



Shean's 문제편  
**KISS EBS**

ESSENCE 153



Shean.T  
수능영어

2019학년도  
KJSS EBS  
*Essence 153*

문제편

대한민국 수능영어 EBS  
선별, 변형, 분석  
‘최고의’

자료를 추구하는  
그리고 거의 되었다고  
말씀드릴 수 있는,

2019학년도  
KISS EBS ESSENCE 153  
문제편입니다.

해당 자료에 대한 상세한  
정보, 가이드, 활용법,  
남은 기간 공부방법 등은

Sheant.kr(blog) or  
<https://docs.orbi.kr/docs/>  
의 공지를 참고해주세요.

모든 질의응답,  
Sheant.kr  
[sheanlee23@gmail.com](mailto:sheanlee23@gmail.com)  
에서 환영합니다

2018년 Shean.T의 시간,  
노력, 능력, 지식, 집념,  
열정, 모든 것을 담은,  
어느 교재, 강의 하나  
참고하지 않은 순수 자작  
변형 문항입니다.

학원, 과외, 개인이  
무단으로 PDF를 도용,  
배포할 경우 적발 시 그저  
아무 말 없이 법의 조치를  
취하도록 하겠습니다.  
(요즘 오픈챗방 재밌더라,)

학원, 과외 등에서  
사용하고자 할 경우  
[sheanlee23@gmail.com](mailto:sheanlee23@gmail.com)  
으로 연락주시면  
감사드리겠습니다.

소중히,  
다뤄주세요.

Shean.T

# 어법 지칭 (9)

동사인가 준동사인가  
단수인가 복수인가  
관계사 뒤가 완전한가  
형용사인가 부사인가  
능동인가 수동인가

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(어법, 지칭)

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(영어.9.6)

As a general rule, language extinction occurs ① gradually when two tongues, belonging to two peoples with different levels of economic development, come into contact. Speakers in the less economically advanced group who are familiar with the language of the more economically advanced group ② are at an obvious advantage. Their bilingualism gives them access to the economy of the more advanced group, with all the benefits that flow from ③ it — such as employment, salary and access to goods and services. As a result, they tend to consider their own language as less useful and to neglect it, using the other language with increasing frequency and ④ to encourage their own children to learn it. However, languages begin to die when children no longer learn them. This is ⑤ how French dialects and numerous minority languages in the former USSR, continental China, Taiwan and Australia, for example, have disappeared.

\* bilingualism: 2개 국어 상용 (常用)

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(영독.1.2)

In the physical world, friends are people to ① whom we are attached by feelings, affection, or personal regard. In the world of social networking, however, the definition and application of the term friend is much more vague and ② loosely applied. For example, an individual who you have just met for the first time at a social gathering might not pass the test of being a friend in the physical world, but increasingly this type of casual connection is more than ③ enough to pass the friendship test in the virtual world. Simply ④ know a person's face, name, or possible association with another "friend" is usually enough for many to enter into an online friendship with an individual. At other times, a simple friend request is sufficient, regardless of familiarity with the individual or any previous personal connection. In respect to online security and privacy, the choices made when befriending people in the digital world and the content (i.e., profile information, pictures, status updates, etc.) ⑤ shared with them should not be taken lightly as such choices can have negative consequences in the real world.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(영독.3.8)

We should all agree that "The Scarlet Letter" is literature and that the latest sensational novel is ① not - but are we sure what makes the difference? We know that Shakespeare wrote poetry and Tupper doggerel, but it by no means ② following that we can always distinguish doggerel from poetry; and while it is not perhaps of consequence whether we are able to inform others why we respect the work of one or another, it is of much importance that we be in a position to justify our tastes to ourselves. It is not hard to discover whether we enjoy a book, and it is generally possible to tell why we like it; but this is not the whole of the matter. It is necessary that we ③ be able to estimate the justice of our preferences. We must remember that our liking or disliking is not only a test of the book - but is a test of us as well. There is no more accurate gauge of the moral character of a man ④ than the nature of the books which he really cares for. He who would progress by the aid of literature must have reliable standards by ⑤ which to judge his literary feelings and opinions.

\* doggerel: 엉터리 시

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

(완성.3.Check)

The massive tombs and ceremonial structures built from huge stones in the Neolithic period ① are known as megalithic architecture, from the Greek words for "large" (megas) and "stone" (lithos). Archaeologists disagree about the nature of the societies that created ② them. Some believe megalithic monuments reflect complex, stratified societies in which powerful religious or political leaders dictated their design and commanded the large workforce ③ necessary to accomplish these ambitious engineering projects. Other interpreters argue that these massive undertakings are clear evidence for cooperative collaboration within and among social groups, coalescing around a common project ④ that fueled social cohesion without the controlling power of a ruling elite. Many megalithic structures are associated with death, and recent interpretations ⑤ stressing the fundamental role of death and burial as public theatrical performances in which individual and group identity, cohesion, and disputes were played out. \* stratified: 계층화된 \*\* coalesce: 하나가 되다

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(어법, 지칭)

---

9. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?  
(완성.17.3,4)

All children, dependent as they are on the help of the community, find themselves face to face with a world that gives and takes, that expects adaptation but satisfies their need for life. The fulfillment of ① their instincts is hindered by obstacles that are painful to confront. ② They realize at an early age that there are other human beings who are able to satisfy their needs more completely, and are better equipped for life. ③ Their psyche is born, one might say, in those childhood situations that demand integration in order to make normal life possible. The desire to grow, to become as strong as or even stronger than others, arises within ④ them. To dominate those around them becomes their chief purpose in life, since their elders, although ⑤ they treat the younger children as inferior, are obligated to them because of their very weakness.

