

1st Day

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 것이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오.

(수능특강 19강 3번 변형)

Horace de Vere Cole promptly challenged Oliver Locker-Lampson to run a race down a London street. ①He accepted and the MP was soon streaking ahead. He was somewhat surprised when de Vere Cole started shouting, "Stop thief!" and the police were soon after ②him too. With nothing to hide, he stopped, and de Vere Cole told the police that ③this man had stolen his gold pocket watch. Sure enough, when Locker-Lampson's pockets were searched the watch was found on him. The MP was promptly arrested and taken into custody. Only then did Horace de Vere Cole admit that he'd slipped his watch into ④the unsuspecting man's pocket to prove the MP wrong about something he'd said. Now ⑤he ended up being arrested too.

2. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 1강 7번 변형)

If there is to be toleration in the world, one of the things taught in schools must be the habit of weighing evidence, and the practice of not giving full consent to propositions which there is no reason to believe true. For example, the art of reading newspapers should be taught. The schoolmaster should select some incident which happened a good many years ago, and roused political passions in its day. He should then read to the schoolchildren what was said by the newspapers on one side, what was said by those on the other, and some fair account of what really happened. He should make them understand that everything in newspapers is more or less untrue. The critical skepticism which would result from this teaching would make the children free from overly naive appeals to idealism in later

life.

- ① 어린 시절 학교에서의 습관 형성이 인간의 전 생애에 영향을 준다.
- ② 학교 당국은 학생들이 신문을 읽는 습관을 들이도록 노력해야 한다.
- ③ 비판적 회의주의는 이상주의적 인격형성에 방해가 된다.
- ④ 매스미디어가 제공하는 다양한 정보들에 대한 접근성을 늘려야 한다.
- ⑤ 확고한 사실처럼 보이는 정보에 대해서도 비판적으로 접근하는 법을 학교가 가르쳐야 한다.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(수능특강 21강 1번 변형)

Some pessimistic scientists believe that climate change on Earth has already passed the 'tipping point' beyond which it is not possible to stop the slide into global meltdown. But other groups of scientists think that even if the tipping point has been and gone there might still be hope for the planet in the form of geo-engineering, which is superscale design-and-build work that could reverse the effects of climate change. The ideas put forward include sending giant sunshades into space to block out some of the Sun's light; building a network of industrial plants around the globe that would suck in carbon dioxide, compress it into liquid, and then pump it underground; and tipping gallons of fertilizer into the oceans to encourage the growth of marine plant life to absorb carbon dioxide from the air by photosynthesis.

* compress: 압축하다

- ① Global Warming Has Already Passed the Critical Point
- ② Sea Algae: The Main Cause of Global Warming
- ③ Artificial Sunshade Will Save Us from Heat-wave
- ④ Geo-engineering: Ray of Hope for Our Planet's Future
- ⑤ The Necessity of CO₂Compression Technology

4. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and Adapted from *Civilization on Trial* by *Arnold J. Toynbee*)

For instance, our world has risen to an unprecedented degree of humanitarian feeling.

Our present Western outlook on history is an extraordinarily contradictory one. (1) While our historical horizon has been expanding vastly in both the space dimension and the time dimension, our historical vision - what we actually do see, in contrast to what we now could see if we chose - has been contracting rapidly to the narrow field of what a horse sees between its blinkers or what a U-boat commander see through his periscope. (2) This is certainly extraordinary; yet it is only one of a number of contradictions of this kind that seem to be characteristic of the times in which we are living. (3) There are some examples that probably loom larger in the minds of most of us. (4) There is now a recognition of the human rights of people of all classes, nations, and races; yet at the same time we have sunk to perhaps unheard-of depths of class warfare, nationalism, and racialism. (5) These bad passions find vent in cold-blooded, scientifically planned cruelties; and the two incompatible states of mind and standards of conduct are to be seen today, side by side, not merely in the same world, but sometimes in the same country and even in the same soul.

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (독해연습I 7강 3번 변형)

In what way shall a good inventor of hypotheses be guided to his invention? Shall he confine himself only to the hypotheses which, when first he proposes them, seem antecedently probable? If he does this, he condemns himself to relative infertility. For the antecedently probable hypothesis is precisely the hypothesis which lacks any very notable novelty. Even if such a hypothesis bears the test of experience, it therefore adds little to knowledge. Worthless for the purpose of any more exact natural science until it has been duly

verified, the hypothesis which is to win, in the advancement of science, a really great place, must often be, at the moment of its first invention, _____. It must often be a poetical creation, warranted as yet by none of the facts thus far known and subject to all the risks which attend great human enterprises in any field. In such a position was Darwin's hypothesis regarding the origin of species through natural selection, when first he began to seek for its verification.

- ① seemingly plausible to both scientists and non-scientists
- ② an apparently unlikely hypothesis
- ③ highly explainable via the pre-existing theories
- ④ surely attainable through the going-on empirical research
- ⑤ the most profound and deep hypothesis, rather than superficial one

6. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (독해연습 II 1강 1번 변형)

Such variance in use may come from the word's multiple origins.

Just as all life is full of hazard, all life is full of risk. (1) However the concept of risk can have varying meanings depending on the context. (2) Just it is used differently by insurance specialists versus stock brokers or physicians, disaster managers employ their own deviation on *risk*. (3) It is not uncommon, for example, for the term to be used in a positive manner to mean "venture" or "opportunity. (4) The Arabic *risq* means "anything that has been given to you (by God) and from which you draw profit," possibly explaining why some may use the term in relation to fortune or opportunity. (5) However, the Latin *risicum*, which describes a specific scenario faced by sailors attempting to avoid the danger posed by a barrier reef, seems a more appropriate derivation for use in relation to disaster management, where the term's connotation is always negative.

2nd Day

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 9강 7번 변형)

Published just one year after his Pulitzer Prize-winning novel House Made of Dawn, N. Scott Momaday's The Way to Rainy Mountain is widely regarded as his greatest work. Thematically, both works deal with alienation, personal identity, place, and the oral tradition; however, the texts differ in two important ways. First, unlike House Made of Dawn, which is set in the American Southwest and incorporates aspects of Navajo culture, The Way to Rainy Mountain is set on the southern Plains and focuses on Kiowa culture. Second, The Way to Rainy Mountain is not a novel. Part myth, part ethnographic commentary, part autobiography, and experimental in form, The Way to Rainy Mountain resists literary categorization. Part of the work's originality derives from its unusual style; however, its reexamination of both Euro-American and Native American culture marks its uniqueness.

- ① Pulitzer상 수상을 축하하기 위해서
② 한 편의 문학작품을 소개하기 위해서
③ 책의 저술 배경을 설명하기 위해서
④ 두 작품을 비교하기 위해서
⑤ 자신의 원고의 출판을 의뢰하기 위해서

2. 다음 밑줄 친 He[he, his, him]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오.

(수능특강 9강 6번 변형)

Edmund Halley was born in London and educated at the University of Oxford. ①He was a mathematical genius, publishing his first paper on the orbit of planets at age 20. He was intrigued by the theories of the British physicist Sir Isaac Newton and encouraged ②him to write Principia, which Halley then published in 1687 at his own expense. Halley's most important scientific work was Astronomiae Cometicae Synopsis (Synopsis on

Cometary Astronomy). In this work, Halley applied ③his friend Newton's laws of motion to all available data on comets. ④He theorized that comets follow an orbit around the sun, and thus can reappear periodically. Based on his theory, he predicted the return of a comet in 1758. Unfortunately, Halley died before he could see that ⑤he was correct. The comet was named in his honor, and Halley's Comet has continued to show up every 75 1/2 years ever since.

3. 다음 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞은 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 28강 3번 변형)

Sugar's effects are ironic; that is, they have the opposite effect from the one you intended. You wanted to feel less hungry and nasty, and you ended up feeling more hungry and nasty.

(A) A problem arises when you assume that if a little is good then more must be better. I guarantee that prolonged periods of sitting in front of the TV and eating sugary snacks will not make you happy in the long run.

(B) So, you end up bored, which makes you think you should watch more TV, and you can guess the consequences. Everyone needs a little time to watch TV or just do nothing, just like everyone needs a little sugar now and then.

(C) TV has a similar effect, but on happiness instead of hungriness. You watch TV because you want to be entertained, relaxed, involved — you want to feel happy. Unfortunately, although TV can be relaxing, it is only occasionally entertaining and very rarely involving.

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

4. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (수능특강 12강 4번 변형문제)

It had taken only eight years since then for the whole countryside to glow with health and prosperity. On the site of the ruins I had seen in 1913 now (A)(stand / stands) neat farms, cleanly plastered, testifying to a happy and comfortable life. The old streams, fed by the rains and snows that the forest conserves, are flowing again. Their waters have been channelled. On each farm, in groves of maples, fountain pools overflow onto carpets of fresh mint. Little by little the villages have been rebuilt. People from the plains, (B)(which / where) land is costly, have settled here, bringing youth, motion, the spirit of adventure. Along the roads you meet the hearty men and women and boys and girls who understand laughter and have recovered a taste for picnics. (C)(Count / Counting) the former population, unrecognizable now that they live in comfort, more than ten thousand people owe their happiness to Elzeard Bouffier.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|----------|
| ① | stand | which | Count |
| ② | stand | where | Counting |
| ③ | stands | which | Counting |
| ④ | stands | where | Counting |
| ⑤ | stands | which | Count |

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 27강 3번 변형)

Discourses referring to the media production of reality TV seem to resemble reality. Simulations of space and time, the "uncontrolled" actions of participants, real-life events, ordinary people participating — everything seems to be real "enough." The frequency of the broadcasts in weekly TV programs and the closeness and familiarity of audiences with the TV characters create this "hyperreality" and ultimately, yes, "the simulacrum is true." Media reality has succeeded over time in being totally incorporated into society. In the era of media realities, the prototype, the mediation and its reflection are inseparable. There is a unique inversion going on that is no longer understood as such; instead of questioning media reality and to what degree it is objective, we question whether _____. This alone is sufficient evidence that media are in a prominent position to define truth.

- ① our realities reflected on the media description are genuine ones
- ② reality show producers are referring to the details of ordinary people's life
- ③ the characters on reality TV have high probability with those in the real world
- ④ our empirical reality complies adequately with its media equivalent
- ⑤ fake realities on TV show color the counterpart of our empirical life

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (비연계 창작문제: Captured and Adapted from *Jul/14/2014 Korea Herald*)

According to C. S. Lewis's book "Mere Christianity," the moral argument for God's existence begins with the fact that all people recognize some moral code (that some things are right, and some things are wrong). Every time we argue over right and wrong, we appeal to a higher law that we assume everyone is aware of, holds to, and is not free to arbitrarily change. Right and wrong imply a higher standard or law, and law requires a lawgiver. Because the Moral Law transcends humanity, this universal law requires a universal lawgiver. This, Lewis argues, is God. In support of the moral argument for God's existence, we see that even the most remote tribes who have been cut off from the rest of civilization observe a moral code similar to everyone else's. Although differences certainly exist in civil matters, virtues like bravery and loyalty and vices like greed and cowardice are universal. After all, theists like Lewis say that the moral law (or conscience) originates from an ultimate lawgiver, God. To put it negatively, atheism provides no basis for morality, no hope, and no meaning for life. While this does not disprove atheism in and of itself, if the logical mechanism of a belief system fails to account for _____, it ought to be discarded.

- ① what we instinctively know to be true
- ② slightly distinct moral duties depending on respective cultures
- ③ what we humanity acquire through education and socialization
- ④ the existence of God which we take for granted
- ⑤ human's innate vulnerability to temptation to break absolute rules accorded by God

3rd Day

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습I 7강 1번 변형)

Parents who talk constantly to their babies produce two-year-olds who are more sociable with other infants, less anger-triggered against care-givers, than silent parents whose infants are more likely to be social isolates; the difference parental stimulation makes is detectable in greater or lesser activation of the infant's neural circuits in the brain. But even if parental stimulation is inhibited, the baby's physical drive to exchange cannot be extinguished. By the second year of life, all infants begin noticing and imitating what others do; learning about physical objects speeds up, particularly about the size and weight of things, as well as their physical dangers. The social capacity to cooperate together on a common project, like building a snowman, becomes well established in toddlers by the third year of life; young children will do it, even if parental behavior does not encourage it.

- ① Talkative Parents Make Their Children Initiative
- ② A Shy Daddy Always Makes a Shy Boy?
- ③ All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy!
- ④ No Talk to Kid, No Walk to the World
- ⑤ All Children Have Their Own Spoon and Fork

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 어휘 중, 문맥상 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 3강 1번 변형)

What we do know definitely about email is that it shows incredible ①

diversity

 in both form and function. In response to parental pressure, a ②

reluctant

 ten-year-old sends Grandma an email, thanking her for a Christmas present, while a trial lawyer puts opposing counsel on notice, by email, that his client refuses to settle. After dispatching a ③

hastily

 written email to a friend, saying I'll be late for our luncheon meeting today, I turn around and carefully edit my email requesting a

larger budget next year. Trying to characterize email style with a "one size fits all" definition is about as ④

meaningful

 as describing an "average" American meal: Meatloaf or minestrone? Potato pancakes or pad thai? Cola or cappuccino? By now, email has become so ⑤

domesticated

, at least in the United States, that its style and content are as various as the people using it.

