from the fact that you hear yourself differently from the way others hear you. This is one of the main reasons why even the most accomplished singers have to listen to the opinion of coaches and voice teachers as to 'how they sound,' whereas no concert violinist would have to do such a thing. To the violinist \_\_\_\_\_ to someone else standing nearby.

\* frequency: 주파수

- ① the coaches are more helpful than they are
- ② sounds spread a lot more widely than they do
- ③ the audience response is just as important as it is
- ④ playing sounds almost exactly the same as it does
- ⑤ the 'sound of a stranger' matters more than it does

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>9)</sup>

Problems can be distinguished according to whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. Reasonable problems are of the kind that can be solved in a step-by-step manner. A crossword puzzle is of this nature. Given a sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one. Unreasonable problems, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, cannot be treated this way because the task contains some 'trick' or 'catch' that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution. This feature frustrates any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem." \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire an insight into the nature of the trick. Riddles provide commonplace instances of such insight problems, such as the classic riddle that the Sphinx posed to Oedipus.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A)           | (B)                |
| ① in contrast | ..... Hence        |
| ② in contrast | ..... Nevertheless |
| ③ for example | ..... Hence        |
| ④ for example | ..... Besides      |
| ⑤ in addition | ..... Nevertheless |

8) 2015년 6월 시행] 2016학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 31-33번

9) 2015년 6월 시행] 2016학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 34번

[36-37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>10)</sup>

36.

Cultural characteristics are not only passed from parents to children, but may be passed on from any one individual to another by word of mouth or by writing.

(A) Like those infectious diseases, cultural habits such as pop music preferences and clothing fashions may spread very quickly nowadays, especially through the media of radio and television.

(B) So some cultural changes may be adopted quite quickly by a whole population. Transmission of culture is rather like transmission of an infection. Flu and colds spread very quickly, especially with the large amount of contact that people now have with each other.

(C) However, other deep-rooted cultural characteristics of races and racial subgroups are much more difficult to change. These are the cultural patterns that are so resistant to alteration that they have the appearance of being inherent.

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

37.

The timing of positive versus negative behavior seems to influence attraction. Several studies have identified what has been called the loss-gain effect.

(A) Studies suggest that you would not. In fact, people are more attracted to individuals who are consistently negative than to people who initially behave positively and then switch to negative behavior.

(B) The reason is this: people who start out being nice get our hopes up, so the letdown we experience when we discover that they are not nice makes it worse than if they had acted badly from the start.

(C) This effect reflects what happens to attraction when a person's behavior moves from positive to negative or from negative to positive. For example, if someone seemed very nice to you early in the interaction, but then began to act like a fool, would you be more attracted to that person than if that person were a fool from the start?

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

10) 2015년 6월 시행] 2016학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 36-37번

※[2014년 11월 시행] 2015학년도 수능 영어 기출 ※

[31-33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>11)</sup>

31. The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term “multitasking” didn’t exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer’s ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression “multitasking” is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (the CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that’s misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they “multitask,” they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks \_\_\_\_\_ that everything happens at the same time, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing.

- ① expels the myth                      ② feeds the illusion  
 ③ conceals the fact                      ④ proves the hypothesis  
 ⑤ blurs the conviction

32. My friend was disappointed that scientific progress has not cured the world’s ills by abolishing wars and starvation; that gross human inequality is still widespread; that happiness is not universal. My friend made a common mistake — a basic misunderstanding in the nature of knowledge. Knowledge is amoral — not immoral but morality neutral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further *their* favorite hopes for society — and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view, but \_\_\_\_\_. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application.

- ① to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd  
 ② to know the nature of knowledge is to practice its moral value  
 ③ to remove social inequality is the inherent purpose of knowledge  
 ④ to accumulate knowledge is to enhance its social application  
 ⑤ to make science progress is to make it cure social ills

11) 2014년 11월 시행] 2015학년도 수능 31-33번

33. According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science \_\_\_\_\_ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe.

\* germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

- ① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms
- ② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference
- ③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures
- ④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community
- ⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>12)</sup>

New media can be defined by four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition, it is easy to identify media as old or new. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitalized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

(A) (B)

- ① For example ..... Additionally
- ② Nevertheless ..... In other words
- ③ Therefore ..... Additionally
- ④ For example ..... In other words
- ⑤ Nevertheless ..... Consequently

12) 2014년 11월 시행] 2015학년도 수능 34번

[36-37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>13)</sup>

36.

The impact of color has been studied for decades. For example, in a factory, the temperature was maintained at 72°F and the walls were painted a cool blue-green. The employees complained of the cold.

- (A) The psychological effects of warm and cool hues seem to be used effectively by the coaches of the Notre Dame football team. The locker rooms used for half-time breaks were reportedly painted to take advantage of the emotional impact of certain hues.
- (B) The home-team room was painted a bright red, which kept team members excited or even angered. The visiting-team room was painted a blue-green, which had a calming effect on the team members. The success of this application of color can be noted in the records set by Notre Dame football teams.
- (C) The temperature was maintained at the same level, but the walls were painted a warm coral. The employees stopped complaining about the temperature and reported they were quite comfortable.

\* hue: 색조, 색상

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

37.

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They walk dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package.

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

13) 2014년 11월 시행] 2015학년도 수능 36-37번

[38-39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>14)</sup>

38.

The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.

Exactly how cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers, and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. ( ① ) For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. ( ② ) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. ( ③ ) By doing this, the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. ( ④ ) Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. ( ⑤ ) So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time by counting the peaks.

\* nymph: 애벌레 \*\* sap: 수액

39.

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. ( ① ) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. ( ② ) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. ( ③ ) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. ( ④ ) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. ( ⑤ ) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously.