# 어휘 (33)

대립항(특히 번호 어휘)을  
생각하자

남자와 여자가  
좌파와 우파가  
아와 피아가  
너와 내가

서로가 서로가 있어  
의미가 있듯이.

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(어휘)

38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? (완성.T2.32)

Amongst some people who attend the cinema and/or watch DVDs on a regular basis there is a certain (A) acceptance / resistance to the idea of 'studying films'. For people taking this approach, watching films at the cinema is seen as an especially intense form of entertainment that offers the chance of escapist fantasies that will only be undermined or devalued in some way by analysis. After-the-event discussion of the emotional experience offered by one film compared to another is encouraged and indeed is an important part of the whole experience as far as these (B) enthusiasts / analysts are concerned. The physical attributes (whether of strength or beauty or some other feature) of one star are readily compared with similar attributes in other stars. The thrills provided in one film are assessed against the thrills provided in another. Discussion and debate over the relative merits of one star over another, or one film over another, is endlessly recycled. However, engagement in an academic way with film is seen as (C) detrimental / instrumental to the experience itself. \* escapist: 도피주의적; 도피주의자

- |   | (A)        | (B)         | (C)          |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|
| ① | resistance | enthusiasts | detrimental  |
| ② | resistance | analysts    | instrumental |
| ③ | resistance | enthusiasts | instrumental |
| ④ | acceptance | enthusiasts | detrimental  |
| ⑤ | acceptance | analysts    | instrumental |

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (완성.T2.39)

The difference between knowledge and understanding is decisive. Though the discovery and production of knowledge can be difficult enough, the process of understanding ① entails a much more intimate, and thus also more complex, involvement and participation in what is understood. As we enter the domain of understanding, we move ② past a description of things (the surface perception of them) to their explanation, the discovery of the workings of things, their sense, direction, integrity, and purpose as well as their connectedness with others. At a bare ③ minimum, understanding requires our interaction with and participation in things in a way that knowing about them simply does not. Wisdom reflects this patient, educative experience and practice informed by basic care and affection. It ④ contradicts itself in persons who understand who they are in relation to the many others that inform and intersect their living. It results in a life of ⑤ propriety, a life in which the patterns of individual existing resonate and harmonize with the existence of others. \* resonate: 반향을 불러일으키다

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (완성.T2.40)

Concentrating on increasing your own content knowledge and developing the intellectual skills to use that knowledge effectively may ① yield great benefits. The creative cognition approach, as developed by Ronald Finke, Steven Smith and myself, provides an organizing framework for thinking about the ② interplay between knowledge and skills. Within that approach, creativity is assumed to emerge from the application of ordinary, fundamental cognitive processes to ③ existing knowledge structures which results in ideas that are novel and useful. It is important to note that the processes, which are most involved in producing such ideas, are ones that are within the capabilities of most, if not all, ④ normal people. In effect, the potential for creative thought is normative, rather than rare for humans, which is why we have made a lot of incredible innovative progress. Many species use and even modify tools, but none other than humans have manipulated and built upon their knowledge about early versions of tools to develop new ones that ultimately lead them to ⑤ accommodate the physical bonds of our home planet.

41. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? (완성.T3.41,42)

Royal patronage has been widespread in the past. This type of support, often connected to the political and religious context, has wide ramifications. The Taj Mahal in India and the Egyptian pyramids, both commissioned by rulers, demonstrate its effect. Created centuries apart in completely different cultural, historical, and religious environments, these monuments reflect the patrons' views and (A) disclose / overshadow, even conceal, those of the artists who created them. The pyramids, effectively immense tombstones, served a practical burial purpose, but were also indicative of the Pharaohs' power. The Taj Mahal was built to commemorate the death of the ruler's wife. These structures speak about the power, as well as personal and historical significance of each patron. The artists' views are absent. Official portraits of rulers are commissioned works, and thus (B) attractive / unfavorable images are rare. Leaders have been portrayed very similarly across time and cultures. Power, leadership, control, and wisdom are some of the core characteristics found in these works. In most cases, this art informs about the ruler, but reveals (C) nothing / something about artists' feelings or political thoughts.

\* ramification: 영향, 결과 \*\* commission: 의뢰하다  
\*\*\* commemorate: 기념하다

- |   | (A)        | (B)         | (C)       |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | disclose   | attractive  | something |
| ② | disclose   | unfavorable | nothing   |
| ③ | overshadow | attractive  | nothing   |
| ④ | overshadow | unfavorable | nothing   |
| ⑤ | overshadow | attractive  | something |



# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(어휘)

---

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥 상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (완성.T4.37)

Our immune systems' cells are ① constantly scanning the environment to detect organisms and molecules that are foreign and hostile. They accomplish this by recognizing surfaces. It helps to think of this system as ② similar to the scanning devices in stores. A simple scan of a tag will tell the retailer what a particular item is, how much it costs, and how many are left in stock. The body uses a code system called the HLA (human leukocyte antigen) system, which works in a similar fashion. It gives a code to all surfaces. Immune cells basically ③ identify surfaces. Everything has a surface, whether it is your own cells, a microorganism, or a piece of food. When your immune system scans the interior surfaces of your body, it compares each to a list of ④ alien codes, the ones it classifies as "self." If the immune system detects a surface with a threatening code, an antigen, it releases weapons and ⑤ recruits other immune-system cells to attack the foreign surface as a way to defend you and survive. \* HLA (human leukocyte antigen): 인간 백혈구 항원

# 의미 (12)

너, 신유형이라며?

근데 사실,  
대의파악, 빈칸과  
별반 다를 거 없다는데?

글의 '핵심 논리'는  
무엇인가.