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

An American named Walter Hunt found himself under the pressure of owing a \$15 debt to an artist. In order to discharge his obligation he started twisting a piece of wire into various shapes, hoping desperately he could create something of cash value out of it. He twisted that wire in just the right way to form the first safety pin. Hunt was one of those inventors who, along with Edison and Franklin, proved that once you dig up a single good idea the chances are you will start a gusher. Hunt plunged on to invent a sewing machine, industrial machinery, new types of firearms, and even a pair of tricky shoes with which you could walk up walls! Hunt's mind spilled ideas out so fast that he hardly had time to patent them properly. And it all started from _____.

* gusher 분유정(噴油井, 지하의 원유가 천연가스의 압력으로 저절로 땅 위로 뿜어 나오는 유정)

- ① public needs for necessities
- ② the defiance against secular rewards
- ③ the change in attitude for other people
- ④ the reverence for his own role models
- ⑤ constructively-directed desperation

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 Test1 10번 변형)

You might think that people surely would _____ when the stakes are high. But they don't. Even when we're picking a president, we care very much about the candidate's attractiveness and how he or she makes us *feel* - more than we care about his or her ideas. Another example comes from higher education. Selecting a college is certainly a high-stakes decision, and presumably it's one that people would consider carefully. But comparing candidate colleges is complicated, so parents and kids use indirect cues: some global sense of "reputation" and, curiously enough, price. When we are unsure of the quality of a product, we use price as a guide: if it's expensive, surely it's good. Traditional economic theory would indicate that raising tuition would decrease the number of people wanting to go to a college. In fact, the opposite is true. Raising tuition increases the number of applicants.

- ① consult the neighboring people to relevant information
- ② depend on their own inner guidelines about facing issues
- ③ refrain from using peripheral or noncentral cues
- ④ avoid making lists in priorities concerned
- ⑤ do their best to exclude the economic aspect in making their decisions

5. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.(수능특강 21강 3번 변형)

Ideally, supporters of recycling would like to see a global recycling system, to allow products to be recycled according to a unified system around the world.

(A) The fees charged for green dots increase with the amount of packaging, and monies from this program are used to help recycle the packaging. Consumers are encouraged to buy products that have the green dots.

(B) According to most reports, this system has led to a dramatic decrease in the amount of packaging used, thus creating less garbage that needs recycling. Germany claims the result has

been a decline of about 1 million tons less garbage than normal every year.

(C) The beginnings of such a system are already taking root in Europe. Germany has developed a recycling program known as the Green Dot system, in which manufacturers and retailers have to pay for a green dot on products.

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

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from **New Society** by **E. H. Carr**)

Does not the admission that values held by the historian necessarily enter into the history that he writes deprive history of any objective character? Can history in these conditions be more than a reflection of the whim of the historian? Now it seems to me foolish and misleading to deny the subjective element in history. Anyone who believes in the divine right of kings - a belief beyond the scope of argument - is bound to regard the last 150 years as a period of retrogression; and, if he is a historian of that period, he will weave his facts into a pattern of decline. But this does not mean that history is purely subjective. Life rejects these logical dilemmas of choice between opposites. The question of whether man is free or determined, like the famous question about the hen and the egg, permits of two contradictory answers, both equally valid. History _____ . The historian takes his raw material, the dry bones of fact, and, articulating them under the inspiration of his own sense of values, turns them into the framework of living history.

- ① is both subjective and objective
- ② is a form of biased narrative
- ③ accumulates itself, not colored and distorted by historians
- ④ has no choice but to be affected by its contemporary circumstances
- ⑤ is akin to the seek-and-hide game, where we must uncover the familiar

4th Day

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습II 1강 6번 변형)

Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century. In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world. In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. Yet few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. In general, when the facts clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.

* MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

- ① Many Stereotypes on Artists
- ② Creative Artists: a Rebel or a Model?
- ③ Greedy Artists Aspiring After High-level Degrees
- ④ Spontaneity Brings Originality on Artists
- ⑤ Work of Art: For Display or For Sale?

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 12강 3번 변형)

The muddy Flint River, running silently between walls of pine and water oak covered with tangled vines, ①wrapped about Gerald's new land like a curving arm and embraced it on two sides. To Gerald, standing on the small mound ②which the house had been, this tall barrier of green was as ③visible and pleasing an evidence of ownership as though it were a fence that he himself had built to mark his own. He stood on the blackened foundation stones of the burned building, ④

looked down the long avenue of trees leading toward the road and swore lustily, with a joy too deep for thankful prayer. These twin lines of somber trees were his, his the abandoned lawn, waist high in weeds under white-starred young magnolia trees. The uncultivated fields, studded with tiny pines and underbrush, ⑤that stretched their rolling red-clay surface away into the distance on four sides belonged to Gerald O'Hara — were all his.

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

Navajo sandpaintings are created as part of a healing ritual. These colorful, crushed rock designs are destroyed at the end of the ceremony. Navajo tradition prohibits their preservation or fixed replication. Although these ceremonial artifacts are aesthetically complex and rewarding, they are not produced as works of art. Hence, a sandpainting produced for display or sale is inherently inauthentic with respect to Navajo tradition. Respecting this traditiaon, Navajos who create sandpaintings for non-ritual display will intentionally alter them from their "authentic," ritual-specific counterparts. These "inauthentic," fixed-form sandpaintings can be evaluated for authenticity by regarding them as displays of traditional Navajo symbolism and design principles. However, many collectors and art dealers believe that stylistic authenticity is insufficient. Authenticity requires "traditional" intentions. Seeking authentic indigenous art, they reject the very artifacts that the Navajo produce as works of art, namely,

- ① artifacts created to be objects of aesthetic appreciation.
- ② aesthetically sophisticated and complicated works
- ③ ritually used and then mistakenly discarded items
- ④ artifacts without genuine beauty on their own
- ⑤ only symbolically, not materially, made and used items

4. (A), (B) 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습II 4강 4번 변형)

Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. ___(A)___, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. The laboratory provides the context within which one learns to see according to a scientific modality. Gradually the messy blob of a frog's innards begins to take the recognizable shape of well-defined organs, blood vessels, and the like. ___(B)___, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

* blob 형태가 뚜렷하지 않은 것
* innards 내장

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | Likewise |
| ② However | Otherwise |
| ③ For example | Consequently |
| ④ For example | Similarly |
| ⑤ In fact | Thus |

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from ***Brawn vs. Brain*** in **Jul/23/2014 Korea Herald**)

"That swots are weedy and jocks are stupid" is a high-school cliché. But a paper just published in PLOS Biology by researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Max Planck Institutes in Germany suggests there may be an evolutionary grain of truth in it. When the researchers looked at how quickly human bones

and skins have evolved, compared with those of other mammals, they found that as the human brain has got stronger, so the species's muscles have got weaker. Intriguingly, in a demonstration of the importance of serendipity in science, this was not a hypothesis they had set out to prove.

Human brains are greedy. Though they constitute only 2% of an adult's body weight, they consume a fifth of his or her metabolic energy. Indeed, according to a school of thought led by Harvard University, keeping the brain running is so demanding that only the invention of cooking, which makes more nutrients available from a given amount of food than can be extracted from it in its raw state, permitted the neurological expansion which created Homo sapiens. This need to supply the brain with energy suggests that other human organs, particularly muscles, are _____.

5. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① more competitive than those of any other mammal
 - ② under pressure to economize
 - ③ actually composed of the strongest muscular fiber
 - ④ less-efficient in consuming a given amount of nutrients
 - ⑤ dominating all of the human activities related to neurological responses

6. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Greedy Muscle, Thrifty Brain
- ② Brain before Brawn
- ③ Serendipity: Is It an Accident or Necessity?
- ④ Human Needs Great Amount of Nutrients
- ⑤ Why Human Has a Huge Brain

5th Day

1. 다음 주어진 문장 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (독해연습II 2강 4번 변형문제)

This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children.

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas — morality as impartiality and special parental obligations? Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another? (①) As it turns out, this is not difficult. (②) We can say that impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way only when there are no relevant differences between them. (③) For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal to justify the difference in treatment. (④) Other examples come easily to mind. But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations. (⑤) The fact that a child is one’s own can be taken as providing the “relevant difference” that justifies treating it differently.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (독해연습II 3강 3번 변형)

The economic story tells us corporations compete in a global market as part of the global economy. Because investors are always on the lookout for where to invest their capital next and keep moving their funds in and out of countries, organizations are under pressure to compete efficiently and stay attractive to those investors. One way a company can compete efficiently is to have a more flexible workforce — to be less tied to its employees. Since labor costs represent a

major expense to most companies, hiring employees when there’s work and laying them off when the work slows down can help firms stay competitive. That means the employment relationship that once stretched out into the future isn’t on the table anymore. Jobs now depend on the changing needs of the company. If the company has work, so will you. If not, you probably won’t either. As a result, corporations and employees are no longer that committed to each other.

- ① the emergence of the global economy
- ② the necessity of raising capital in business
- ③ the relationship between corporations and investors
- ④ the reasons and effects in the rise of temporary workers
- ⑤ importance of trust between employers and employees

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (독해연습I 7강 5번 변형)

The insults of childhood and adolescence leave us ①tender in certain areas. Though we may appear tough and indifferent, in fact, we are quite vulnerable. When words or actions are reminiscent of wounding episodes, they awaken strong reactions. You may be unconscious of exactly why a particular action provokes ②such a strong reaction, but a little introspection may reveal the reason. If you have been a victim of exclusion, you are alert now to its possibility. If you have ③been called stupid or clumsy, you are sensitive to slights on the score of intelligence and physical grace. Some of the damage has been self-inflicted, comparing yourself to others ④whom you think are more popular, beautiful, or accomplished. Some damage is done in love, by parents trying to challenge us to achieve. ⑤Other damage is brought on by the notorious bully or snob.

4. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 고르시오. (독해연습II 3강 5번 변형)

If you and your opponent are to present your arguments back to back, and if the election is still several days away, you should speak first. The primacy of your speech will interfere with the audience's ability to learn your opponent's arguments; with the election several days away, differential effects due to memory are (A)(considerable / negligible). But if the election is going to be held immediately after the second speech, and there is to be a prolonged coffee break between the two speeches, you would do well to speak last. Because of the coffee break between speeches, the interference of the first speech with the learning of the second speech will be (B)(minimal / maximal); because the audience must make up its mind right after the second speech, as the second speaker you would have retention working for you. Therefore the recency effect would be dominant: All other things being equal, the last speech will be the more (C)(persuasive / superficial).

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|-------------|
| ① | considerable | minimal | persuasive |
| ② | considerable | maximal | persuasive |
| ③ | negligible | minimal | persuasive |
| ④ | negligible | maximal | superficial |
| ⑤ | negligible | minimal | superficial |

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (독해연습II 4강 7번 변형)

Even a single body technique can be rich in meaning. Cultures can suppress certain techniques; for instance, in Mali, as the anthropologist Katherine Dettwyler found during her fieldwork there, some groups do not allow children to crawl, apparently because of hazards on the ground. At the other extreme, Western technology to accelerate walking may actually impede development. Up to 92 percent of families with babies have infant walkers, wheeled seats that let children move about before they can even crawl. Yet experiments have shown that infants using them sit and crawl one month after those who do not use them, begin to walk two months later, and score lower in mental tests. The walkers are thought to restrict the ability to explore and

interact with the infant's environment. That is certainly consistent with the reports of many creative adults that _____.

The writer Evan S. Connell once observed that great ideas come to people in transit, especially walking.

- ① locomotion promotes reflection
- ② culture shapes nurturing methodologies
- ③ a leopard cannot change its spot
- ④ artificial devices facilitate child's physical and mental development
- ⑤ restriction often guarantees safety

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from ***Darwinism Defended*** by Michael Ruse)

How exactly does science reflect its empirical base? One might think that it is all simply a question of finding positive empirical evidence for scientific claims - evidence that is unobtainable for other sort of claims. However, matters are a little more complex than this, because science does not deal with particulars, at least not directly and exclusively, but with generalities and universals. One's interest is not in this planet or that planet as such. Rather one asks what each and every planet does, just as one asks what each and every light ray does. But, this being so, simple checking and confirmation obviously cannot be enough. Suppose one has a general statement like Snell's law of refraction, and suppose also one has tested all kinds of light and all kinds of refracting media and found that the law holds. One can never preclude the possibility of a kind of light, or a type of medium, that violates the law. It is all a matter of simple logic; one just cannot definitely establish a universal statement by appealing to individual instances, however common or however positive they may be. Thousands of positive cases _____.