회원 가입/로그인 필요없는  
학습자료 무료 제공 사이트

**레전드스터디 닷컴**

※ [2014년 9월 시행] 2015학년도 9월 모의평가 영어 기출 ※

[31-34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>15)</sup>

31. Not all interesting discoveries have an obvious application. If you believe you have something, but you’re not sure what exactly it’s going to be good for, don’t give up. Many innovations languished in labs for years until they were \_\_\_\_\_. Teflon, an extremely slippery synthetic substance employed as a coating on cooking utensils, was invented in 1938, but it didn’t coat its first pan till 1954. The Post-it note was built on the back of some not-very-good glue. Its inventor believed it might have value, but it took him five years to find a potentially profitable use for it. HP had a breakthrough with a super-accurate thermometer that was created in the HP Labs. Despite its accuracy, there was no clear use for the device until it was used to measure fluctuations in ocean temperature.

\* languish: 시들해지다

- ① replaced by new ones                      ② matched to a product
- ③ backed up by a theory                    ④ found to be eco-friendly
- ⑤ tested for their accuracy

32. Empathy is a character trait that we value in ourselves and in our friends, colleagues, and the professionals who serve us. The know-how to be empathetic is central to practical wisdom: unless we can understand how others think and feel, it’s difficult to know the right thing to do. But empathy has its dark side: too much understanding and sensitivity, too much seeing things from the other’s perspective, can \_\_\_\_\_. Edmund Pellegrino, a scholar of bioethics, explains it like this: “If a physician identifies too closely as co-sufferer with the patient, she loses the objectivity essential to the most precise assessment of what is wrong, of what can be done, and of what should be done to meet those needs. Excessive co-suffering also impedes and may even paralyze the physician into a state of inaction.”

\* impede: 방해하다

- ① block everlasting friendship
- ② justify doctors’ abuse of power
- ③ cloud judgment and paralyze choice
- ④ lead to a hasty but correct diagnosis
- ⑤ decrease doctors’ compassion for patients

14) 2014년 11월 시행] 2015학년도 수능 38-39번

15) 2014년 9월 시행] 2015학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 31-34번

33. Bees have their choice of flora according to color. Lord Avenbury once made an experiment to see if the color of flowers attracted bees. Placing honey on slips of paper of different shades, he found that the insects which visited them seemed to have a marked preference for blue, after which came white, yellow, red, green and orange. This finding should be considered for our beekeeping planning. If pollination is the prime consideration of taming bees and if the crop is identified, \_\_\_\_\_ while planning. Let us consider beekeeping near a mustard field. Mustard gives tiny yellow flowers full of nectar and pollen. For better yield of mustard seeds, pollination is necessary. But if there is plenty of blue-colored wild flora nearby, bees may prefer the blue flowers to mustard. Although we shall get honey and other products, the objective for pollination of mustard may be defeated.

\* flora: 식물군

- ① bees' preference for color should be put aside
- ② a greater harvest can be expected near blue flora
- ③ the quality of honey should be taken into account
- ④ the abundance of blue flora nearby must be ensured
- ⑤ the color of other floras nearby should be considered

34. In the mid-1900s, John Kenneth Galbraith shocked the field of economics when he insisted that consumers do not merely participate in the marketplace, they are also the *product* of the systematic deployment of power throughout society. Within this deployment of power, commercial media ensures that consumers adopt values and beliefs that match the general requirements of the economy. The individual's participation in mass behavior patterns is \_\_\_\_\_. Consumers engage in shared patterns of consumption because they live within an economic system that operates as a belief system. It exercises considerable control over the meaning and value of things. When the economy functions as a belief system, it establishes severe limits on a consumer's free choice. As consumers, our choices are not entirely our own. Our beliefs, values, thoughts, and emotions are highly conditioned to match the needs of the marketplace.

\* deployment: 배치

- ① not driven by commercial media's agenda
- ② a product of unconditioned personal choice
- ③ not a spontaneous reaction to random forces
- ④ not affected by the needs of the marketplace
- ⑤ an outcome irrelevant to the economic system

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>16)</sup>

We've all heard the phrase "the family that plays together, stays together." The wisdom in this phrase is that social play builds ties between people that are lasting and consequential.

(A) In crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to itself, which may well attract the predator. Scientists used to think that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes.

(B) This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. For example, when one ground squirrel sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts other squirrels to run for cover. It's a risky move.

(C) New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related. These squirrels developed a social resource while playing - and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.

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

[36-37] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.<sup>17)</sup>

36.

The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the higher expectations.

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a positive side. ( ① ) We know that students introduced to their teachers as "intellectual bloomers" often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who lack such a positive introduction. ( ② ) In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had exceptional abilities while others were only average. ( ③ ) In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were equal in ability. ( ④ ) The commanders later reported that the so-called "exceptional" crew members performed better than the "average" ones. ( ⑤ ) The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.

\* bloomer: 재능을 발휘하는 사람

16) 2014년 9월 시행] 2015학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 35번

17) 2014년 9월 시행] 2015학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 36-37번

37.

But neither are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks.

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks than at unmarked crosswalks. But as some researchers found, that does not necessarily make things safer. ( ① ) When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. ( ② ) Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. ( ③ ) Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. ( ④ ) Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop, they act more cautiously. ( ⑤ ) Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an unrealistic picture of their own safety.

레전드스터디 닷컴

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※[2014년 6월 시행] 2015학년도 6월 모의평가 영어 기출 ※

[30-32] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>18)</sup>

30. The true champion recognizes that excellence often flows most smoothly from , a fact that can get lost in these high-tech days. I used to train with a world-class runner who was constantly hooking himself up to pulse meters and pace keepers. He spent hours collecting data that he thought would help him improve. In fact, a good 25 percent of his athletic time was devoted to externals other than working out. Sports became so complex for him that he forgot how to enjoy himself. Contrast his approach with that of the late Abebe Bikila, the Ethiopian who won the 1960 Olympic Marathon running barefoot. High-tech clothing and digital watches were not part of his world. Abebe Bikila simply ran. Many times in running, and in other areas of life, less is more.