밑줄은 구체적인 부분에  
그어져 있지만,

답은 전체를 관통하는  
핵심이다.

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(의미)

43. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 causation is difficult to prove가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.14.4)

Economics of Happiness' is a label often used to refer to a recent approach to assessing welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists. By 'happiness' is meant something rather peculiar, that is, the subjective state of mind of well-being that people are asked to self-report according to the qualitative or numerical scale proposed in the survey question. Therefore, this economic branch does not concentrate on 'what happiness is'; rather, it takes a pragmatic stance on the content of 'happiness' by focusing on very simple measures, so that many data on the same question can be obtained. This abundance of information can be usefully exploited by econometric techniques in order to study the determinants of happiness, although causation is difficult to prove.

\* pragmatic: 실용적인

- ① It is unreasonable to assume that one's numerical figures lead to true happiness.
- ② It is absurd to say that the abundance of information can identify possible sources of happiness.
- ③ The subjective state of mind resists the measurement of quantitative scale.
- ④ The content of happiness cannot be drawn from econometric techniques.
- ⑤ It is hard to decide whether the factors obtained from the data lead to happiness.

44. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 devoid of further application이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.T1.15)

To illustrate: I see a particular blueberry I'm about to pick, and the word 'blueberry' may well jump to mind. But this concept refers not just to the object I'm placing in my hand; it refers to all the blueberries that ever were or that ever will be. Verbal generalizing ability of this sort forms a spectacular achievement, because we can use such generalizations to understand the past and to predict the future. Even in this minor case, for example, I can move the concept 'blueberry' around in order to appreciate why people have gone blueberry picking for millennia, why raising blueberries has become big business in Maine, and why blueberry futures are not a bad investment. However, if 'blueberry' had referred only to the specific thing I just picked and no more, the sound would have slipped away silently, devoid of further application.

\* devoid of: ~이 없는

- ① The tangible characteristics of blueberries disappear.
- ② We can draw relevant stories from the blueberry.
- ③ The blueberry implies nothing but the object itself.
- ④ We cannot appreciate the business aspects of blueberries
- ⑤ Time dimension of the blueberry is taken into consideration.

45. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 the first source of our knowledge가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.T1.16)

Failure to appreciate the value of uncertainty is at the origin of much silliness in our society. Are we sure that the Earth is going to keep heating up if we don't do anything? Are we sure of the details of the current theory of evolution? Are we sure that modern medicine is always a better strategy than traditional medicine? No, we are not, in any of these cases. But if, from this lack of certainty, we jump to the conviction that we had better not care about global heating, that there is no evolution and the world was created six thousand years ago, or that traditional medicine must be more effective than modern medicine - well, we are simply stupid. Still, many people do make these inferences, because the lack of certainty is perceived as a sign of weakness instead of being what it is - the first source of our knowledge.

- ① It is uncertainty that enables us to explore theories.
- ② Enduring the lack of certainty makes us foolish.
- ③ We cannot be certain of anything in the unpredictable world.
- ④ Possibilities are open to all academic assumptions.
- ⑤ Only with certainty do we confirm new discoveries.

46. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 such complex, dynamic communities가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (영어.T3.22)

(영어.T3.22)

When Atlantic cod populations collapsed due to overfishing, the Canadian government suggested hunting expeditions to kill North Atlantic harp seals, because the seals were known to eat cod. It was assumed that eliminating the seals, a principal cod predator, would allow the cod populations to rebound. What the government failed to realize was that the cod/ seal relationship was affected by many other less prominent species in the system. The seals, for example, not only fed on cod but also on 150 other species, many of which also fed on cod! So there simply was no way of knowing in advance whether reducing the seal population would actually produce more cod or less cod. In food webs involving as few as eight species, there can be more than 10 million distinct chains of cause and effect that would link the seal to the cod. How can we ever exercise effective control management in such complex, dynamic communities?

\* cod: (어류) 대구

- ① The number of a species depends on innumerable links.
- ② We should first figure out the causal relationship of the food chains.
- ③ The killing of seals would lead to a disastrous impact on the marine life.
- ④ Government's resources are not enough to deal with the great number of seals.
- ⑤ There are too many kinds of cod to decide upon which one is the problem.

# 빈칸 (20)

정답은 없지만,

어휘와 의미에서 언급한  
것들을

크로스.

대립항을 생각하며  
글의 핵심 논리를,

이해 안 되는 부분이  
있더라도

글의 핵심 논리 구조를,  
파악해 이해하자.

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(빈칸)

[55~74] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

55. The basic economic argument for congestion charges is well established. In a nutshell, it says that since travel times increase with traffic volumes, an additional car on the road slows down all other cars, increasing time costs for all the occupants of all the cars. The decision to travel made by the occupants of an additional car is based on their own travel costs (their private or internal costs). They ignore any increase in travel costs for all other car users (the external costs). This is inefficient when private costs are below the full social cost of the decision to travel. When decisions are made on the basis of "underestimates" of costs, too much of a good (in this case, travel) will be consumed. A congestion charge is intended to confront users with costs imposed on other users, so as to \_\_\_\_\_. The charge will suppress part of demand, reduce congestion and increase surplus. (영어.4.7)

- ① align private costs with social costs
- ② overvalue car users' own travel costs
- ③ cut down on the total of social costs
- ④ relieve the users of a burden for internal costs
- ⑤ increase tax revenues from excessive car users