- ① reinforce tentative facts which has not proved yet
- ② cluster some potential group of absolute evidences
- ③ accumulates upon the pre-existing the body of scientific knowledge
- ④ do not rule out one possible countercase
- ⑤ aren't necessarily required in affirming working hypotheses

6th Day

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (독해연습II 13강 3번 변형)

In the past, it was the prophets who voiced the myths that gave power to the beliefs of the community. Drawing on familiar images, they ① intimated that a supreme being was speaking through them to tell the people how they should behave, and what the world beyond our senses was like. There may still be prophets in the future claiming to know such things, but it is ② less likely that they will be believed. One consequence of depending on science for solving material problems and on democracy for solving political conflicts is that we have learned to ③ trust the vision of a single individual, no matter how inspired. Of course, the "cult of personality" is still very much alive, but it is more ④ tempered by healthy skepticism. A credible revelation would have to have that element of ⑤ consensus we have come to expect from scientific truth, and from democratic decision making.

* cult of personality 개인숭배

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 Test1 22번 변형)

A curious fact about names based on places is that they are so often obscure - mostly from places that few people have heard of. Why should there be so many more Middletons than Londons, so many Worthingtons than Bristols? The main cities of medieval Britain - London, York, Norwich, Glasgow - are relatively uncommon as surnames even though many thousands of people lived there. To understand this seeming paradox you must remember that the purpose of surnames is to distinguish one person or family from the great mass of people. If a person called himself Peter of London, he would be just one of hundreds of such Peters and anyone searching for him would

be at a loss. So as a rule a person would become known as Peter of London only if he moved to a rural location, where London would be a clear identifying feature, but that did not happen often. In the same way, those people named Farmer probably owe their name to the fact that an ancestor _____ the farm.

- ① worked for ② inherited
- ③ established ④ left
- ⑤ searched for

3. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (N제 3회 8번 변형)

One of America's foremost survey researchers, Reed Larson of the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign, has discovered that finding structured leisure activities a child will like is more than just humanistic parenting.

(A) Inherent in this transition, writes Larson, is "the transformation by which whimsical, impulsive, and periodically indolent children become motivated, directed and energetic adults."

(B) Music, sports, hobbies, and crafts, he finds, are invaluable for a child's mental development. One of the many bridges a school-aged child must cross takes him or her from impulsiveness and distractibility to the capacity for "voluntary attention."

(C) Larson and his colleagues studied this transformation to see if it happens automatically with age, or if the unfolding ability to direct one's thoughts toward a chosen task needs some help from parents and children themselves.

*whimsical 변덕스러운 **indolent 나태한, 게으른

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

4. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 유형편 3강 5번 변형)

Alternatively, the company figured that the loading jobs were lower-skilled and likely always to be high-turnover jobs.

Certain key positions in your company may have revolving-door loyalty. Just when you have a treasured employee fully trained, he hits the road. If you see this pattern repeat itself, you may need to redesign the position. (①) UPS found that when they redesigned their drivers' position so that it no longer included the thankless job of loading the trucks, they were able to dramatically increase the length of driver employment. (②) UPS made a strategic decision. (③) They determined that the drivers were the face of the company and that their customers didn't appreciate meeting a new driver every six months. (④) This didn't concern them, because the training period for the loading jobs was much shorter than for the driver jobs and the customer contact was minimal. (⑤) Sometimes employee retention is just a matter of strategic thinking.

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.
(비연계 창작문제: Captured from **Starbucks Experience** by **Joseph A. Michelli**)

While managers in some businesses think that they can cut corners without _____ their company's brand or reputation, particularly in unseen (below-deck) areas, they are mistaken. To put it simply, the vast majority of shortcuts backfire.

This is illustrated by the story of a wealthy man who asked a builder to spare no expense in creating his mansion. Since the man was out of the country while the home was being constructed, the builder decided that he could make the infra-structure out of inferior material and cover it up with superior finish work. The

builder could then overcharge the man based on the home's appearance. When the owner returned to the country, he was so taken by the beauty of the home that he told the builder, "This is simply too nice a house for me. Here, you take the keys."

There is no hidden inferior material at Starbucks. On the contrary, Starbucks epitomizes a company that has achieved amazing success by not discounting on quality. Management at Starbucks takes pride in the quality of the products the company serves, instilling a passion for excellence by centrally placing the demand for quality in the company's mission statement. The statement asserts that Starbucks partners will "apply the highest standards of excellence to the purchasing, roasting, and fresh delivery of our coffee."

* epitomize: ~의 전형이다, ~의 축도가 되다

5. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① ascending
- ② advertising
- ③ reforming
- ④ managing
- ⑤ compromising

6. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Nothing Matters Other Than Quality
- ② Moral Hazard in Business: Starbucks' Case
- ③ Cut Corners: Indispensible Survival Strategy
- ④ Out of Good Infra Comes Out-of-ordinary Goods
- ⑤ Freshness Brings Life to Coffee Industry

7th Day

1. 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?
(독해연습II 13강 5번 변형)

Rather, they do enough driving to determine how much to trust the indicator, whether it be the meter reading or the low-fuel warning light in some cars, or for those with trip computers, the miles of driving the computer predicts can be done with the remaining fuel.

Do you trust the gas gauge of your car? Most people are wary at first. (①) When they drive in a new car, they have to do some tests to discover how much to trust the gas gauge. (②) The typical way is to drive the car to lower and lower fuel estimates before refilling. (③) The true test, of course, would be to run out of fuel deliberately in order to see how that corresponded to the meter reading, but most people don't need that much reassurance. (④) With sufficient experience, people learn how to interpret the readings and, thus, how much to trust the gauge. (⑤) Trust has to be earned.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?(독해연습II 13강 6번 변형)
Companies operating with the selling concept believe unless there is large-scale effort promoting a product, customers will not buy a sufficient volume to achieve a desired level of ①profitability. Most firms resort to the selling concept when they have a ②surplus in their inventory and they need to dump their product on the market. An unfortunate consequence of this approach is that it assumed that all that is required to make a sale is to execute a ③marketing campaign; the customer doesn't have to like the product. Research has shown that companies with short-term orientations are not as profitable as those that seek to build long-term relationships

by continually satisfying with a mindset to ④satisfy customer needs. Worse still, while the average satisfied customer tells three others about good experiences, the average dissatisfied customer tells ten others about a negative experience. Market forces eventually ⑤choose the 'sell now before they figure it out' companies.

3. 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 24강 3번 변형)

Fairness in architecture, of course, does not always mean absolute equality, since people are not absolutely the same, and this is where prudence, another virtue, comes into play. Fairness in accommodating differences can lead to varied conditions in some cases, and uniform conditions in others.

(A) At the same time, 'design for all' demands that we adjust dimensions to accommodate the needs of people with a wide range of physical abilities, with many elements of buildings lower or wider than what has existed in the past.

(B) Examples like this suggest that fairness without prudence can lead, paradoxically, to unfair conditions, and that true fairness comes only from imagining ourselves in the place of those often treated unfairly and responding to their needs accordingly.

(C) Building codes, for instance, have finally recognized the need for a larger number of restroom stalls for women, especially in entertainment venues when intermissions lead to a flood of people needing such facilities.

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

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 3회 13번 변형)

I try to smile to myself and keep moving. I see green all-weather carpet about ten feet in front of me ①that leads to a set of stairs. At the top of the stairs is a small landing and the entrance to the barracks. Leading into the barracks ②is a pair of doors with a porthole-shaped window in each door. As I get closer to the landing, I see someone looking out from the window on the left side. I then see another face in ③the other window on the opposing door. It looks like they're waiting for someone. Me? They look at me and then quickly duck back behind the windows to avoid detection. It's quite unnerving to see one head then the other ④look out to check my progress toward their barracks. My hands begin to shake and I feel sweat begin to drip down my face. I look up at the blue sky and squint, feeling my nerves ⑤to rise within me.

*duck (머리나 몸을) 휙 수그리다
**squint 눈을 가늘게 뜨고 보다

5. 다음 글에 나타난 Trish의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 유형편 4강 1번)

Trish had gone out and left her dog, Butchie, in her apartment, safely locked in the kitchen behind a baby gate, like she always did. Some time later, one of her roommates called to tell her that Butchie had just been hit by a car because the roommate's boyfriend had left the door open and the dog had gotten out, chased a squirrel, and run into the street. Butchie's injuries were not life-threatening; however, Trish was really upset because she was so far away at that point. She instructed her roommate to take the dog to the nearest emergency vet office and that she would meet her there as soon as she could. "I was so worried if Butchie was going to be okay, if he would need surgery, or if he'd need a cast... And by the time I got to the vet, I was furious." But her roommate hugged her immediately and told her how sorry she was—that it was an accident and that they didn't mean for this to happen.

That calmed Trish down quite a bit. Fortunately, Butchie just had a few scrapes and bruises.

- ① happy => gloomy
- ② concerned => relieved
- ③ irritated => indifferent
- ④ nervous => embarrassed
- ⑤ calm => desperate

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (비연계 창작문제: Captured and Adapted from **What Is Art?** by Leo Tolstoy)

Art is differentiated from the activity of the understanding, which demands preparation and a certain sequence of knowledge (so that one cannot learn trigonometry before knowing geometry), by the fact that it acts on people independently of their state of development and education, that the charm of a picture, of sounds, or of forms, infects any man whatever his plane of development. The business of art lies just in this - to make that understood and felt which, in the form of an argument, might be incomprehensible and inaccessible. Usually it seems to the recipient of a truly artistic impression that _____.

And such has always been the nature of good, supreme art; the Iliad, the Odyssey, the Gospel parables, the story of Sakya Muni, and the hymns of the Vedas: all transmit very elevated feelings, and are nevertheless quite comprehensible now to us, educated or uneducated, as they were comprehensible to the men of those times, long ago, who were even less educated than our labourers.

- ① it conveys elevated and elegant feeling provided by high-level artists
- ② he knew the thing before but had been unable to express it
- ③ he is having a kind of out-of-the-world experiences
- ④ art teaches us invaluable moral lessons through its symbolism
- ⑤ art only belongs to educated and learned folks

8th Day

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 유형편 5강 2번 변형)

Debates about performance enhancement arise in music as well as in sports, and take a similar form. Some classical musicians who suffer from stage fright take beta-blockers to calm their nerves before performing. The drugs, designed to treat heart disease, help nervous musicians by reducing the effect of adrenaline, lowering the heart rate, and enabling them to play unimpeded by shaking hands. Opponents of this practice consider drug-becalmed performance a kind of cheating and argue that part of being a musician is learning to conquer fear the natural way. Defenders of beta-blockers argue that the drugs do not make anyone a better violinist or pianist but simply remove an impediment so that performers can display their true musical gifts. Underlying the debate is a disagreement over _____.

- ① the morality of resorting to drugs for the enhanced performance
- ② the validity of beta-blockers on the equanimity of performers
- ③ the qualities that constitute musical excellence
- ④ the side effects of the drug on physical health
- ⑤ the opportunity cost from using beta-blockers

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?
(N제 3회 14번 변형)

Building a career is hard, and sometimes you work so hard that you forget to celebrate the progress you make. When you get a new job, it's tempting to (as the cliché goes) hit the ground running, but I encourage you to do everything you can to take a vacation between jobs. Make it part of your negotiations. Just take it if you can afford it. Being between jobs is one of the most liberated times you have: you've said good-bye to all the responsibilities of your old job and you have the security of knowing a new job is waiting for you. This is the best time to enjoy time off, free from the weight of any job responsibilities. Your cell phone won't ring. You shouldn't have to check email. Work to get your headspace

organized and think about your priorities and plans for the coming year. Make the most of it.

- ① 지나간 일을 후회해서는 안 된다.
- ② 자신의 성과에 대해 스스로 보상을 해줘야 한다.
- ③ 이직을 할 경우에 반드시 사이에 재충전의 시간을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 옮기게 될 직장에 대한 사전조사 및 준비가 반드시 필요하다.
- ⑤ 휴가 시에는 절대 업무와 관련된 일을 가져와서는 안 된다.

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 20강 2번 변형)

One of the obstacles to enjoying the peace of mind, Epicurus reasons, is the fear of death. But rather than countering this fear by proposing an alternative state of immortality, Epicurus tries to explain the nature of death itself. He starts by proposing that when we die, we are unaware of our death, since our consciousness (our soul) ceases to exist at the point of death. To explain this, Epicurus takes the view that the entire universe consists of either atoms or empty space. Epicurus then reasons that the soul could not be empty space, because it operates dynamically with the body, so it must be made up of atoms. He describes these atoms of the soul as being distributed around the body, but as being so breakable that they dissolve when we die, and so we are no longer capable of sensing anything. If you are unable to feel anything when you die, it is foolish to let the fear of death cause you pain while you are still alive.