- ① talent                      ② patience                      ③ simplicity
- ④ generosity                ⑤ confidence

18) 2014년 6월 시행] 2015학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 영어 30-32번

31. The origins of contemporary Western thought can be traced back to the golden age of ancient Greece, when Greek thinkers laid the foundations for modern Western politics, philosophy, science, and law. Their novel approach was to pursue rational inquiry through adversarial discussion: The best way to evaluate one set of ideas, they decided, was by . In the political sphere, the result was democracy, in which supporters of rival policies vied for rhetorical supremacy; in philosophy, it led to reasoned arguments and dialogues about the nature of the world; in science, it prompted the construction of competing theories to try to explain natural phenomena; in the field of law, the result was the adversarial legal system. This approach is the foundation for the modern Western way of life, in which politics, commerce, science, and law are all rooted in orderly competition.

\* adversarial: 대립 관계의  
\*\* vie: 다투다, 경쟁하다

- ① forcing it upon the opponents
- ② pursuing a conventional standard
- ③ testing it against another set of ideas
- ④ promoting a consensus among supporters
- ⑤ rejecting competing theories without discussion

32. I would like to compare the shift from analog to digital film-making to the shift from fresco and tempera to oil painting in the early Renaissance. A painter making a fresco has limited time before the paint dries, and once it has dried, no further changes to the image are possible. Similarly, a traditional filmmaker has limited means of modifying images once they are recorded on film. Medieval tempera painting can be compared to the practice of special effects during the analog period of cinema. A painter working with tempera could modify and rework the image, but the process was painstaking and slow. The switch to oils greatly liberated painters by allowing them to quickly create much larger compositions as well as to modify them as long as necessary. Similarly, \_\_\_\_\_, digital technology redefines what can be done with cinema.

- ① by equating oil painting with analog film-making
- ② by allowing a filmmaker to treat a film image as an oil painting
- ③ with the shift from oil painting styles to fresco ones in making films
- ④ by integrating fresco painting techniques into the film-making process
- ⑤ with the introduction of tempera painting methods to cinematic special effects

33. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>19)</sup>

When there is a discrepancy between the verbal message and the nonverbal message, the latter typically weighs more in forming a judgment. (A) , a friend might react to a plan for dinner with a comment like “that’s good,” but with little vocal enthusiasm and a muted facial expression. In spite of the verbal comment, the lack of expressive enthusiasm suggests that the plan isn’t viewed very positively. In such a case, the purpose of the positive comment might be to avoid a disagreement and support the friend, but the lack of a positive expression unintentionally leaks a more candid, negative reaction to the plan. Of course, the muted expressive display might also be strategic and intentional. (B) , the nonverbal message is deliberate, but designed to let the partner know one’s candid reaction indirectly. It is then the partner’s responsibility to interpret the nonverbal message and make some adjustment in the plan.

- |               |       |         |
|---------------|-------|---------|
| (A)           | ..... | (B)     |
| ① In addition | ..... | Instead |
| ② In addition | ..... | However |
| ③ In contrast | ..... | That is |
| ④ For example | ..... | However |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | That is |

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>20)</sup>

But no one, even your child, is exactly like you.

Parents often believe that they are providing help to their children when they constantly correct and criticize them, assuming that they will grow from these remarks. But ask yourself: Do you like being corrected? Do you grow when you are constantly criticized? ( ① ) In truth, we tend to stay the same when we are criticized. ( ② ) We want to defend what we have done, and our innate stubbornness refuses to permit us to accept the criticism we are receiving. ( ③ ) Behind virtually all criticism is the sentence “If only you were more like me, and living life as I see it, you would be a lot better off.” ( ④ ) Praise your children for attempting a task, even if it was unsuccessful, and for taking risks. ( ⑤ ) Create an environment in which your children know that you are with them in their efforts, rather than looking to criticize them.

19) 2014년 6월 시행] 2015학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 영어 33번  
 20) 2014년 6월 시행] 2015학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 영어 39번

※ [2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어 A형 기출 ※

[33-35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>21)</sup>

33. In all cultures in which eye-gaze behavior has been studied, science confirms that those who are dominant have more \_\_\_\_\_ in using it. In essence, these individuals are entitled to look wherever they want. However, subordinates are more restricted in where they can look and when. Humility dictates that in the presence of royalty, as in church, heads are bowed. As a general rule, dominants tend to ignore subordinates visually while subordinates tend to gaze at dominant individuals at a distance. In other words, higher-status individuals can be indifferent while lower-status persons are required to be attentive with their gaze. The king is free to look at anyone he wants, but all subjects face the king, even as they back out of a room.

\* be entitled to: ( ~ 할) 권한이 있다

- |              |                  |           |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| ① anxiety    | ② conflict       | ③ freedom |
| ④ reluctance | ⑤ responsibility |           |

34. The importance of science has led people to think that ‘objectivity’ is the best way to see the world —W to see the facts without any feelings. However, from a human point of view, objectivity is just another attitude. It is an interpretation that deliberately ignores our feelings. It is very useful to ensure that scientific measurements are taken accurately and so on, but as far as life is concerned, it is a bit like turning the color off on your TV so that you see everything in black and white and then saying that is more truthful. It is not more truthful; it is just a filter that reduces the . \_\_\_\_\_ When you turn down the feelings, you also turn down the possibility of enjoyment.