56. All movement incurs a cost of some sort, which is usually measured in terms of time or money. Some kinds of travel, such as that made by auto, bus, or train, incur both time and monetary costs: other trips, such as those made on foot, involve an expense primarily of time. In deciding which mode(s) to use on a given trip (e.g., car or bus), travelers often trade off time versus money costs, as the more costly travel modes are usually the faster ones. A trade-off is also involved in the decision to make a trip: the traveler weighs the expected benefits to be gained at the destination against the expected costs of getting there. Each trip \_\_\_\_\_ of such anticipated benefits over costs, although for the many trips that are made out of habit this complicated weighing of costs and benefits does not occur before each and every trip. (영어.13.4)

\* incur: (비용을)발생시키다[물게 되다]

- ① represents a triumph
- ② illustrates an equal amount
- ③ hints at a comparative lack
- ④ dramatically increases the sum
- ⑤ is a resultant underestimation

57. No one has been more wrong about computerization than George Orwell in 1984, a novel about government control of the lives of individuals by a Big Brother brain. So far, nearly everything about the actual possibility-space that computers have created indicates they are not \_\_\_\_\_. In the process of connecting everything to everything, computers elevate the power of the small player, encouraging freedom and democratic practices. They make room for the different, and they reward small innovations. Instead of enforcing uniformity, they promote heterogeneity and autonomy. Instead of sucking the soul from human bodies, turning computer users into an army of dull clones, networked computers - by reflecting the networked nature of our own brains - encourage the humanism of their users. Because they have taken on the flexibility, adaptability, and self-connecting governance of organic systems, we become more human, not less so, when we use them. (영어.16.1)

\* possibility-space: 확률 공간 \*\* heterogeneity: 이질성

- ① the means of users but their ends
- ② the cause of clones but their effect
- ③ the beginning of authority but its end
- ④ the opponents of uniformity but its assistants
- ⑤ the foundation of democracy but its termination

58. In spite of the remarkable variety of interests and personalities represented in classrooms, the daily activities are generally carried out without mishap. Some students claim to be taking a course in social psychology because of a theoretical interest in the subject matter: some, because a professor advised them to take it: and some, because it happens to come at a convenient hour. In spite of this diversity of intention, the enterprise goes on, for all of the participants \_\_\_\_\_. There are common assumptions regarding the time and place of the meetings, the appropriate dress for these occasions, and the division of labor in which the professor has primary responsibility. It is generally understood that professors are likely to be upset if people are consistently late, argue too fiercely with them, or appear disrespectful: hence, most students make some effort to arrive on time and to suppress their tendencies toward aggression or falling asleep. Such common understandings may be referred to as group norms. (영어.16.2.)

\* mishap: 작은 사고

- ① agree on the respect for teachers
- ② share certain minimal understandings
- ③ are accustomed to the variety of school life
- ④ are always prepared for various emergencies
- ⑤ put top priority on the consideration for others

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(빈칸)

71. Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply 'weirdos'. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their behavioural style, i.e. \_\_\_\_\_ . The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its proponents were consistent in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who advocate and defend their position consistently, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as 'major' social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority. (완성.4.4) \* weirdo: 별난 사람 \*\* suffragette: 여성 참정권론자 \*\*\* proponent: 지지자

- ① the way the minority gets its point across
- ② how the minority attained their voting right
- ③ the degree the majority supports their voice
- ④ the means they use to put up with challenges
- ⑤ the dynamics they create to stick to the mainstream

72. Brown and Hanlon looked at mothers' responses to "primitive" and to "well-formed" constructions uttered by the child and asked whether the response indicated comprehension or failure to comprehend the child's meaning. Surprisingly, primitive and well-formed utterances were understood equally well by the mothers. There seemed to be no communication pressure for grammatical utterances. A mother is apparently too engaged in interacting with a child \_\_\_\_\_ . Brown has demonstrated this point in another way as well. He looked at cases in which a child's utterance was followed by an expression of approval or disapproval on the part of the adult, again finding no evidence that parental responses shape the child's sense of grammaticality. Parents pay attention to the content of child speech, approving true utterances and criticizing false ones, without regard to grammaticality. (완성.16.Check)

- ① to put emphasis on the honesty of the child
- ② to understand the exact meaning delivered by the child
- ③ to downplay the significance of the grammatical structure
- ④ to distract her attention from the child's sentence structure
- ⑤ to pay attention to the linguistic form of the child's utterances

73. Drawing on their experience in using operant conditioning to train animals for circuses, TV, and film stunts, Keller Breland and Marian Breland described a number of situations in which their attempts to condition an animal's behavior \_\_\_\_\_ . For example, according to the theory of operant conditioning, rewarding a behavior should increase its frequency. However, when the Brelands attempted to train a raccoon to drop two coins in a piggy bank by rewarding this response with food, the raccoon did not cooperate. After the raccoon was rewarded with food for dropping two coins into the bank, it took the next two coins and began rubbing them together, just as they do to remove the shells of newly caught crayfish. Eventually, the coin-rubbing response overpowered the coin-dropping response, and the Brelands had to abandon their attempt to condition the raccoon. The Brelands used this and other examples to emphasize the importance of biologically programmed behavior. (완성.T4.23) \* operant conditioning: 조작적 조건 형성 \*\* crayfish: 가재

- ① ran head-on into the animal's built-in instincts
- ② conflicted with the animal's desire to survive
- ③ proved to be compatible with the animal's nature
- ④ gave rise to the recurrence of the conditioned response
- ⑤ built up the innate behavior of the animal by a great deal

74. Inbound tourist arrival statistics should be treated with caution, especially if they are being used \_\_\_\_\_ . This is in part because of the high margin of error that characterizes older data in particular. For example, the UNWTO figure of 25 million international stayovers for 1950 is nothing more than a rough estimate, given the primitive data-collecting techniques of that era. Yet it is used as a baseline for calculating the relative growth in global tourist arrivals since then. At the scale of any individual country, this margin of error is amplified. More recent statistics have a smaller margin of error as a result of UNWTO initiatives to standardize definitions and data collection protocols. However, error still results from such things as inconsistencies from country to country in the collection and reporting of arrivals, expenditures and other tourism-related statistics. This is why UNWTO often adjusts country-level and aggregate arrival data from year to year and why only the statistics that are around five years old are stable. (완성.T4.39)

\* UNWTO: 유엔 세계 관광 기구 \*\* stayover: 체류  
\*\*\* aggregate: 종합한

- ① to contrast outbound ones
- ② to identify temporal trends
- ③ to determine the country of origin
- ④ to compile data from different countries
- ⑤ to calculate figures from one organization

# 허름 (29)

첫 한두 문장에서 얘기한,  
글의 '핵심 소재'는  
무엇인가.