Instead of suggesting the ___(A)___ life as a solution on the fear of death, Epicurus tries to explain the nature of death by regarding our soul as the collection of ___(B)___ atoms which fade out when we die.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① eternal | fragile |
| ② prolonged | imaginary |
| ③ pleasant | frail |
| ④ healthy | material |
| ⑤ enjoyable | solid |

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 (비연계 창작문제: Captured and Adapted from **The Economist May/6/2014**)

What caused the first world war? A conservative academic, George Weigel, is advancing his theory that some spiritual malaise was at work. He thinks the collapse in the restraining power of religion helped to push the world into the era of bloodbath. Given that we are all products of the more secular age which the war to end all wars ushered in, many people will find his theory pretty ridiculous. But as one of America's leading "theocon" thinkers, Mr. Wiegel has the gifts of erudition and persuasion to make a respectable case. Indeed, Alexander Solzhenitsyn had been once asked why, in 1914, a Europe bursting with health and abundance had fallen into a rage of self-mutilation; and the Russian writer offered the same explanation as Mr. Wiegel did for all the calamity of the early 20th century: man had "forgotten God."

* malaise: 병리현상

- ① World War I: The Cruellest War Ever
- ② War Always Bears Another War
- ③ Theocon: Theoretic Solution to Prevailing Wars
- ④ From Godlessness to Ruthlessness
- ⑤ Europeans Can't Blame Anyone for World War I Except Themselves

5. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. (독해연습 6강 5번 변형)

The time when a little child first begins to feel her movements no longer as expressions of energy but as (A)(intentional / unconscious) activities within the sphere of her imaginative games varies with every child, but usually first becomes apparent to the observer between the ages of two and three. The first kinds of play you are likely to see are your child's pretending to eat and drink or talk on the telephone. This type of pretend play comes through the (B)(creation / imitation) of things the child has done or seen

the people around her do. Thus if your child sees you picking up potatoes or balls of yarn and putting them in a basket, she will be happy to copy you and put pine cones or spools in her own basket. Then she will dump them out again, for a child's play has no utilitarian purpose; there is nothing she is trying to accomplish. Your three-year-old may imitate your sweeping by using her own little broom, but she will be completely involved in the gestures of sweeping and (C)(enthusiastic / unconcerned) about picking up any dust.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| ① | intentional | creation | enthusiastic |
| ② | intentional | imitation | unconcerned |
| ③ | intentional | imitation | enthusiastic |
| ④ | unconscious | imitation | unconcerned |
| ⑤ | unconscious | creation | enthusiastic |

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 것이 나머지 넷과 다른 것을 고르시오. (독해연습II 3강 1번 변형)
 In the movie The Odd Couple, Felix Unger and Oscar Madison provide a good example of two people with dramatically opposite degrees of desire for order. Felix has moved into the apartment of ①his good friend Oscar because his wife can no longer put up with ②him. Oscar is a slob, but Felix is neat as can be. Oscar leaves spilled milk in the refrigerator and a pile of dirty dishes in the sink, and wipes greasy fingers on his shirt. ③He keeps no discernible schedule, sometimes eating dinner as late as 3 A.M. Felix follows a precise schedule, squares pictures hanging on walls, and lives by inflexible rules. ④He wears a formal shirt and tie to poker games, disinfects the air after people smoke, and even cleans and disinfects the playing cards. When the two of them live together, Oscar cannot relax in his own home, and Felix feels that Oscar doesn't appreciate ⑤his efforts to keep the house clean and organized. Oscar becomes more and more angry while Felix struggles to maintain control.

9th Day

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(N제 4회 4번 변형)

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 (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 _____ with which computers tackle multiple tasks feeds the illusion that everything happens simultaneously, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing.

- ① order ② precision
- ③ errors ④ speed
- ⑤ overload

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 유형편 6강 Let's Check It Out 변형)

Today's dominant worldviews and institutions emerged during the early Industrial Revolution, when the world was still relatively empty of humans and their built infrastructure. Natural resources were abundant, social settlements were more sparse, and the main limit on improving human well-being was inadequate access to infrastructure and consumer goods. Current ideas about what is desirable and what is possible were forged in this context. "Cheap" fossil fuels have provided the abundant energy necessary for economic growth and helped societies overcome numerous resource constraints. Fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanized agriculture have allowed humanity to stave off Thomas Malthus's predictions of population collapse. As a result, the world has changed dramatically over the past two

centuries. It is now a "full" world, where increasingly complex technologies and institutions, mounting resource constraints, and a decreasing energy return on investment have made human society more fragile—and hence more vulnerable to collapse.

- ① the necessity of paradigm shift in the modern world
- ② the ways of overcoming social constraints
- ③ the influences of Industrial Revolution on human society
- ④ the priorities of our modern industrial world
- ⑤ the importance of establishing social infrastructures

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 유형편 6강 5번 변형)

For the technology to "cross the chasm," it must appeal to users with less strong motivations. Only by _____ can it achieve the returns to scale that enable the developers to recover their initial investments. Reaching larger user groups in turn means that the price of the product or service can be reduced. Early cellular telephony users frequently had bills of \$1,000 per month for service within their own town; today such service might cost as little as \$25 per month. Broad adoption also requires new levels of performance, reliability, ease of use, and support. Some of these characteristics—performance, reliability—become imbedded in the device or the service as the developers capture their learning into the technology; their costs are easily recovered as the scale of use increases. Others—ease of use, support—have costs that increase in parallel with the scale of use. To succeed, the new technology must also find a financial model that enables its deployment to be sustainable.

- ① approaching only a few loyal patrons who can appreciate inherent quality of the technology
- ② providing some general fruits of the technology for its core audience
- ③ subsequently investing far more amount of money than initial one
- ④ expanding beyond the early adopters to the much larger mainstream communities
- ⑤ giving constant effort to promote the technology by effective marketing strategies

4. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 6강 16번 변형)

Proteins are what you get when you string amino acids together, and we need a lot of them. No one really knows, but there may be as many as a million types of proteins in the human body, and each one is a little miracle.

(A) But to make collagen, you need to arrange 1,055 amino acids in precisely the right sequence. But — and here's an obvious but crucial point — you don't make it. It makes itself, spontaneously, without direction, and this is where the unlikelihoods come in.

(B) The problem is that words in the amino acid alphabet are often exceedingly long. To spell collagen, the name of a common type of protein, you need to arrange eight letters in the right order.

(C) By all the laws of probability proteins shouldn't exist. To make a protein you need to assemble amino acids (which I am obliged by long tradition to refer to here as "the building blocks of life") in a particular order, in much the same way that you assemble letters in a particular order to spell a word.

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

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from **The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People** by **Stephen R. Covey**)

(A) I remember a mini-paradigm shift I experienced one Sunday morning on a subway in New York. People were sitting quietly - some reading newspapers, some lost in thought, some resting with their eyes closed. It was a calm, peaceful scene. Then suddenly, a man and his children entered the subway car. The children were so loud and rambunctious that instantly the whole climate changed. The man sat down next to me and closed his eyes, apparently oblivious to the situation. The children were yelling back and

forth, throwing things, even grabbing people's papers. It was very disturbing. And yet, the man sitting next to me did nothing.

(B) The man lifted his gaze as if to come to a consciousness of the situation for the first time and said softly, "Oh, you're right. I guess I should do something about it. We just came from the hospital where their mother died about an hour ago. I don't know what to think, and I guess they don't how to handle it either."

(C) It was difficult not to feel irritated. I could not believe that he could be so insensitive as to let his children run wild like that and do nothing about it, taking no responsibility at all. It was easy to see that everyone else on the subway felt irritated, too. So finally, with what I felt was unusual patience and restraint, I turned to him and said, "Sir, your children are really disturbing a lot of people. I wonder if you couldn't control them a little more?"

(D) Can you imagine what I felt at that moment? My paradigm shifted. Suddenly I *saw* things differently, and because I *saw* differently, I *thought* differently, I *felt* differently, I *behaved* differently. My irritation vanished. I didn't have to worry about controlling my attitude or my behavior; my heart was filled with the man's pain. Feelings of sympathy and compassion flowed freely. "Your wife just died? Oh, I'm sorry! Can you tell me about it? What can I do to help?" Everything changed in an instant.

* rambunctious: 제멋대로의, 날뛰는

5. (A)에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Paradigm Shift Often Begins with Empathy
- ② Selfish and Ruthless New Yorkers: The Mirror of Modern People
- ③ Children: Outlaws on Subway
- ④ Observance before Grievance
- ⑤ Don't Forget Your Salad Days

10th Day

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 1회 33번 변형)

The alternatives to reason have always been a bit suspect, as if they were both inferior to, and less legitimate than, the appeal to reason. In fact, there is nothing irrational or unreasonable about appealing to your own character or to the emotions of your audience. Decisions are rarely made on the basis of pure reason. People commonly rely on trust or confidence and feelings when deciding what to do, and in many contexts, these sentiments are no less legitimate than logic. Moreover, few people can neatly separate their "logical selves" from their "trusting selves" or "emotional selves." Nor is it necessarily desirable to do so. Generally speaking, the most persuasive arguments partake of all three modes of appeal: They "make sense" logically, they are advocated by someone worthy of confidence, and they are agreeable to the sentiments of the audience.

- ① 이성적 사고가 의사결정의 가장 중요한 요소다.
- ② 감성이 때로는 이성보다 더 믿을만한 판단의 척도가 되기도 한다.
- ③ 이성적 사고와 감성적 사고가 충돌시를 대비한 자신만의 매뉴얼이 필요하다.
- ④ 자신의 이성과 타인에 대한 신뢰 및 그들과의 공감의 가장 설득력 있는 주장을 낳는다.
- ⑤ 타인의 동의를 받지 못하는 주장에 타당성을 부여하기는 힘들다.

2. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (N제 7회 9번 변형)

Of course, such sensitivity does not imply a familiarity with a set of clichéd etiquettes from another culture.

One of the most exciting things about teaching international students is the possibility for teachers and students to have dynamic interactions. ① The presence of international students provides an extraordinary learning opportunity for both

teachers and students to accept and 'own' each other's culture. ② In reaching a metacultural awareness, the teacher-student partnership is one where the 'partners must be cognizant of their partner's cultural heritage and must accord that heritage legitimacy in their dealings with one another.' ③ The humorous situation in which a Japanese man's extended hand hits the bowing head of an American on greeting each other is one good example of such understanding. ④ In the same way, a Maori student who stares fixedly at a teacher because he has been told that looking another person in the eye is polite may generate an unexpected, hostile, response. ⑤ Picking up bits and pieces of another culture is not metacultural awareness.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수능특강 8강 8번 변형)

In advanced industrial countries, negotiations between multiple countries worked fairly well to promote substantial reduction of tariffs. In addition, revolutionary progress in transportation and communications has reduced transaction costs in international trade. These promoted globalization, which has dramatically increased international trade. Accordingly, the opportunity costs of _____ have risen. Businesses in a country with high tariffs and other restrictions cannot take advantage of less expensive products in world markets. Nor can they transfer stages of their production processes overseas, because high trade barriers make inter- and intra-firm transactions very costly. Thus, import restrictions deprived domestic industries of advantageous opportunities, strategic perspective and, consequently, international competitiveness.

- ① actively participating in the global economy
- ② abolishing all kinds of trade barriers
- ③ establishing the solid infrastructure for stable economy
- ④ insulating a country form the world economy
- ⑤ reaching an agreement on free trade with another country

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

Pauses can be helpful in communicating. Long pauses can be used strategically to put pressure on another person to respond to a question or to concede an offer. Thus, creating a long pause puts pressure on the other person to fill the pause. Negotiators use this tactic to pressure an opponent to give in. The one who breaks the silence is often the one who concedes. In a study, participants from Taiwan and the US engaged in a negotiation, and a repeated pattern was observed: An American participant would make an offer; a participant from Taiwan would look down at his or her profit sheet to consider the offer; a long pause would ensue, during which time the Taiwan participant was thinking. Inevitably, the American would make a conceding offer before the Taiwan participant could respond to the initial offer. The Americans couldn't wait through the extended pause, taking the pause as _____.

- ① an inevitable process of the negotiation
- ② a rejection of the offer
- ③ the representation of cultural diversity
- ④ an unwilling acceptance of the offer
- ⑤ the sign of respect

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from ***Losing our bearings on the Internet*** by **Cass R. Sunstein**)

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

observed, the new world of communications "can help us either to expand our knowledge or to lose our bearings."