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① richness of life                 | ② brutality of humans       |
| ③ size of the TV screen            | ④ incorrectness of a theory |
| ⑤ criticism of scientific findings |                             |

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21) 2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어A 33-35번

35. Sometimes all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve in one area have a negative effect on other outcomes. This is very common when companies are busy listening to the 'voice of the customer.' Traveling salespeople, for example, may say they want a smaller cell phone, but they may not have thought about how hard that tiny phone will be to use. Carpenters may request a lightweight circular saw without thinking about the fact that it will no longer have the power to get through some of the more difficult jobs. When customers make requests for new product features, they are usually focused on solving just one problem and are not thinking of how their requested solution will \_\_\_\_\_. In this situation, customers request new features but reject the resulting product when they realize the ramifications of their suggestions —W the added feature turns out to be worthless because of the problems it causes.

\* ramification: 파생된 문제

- ① impact other product or service functions
- ② delay the introduction of innovative products
- ③ induce other customers to make additional requests
- ④ bring about excessive competition among companies
- ⑤ discourage companies from listening to customers' voices

36. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>22)</sup>  
Self-monitoring refers to how much people try to control the way they present themselves to others. Those who have high self-monitoring want their behavior to be socially acceptable. They adjust themselves to any social signal that indicates appropriate or inappropriate behavior.\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_, if they are in a meeting and see others making suggestions, they will try to make suggestions as well. They are also good at managing what others think about them.\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, those who have low self-monitoring are not very sensitive to signals indicating socially acceptable behavior. They are not too concerned about behaving the right way in a specific context. For example, if they are in a meeting with the president of an organization, they may act bored. They are not deeply concerned about how others see them.

- |               |    |              |
|---------------|----|--------------|
| (A)           |    | (B)          |
| ① For example | …… | As a result  |
| ② For example | …… | In contrast  |
| ③ Otherwise   | …… | As a result  |
| ④ Meanwhile   | …… | In contrast  |
| ⑤ Meanwhile   | …… | Nevertheless |

22) 2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어A 36번

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>23)</sup>

When Tom had helped the blind man to cross the street, he realized he had left his book bag on the bus stop bench.

As Tom was waiting for a bus, he noticed a blind man trying to cross the street. ( ① ) The traffic was heavy, and it was likely the blind man would get hit, as he was not crossing at a crosswalk. ( ② ) Tom looked around and saw there was no one else to help, so he asked the blind man if he would like help crossing the street. ( ③ ) The blind man readily said yes, then latched onto Tom's arm, and they began their walk across the street avoiding speeding cars. ( ④ ) When Tom looked back at the bus stop bench, he saw another man sitting next to his book bag. ( ⑤ ) And when Tom got to the bus stop bench, the man said, "I saw what you were doing, so I decided to sit here and watch your book bag."

\* latch onto: ~에 달라붙다

**※[2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어 B형 기출 ※**

[31-35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>24)</sup>

31. Sometimes all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve in one area have a negative effect on other outcomes. This is very common when companies are busy listening to the 'voice of the customer.' Traveling salespeople, for example, may say they want a smaller cell phone, but they may not have thought about how hard that tiny phone will be to use. Carpenters may request a lightweight circular saw without thinking about the fact that it will no longer have the power to get through some of the more difficult jobs. When customers make requests for new product features, they are usually focused on solving just one problem and are not thinking of how their requested solution will \_\_\_\_\_. In this situation, customers request new features but reject the resulting product when they realize the ramifications of their suggestions —W the added feature turns out to be worthless because of the problems it causes.

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23) 2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어A 39번

24) 2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어B 31-35번

32. The success of human beings depends crucially on numbers and connections. A few hundred people cannot sustain a sophisticated technology. Recall that Australia was colonized 45,000 years ago by pioneers spreading east from Africa along the shore of Asia. The vanguard of such a migration must have been small in number and must have traveled comparatively light. The chances are they had only a sample of the technology available to their relatives back at the Red Sea crossing. This may explain why Australian aboriginal technology, although it developed and elaborated steadily over the ensuing millennia, was lacking in so many features of the Old World — elastic weapons, for example, such as bows and catapults, were unknown, as were ovens. It was not that they were ‘primitive’ or that they had mentally regressed; it was that they \_\_\_\_\_ and did not have a dense enough population and therefore a large enough collective brain to develop them much further.

\* catapult: 투석기

- ① were too tightly connected to develop new technologies
- ② focused on developing and elaborating elastic weapons
- ③ had arrived with only a subset of technologies
- ④ inherited none of their relatives’ technologies in Africa
- ⑤ failed to transfer their technical insights to the Old World

33. Policymaking is seen to be more objective when experts play a large role in the creation and implementation of the policy, and when utilitarian rationality is the dominant value that guides policy. Through the use of the scientific method to determine the facts of any given policy situation, the power of social constructions is supposedly diminished, and solutions to social problems are discovered in an objective way. This process creates an illusion of neutrality and implies a transcendence of the pitfalls and inequalities commonly associated with policymaking. From this perspective, scientists and professionals emerge as the appropriate experts to be consulted in policymaking, while local citizen input and knowledge is often viewed as unnecessary. Scientific and professional policy design does not necessarily escape the pitfalls of degenerative politics. Scientific and professional expertise often relies on a particular type of knowledge that is limited to utility and rationality considerations. This approach to policy typically does not consider values and cultural factors that cannot be measured empirically. Scientifically designed policies can serve interests that run counter to the public interest. They \_\_\_\_\_.

\* transcendence: 초월

- ① use empirically proven theories to reflect locals’ input
- ② do stress cultural values rather than utilitarian ones
- ③ may be free from the inequalities of policymaking
- ④ can reinforce unequal and unjust relationships
- ⑤ reveal objective solutions to social problems

34. Like many errors and biases that seem irrational on the surface, auditory looming turns out, on closer examination, to be pretty smart. Animals like rhesus monkeys have evolved the same bias. This intentional error functions as an advance warning system, manned by the self-protection subself, providing individuals with a margin of safety when they are confronted with potentially dangerous approaching objects. If you spot a rhinoceros or hear an avalanche speeding toward you, auditory looming will motivate you to jump out of the way now rather than wait until the last second. The evolutionary benefits of immediately getting out of the way of approaching dangers were so strong that natural selection endowed us — and other mammals — with brains that \_\_\_\_\_. Although this kind of bias might inhibit economically rational judgment in laboratory tasks, it leads us to behave in a deeply rational manner in the real world. Being accurate is not always smart.