그 소재를 따라가며 '연결'  
되고 있는가.

주체가 바뀌진, 않았는가.

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(흐름)

75. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어.8.1)

The economic and technical forces that first led to language standardization and mass literacy have continued to gain momentum. Now that economic relationships are instantaneous and global, national vocabularies have grown still larger in scope. ① One of the domains of our national vocabulary is international. ② Basic literacy in the contemporary world requires knowledge of certain terms known by literate people everywhere in the world, no matter what language they speak. ③ For example, the low literacy rate in the less developed world is inevitably attributed to the poor infrastructure for education. ④ This core vocabulary of modern education includes basic words from world history, world cultures, geography, and the physical and biological sciences. ⑤ Taught in all national educational systems, and not confined to any particular national language, it is the most broadly shared literate vocabulary in the world.

76. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어.9.1)

Technological advances will enable high-performance athletes to move faster, jump higher, hit harder, and improve their consistency. However, some advances may also carry increased risk to the athlete's body, which may not stand up to the increased forces of movement. ① As a result, injury monitoring is critical in order to prevent harm to elite athletes who embrace new technology. ② Elite athletes are more easily affected by the quality of technology than amateurs as the winner is determined by a fraction of second. ③ A good example can be found in the rush to install synthetic lawn on football fields some 30 years ago. ④ Athletes could run faster and jump higher on the artificial lawn, but the rate of injuries exploded because human joints simply could not withstand the force. ⑤ As a result, athletes and coaches forced a return to natural grass fields in order to protect athletes' careers and health.

77. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어.21.3)

In a 2008 National Geographic article, Verlyn Klinkenborg noted, "Of all the pollutions we face, light pollution is perhaps the most easily remedied." Returning the night sky to its natural state is as simple as thoughtful placement of outdoor lighting: putting light where it's needed and darkening areas where it's not. Solutions are available and possible to implement. ① Moreover, these solutions are guided by principles and technology that save energy, conserve resources, and restore ecosystems. ② Light pollution is controlled by maximizing efficiency, improving security, and creating a more aesthetically pleasing night environment. ③ When we eliminate unnecessary light at night in our communities, we also conserve resources, lower costs, and improve the quality of life. ④ The elements that come together when the right lighting is achieved transform a room into a combination of functionality and style. ⑤ If only the other serious environmental issues facing the globe were this easy and rewarding to solve!

78. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

(영어.25.3)

Clearly defined expectations and limits are parental attitudes often associated with developing positive self-esteem in children. Setting high but not impossible expectations, for instance, involves providing clear standards of worthiness. Setting goals and holding standards lets the child know that certain forms of behavior are desirable, good, or "worthy" and to be strived toward. ① Establishing and maintaining limits is important because failing to do so is destructive to self-esteem in the long run. ② For example, a long line of developmental literature shows that parental over-permissiveness is related to negative behaviors such as impulsivity and aggressiveness. ③ They can be corrected by giving the child a "time-out" in which he or she stops thinking negatively and tries to recover consciousness. ④ The same literature, which can be found in almost any standard text on child development, indicates that limits that are too severe or too harshly enforced are also problematic. ⑤ For instance, they can generate the development of anxious and restrictive behavior, rather than spontaneity and engagement with life.



# 순서 (27)

전반적인 글의 이해.

여전히, 지시어!

‘단락 간의’ 논리.

그, 이, 저.

생각.

(2문제 장문이 잘 연계되어  
나온다는데... 셉티가 EBS  
연계교재 3권 최고의  
2문제 장문 변형  
순서들을 엄선했다는데...  
소곤소곤.)

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(순서)

128. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수완.T5.29)

The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth.

- (A) A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.
- (B) While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale.
- (C) The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity. But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way.

\* propagate: 전파하다 \*\* fidelity: 정확도, 충실도

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

129. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수완.T5.34)

The instruments used in a modern orchestra have changed tremendously since even the late-nineteenth century.

- (A) These recordings are often more popular and more critically admired than recordings that are more technically perfect (more in tune, better balanced, greater range of instrumental timbre, etc.). This is not different from other domains, even technological ones.
- (B) Yet Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn seemed able to come up with awfully good pieces in spite of the technical deficiencies of their technology (poorly tuned woodwinds, brass with limited agility, etc.). A major trend of the last couple of decades has even been to use these less-developed instruments to play more "historically accurate" versions of the pieces.
- (C) A major movement in video games in the last few years has been retro. There is no question that new games offer a greater palette of graphical and interface possibilities, but that doesn't mean that they will be more fun or engaging. The success of a work depends on how it uses its medium, not on the absolute sophistication of that medium.

\* agility: 경쾌(함) \*\* timbre: 음색 \*\*\* retro: 복고

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

130. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (수완.T5.41,42)

People who criticise advertising in its current form argue that advertisements create false wants and encourage the production and consumption of things that are incompatible with the fulfilment of genuine and urgent human needs.