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

5. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① are in line with universal paradigms
- ② include objective and impartial evidences
- ③ are informed only through online media, not conventional one
- ④ have some conflictual elements containing potential of later disputes
- ⑤ fit with their existing beliefs

6. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Internet Gives Platform on Self-segregation
- ② Pope Francis: Not Only Clergy But Also Futurist
- ③ Internet: Sea of Information
- ④ Necessity of Anonymity for Forming Online Public Opinion
- ⑤ Cyber-bully: Newly Emerging Social Problem

11th Day

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (N제 10회 16번 변형)

Planned obsolescence was central to the golden age of industrial design, from the 1930s through the 1970s. Every year brought new products with avant-garde styling that rendered last year's model conspicuously old-fashioned. As Vance Packard observed, it is impossible to make genuine technical innovations in established products every year, so their planned obsolescence must be focused on design, not functionality. Businesses must seek "planned obsolescence of desirability" (the product is thrown out and replaced because it is no longer fashionable), rather than "planned obsolescence of utility" (the product is thrown out because it no longer works). The idea of planned obsolescence spread quickly through all domains of industrial design: cars, houses, clothing, furniture. Businesses learned that consumers bought things vastly more often if they were convinced that product novelty as an openness indicator _____ product utility and reliability as conscientiousness indicators. So, throughout these decades of dizzying aesthetic innovation, the highly open were highly excited, and the less open were highly confused.

*avant-garde 급진적인
**desirability 바람직한 정도(매력도)
***conscientiousness 성실성

- ① surpassed ② fortified ③ overestimated
④ transformed ⑤ followed

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (독해연습II 4강 5번 변형)

Any human social world is obviously finite, limited in resources and space, and it comprises agents whose pursuit of individual ends unavoidably must limit what others would otherwise be able to do, often directly conflicting with such other pursuits. This situation forces the issue of power: who will be subject to whose will, who will subject whom. But these individual agents are finite as well, unable to achieve most of their ends without

forms of cooperation and dependence. The biology of human development insures a profound familial dependence throughout childhood, and the variety and breadth of the distribution of human talent and the frailty and vulnerability of human life all insure that various forms of social dependence will be impossible to avoid. So it has long been acknowledged that a human society is both deeply conflictual and competitive, as well as necessarily cooperative and communal.

- ① Aggression: Inherent Human Instinct
② Finite Resource Inhibits Human Living
③ Contradiction of Human Society: Coexistence of Competition and Cooperation
④ Human Vulnerability: Unsolved Challenge
⑤ Limitations of Human Ability

3. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? (독해연습II 10강 1번 변형)

If you're the type of musician who is really good at transcribing, carry around some staff paper and pencils to capture new ideas. If you're not, or can't be bothered, carry around a portable recorder. Hum or sing the music so you won't forget how it goes before you get to go home to try to play it. If you fail to record it, in all likelihood you'll get distracted at some point by a bad driver or other hazards of life, and lose the idea. You may or may not be able to remember it again later, but why take the chance? If you get caught without your recorder, make a phone call to your answering machine or voice mail, and retrieve the music at your convenience. I do this a lot. It's more important to get it down for posterity than to worry about coming off like a geek to whoever happens to be present.

* posterity 후세, 후대
** geek 괴짜, 얼간이

- ① 음악을 들으면서 산책하는 것의 장점을 알리려고
② 메모의 중요성을 주지하기 위해서
③ 갑자기 떠오른 음악적 영감을 붙잡아둘 방법을 알려주려고
④ 음악을 작곡함에 있어서 개성의 중요성을 강조하려고
⑤ 휴대용 녹음기를 광고하기 위해서

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(N제 1회 9번 변형)

Americans tend to arrange objects on a single scale of value, from best to worst, biggest to smallest, cheapest to most expensive, and are able to express a preference among very complex objects on such a single scale. The question, "What is your favorite color?" so intelligible to an American, is meaningless in Britain, and such a question is countered by: "Favorite color for what? A flower? A necktie?" Each object is thought of as having a most complex set of qualities and color is merely a quality of an object, not something from a color chart on which one can make a choice which is transferable to a large number of different sorts of objects. The American reduction of complexities to single scales is entirely comprehensible in terms of the great diversity of value systems which different immigrant groups brought to the American scene. Some common denominator among the incommensurables was very much needed and _____.

*common denominator 공통 기준, 공통 분모

**incommensurable 같은 표준으로 잴 수 없는 것, 약분할 수 없는 수

- ① a kind of salad bowl, not a melting pot, was required
- ② oversimplification was almost inevitable
- ③ specific and detailed scales of value invariably emerged
- ④ British standard of measurement was introduced into American society
- ⑤ individual characteristics were to be overestimated

5. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (N제 8회 9번 변형)

In both past and present, we have ignored the construction of rich goals for the non-college-bound which contribute to the large aims of citizenship and full personal life.

(A) Guided by that false supposition, policymakers have concluded that the only way to provide a culturally rich education for all students is to insist that they all participate in the same standard academic curriculum. This is woefully impoverished

thinking.

(B) A vocational curriculum can be exciting and rich in goals inspired by universal aims, but we have to treat this curriculum and its students with respect and creative effort. It should be possible to open some courses to students from both academic and vocational programs — art, music, drama, and literature, for example.

(C) Too many of us have supposed that such goals are necessarily embedded only in the academic curriculum; this result was, in part, caused by confusion over the meaning of *intellectual*.

*impoverished 형편없는

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

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(비연계 창작문제: Captured from **To have or To be?** by **Erich Fromm**)

The Great Promise of Unlimited Progress - the promise of domination of nature, of material abundance, of the greatest happiness for the greatest number, and of unimpeded personal freedom - has sustained the hopes and faith of the generations since the beginning of the industrial age. To be sure, our civilization began when the human race started taking active control of nature; but that control remained limited until the advent of industrial age. With industrial progress, from the substitution of mechanical and then nuclear energy for animal and human energy to the substitution of the computer for the human mind, we could feel that we were on our way to unlimited production; that technique, or science made us _____. We were on our way to becoming gods, supreme beings who could create a second world, using the natural world only as building blocks for our new creation.

- ① obedient ② subjective
- ③ omniscient ④ passive
- ⑤ humble

12th Day

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 5회 35번 변형)

Related to making e-commerce successful is the fact that media companies must show a willingness to _____. Allowing customers to buy individual songs rather than an entire CD is one simple example of something recording labels showed remarkable resistance to until recently. Allowing a good deal more "try before you buy" free trial samples, such as Kindle's free book chapters, is another business practice that will have to be encouraged for online customers. Eventually, some publishers may even be willing to allow customers to create their own books by combining the essays of a favorite author, for example, or putting book themes together. By encouraging promotion of such user-created books (yet while still providing royalties to authors), publishers may find that some of their readers have a better sense of how to tap into popular tastes than the companies themselves.

- ① adapt their contents according to their editors' tastes
- ② abandon a large fraction of their commercial profit which would blur artistic completion
- ③ persist in their business conventions regarding compiling and editing their contents
- ④ surrender some of the control they have had over packaging media content
- ⑤ pay for the copyright of original authors in order to validate their products

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (독해연습I 16강 5번 변형)

Almost all developing countries are situated in tropical climatic zones. It has been observed that the most economically successful countries are located in the temperate zone. Although social inequality and institutional factors are widely believed to be of greater importance, the dichotomy cannot simply be attributed to

coincidence. The extremes of heat and humidity in most poor countries contribute to deteriorating soil quality and the rapid depreciation of many natural goods. They also contribute to the low productivity of certain crops, the weakened regenerative growth of forests, and the poor health of animals. Extremes of heat and humidity not only cause discomfort to workers but can also weaken their health, reduce their desire to engage in strenuous physical work, and generally lower their levels of productivity and efficiency. Furthermore, malaria and other serious parasitic diseases are often concentrated in tropical areas.

* dichotomy 양분(兩分)
* parasitic 기생충에 의한

- ① the effects of global warming on agriculture
- ② food crisis of the 3rd World
- ③ increasing gaps between developing countries and developed countries
- ④ the links between climate and nationality
- ⑤ the relationship between climate factors and economic development

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 2회 24번 변형)

Cyrene, the original capital of ancient Cyrenaica (now eastern Libya), ①was one of the greatest of Greek colonies. Herodotus (485-425 BC) relates that King Grinius of Thera consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi and ②was told to found a city in Libya. On his protesting that he was too old, the oracle pointed to a young man ③named Battus. After many vicissitudes and another visit to the oracle, Battus arrived on the Libyan mainland and was taken by the local inhabitants to high ground, from various points ④which issued springs. The Greeks settled in this fertile oasis some time in the seventh century BC. They dedicated the spring that sustained their community to the god Apollo, ⑤whose oracle had encouraged their expedition. The city they built was called Cyrene, after the nymph Kyrana who nourished the spring waters.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
 (비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from
Jul/25/2014 The Economists)

Modern hearing aids are capable and discreet. Where they are left wanting, however, is in reducing the background noises and focusing on the many supposedly interesting stories from your companion. But that could change if results from the University of Texas, described in the journal Applied Physics Letters, can find their way into a commercial product. The researchers' subject was a tiny species of fly called *Ormia ochracea*. A native of the south-eastern United States and Central America, this fly is famed for the pinpoint accuracy of its hearing. It can spot the direction of the chirp from a male cricket—its preferred prey—even though its hearing mechanism is a mere 1.5 millimetres across. A tiny structure similar to a playground see-saw connects the fly's two sound sensors, and vibration on one side drives the other in the opposite direction, from which the researchers have had some clues for compensating the defaults of existing products.

* chirp: 곤충의 우는 소리

- ① Perfect Hearing Aids Has a Long Way to Go
- ② Hearing Disorder: The Greatest Barrier to Social Relationship
- ③ Hearing Aids Aided by a Fly
- ④ *Ormia Ochracea*: A Communicative Fly
- ⑤ See-Saw Gives Some Clues over Overcoming Acoustic Disorder

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
 (N제 7회 3번 변형)

Feasts, by means of structure and ritual, deliberately use the powerful connotations of food to recall origins and earlier times. They also attempt to be events in themselves unforgettable, in order to furnish recollections for the future. The food served at festivals is, therefore, not only richer and more splendid than what we usually

eat, but also traditional, inherited from the past and intended to be experienced as ancient custom; the recipes and the lore associated with it are to be handed on by us for use again in ritual celebrations. Festive food is _____. English Christmas pudding and brandy-soaked Christmas cake is heavy, sweet, and rich. At Christmas, a tiny bit suffices: once we have recovered from Christmas, we are quite happy to wait a year before trying the cake and pudding again.

* lore (특정 주제에 대한) 구전 지식, (민간) 전통

- ① both out of ordinary and always the same
- ② necessarily antique and conventional, not modern and stylistic
- ③ not only overly spicy but burdensome
- ④ symbolic, rather than solely material
- ⑤ future-oriented, not past-oriented

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

In today's feedyards, however, cows fed corn and other grains are eating food that humans can eat, and they are quite inefficiently converting it into meat.

Cattle are born with the ability to convert grasses that we humans cannot digest into flesh that we can digest. (①) They can do this because, unlike humans who possess only one stomach, they are ruminants. (②) They possess a second stomach called a rumen - a roughly forty-five-gallon tank in which resident bacteria convert cellulose into protein and fats. (③) Since it takes anywhere from seven to sixteen pounds of grain to make one pound of beef, we actually get far less food out than we put in. (④) It's protein factory in reverse. (⑤) And we do this on a massive scale, while nearly a billion people on our planet do not have enough to eat.

13th Day

1. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (수능완성 유형편 11강 3번)

But suppose we have a car drive along the road in the direction of the village.

The use of motion in movie composition can be positive. (1) For example, movement along a definite line can tend to carry the audience's eye with it or even ahead of it, acting as a sort of compositional pointer. (2) Imagine a New England landscape nicely framed in foreground foliage, with a white ribbon of road curving across the picture and leading toward a village. (3) Ordinarily, the white line of the road itself would probably be the strongest factor in the composition. (4) The movement will tend strongly to send the audience's eyes racing along the road ahead of the car to focus on the village, logically setting the mental stage for following scenes made in the village itself. (5) This, by the way, is true even if you only show the car moving along the road, without taking the time to have it completely cross the frame and reach the village in that one shot.

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (독해연습II 5강 6번 변형)

When faced with complex or inadequate information, we fall back on _____. To illustrate this point, we can think about the task of choosing a flight from Vancouver to New York for a family reunion. We shall suppose an airliner has recently crashed, and this naturally leads to anxiety. Our decision must now take into account all sorts of predictions, based on the safety record of certain aircraft, certain airlines, and certain weather conditions. We now have two goals: a primary one, driven by a social instinct to visit family in New York, and a secondary one,

driven by the emotional need to reduce anxiety. So if we have cautious dispositions, we will probably choose a four-engine aircraft, owned by a prestigious airline, flying nonstop in good weather. If our emotional makeup is different, we might choose the opposite, for our secondary goal could just as well be set by a craving for excitement.