\* avalanche: 눈사태

- ① intentionally see and hear the world inaccurately
- ② are geared to evaluate aural information precisely
- ③ deliberately make rational yet ineffective decisions
- ④ prompt us to overlook dangers without thinking rationally
- ⑤ accurately detect, but irrationally ignore, approaching dangers

35. Mathematics will attract those it can attract, but it will do nothing to overcome resistance to science. Science is universal in principle but in practice it speaks to very few. Mathematics may be considered a communication skill of the highest type, frictionless so to speak; and at the opposite pole from mathematics, the fruits of science show the practical benefits of science without the use of words. But those fruits are ambivalent. Science as science does not *speak* ideally, all scientific concepts are mathematized when scientists communicate with one another, and when science displays its products to non-scientists it need not, and indeed is not able to, resort to salesmanship. When science speaks to others, it is no longer science, and the scientist becomes or has to hire a publicist who dilutes the exactness of mathematics. In doing so, the scientist reverses his drive toward mathematical exactness in favor of rhetorical vagueness and metaphor, thus \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① degrading his ability to use the scientific language needed for good salesmanship
- ② surmounting the barrier to science by associating science with mathematics
- ③ inevitably making others who are unskillful in mathematics hostile to science
- ④ neglecting his duty of bridging the gap between science and the public
- ⑤ violating the code of intellectual conduct that defines him as a scientist

[36-37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>25)</sup>

36. F. Scott Fitzgerald thought that the test of first-rate intelligence was the ability to hold two opposed ideas in mind at the same time and still function. The eons shaped our brains in the (A) direction. Confirmation bias is a term for the way the mind systematically avoids confronting contradiction. It does this by overvaluing evidence that confirms what we already think or feel and undervaluing or simply disregarding evidence that refutes it. Testimony from members of the Crow tribe about the destruction of their culture provides an extreme and tragic example of this. A man named Plenty Coups reported that “when the buffalo went away, the hearts of my people fell to the ground and they could not lift them up again. After this *nothing happened.*” He was not alone in describing the depth of despair as the end of history. “Nothing happened after that,” another Crow warrior said. “We just lived.” The emotion was so strong that the brain (B) evidence of the continued existence of normal, everyday life that might have eased it.

\* eon: 무한히 긴 시대, 영겁

- |            |                  |            |                 |
|------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| (A)        | (B)              | (A)        | (B)             |
| ① opposite | ..... retained   | ② opposite | ..... rejected  |
| ③ wrong    | ..... validated  | ④ same     | ..... falsified |
| ⑤ same     | ..... overlooked |            |                 |

37. Oil and gas resources are not likely to be impacted by climate change because they result from a process that takes millions of years and are geologically trapped. (A), climate change may not only force the shutting down of oil and gas-producing areas, but increase the possibility of exploration in areas of the Arctic through the reduction in ice cover. Thus, while climate change may not impact these resources, oil and gas reserves and known or potential resources could be affected by new climate conditions, since climate change may affect access to these resources. In Siberia, (B), the actual exploration challenge is the time required to access, produce, and deliver oil under extreme environmental conditions, where temperatures in January range from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Warming may ease extreme environmental conditions, expanding the production frontier.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A)                 | (B)                |
| ① On the other hand | ..... however      |
| ② On the other hand | ..... for instance |
| ③ As a result       | ..... for instance |
| ④ As a result       | ..... however      |
| ⑤ In other words    | ..... therefore    |

25) 2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어B 36-37번

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>26)</sup>

So, when someone is threatening to go to war, or trying to convince us and mounting a huge public relations campaign to justify it, the news media have a responsibility to question everything.

It's important that the media provide us with diverse and opposing views, so we can choose the best available options. Let's take the example of going to war. ( ① ) War should be a last resort, obviously, undertaken when all other options have failed. ( ② ) They should be providing the most intense scrutiny on our behalf, so the public can see the other side of things. ( ③ ) Otherwise, we may be drawn into unnecessary wars, or wars fought for reasons other than those presented by governments and generals. ( ④ ) Most of the time, the media fail to perform this crucial role. ( ⑤ ) Even the large, so-called 'liberal' American media have admitted that they have not always been watchdogs for the public interest, and that their own coverage on some major issues "looks strikingly one-sided at times."

\* scrutiny: 면밀한 조사

레전드스터디 닷컴

<http://LegendStudy.com>

※ [2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 모의평가 영어 A형 기출 ※

[34-37] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>27)</sup>

34. Do you remember the childlike joy you felt the last time you found a parking spot at the mall on a crowded day? When you finished shopping, you may have left the spot with a certain hesitation, particularly if someone else was waiting for it. Studies have shown that people take longer to leave a parking spot when another driver is waiting, even though they predict they will not. It's as if the space suddenly becomes more valuable once another person wants it. Strictly speaking, it is no longer valuable to the person leaving it. After all, it seems that our brains are so \_\_\_\_\_ that once we have been given something, we are hesitant to give it up.