- (A) On the other hand, those who defend advertising say that it is economically necessary and has brought many benefits to society. It contributes to society's well-being and raises people's standard of living by encouraging the sales of mass-produced goods, thus stimulating production and creating employment and prosperity.
- (B) Those people who would do away with advertising are accused of trying to deny cheaper goods and services to the majority, and of being puritanical, elitist and economically shortsighted. Furthermore, the champions of advertising say that people are perfectly free to ignore advertisements and that ads do not brainwash people because a number of advertising campaigns fail to attract customers.
- (C) Advertising, it is claimed, is an irrational system which appeals to our emotions and to anti-social feelings which have nothing to do with the goods on offer. Advertisements usually suggest that private acquisition is the only avenue to social success and happiness - they define private acquisition and competitiveness as a primary goal in life, at the expense of less tangible rewards like better health care and social services.

\* puritanical: 금욕주의적인 \*\* champion: 옹호자, 대변자

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

# 문습 (23)

전반적인 글의 이해.

여전히, 지시어!

‘문장 간의’ 논리.

그, 이, 저.

생각.

(션티가 가장 자신있게  
센스있는 변형을 하는  
유형이라지, 작년 수능엔  
그 문장 그 자리 그대로  
나왔다고!?)

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs(문답)

131. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.5.6)

The recent addition of Eastern European countries to the European Union (EU) is expected to accelerate this trend.

Increasingly, globalization may force a convergence in work hours. ( ① ) For example, on average, German employees work about 25 percent fewer hours than their counterparts in the United States. ( ② ) For 25 years, German unions successfully pushed for a shorter workweek in hopes of creating more jobs. ( ③ ) However, this resulted in German labor costs becoming the highest in the world, and German companies are now shifting jobs out of Germany in order to remain globally competitive. ( ④ ) Facing the threat of job losses, French workers at a car components factory owned by a leading global supplier of vehicle technology voted to work longer hours for the same pay. ( ⑤ ) Some saw this vote as the beginning of a de facto rollback of France's 35-hour legal workweek. \* convergence: 격차, 축소 \*\* de facto: 사실상의

132. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.8.7)

But he uses one peculiar brief and muffled bark only at certain times, conveying something in the direction of "I wanna come in now."

The fact that chimps do have basic ability when it comes to the use of arbitrary symbols is enough to suggest the gradually building complexity in symbol-use among primates. ( ① ) And on that point, I'd like to put in a plug for my dog, Shep, who understands at least functionally a number of my words. ( ② ) When, for instance, I say we're going to "check the mail," he knows well that means we're going to head out to the road and check the postal box. ( ③ ) And though he hasn't mastered English yet he does seem to use certain arbitrary noises innovatively as symbols. ( ④ ) For example, he barks in various ways when he's outside. ( ⑤ ) Since the sound is distinctive, since it's about coming in the house, and since no other dog I've had has ever used this rather arbitrary sound, the instance leans toward real language.

\* primate: 영장류 \*\* muffled: (소리가 잘 들리지 않게) 죽인, 낮춘

133. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.9.3)

Unfortunately, such people tend to be regarded as undesirable interaction partners by those with greater social skills.

The most direct way of undoing the damage caused by social exclusion is to bring the shy, lonely, and alienated back into the embrace of society. ( ① ) This is because they are objectively less rewarding to spend time with and because associating with them carries with it a social stigma. ( ② ) What is necessary, therefore, are policies to ensure that social cohesion is maintained within various social institutions, and in society at large. ( ③ ) Small-scale programs to get lonely schoolchildren more involved can work exceedingly well. ( ④ ) However, finding ways to reverse the increasingly individualistic trend in Western societies is a much taller order. ( ⑤ ) Yet, if we value our collective well-being, we should do something about it; a lack of social integration goes hand in hand with a host of other social pathologies.

\* stigma: 부정적 인식 \*\* pathology: 병리, 병적 측면

134. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. (영어.9.5)

If an administration's position is not supported by the data, it may ask for further studies rather than accept what is offered.

There is a constant tension between science and politics. From the perspective of science, policies should reflect careful consideration of the scientific data, and should be in line with the findings and recommendations of science. ( ① ) Scientists who offer advice to policy makers, however, often complain that their input is ignored or distorted during the policy making process. ( ② ) Political values and necessities may conflict sharply with the data presented by scientists. ( ③ ) A policy may be developed that represents a compromise between the criteria determined by science and the pragmatic needs of politics. ( ④ ) An effective policy should be cost-effective and fair, place limited demands on government, and provide assurance to the public that the goals will be met. ( ⑤ ) In extreme cases, scientific data might be buried in the face of the apparent demands of politics.

# KISS EBS ESSENCE Qs (빠른 정답)

## 어법 · 지칭

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
④	④	②	⑤	④	③	①	⑤	⑤

## 어휘

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
③	②	④	⑤	③	③	②	③	④	④
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
④	③	⑤	③	⑤	③	③	④	③	①
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
②	②	②	①	⑤	⑤	③	②	①	④
40	41	42							
⑤	④	④							

## 의미

43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
⑤	③	①	①	②	③	①	⑤	①	⑤
53	54								
①	④								

## 빈칸

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
①	①	③	②	①	①	③	①	②	②
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
②	③	②	①	③	①	①	⑤	①	②

## 흐름

75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
③	②	④	③	②	③	④	③	②	④
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
④	③	④	④	③	②	④	②	③	②
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	
③	③	④	②	④	③	④	①	④	

## 순서

104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113
④	③	③	③	⑤	③	⑤	⑤	②	②
114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
④	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	②	②	④	③	③
124	125	126	127	128	129	130			
⑤	②	④	③	③	②	④			

## 문장 삽입

131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
④	⑤	①	⑤	⑤	①	⑤	④	⑤	②
141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
④	④	④	④	④	⑤	③	③	②	⑤
151	152	153							
③	④	⑤							

# 의미&빈칸 오답 선지 해설(43~50)

43.