- ① an inherent cautiousness which sometimes keeps us from taking risky actions
- ② a hybrid approach in which reason and emotion become intertwined
- ③ more accurate and reliable information provided by authorities concerned
- ④ predictions more suited for our own aspirations
- ⑤ our prior experiences related to the decision-making

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (독해연습II 7강 1번 변형)

Within any discipline the growth of the subject strictly ①parallels the economic marketplace. Scholars cooperate with one another because they find it mutually ②beneficial. They accept from one another's work what they find useful. They exchange their findings — by verbal communication, by circulating unpublished papers, by publishing in journals and books. Cooperation is worldwide, just as in the economic market. The esteem or approval of fellow scholars serves very much the same function that ③monetary reward does in the economic market. The desire to earn that esteem, to have their work accepted by their peers, leads scholars to direct their activities in scientifically ④inefficient directions. The whole becomes ⑤greater than the sum of its parts, as one scholar builds on another's work. His work in turn becomes the basis for further development.

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능완성 실전편 6회 33번 변형)

Natural selection stresses survival in a hostile environment as fundamental to the prehistoric evolution of any adaptation. But if art is an adaptation, mere survival is a completely inadequate explanation for its existence. The reason is clear: artistic objects and performances are typically among the most ample, extravagant, and glittering creations of the human mind. The arts consume excessively brain power, physical effort, time, and precious resources. Natural selection, on the other hand, is economical: it weeds out inefficiency and waste. The organs and behaviors of animals are designed by natural selection to allow a species to survive and reproduce, making the most effective use of local resources. Evolution by natural selection is a severe accountant in the way it sorts out potential adaptations in terms of costs and benefits. How strange, therefore, to argue then for a Darwinian genesis of the arts of man, which so often tend toward _____.

- ① a kind of pragmatism, putting much emphasis on reality, not idea
- ② lavish excess, costly far beyond any obvious adaptive benefits for survival
- ③ some ritual events, embracing people's longing for affluence
- ④ tools of survival, boosting the human's intellectual capacity
- ⑤ sources of stimulation which the larger brain is bound to require

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from ***Pride and Prejudice*** by **May/31/2014 The Economist**)

Data collected by NatCen, a research institute which runs the annual British Social Attitudes survey, seem to show that racism has increased lately. The Guardian, a newspaper which published

the findings on May 28th, reported that hostility to immigrants is "setting community relations back 20 years". Yet pull apart the data and a different conclusion emerges.

According to NatCen, the proportion of people who, asked about their opinion of themselves, admit to being "a little" or "very" prejudiced jumped from 26% in 2012 to 30% in 2013. But asking people whether they are prejudiced does not make for a good measure of true tolerance. In 1983, 49% of people said that they would "mind a lot" if a close relative were to marry a black person. When British Future, a think-tank, asked a similar question in 2012, the figure had fallen to just 15%. According to Robert Ford, an academic at the University of Manchester: "In the 1980s, people said they weren't racist but didn't want black in-laws. Now it's the opposite." Mr. Ford reckons that when judging their own prejudice, people _____ and judge themselves against it. Changing levels of self-reported prejudice over time thus say little about whether people are really becoming more racist. And in that respect NatCen's findings paint a far more positive picture.

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Racism Still Gets in the way of Britain's Development
- ② Drawbacks of Opinion Polls over Racism
- ③ The Dark Side of London, the International City
- ④ Self-reported Prejudice: The Mirror of Social Attitude
- ⑤ Is Britain Becoming a Less Tolerant Country?

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① weigh up what they consider socially normal
- ② deny the universal and prevailing norm
- ③ make up some self-serving story
- ④ exclude a kind of anti-social attitude
- ⑤ build up a scheme of their own

14th Day

1. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (N제 6회 9번 변형)

Taste and smell are intimately related — so much so that people are surprised to learn that what they think of as taste is more often a matter of smell. Foods lose their flavor when you have a cold because of your diminished sense of smell. (A)(What / That) people commonly experience as flavor is actually a compound sensation of discriminating basic tastes (sweet, salty, bitter, sour, meaty) along with smell, temperature, and texture. Compared to our small handful of taste receptors, we possess about 1,000 olfactory receptors, the result (B)(is / being) that aroma sensations are far more diverse than taste sensations. To prove the importance of smell to tasting, you have only to hold your nose or put a clothespin on it while sampling a variety of foodstuffs. Do this and you will discover how (C)(bland / blandly) many foods become. For example, you will be unable to distinguish an apple from an onion, or coffee from tea.

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | What | is | bland |
| ② | What | being | bland |
| ③ | What | is | blandly |
| ④ | That | being | blandly |
| ⑤ | That | is | bland |

2. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 유형편 6강 6번 변형)

Such analogies seem a plausible basis for invention in the mechanical realm as well.

Before developing invention designs, inventors likely first identify the intended function of the invention. (①) When the inventor then generates initial invention designs, he often constrains the form of the invention through implicit analogies to components of nature or existing products whose function matches or approximates that of the intended invention. (②) For example, early airplane inventors frequently imitated the form of

animals capable of flight, modeling their flying craft after albatrosses, bats, and various insects such as beetles. (③) Similarly, architects have made structural innovations through analogies to our actions toward objects and to the forces, tensions, and interactions within our skeletomuscular system. (④) For example, joysticks, such as those found on many video games, may well have evolved through an analogy to human ball-and-socket joints, such as the shoulder joint. (⑤)

* skeletomuscular system: 근·골격계
* ball-and-socket joint: 구관절

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 1회 25번 변형)

People are sometimes surprised at the suggestion that they demonstrate respect for people they work with. Some protest, "A person has to earn my respect." Since few people live up to these folks' high standards, the majority of people they know are devalued. Those who don't measure up are often ignored. They're even treated with contempt because, after all, "They don't deserve my respect." The kind of respect we're talking about has nothing to do with competence or incompetence. It's _____. Respect is what's due another person simply because he or she is a person. In the workaday world, of course, a person's level of competence is very important. Underachieving must be confronted. If confrontation and coaching don't improve the performance, the person may have to be fired. However, even in the midst of difficult conversations about deficient performance, respectful treatment is called for.

- ① the only product of objective assessment, not of subjective one.
- ② not something reserved for the deserving
- ③ based on their potentiality, not their current faculty
- ④ a kind of abstract and ambiguous scale of value
- ⑤ assessing expression of relative value

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (독해연습II 14강 12번 변형)
 Humans who enjoyed singing, dancing, and marching together so much that they were attracted to it, and practiced it for thousands of hours were those who were the victors in any battles in which such drill conferred an ① advantage. The strong emotional, even neurochemical pleasure that resulted from synchronized movement may well have had a prehistoric ② antecedent. Our hunter-gatherer ancestors may have danced around the campfire before and after the hunt. By rehearsing their movements, they gained ③ precision in their actions and were thus more likely to succeed. And taking down a large swift mammal with handheld tools likely required the ④ individual movement of many accomplices. Modern army drill is probably an ⑤ extension of this prehistoric behavior. Music traditionally has been characterized not only by sound but by action, and by interaction among makers of music-dance.

* accomplice: 동료, 공범

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (N제 10회 18번 변형)
 Suppose humans are predominantly psychological egoists, that we are very often motivated by self-regarding motives. This does not imply that we are entirely egoists, nor does it mean that we are necessarily selfish. Webster's Dictionary defines *selfish* as "seeking or concentrating on one's own advantage, pleasure, or well-being without regard for others." But we may find that our values are such that we incorporate the good of others as part of our happiness. A friend's or a lover's happiness is so bound up with the good of the other that the two cannot be separated. So if psychological egoism is interpreted as selfishness, it is surely false; if it is simply a statement of how we are motivated, then it probably still is false.

Something like it — predominant psychological egoism — may be true, but this _____.

- ① always accompany immoral motives
- ② dose not rule out the possibility of disinterested action
- ③ is based on utilitarian ends, not egoistic one
- ④ is related to moral goodness based on deontology
- ⑤ doesn't consider other people's wellbeing

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from ***Darwinism Defended*** by Michael Ruse)
 As T. H. Huxley would say, the scientist must be prepared always to sit down before the facts, as a little innocent child, ever prepared to give up the most cherished of theories should the empirical data dictate otherwise. Teasingly, Huxley used to say of his friend Herbert Spencer that his idea of tragedy was that of a beautiful theory murdered by an ugly fact. Perhaps the edge to this quip reflects Huxley's belief that Spencer would go to any lengths to prevent murder being done even to the extent of taking his theories out of science altogether. Recently, the thinker who has stood most firmly and proudly in Huxley's tradition has been the philosopher Karl Popper. Starting from the logical point that, although many positive instances cannot confirm a universal statement, one negative instance can refute it, Popper argues that the essential mark of science is that it is _____.

* quip: 빈정대는 말, 조롱

- ① objective
- ② falsifiable
- ③ tragic
- ④ majority-ruled
- ⑤ unethical

15th Day

1. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 고르시오. (독해연습II 15강 1번 변형)

A maxim in economics holds that healthy markets communicate information openly. But when keeping information secret or hidden makes a producer more money, there is little, if any, incentive to (A)(divulge / conceal) it. When it comes to the environmental or health impacts of a product, manufacturers and suppliers may know the answers, but they rarely go out of their way to offer up such data unless (B)(compelled / forbidden) to by government fiat. This lack of available information on the hidden consequences of what we buy insulates companies from this portion of the supply-demand pressures central to a healthy, competitive market. We as consumers lack a sound way to know the harm or good a product might do, and let that sway our preferences. Instead, the companies that make stuff most cheaply — and (C)(accept / shun) the expense of environmental or other virtues — can capture more of the market or achieve more profitable margins.

* fiat 명령

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| ① divulge | compelled | accept |
| ② divulge | forbidden | accept |
| ③ divulge | compelled | shun |
| ④ conceal | forbidden | shun |
| ⑤ conceal | compelled | shun |

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 유형편 13강 2번 변형)

Recent history shows that consumers do sometimes make purchases requiring them to pay more for goods or services which _____ . The most ethically conscious consumers will do this even when there is no status attached to the product. Fifteen years ago, for example, purchasers of organic vegetables were usually buying them because it seemed right,

not because organic foods had a strong positive brand image. In fact, purchase of organic foods was, to use a loose expression, very 'counter-cultural.' Gradually, however, consumers may move to the next phase. This stage may be the point at which other, less ethically driven, people begin to make the purchase because of some form of enhanced status derived from using the product. Organic foods have now certainly reached this stage. Eventually, even laggards begin to switch, if only because it is seen as evil to continue buying the non-ethical brands. Who now, for example, would buy cosmetics that were known to be tested on animals?

* laggard: 느림보

- ① have prestigious brand values
- ② lift purchasers' status from bottom to top
- ③ embody values that appeal to them
- ④ prioritize the environment-friendly aspect
- ⑤ keep track of prevailing paradigm

3. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 24강 4번 변형)

Similarly, their seating area is dimmed relative to the competition floor, but not in the dark.

If ballroom competitions are a spectacle of sights, sounds and movement, they are also performances by dancers, officials and audience members alike. (①) Unlike many other Western dance forms, ballroom dancing is not a 'staged' dance style. (②) Ballroom audiences are not seated at a distance from the dancers. (③) This means that the dancers can easily see and interact with the audience, and such interaction is regularly part and parcel of ballroom competitions. (④) Spectators stand as well as sit, and most events sell standing-room-only tickets as well as specific seats. (⑤) Applause and cheering during the dancing is not only expected but actively encouraged and appreciated, and still photography during the competition is typical.

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습II 7강 5번 변형)

In her book A Natural History of the Senses, Diane Ackerman refers to smell as "the mute sense." While we can detect and even perceive thousands of smells, we are woefully inept at describing them without reference to other things or, even more often, how they make us feel. This verbal shortfall may arise in part because the brain regions that register smells are only weakly and indirectly connected to those areas that support language processing. A more direct set of connections exists between areas that deal with emotions and language, and so the lexicon of smells is _____. Try to describe the smell of camphor without reference to a pine tree; or imagine explaining the smell of the ocean in the morning to someone who has never had the experience.

* camphor 장뇌(의약품, 비닐 제조, 증약 등에 쓰이는 하얀 물질)

- ① consistent with that of natural components
- ② inherently unable to be formed due to our verbal shortfall
- ③ riddled with descriptions of how a smell makes us feel
- ④ extremely various depending on our posterior experiences
- ⑤ necessarily dependent on the names of other things

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습I 16강 3번 변형)

Humans will always have choices to make and the freedom to act. The modern middle class — which includes academics — is surprisingly uncomfortable with this fact. Our training and prestige are based on the idea that every challenge has a proper answer, that an algorithm exists for solving every puzzle. With enough scientific research, we can know the full truth. But what may work for quarks and amino acids does not work for human interaction. Social scientists have been misled into thinking they could eventually describe all the constraints on humans and develop a complete model of social life. In the end, they still

encounter the choices we all make. To their dismay, social scientists _____.