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① sensitive to loss           | ② resistant to order        |
| ③ receptive to new ideas      | ④ easily exposed to illness |
| ⑤ reluctant to deal with time |                             |

26) 2013년 11월 시행] 2014학년도 수능 영어B 39번

27) 2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 영어A 34-37번

35. Wood is a material that is widely acknowledged to be environmentally friendly. It has been welcome as an alternative material for a long time in building houses instead of cement or bricks. However, it is not always easy to \_\_\_\_\_ of one particular material such as wood over another. Many species of tree are now endangered, including mahogany and teak, and deforestation, particularly in tropical rainforests, has had a severe impact both on local communities and on native plants and wildlife. Where wood is harvested and then transported halfway across the globe, the associated energy costs are high, causing a negative impact on the environment. What is more, where wood is treated with chemicals to improve fire- and pest-resistance, its healthful properties are compromised.

- ① increase the inherent resistance
- ② favor the chemical properties
- ③ dominate the natural habitats
- ④ evaluate the relative merits
- ⑤ deny the cost advantage

36. Human farmers and their domesticated plants and animals made a grand bargain, though the farmers did not realize it at the time. Consider maize. Domestication made it dependent on man. But its association with humans also carried maize far beyond its origins as a little-known Mexican grass, so that it is now one of the most widely planted crops on earth. From mankind's point of view, meanwhile, the domestication of maize made available an abundant new source of food. But its cultivation (like that of other plants) prompted people to adopt a new lifestyle based on farming. Is man taking advantage of maize for his own purposes, or is maize taking advantage of man? Domestication, it seems, is \_\_\_\_\_.

\* maize : 옥수수

- ① a pain in the neck                      ② an unfair sacrifice
- ③ a two-way street                        ④ a request for help
- ⑤ a zero-sum game

37. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
 Pride is a sense that I am better than others, I have the ultimate beauty, talent, and answers, and I alone should rule the world. Pride causes individuals to be out of touch with the reality of who they truly are and of what really brings happiness. Pride prevents individuals from experiencing their true value or the true value of others. A sense of self-worth, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, provides calmness and enjoyment when dealing with all kinds of individuals. When individuals have a true sense of self-worth, they do not need to compare themselves with others, to tear others apart or feel superior. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ there is an experience of oneness and sharing. By recognizing where one's true value lies, one simultaneously recognizes the true value of others.

(A) (B)

- ① on the other hand Instead
- ② on the other hand Unfortunately
- ③ for example Moreover
- ④ for example Instead
- ⑤ in addition Unfortunately

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?28)

To create a unifying theme for the many crowd scenes, he invented a character of a backpacking tourist who would appear in each location..

In 1986, Martin Handford, a young British commercial artist who specialized in drawing cartoon scenes for clients, had the idea of publishing his illustrations in book form. ( ① ) His idea was to depict humorous crowd scenes in various locations, including a beach, a train station, and a country fair. ( ② ) In the original British editions of the book, the character's name was Wally. ( ③ ) He went on to publish seven more *Where's Wally* books, create a television show, and license several video games. ( ④ ) Although the fad for his character declined in the late 1990s, there is still occasional talk of a Wally movie. ( ⑤ ) Wally is licensed in at least 17 countries, where he looks pretty much the same but often goes by different names.

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28) 2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 영어A 39번

※ [2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 모의평가 영어 B형 기출 ※

[31-35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>29)</sup>

31. Wood is a material that is widely acknowledged to be environmentally friendly. It has been welcome as an alternative material for a long time in building houses instead of cement or bricks. However, it is not always easy to \_\_\_\_\_ of one particular material such as wood over another. Many species of tree are now endangered, including mahogany and teak, and deforestation, particularly in tropical rainforests, has had a severe impact both on local communities and on native plants and wildlife. Where wood is harvested and then transported halfway across the globe, the associated energy costs are high, causing a negative impact on the environment. What is more, where wood is treated with chemicals to improve fire- and pest-resistance, its healthful properties are compromised.

- ① increase the inherent resistance
- ② favor the chemical properties
- ③ dominate the natural habitats
- ④ evaluate the relative merits
- ⑤ deny the cost advantage

32. So often, we get caught up in the minutiae of our jobs tedious annoyances and struggles that may be temporary roadblocks but feel more like concrete mountains. While there's plenty of research that shows that people who work with the muscles above their neck create all kinds of stresses for themselves, it's the people who focus on the *why* of their jobs (as opposed to the *what* and the *how*) who can manage the day-to-day problems more easily. That is, if you can define the purpose of your career or feel passionate about the mission of your company, you can much more easily handle the occasional server maintenance that disrupts your in-box. The flip side is that if you're working in any area (or company) that doesn't align with your own value, all the little stuff \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① focuses on the *why*, belittling the *what* and the *how*
- ② liberates you from the prison of daily routines
- ③ snowballs into a big ball of daily disasters
- ④ paves your way to climb up the corporate ladder
- ⑤ illuminates the true value of what you have to do

33. People knowingly or unknowingly will take too much, even though it is not for anyone's collective or long-term good. As Hardin put it, "Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all." Consider a traffic jam on a main road going into any big city. Each person picks that particular road for the logical reason that it's the fastest route. In the beginning, each additional car does not slow the traffic down, as there is enough room on the road for the additional drivers. At some point, however, each car reduces the average speed, and eventually there are so many drivers that the traffic slows to a crawl. All the people seeking to minimize their own driving time add up to a longer commute for everyone. Doing what's rational \_\_\_\_\_, including you. On a global scale, the same thing can befall environmental issues such as overfished seas and rivers, air pollution, and water scarcity.

- ① leads to logical consequences for all drivers
- ② is compatible with the maximum benefit of each driver
- ③ enhances unselfish interests of each and every commuter
- ④ is not well executed by the unexpected behaviors of some drivers
- ⑤ results in a negative outcome to the collective interest of all drivers

34. Researchers asked college student volunteers to think through a fantasy version of an experience (looking attractive in a pair of high-heeled shoes, winning an essay contest, or getting an A on a test) and then evaluated the fantasy's effect on the subjects and on how things unfolded in reality. When participants envisioned the most positive outcome, their energy levels, as measured by blood pressure, dropped, and they reported having a worse experience with the actual event than those who had conjured more realistic or even negative visions. To assess subjects' real life experiences, the researchers compared lists of goals that subjects had set for themselves against what they had actually accomplished and also relied on self-reports. "When we fantasize about it especially when you fantasize something very positive it's almost like you are actually living it," says one of the study's co-authors. That \_\_\_\_\_, draining the incentive to "get energized to go and get it," she explains. Subjects may be better off imagining how to surmount obstacles instead of ignoring them.