- ① 누군가의 숫자상의 수치가 진정한 행복으로 이어진다고 추정하는 것은 불합리하다. → 숫자상 수치와 설문 연구로 도출한 '행복의 요소'와 행복과의 인과관계이다.
- ② 정보의 풍부함이 행복의 가능 요소들을 식별할 수 있다고 말하는 것은 터무니없다. → 가능 요소(determinants)는 식별 가능한데, 이게 행복의 원인인지 알기 어렵다는 것이다.
- ③ 마음의 주관적 상태는 양적 수치 측정을 거부한다. → 기본적으로 계량경제학을 활용해 양적 연구를 한껏 활용하고 있다.
- ④ 행복의 내용물은 계량경제학 기법으로 끌어낼 수 없다. → 끌어냈는데, 그 내용물이 정말 행복의 원인인지 인과관계가 알기 어렵다는 것이다.

44.

- ① 블루베리의 유형적 특성은 사라진다. → 유형적 특성만 남아 있게 된다.
- ② 우리는 블루베리로부터 의미 있는 이야기를 끌어낼 수 있다. → 없다. 추가 적용을 할 수 없으므로.
- ④ 우리는 블루베리의 비즈니스 측면을 이해할 수 없다. → 매력적 오답. 예시로 나왔지만 비즈니스 측면은 블루베리의 과거, 현재, 미래라는 개념의 극히 일부일 뿐이다.
- ⑤ 블루베리의 시간적 측면이 고려된다 → 고려되지 않게 된다.

45.

- ② 확실성의 부족을 견디는 것은 우리를 명칭하게 만든다. → 견뎌야지(그리고 탐구해야지) 새로운 분야를 연구할 수 있다.
- ③ 우리는 이 예측 불가능한 세상에서 아무것도 확신할 수 없다. → 그냥 극단적인 멋있어 보이는 헛소리. 불확실성이 존재하여 분야를 탐구한다는 것이지 그렇다고 확실한 게 1도 없는 게 아니다.
- ④ 모든 학문적 가정엔 가능성이 열려있다. → 매력적 오답. 되게 그럴싸해 보이지만, 불확실성을 수단(source)으로 탐구를 시작한다는 의미가 들어가 있진 않다.
- ⑤ 확신을 해야 새로운 발견을 확인할 수 있다. → 주제와 반대이다. 불확실성으로 탐구하는 것.

46.

- ② 우리는 우선 먹이 사슬의 인과관계를 알아내야 한다. → 글에 따르면 알아내기 힘들다. 너무 복잡해서.
- ③ 물개를 죽이는 것은 해양 생명체에 재앙적인 영향으로 이어질 것이다. → 문제의 원인을 파악하는 글의 주제와 1도 상관이 없다.
- ④ 정부의 자원은 엄청난 수의 물개를 처리하기 충분하지 않다. → 문제의 원인을 파악하는 글의 주제와 1도 상관이 없다.
- ⑤ 대구의 종류가 너무 많이 있어서 어떤 종이 문제인지 결정하기 힘들다. → 매력적 오답. 문제는 대구가 아니라 어업과 물개이다.

47.

- ① 같은 종의 타고난 냄새이다. → 같은 종이 아니라 같은 군집의 냄새이고, 음식으로도 생기기 때문에 타고난 것이 아니라 볼 수 있다.
- ③ 이방인이 집단에 소속되면 사라진다. → 지문에 전혀 근거가 없는 얘기이다.
- ④ 검문 과정의 철저함을 약화시킨다. → 냄새로 검문하므로 반대 선지라고 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 같은 군집 안에서 각 구성원을 구분하는 표시이다. → 매력적 오답. '구분'한다고 하니 끌리지만, 같은 군집 내 구성원이 아니라 외부인과 구분하는 것.

48.

- ① 공은 예상치 못한 각도로 날아갈 수 있다. → 자유도의 수가 줄면 정확도가 늘어나므로 의미의 반대!
- ② 던지는 사람은 다양한 자세를 취할 수 있게 된다. → 쪽편 팔을 유지해야 하므로 오히려 반대!
- ④ 반복적인 스윙은 점차 똑바른 자세를 망친다. → 상식적으로 그럴듯해 보이지만 정확도를 얘기하는 글과 노상관!
- ⑤ 아래 팔 자세로 던지는 것은 반복의 수를 증가시키는 데 도움을 준다. → 마찬가지로 반복 얘기가 아니라 정확도 얘기!

49.

- ② 기억의 정확성은 삶의 위험을 피하는 데 도움을 주지 않는다. → 기억이 변화하고 유동적인 게 생존에 도움을 주는 건 맞지만 정확성이 도움이 안 된다는 것은 비약이다.
- ③ 기억의 정의는 삶의 불확실성으로 고정되어있지 않다. → 매력적 오답. 하지만 기억의 '정의'에 대한 얘기가 아니다.
- ④ 급박함이 기억의 유동성을 위한 전제조건이다. → 자기의 이익 때문에(생존이 이익의 일부) 유동적인 것이지 급박함이 전제조건은 아니다.
- ⑤ 우리는 생존성을 높이기 위해 우리 삶의 모든 디테일을 기억에 기록한다. → 기억이 유동적이고 정확하지 않다는 주제의 반대이다!

50.