* quark 쿼크(소립자를 구성하고 있다고 여겨지는 가장 작은 입자) * algorithm 연산

- ① must struggle with human freedom
- ② can't override the existing social paradigm
- ③ have to get education and training consistently
- ④ have no rights to define the human society using their insight
- ⑤ must depend on the methodology used for natural scientific study

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습II 4강 6번 변형)

Given the mounting side effects of our wasteful use of energy, the imperative and opportunity to create a new global economy is upon us. We must leap into a new business and technology model or go the way of the dinosaurs. The opportunity starts with embracing nature's phenomenal efficiency and functionality. From nature's point of view, there is no energy shortage — never has been and never will be. Our whole universe and everything in it is made of energy. In nature, survival of a species depends on its optimal use of energy. If we study and faithfully copy nature's strategies for energy use, we can avert the developed world's escalating energy crisis — a crisis that is already entrenched for two-thirds of the earth's people. After life's 3.8 billion years of trial and error, experimentation, and a limitless research budget, the time has come for us to turn to nature's vast library of elegant, efficient methodologies, freely available to those who ask the right questions.

- ① 전 세계가 함께 준수할 에너지 관련 규제를 만들어야 한다.
- ② 최적화된 재생에너지의 개발이 필요하다.
- ③ 환경 및 에너지 관련 자료 및 서적들을 열람할 수 있는 특별 도서관의 건립을 추진해야 한다.
- ④ 자연의 에너지 활용원리를 연구함으로써 에너지 위기의 해법을 찾아야 한다.
- ⑤ 글로벌 시대에 맞는 새로운 경제 원리의 도입이 필요하다.

16th Day

1. 다음 글의 밑줄친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 7회 14번 변형)

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 ①who are lasting and consequential. This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. A fascinating example comes from a certain breed of ground squirrels. When one sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts ②other squirrels to run for cover. It's a risky move. In crying out, the ③danger-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 ④with whom they shared common genes. New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related. These squirrels developed a social resource ⑤while playing and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.

*consequential 중대한

2. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (수능완성 유형편 14강 1번 변형)

When watching Avatar, you are focused on the conversation between the character putting in his office and the scientist, and so the location of the golf balls on the floor is not important.

Change blindness occurs because the system that processes visual information assumes the world is stable and predictable. ① We rightly believe that objects in the world will not suddenly change their identity. ② So, we accept and operate under the premise that the mind doesn't need to keep track of every detail about the objects in our environment, such as specific information

about what things look like or exactly where they are located. ③ As a result, we do not notice changes in appearance or location unless they are somehow crucial for the task we are doing at that moment. ④ If you were playing a game of golf, though, the position of the balls on the green is crucial, and then you would notice if someone moved the balls around. ⑤ Change blindness is an excellent example of how little information actually has a chance to become a part of your later memories of any event.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (N제 10회 8번 변형)

Accelerating beyond my strolling speed completely changes the experience of walking, because the transition to a faster walk brings about a sharp deterioration in my ability to think coherently. As I speed up, my attention is drawn with increasing frequency to the experience of walking and to the deliberate maintenance of the faster pace. My ability to bring a train of thought to a conclusion is weakened. accordingly. At the highest speed I can sustain on the hills, about 14 minutes for a mile, I do not even try to think of anything else. In addition to the physical effort of moving my body rapidly along the path, a mental effort of self-control is needed to resist the urge to slow down. Self-control and deliberate thought apparently _____.

* deterioration 악화, 하락

- ① are a kind of non-zero-sum game
- ② have proportionate relationship
- ③ are mutually compensatory
- ④ draw on the same limited budget of effort
- ⑤ both predispose themselves to physical and mental recess

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

During the 2008 U.S. presidential election, researcher Valdis Krebs at orgnet.com analyzed purchasing trends on Amazon. People who already supported a candidate were the same people buying books that painted him in a positive light. People who already disliked the candidate were the ones buying books painting him in a negative light. Just as with pundits, people buy the books _____. Krebs has researched purchasing trends on Amazon and the clustering habits of people on social networks for years, and his research shows what psychological research into confirmation bias predicts: you want to be right about how you see the world, so you seek out information that confirms your beliefs and avoid contradictory evidence and opinions.

- ① for confirmation, not information
- ② fit with the predominant social paradigm
- ③ which have positive lights on social issues
- ④ including objective information as reference sources
- ⑤ for display of their intellectual ability

[5 ~ 6] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from **Mar/3/2014 TIME** by **Bryan Walsh**)

All it takes is a trip to the closest Whole Foods to discover how much more varied the offerings of an American grocery store have become in recent years. Organic asparagus from Mexico, papaya from Hawaii, dry scallops from Nantucket Bay—the foodstuffs available to American consumers have never been more diverse. Whether you’re in New York or Nairobi or Seoul, chances are you have access to a greater variety of food than your parents or your grandparents once did. But even as the offerings in each individual country become more diverse, the global diet as a whole—what people actually buy

and eat—is becoming more _____, and that’s a dangerous thing.

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

* scallop: 가리비

* delicacy: 진미(珍味)

5. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Westernized Diets: Curse or Blessing?
- ② Global Era, Global Foods
- ③ Diabetes: The Mute Assassin
- ④ Green Revolution: Curse or Blessing?
- ⑤ Assimilated Global Diets Assault Global Folks

6. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① homogenized
- ② individualized
- ③ reinforced
- ④ aggravated
- ⑥ downplayed

17th Day

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 쓰임이 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (N제 8회 15번 변형)

Important dimensions of human nutritional biology appear to be associated with the high-energy demands of our large brains. Humans consume diets that are more ①dense in energy and nutrients than other primates of similar size. For example, Cordain and other researchers in 2000 showed that modern human foraging populations typically derive 45% to 65% of their dietary energy intake from ②animal foods. In comparison, modern great apes obtain much of their diet from low-quality plant foods. Gorillas derive over 80% of their diet from ③fibrous foods such as leaves and bark. Even among chimpanzees, only about 5% of their calories are derived from animal foods, including insects. Meat and other animal foods are more ④concentrated sources of calories and nutrients than most of the plant foods typically eaten by large-bodied primates. This higher-quality diet means that humans need to eat a ⑤larger volume of food to get the energy and nutrients they require

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 Test 3 11번 변형)

A major obstacle to discovery is _____. Because Aristotle was so comprehensive, logical, and brilliant, his writings became the ultimate standard of truth for 2,000 years. A major portion of Galileo's works was devoted to disproving Aristotle so that the reader would be able to grasp his arguments. The difficulty was that a single authority (Aristotle) was held in such high regard that alternative views could not get a hearing. In more recent times the work of Freud has had a similar effect. Freud's system of analysis assumed certain mental constructs a priori such that it was very difficult to

revise or improve his theories. The result was that a fairly good number of psycho-analysts remained Freudians though many psychologists began to ignore Freud altogether to make progress in their work.

* a priori: 선験적으로

- ① literally the greatest philosophers in history
- ② gradual scientific developments
- ③ the emergence of various schools of science
- ④ blind opposition to existing theories
- ⑤ not ignorance but knowledge

3. 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from *Science in History* by J. D. Bernal)

Nonetheless, the very successes of Newton carried with them corresponding disadvantages.

Newton's work, itself that final refinement of a century of experiment and calculation, provided a reliable method which could be used confidently by the scientists of later times. (①) At the same time it reassured scientists and non-scientists alike that the universe was regulated by simple mathematical laws. (②) Thus the laws of electricity and magnetism, as we shall see, were built on a Newtonian model, and the atomic theory of the chemists was a direct outcome of Newton's atomic speculations. (③) His abilities were so great, his system so apparently perfect, that they positively discouraged scientific advance for the next century, or allowed it only in regions he had not touched. (④) In British mathematics this restriction was to remain until the mid nineteenth century. (⑤) Newton's influence lasted even longer than his system, and the whole tone he gave to science came to be taken so much for granted that the severe limitations it implied, which were largely derived from his theological preconceptions, were not recognized till the time of Einstein and are not fully even now.

4. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (N제 6회 1번 변형)

Medical school is difficult, and students (A)(who / whose) support group includes classmates find medical school to be less difficult, and certainly less lonely. No one will better understand what you're going through than your classmates. In the process of making new connections and (B)(nurture / nurturing) these relationships, students are able to develop a support network. As one student from the University of Washington stated, "It is absolutely true that the hardest part of medical school is the social adjustment. Make lots of friends. Life is much easier when you have a strong support group." Another student emphasized the importance of keeping up with your old friends. "If you have friends in the area that (C)(is / are) not in med school, make sure to spend time with them! While your classmates may end up being some of your best friends, it's a really nice breather to 'get away from it all' with non-school friends."

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----------|-----|
| ① who | nurture | is |
| ② who | nurturing | are |
| ③ whose | nurture | are |
| ④ whose | nurturing | are |
| ⑤ whose | nurture | is |

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 2회 40번 변형)

Independence takes many forms. There's the independence that comes when you possess a strong set of self-help skills. Being able to tie your shoelaces, make your own lunch, and speak to a store manager to get an after-school job—these are essential skills for independent living that we should be developing in kids at different stages of development. These self-help skills are the building blocks for real confidence in kids. Our job as parents is to make ourselves _____, so we need to do less for kids so they can do more. This type of independence is relatively easy

for parents to develop. It's also very safe. However, developing a child's independence to navigate the world outside the front door of our home is very different indeed. Greater freedom involves an element of risk, which is naturally scary for parents. However, while our basic job is to keep our kids safe and secure, that doesn't mean we eliminate risk altogether by overprotecting them.

- ① necessary ② valid ③ redundant
 ④ dependent ⑤ immune

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능특강 Test 3 17번 변형)

A central feature in the long-term development of world food systems has been _____. On the one hand, modern human migrations and the associated redistribution of plants and animals have given a substantial portion of the world's people access to a wider range of foods than they knew five or ten thousand years ago. This means that people can now choose between a much extended range of possibilities but, at the same time, their experience is repeated across the globe to a significant extent. It is also repeated across seasons and climatic zones, thanks particularly to rapid and cheap transportation technologies and methods of preservation. There are still significant regional and ethnic variations in food cultures, but many items have come to be naturalized to such an extent that they are no longer thought of as having their origins far away in different places.

- ① a parallel trend toward both uniformity and diversity
 ② an emergence of diverse menu-list based on globally-derived foods
 ③ a possibility of supplying seasonal, local foods for global citizens
 ④ the globalization of each nation's traditional cuisine
 ⑤ a tendency to depend on a couple of homogenized staple crops

18th Day

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습I 20강 6번 변형)

It makes sense not to rely too much on objective performance measures. Such measures are often easy to manipulate. It is hard to think of a more objectively measurable task than the pole vault: The higher the bar when you clear it, the better the performance. Yet an attempt to pay for performance was _____ by the great pole vaulter Sergei Bubka. He was paid a cash bonus every time he broke the world record, and so he was motivated to beat his previous marks by the smallest increase possible rather than aim for his best jump. Bubka often broke the record by a single centimeter. The bar steadily crept upward until the mid-1990s, when Bubka was past his best and was unable to beat his most recent height. Only Bubka and his coaches knew what he had been able to achieve in private practice sessions. The incentive pay produced plenty of world records but it probably discouraged Bubka from producing his greatest vaults in public.

* pole vault 장대높이뛰기

- ① spread ② fortified ③ divulged
- ④ outwitted ⑤ disjoined

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 4강 5번 변형)

In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that _____. We can discern different colours, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can recognise an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible,

underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

- ① possess the most numerous receptors relative to other sense organs
- ② gives us the capability to associate what we sense with what we know
- ③ fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge
- ④ prevents us from mistaking some genuine experience for fake one
- ⑤ separates what we can feel within our sensory ranges from what we cannot feel beyond

3. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(독해연습 I 20강 4번 변형)

Since group performance in problem solving is superior to even the individual work of the most expert group members, it should not be surprising that students learn better when they cooperate. But the technique of having students help one another raises the question of whether students with lower ability are being helped at the expense of those with higher ability. Is this true? Knowledge is _____. Anyone who has taught or tutored knows that doing so not only reinforces one's own knowledge but often pulls one to a more sophisticated understanding of the material. The cliché about teachers' learning as much as their pupils is quite true, and the tutoring that takes place in a cooperative classroom actually benefits both the helper and the helped more than a competitive or independent study arrangement.

- ① a double-edged sword
- ② not a zero-sum product
- ③ a twisted version of economic efficiency
- ④ neither curse nor blessing
- ⑤ earned, not given

4. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (N제 6회 17번 변형)

Very often, too, basic medical research has been going on for decades and much of it, in the long run, turns out to have been quite pointless.

When experiments can be brought under the heading "medical" we are inclined to think that any suffering they involve must be justifiable because the research is contributing to the alleviation of suffering. (①) But we have already seen that the testing of therapeutic drugs is less likely to be motivated by the desire for maximum good to all than by the desire for maximum profit. (②) The broad label "medical research" can also be used to cover research that is motivated by a general intellectual curiosity. (③) Such curiosity may be acceptable as part of a basic search for knowledge when it involves no suffering, but should not be tolerated if it causes pain. (④) Consider the following experiment on the effects of heat on animals, where Wood placed a number of animals in boxes and placed the boxes on a brick pavement on a hot day. (⑤) At a temperature of 109.5 degrees Fahrenheit the rabbit jumped and kicked hind legs with great fury and at 120 degrees Fahrenheit it died.