- ① prompts you into assessing the real life as it is
- ② turns a rosy dream into an actual accomplishment
- ③ renders your goal independent of the fantasy world
- ④ tricks the mind into thinking the goal has been achieved
- ⑤ deceives your mind into believing obstacles are insurmountable

29) 2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 영어B 31-35번

35. When confronted by a seemingly simple pointing task, where their desires are put in conflict with outcomes, chimpanzees find it impossible to exhibit subtle self-serving cognitive strategies in the immediate presence of a desired reward. However, such tasks are mastered \_\_\_\_\_. In one study, chimps were confronted by a simple choice; two plates holding tasty food items were presented, each with a different number of treats. If the chimp pointed to the plate having more treats, it would immediately be given to a fellow chimp in an adjacent cage, and the frustrated subject would receive the smaller amount. After hundreds and hundreds of trials, these chimps could not learn to withhold pointing to the larger reward. However, these same chimps had already been taught the symbolic concept of simple numbers. When those numbers were placed on the plates as a substitute for the actual rewards, the chimps promptly learned to point to the smaller numbers first, thereby obtaining the larger rewards for themselves.

- ① as immediate rewards replace delayed ones
- ② when an alternative symbol system is employed
- ③ if their desires for the larger rewards are satisfied
- ④ when material rewards alternate with symbolic ones
- ⑤ if the value of the number is proportional to the amount of the reward

[36-37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오<sup>30)</sup>

36. After making a choice, the decision ultimately changes our estimated pleasure, enhancing the expected pleasure from the selected option and decreasing the expected pleasure from the rejected option. If we were not inclined to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the value of our options rapidly so that they concur with our choices, we would likely second-guess ourselves to the point of insanity. We would ask ourselves again and again whether we should have chosen Greece over Thailand, the toaster over the coffee maker, and Jenny over Michele. Consistently second-guessing ourselves would interfere with our daily functioning and promote a negative effect. We would feel anxious and confused, regretful and sad. Have we done the right thing? Should we change our mind? These thoughts would result in a permanent halt. We would find ourselves literally stuck, overcome by \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ and unable to move forward. On the other hand, reevaluating our alternatives after making a decision increases our commitment to the action taken and keeps us moving forward.

- |             |       |            |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| (A)         |       | (B)        |
| ① disregard | ----- | indecision |
| ② disregard | ----- | decision   |
| ③ disclose  | ----- | decision   |
| ④ update    | ----- | prejudice  |
| ⑤ update    | ----- | indecision |

30) 2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 영어B 36-37번

37. Traditionally we have assessed mathematics ability based on the number of correct answers on a page full of computational problems. Learning and memorizing facts, therefore, was the key component to the mathematics instructional program. Recently, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, many teachers have started placing a greater emphasis on mathematical understanding, problem solving, hands-on experiences, and collaborative work. This change in the instructional program can be attributed to well-informed teachers and the work of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. Now teachers should realize that their students will be using mathematics in a world where calculators, computers, and other forms of technology are readily available. Therefore, the application of mathematics, rather than mere fact acquisition, is what will be expected of them in the workplace and in life, and \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ mathematics instruction should mirror this real life application.

- |            |       |              |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| (A)        |       | (B)          |
| ① however  | ----- | otherwise    |
| ② however  | ----- | nonetheless  |
| ③ however  | ----- | consequently |
| ④ moreover | ----- | accordingly  |
| ⑤ moreover | ----- | similarly    |

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>31)</sup>

The experimenter then changed the context so that the participants had to do a subtly different task.

By changing the focus or context of a task, we can get renewed energy even when we feel that we are completely out of energy. To demonstrate this, a psychologist asked people to take part in what she called 'semi-free tasks'. The tasks included drawing, repeatedly writing 'ababababababab...', or reading a short poem. ( ① ) The participants were asked to do these tasks until they felt exhausted. ( ② ) Those drawing were asked to redraw their last picture to demonstrate how quickly they could draw. ( ③ ) Those writing 'abab' were asked to sign their name and address. ( ④ ) In this new context their fatigue disappeared. ( ⑤ ) This phenomenon of creating a second wind can be seen in action at airports where security officers rotate around different stations to stop routine-induced fatigue from settling in.

31) 2013년 9월 시행] 2014학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가 영어B 39번



※ [2013년 6월 시행] 2014학년도 6월 모의평가 영어 B형 기출 ※

[31-35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.<sup>35)</sup>

31. Appearance creates the first impression customers have of food, and first impressions are important. No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do “eat with our eyes” because our sense of sight is more highly developed than the other senses. The sense of sight is so highly developed in humans that messages received from other senses are often ignored if they conflict with what is seen. Yellow candy is expected to be lemon-flavored, and if it is grape-flavored, many people \_\_\_\_\_. Strawberry ice cream tinted with red food coloring seems to have a stronger strawberry flavor than one that has no added food coloring, even when there is no real difference.

- ① cannot correctly identify the flavor
- ② will not favor the grape-flavored candy
- ③ can clearly sense the difference in flavor
- ④ will be instantly attracted to the grape flavor
- ⑤ will enjoy the subtle difference between them

32. The Rust Belt is notorious for its poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, and ozone depletion. But a new study from Harvard University suggests that the Rust Belt’s thick particulate fog may have helped slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven’t seen the same rise. In fact, temperatures there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution. Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate reflect the sun’s light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is \_\_\_\_\_.