- ① 보살핌은 진실한 감정이 동반되어야 한다. → sentimentality는 학생들이 보살핌을 '까는' 단어이다. 너무 감정적이라고. 따라서 반대 선지이다.
- ② 동정심을 갖는 것과 환자를 보살피는 것은 별개의 문제이다. → 학생들이 보기엔 둘이 똑같다는 것이다. 사실상 반대.
- ③ 간호사들은 정신 장애가 있는 환자에게 최우선순위를 두어야 한다. → 본문과 관계없는 멍멍이 소리!
- ④ 의사들은 간호사들이 환자를 로봇처럼 돌보도록 두지 않을 것이다. → 정말 그럴싸해보이지만 의사 얘기는 문두에서 끝나고 관련이 없다.

# 의미&빈칸 오답 선지 해설(51~58)

51.

- ② 의심하는 사람은 믿는 사람을 노력 부족으로 비판할 수 있다. → 증거 유무, 책임이라는 글의 주제와 관련이 없는 비판.
- ③ 새스콰치의 존재에 대한 증거는 발견될 수 없다. → 밑줄의 의미는 여전히 발견될 가능성이 있다는 것. 반대!
- ④ 새스콰치가 상상 속에서만 존재한다고 가정하는 것은 합리적이다. → 3번과 같은 이유로 반대 선지!
- ⑤ 새스콰치의 존재를 주장하는 사람들은 입증 책임을 질 필요가 없다. → 가능성이 있으므로 여전히 책임이 있다.

52.

- ① 비언어적 요소는 속력 측면에서 언어적 요소보다 뛰어나다. → 매력적 오답. 비교 대상이 잘못되었다. 비언어적 요소와 '사고 속도'이다.
- ② 아무것도 신경 세포의 처리 속도를 이길 수 없다. → 처리 속도보다 비언어적 요소가 빠르다.
- ③ 비언어적 단서를 인지하는 것은 상호작용(의사소통)의 핵심이다. → 완전 헛소리!
- ④ 대인 접촉은 의식적 수준에서 발생하지 않는다. → 의식 속도가 비언어적 요소보다 느리다 뿐이지 당연히 발생한다.

53.

- ② 연구자들은 맹목적으로 사전 결과를 추구한다. → 밑줄 의미의 반대.
- ③ 제 3자는 실험에 연관되어서는 안 된다. → 매력적 오답. 무언가 선입견을 없애는 것처럼 보이지만, 오히려 지문에선 연구자의 선입견을 없애기 위해 제 3자가 개입한다.
- ④ 연구자와 참여자의 의사소통이 향상된다. → 그냥 헛소리.
- ⑤ 연구자의 참가자와의 인맥은 무시된다. → 그럴싸해 보이지만 지문에서 언급하는 편견은 둘 사이의 인맥 얘기가 아니다.

54.

- ① 체온은 아내가 화를 낸 것과 관련이 없다. → 실험 결과 관련이 아주 많다.
- ② 아내가 비정상적으로 짜증이 난 것은 감정적인 이유가 있었다. → 과학적이고 합리적인 이유였음.
- ③ 아내의 빠른 생체 시계는 과학적 실험으로 정당화되지 않았다. → 정당화되었다.
- ⑤ 생물학과 아내의 반응 사이에 과학적으로 의미있는 관계는 없다. → 아주 많이 있다.

55.

- ② 자동차 사용자의 이동 비용을 과대 평가한다. → 이 경우 또 다른 문제가 발생한다.
- ③ 사회적 비용의 총량을 감축한다. → 정채 요금을 부과해 민간 비용을 늘리는 것이 해결책이지 사회적 비용을 줄이는 게 해결책이 아니다. 매력적 오답.
- ④ 사용자에게 내부 비용에 대한 부담을 줄여준다. → 정채 요금을 부과해 오히려 늘리는 것이다.
- ⑤ 과도한 자동차 사용자로부터 세입을 증가시킨다. → 다른 선지를 논리적으로 어렵게 한 거 같아 그냥 넣은 헛소리다.

56.

- ② 같은 양을 나타낸다 → 그러면 이동을 할지 안 할지 알 수 없다.
- ③ 상대적인 부족을 암시한다 → 이익이 비용보다 적으므로 이동을 안 한다.
- ④ 극적으로 합계를 줄인다 → 이익이 줄면 이동을 안 한다.
- ⑤ 결과적인 과소평가이다 → 이익을 과소평가하면 이동을 안 한다.

57.

- ① (앞의 not과 결합하여) '사용자들의 수단이 아니라 목적이다' → 글의 주제(균일성이나 다양성이나)와 상관이 없을뿐더러, 굳이 따지자면 컴퓨터는 여전히 사용자들의 '수단'이다.
- ② (앞의 not과 결합하여) '복제품의 원인이 아니라 결과이다' → '조지 오웰'의 관점에서 컴퓨터가 원인이 되어 결과 복제품이 나오는 것이며, 이 문장은 이러한 조지 오웰 관점에서도 인과 관계가 틀렸으며, 필자의 의견과는 관련이 없다.
- ④(앞의 not과 결합하여) '균일성을 반대하는 것이 아니라 도와주는 것이다' → 필자의 반대
- ⑤ (앞의 not과 결합하여) '민주주의의 기반이 아니라 종말이다' → 필자의 반대

58.

- ① 선생님을 존중하는 데 동의한다. → 그럴듯한 헛소리 -
- ③ 학교 생활의 다양성에 익숙하다. → 근거없는 헛소리 -
- ④ 항상 다양한 긴급상황에 준비되어 있다. → 그냥 헛소리 -
- ⑤ 다른 사람들을 위한 배려에 우선순위를 둔다. → 마지막 헛소리. 오답 선지를 다 가벼운 off 선지로 구성.