5. (A), (B), (C) 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 5회 29번 변형)

In many ways, the first half of Margaret Fogarty Rudkin's life and career closely paralleled the prevailing social and economic conditions of the early decades of the twentieth century. She took advantage of employment opportunities for women in the late 1910s (during World War I), (A) (when / which) ignited an early interest in business and finance. She enjoyed a life of comfort, wealth, and leisure in the 1920s, (B)(building / built) a country estate farm that was landscaped with pepperidge trees. Moreover, she

survived a bitter reversal of fortune in the 1930s—a reversal that became a catalyst for a new life and a revived business career at the age of forty. Had Rudkin not been affected by the Depression, she most probably would not (C)(found / have founded) one of the most enduring bakery brands in the United States: Pepperidge Farm. In the process, she broke several molds, including the role of women in business and the high-priced branding of a lowly commodity product.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------|--------------|
| ① | when | building | found |
| ② | when | built | have founded |
| ③ | when | building | have founded |
| ④ | which | built | found |
| ⑤ | which | building | have founded |

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from **Critique of Pure Reason** by *Immanuel Kant*)

That all our knowledge begins with experience there can be no doubt. For how should the faculty of knowledge be turned into activity, if not by objects which affect our senses, and which either produce representations by themselves, or rouse the activity of our understanding to compare, to connect, or to separate them; and thus to convert the raw material of our sensuous impressions into a knowledge of objects, which we call experience? In respect of time, therefore, no knowledge within us _____, but all knowledge begins with it. Such knowledge is called *a posteriori*, which has its sources in experience and is distinguished from *a priori*, that is, a knowledge independent of experience.

- ① depends on prior experience
- ② is antecedent to experience
- ③ is relevant to following activities
- ④ can be attained without sensory stimulation
- ⑤ is preoccupied with objects

대수능대비 Mini-Test (9)

1. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? (수능완성 유형편 6강 2번 변형)

To verify that every research project has these protections, local panels of experts and community representatives review proposed studies before any data are collected.

Choosing a good research design involves more than just selecting a particular method. (1) Researchers must determine whether the methods they plan on using are ethical. (2) That is, when designing a research study, investigators must do so in a way that does not violate the rights of people who participate. (3) Only with the approval of this panel can scientists begin their study. (4) If the review panel disagrees to some aspects of the proposed study, the researcher must revise those aspects and present them anew for the panel's approval. (5) Likewise, each time a component of a study is changed, the review panel must be informed and give its approval.

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 2회 25번 변형)

Justice, at least in most cases, pertains to how individuals are treated by other people, whether as private persons or legally empowered authorities. In criminal law, for example, justice is partly a matter of due process—that is, the procedure that is due the accused. Every individual has a right to demand just treatment; if one is not treated justly, he has the right to rectification of the injustice. However, if some conduct is ethically wrong but not unjust, such as the failure of someone to attain a worthwhile goal, _____. Those who lack courage or prudence or charity are not acting unjustly; they are acting immorally. Some other examples of lack of virtue would be laziness, dishonesty, betrayal, rudeness, and stinginess. Strong social disapproval

of such practices—maybe because of their general adverse impact on human character and relationships—is what is called for, rather than violent revenge.

* rectification: 교정

- ① violent and rigid punishment is needed
- ② powerful legal regulations can be applied
- ③ no remedy is due
- ④ encouragement, rather than punishment will be recommended
- ⑤ no-mercy can be the solution

3. 다음 밑줄 친 단어 중, 문맥상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (수능완성 실전편 5회 38번 변형)

The best way to understand the ①spontaneous consent of hegemony is through an example. A number of ideological components within American higher education are not in the best interests of students. One ②dominant belief, for instance, suggests that college students should pay for their own education, a norm that certainly does not benefit them financially as individuals. Another widespread belief suggests that instructors have the right to influence public perception of students' intellectual ability in the form of assigned grades, a norm that certainly does not benefit most of them socially as individuals. Despite these factors, students still ③dutifully pay thousands of dollars in tuition each semester and show up to class with the hopes of getting an A. Why? They consent to these beliefs because other aspects of this belief system promise that it is ultimately in their best ④interest to do so. Securing a college degree in many ways promises a higher professional pay grade. A system of letter grades promises social prestige to those who achieve high marks. Although professors will probably gain more financial and social rewards from the norms of this system than any individual undergraduate, the "spontaneous" consent of the student body ensures that the ideology ⑤perishes as the norm.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
(비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from **The Economist Sep/23/2014**)

Later today, Finnair is planning to fly an Airbus A330 from Helsinki to New York partly powered by recycled cooking oil. It is an interesting concept. The airline will not disclose the ratio of fossil fuel to cooking oil it has used until the plane touches down, but to be certified jet fuel must contain at least 50% of the traditional, dirty type. Some of the cooking oil that will be used is waste from restaurants. Before it is pumped into a plane, it has to be filtered to remove any impurities (like stray chicken nuggets, presumably), and then refined. At which point, it becomes chemically almost identical to the fossil variety, and can just be "dropped in" to the mix, according to Finnair. Which also means that aircraft engines do not need to be modified to run on the mixture.

- ① Limitations of Bio Fuel
- ② Fly with Fry Oil
- ③ Airbus: Flying Restaurant
- ④ New Typed Airplane Using Cooking Oil
- ⑤ Environmental Cost by Airline Travel

5. 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (N제 8회 24 ~25번 변형)

A great irony of life is that people complain constantly about how hard it is to "get ahead"; yet when they no longer have to struggle, they lose their sense of purpose and develop emotional problems. This has been a recurrent theme of great literature.

(A) Instead, he throws himself into the Seine River, committing suicide. The chase had given him a reason for living. For it to end was for life to end. Consider a real-life parallel to that.

(B) For example, throughout the novel *Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo, a police inspector named Javert hunts the elusive criminal Jean Valjean. In the end, when Javert finally has a

chance to capture and arrest Valjean after many years of pursuit, he cannot bring himself to do it.

(C) Have you ever heard parents say that they can't wait to get their kids raised and out of the house so that they can have some time to themselves, yet once the kids are gone, these same parents nearly go crazy with all the time they have on their hands? It is the hard work we put into the trip itself that is our victory in life, not getting to the destination.

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

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 낱말 중, 문맥상 적절하지 않을 것을 고르시오.

(수능완성 유형편 3강 Let's Check It Out 변형)

Climate is part of geography. In addition to the direct advantages and disadvantages of particular climates in terms of agriculture or diseases, climate can also affect the ①size of the cultural universe. People whose lands and waterways are ②frozen much of the year can seldom maintain trade or communications with the outside world as well as people in milder climates. Because climates usually vary more from north to south than they do over equal distances from east to west, knowledge of particular crops or the domestication and care of particular animals can travel far ③shorter distances from east to west than from north to south. Such knowledge could travel all the way across Asia to places at similar ④latitudes in Europe, but knowledge of the flora and fauna in the temperate zone in South America could not travel a similar distance to the temperate zone in North America because they are ⑤separated by a very wide tropical zone where the flora and fauna have been very different.

대수능대비 Mini-Test (10)

1. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (수능완성 실전편 6회 36번 변형)

The unconventional is generally the province of the young, who are not comfortable with conventions and take great pleasure in ridiculing them. The danger is that as we age, we need more comfort and predictability and lose our taste for the _____. This is how Napoleon declined as a strategist: he came to rely more on the size of his army and on its superiority in weapons than on novel strategies and fluid maneuvers. He lost his taste for the spirit of strategy and yielded to the growing weight of his accumulating years. You must fight the psychological aging process even more than the physical one, for a mind full of strategies, tricks, and fluid maneuvers will keep you young.

- ① warfare ② antecedents
③ unorthodox ④ ideal
⑤ pleasure

2. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (N제 5회 18번 변형)

However, if you look closely, you will see that in most of these cases these folks have expertise in a related or unrelated field upon which they can draw.

Knowledge in any domain, from minerals to music to mushrooms to math, is the fuel for your imagination. (1) That is, the more you know about a particular topic, the more raw materials you have to work with. (2) For example, if you want to design an inventive solar car or find a cure for diabetes, you need to begin with a base of knowledge about engineering or biology, respectively. (3) Some people argue the contrary — that there is a benefit to having a "beginner's mind," so that you come at challenges without

established knowledge or entrenched beliefs. (4) There are examples that back up this attitude of a beginner. (5) Successful entrepreneurs often come from outside the domain of their new venture, and their unorthodox ideas aren't inhibited by industry doctrine.

*entrenched 견고한, 확고부동한

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (비연계 창작문제: Captured and adapted from Leaving their Mark on our Brains by Susan Greenfield)

A picture doing the rounds on social media a few months ago showed two Hong Kong lovers hugging on a train. Resting their heads on each other's shoulders gave the girl and her boyfriend an ideal vantage point to gaze lovingly at the smartphone that each was fiddling with behind the other's back. It was meant to be funny. But for Susan Greenfield, a British neuroscientist, this is no joke. For several years Lady Greenfield has been warning of what she sees as the dangers of computers and the internet, as they move out of the office and into people's living rooms, pockets and personal lives. She has written newspaper articles and given lectures about the dangers of the digital world. She frets, worrying that smartphones and social networks are sucking users into an unsatisfying digital facsimile of reality, frying their memories, atrophying their social skills and generally rotting their brains.

* atrophy: 위축시키다

- ① Social Media: A New Display Means of Love
② Smartphone Outsmarts What We Imagined
③ Smart Device as Memory Aide
④ SNS: The Mirror of People's Life
⑤ Won't the Internet Rot Your Brain?

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(수능특강 30강 3번 변형)

In addition to the many physical benefits that eating a healthy diet offers to people of any age, there is also _____. As you move toward a whole-foods, plant-based diet, there will likely be changes in your body that will begin to save you some money. We're talking about fewer trips to the doctor, numerous procedures that you may never need, fewer illnesses requiring treatment, and fewer routine medications that some people take for their entire lives. In addition, the food itself will cost less money. By eliminating meat, dairy and eggs from your shopping list, you'll likely lower your total grocery bills. You are also likely to find that the healthy meals you order in restaurants cost about half as much as the meat-based entrees. Saving money while getting healthier - not a bad combination.

- ① some mental vantage
- ② the matter of dollars and cents
- ③ the moral and ethical virtue excluding cruelty
- ④ the revitalization of food industry
- ⑤ the privatization of medical care

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 적절하지 못한 단어를 고르시오. (수능완성 유형편 13강 1번 변형)

While it may be ①distressing to scientists who would rather avoid public disputes—it's true—conflict and controversy sell. It isn't that journalists are always trying to damage your reputation or make you look like a fool. It's that the best stories usually involve some sort of conflict, and sometimes a resolution. Without it, a story falls ②flat. If Odysseus simply sailed around the Mediterranean without travails or mishap, do you think Homer's stories would have had the same ③shelf life? We are a culture accustomed to conflict and even addicted to it. We want to find out: what happened next? Who won?

Unfortunately, the media's appetite for ④accord is fertile ground for professional doubt-makers. This is why it is important for you to be able to explain how there can be overall scientific consensus while discrete areas of argument still exist. A troubling example is the broad scientific agreement that human-caused climate change is happening, even though debates rage on to the point that public confidence is ⑤waning.

* travail: 고생, 고역
* rage on: 계속 맹위를 떨치다

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?
(N제 4회 21번 변형)

There is a big difference between jumping out of a plane with a parachute on and jumping without one. Both produce extraordinary experiences, but only one increases the likelihood of being able to try again another time. A trapeze artist with a personality predisposed to taking extraordinary risks without a net may be the star attraction in an otherwise mediocre show. But if he dies or leaves for another circus, then what? This is the paradigm in which someone is motivated by self-gain regardless of the consequences or the benefits to the organization for which he or she works. In such a case, the effort may be good for the individual and it may be good for the group, but the benefits, especially for the group, come with a time limit. Over time, this system will break down, often to the damage of the organization.

* trapeze artist: 공중 곡예사
** mediocre: 보통밖에 안 되는

- ① the similarity between extreme sports and circus
- ② advantages associated with venturing high-risk tasks
- ③ negative effects of selfish motivation on organization
- ④ paradigm shifts in modern circuses
- ⑤ importance of second opportunity

- 정답

1st Day

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

2nd Day

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

3rd Day

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

4th Day

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

5th Day

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

6th Day

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

7th Day

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

8th Day

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

9th Day

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

10th Day

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

11th Day

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

12th Day

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

13th Day

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

14th Day

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

15th Day

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

16th Day

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

17th Day

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

18th Day

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

19th Day

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

20th Day

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