\* particulate: 분진, 미립 물질

- ① an accumulation of carbon dioxide
- ② a net cooling across entire regions
- ③ a steep acceleration of global warming
- ④ a significant improvement in air quality
- ⑤ a slow but steady increase in temperatures

33. Suppose a survivor from an airplane crash with severe injuries struggles for days through the jungle but dies just before reaching a village. It is tempting to think “if only he had managed to walk to the village, he would have been rescued.” But suppose you must try to console the victim’s relatives. What might you say? Or suppose you wish to defend the rescue team who got as far as the village but no further. Your motivation to console or defend may influence the alternative you imagine. You may decide to emphasize the severity of the victim’s injuries and suggest “even if he had managed to walk to the village, he still would have died.” Sometimes thoughts about what might have been change an antecedent event (the victim walked to the village) but leave the outcome unchanged (he still died). “Even if...” conditionals have been called “semifactual” because they combine a counterfactual antecedent and a factual consequence. Imagined semifactual alternatives are intriguing because, unlike other thoughts about what might have been, they suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the consequence is unimaginable
- ② the antecedent is inevitable
- ③ the outcome is inevitable
- ④ the antecedent is unpredictable
- ⑤ the consequence is unpredictable

34. The so-called Mozart effect — listening to Mozart will make your child smarter — is a good example of \_\_\_\_\_ by the media through hype not warranted by the research. It all started when researchers reported that after exposure to a selection of Mozart’s music, college students showed an increase in spatial reasoning for about 10 minutes on tasks like putting together pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Note first that the research was done on college students, not infants, and that the effect was very brief. In addition, no one’s been able to replicate the research. The increase in spatial reasoning, it turns out, can be generated by any auditory stimulation (e.g., listening to a short story or other types of music) that keeps people alert while being tested. However, none of this has stopped eager parents — spurred on by fantastic claims from unethical companies — from purchasing Mozart CDs for their babies.

\* hype: 과대 광고(선전)

- ① the bond between parents and children exaggerated
- ② a genuine scientific innovation being discarded
- ③ a scientific finding being distorted
- ④ the correlation between reasoning and music being rejected
- ⑤ the convergence of music and physiology made possible

35) 2013년 6월 시행] 2014학년도 6월 대수능 모의평가 영어B 31-35번

35. As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership \_\_\_\_\_. The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

\* an avalanche of: 많은, 쇄도하는

- ① can only be measured by our will to establish it
- ② has made traditional leadership more irreplaceable
- ③ can create viable action plans for restoring normality
- ④ has vastly reduced the probability of resolving paradoxes
- ⑤ has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it

[36-37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36. When a company comes out with a new product, its competitors typically go on the defensive, doing whatever they can to \_\_\_\_\_ (A) the odds that the offering will eat into their sales. Responses might include increasing marketing efforts, offering discounts to channel partners, and even lobbying for regulations that would hinder the rival's expansion. In many cases, though, such actions are misguided. Although the conventional wisdom that a rival's launch will hurt profits is often correct, my research shows that companies sometimes see profits increase after a rival's launch. The underlying mechanism is pretty simple: When a company comes out with a new product, it often raises the prices of its existing products. This might be designed to make the new product look \_\_\_\_\_ (B) and thus more attractive by comparison. As that company adjusts its pricing, its competitors can do the same without risking customer defections over price.

\* defection: 이탈

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (A)         | (B)                 |
| ① calculate | ..... exceptional   |
| ② calculate | ..... more striking |
| ③ eliminate | ..... more upgraded |
| ④ reduce    | ..... up-to-date    |
| ⑤ reduce    | ..... cheaper       |

37. All human societies have economic systems within which goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed. In one sense, the economic aspect of culture is simply the sum of the choices people make regarding these areas of their lives. These choices critically determine much of people's lives. \_\_\_\_\_ (A), choosing to become a farmer rather than an insurance broker may determine where you live, who you are likely to meet, the sorts of behaviors you will expect in your spouse and offspring, and so on. However, such choices are not unlimited; rather, they are limited by our cultures, traditions, and technologies. \_\_\_\_\_ (B), our environments set the boundaries within which choices about the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services are made. To the extent that economic systems are part of culture, people in different cultures have different sorts of economic behavior.

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A)           | (B)                |
| ① By contrast | ..... Consequently |
| ② For example | ..... Conversely   |
| ③ For example | ..... Furthermore  |
| ④ Similarly   | ..... Instead      |
| ⑤ Similarly   | ..... Nevertheless |

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But the ones in which he could get up and do things like industrial arts, drama, science projects, or P.E. were always his favorites.

Jason always seemed to have a tough time in classes, except in the ones where he could do something. In the classes in which the teachers just stood and talked, or told everyone to read, he seemed to get bored and restless. ( ① ) He soon realized that he was not a slow or unmotivated learner; he was a kinesthetic learner. ( ② ) Once he figured this out, he started to use this information to his advantage. ( ③ ) He would draw out what he learned from class on notes, posters, and doodles. ( ④ ) He would act out things and work with other students on projects using role play and drama. ( ⑤ ) This helped his learning come alive, and he was less bored. As a result, he not only enjoyed school more, but his grades also went up.

\* kinesthetic: 운동 감각의

정 답

<b>2016학년도 수능 (2015년 11월 시행)</b>
31.㉔ 32.㉔ 33.㉑ 34.㉔ 35.㉔ 36.㉔ 37.㉕ 38.㉕
<b>2016학년도 9월 대수능 모의평가(2015년 9월 시행)</b>
31.㉔ 32.㉔ 33.㉕ 34.㉑ 35.㉓ 36.㉔ 37.㉔ 38.㉔
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