

2013 9월 모의평가 EBS 연계 및 [변형독해] 적중 보고

1. 독해지문 연계 지문수

2011. 수능	2012. 6	2012. 9	2012. 수능	2013. 6	2013. 9
18	21	19	18	18 (문항19)	19
70% 연계					

6월 모평에는 장문독해 지문이 연계되어 지문수는 18개, 문항수는 19개였습니다. 이번에는 단문독해로만 19개 지문(문항)이 연계되었습니다.

2. 연계 교재 추이표 (독해)

■ 2012-2013학년도 EBS 연계 추이표(독해)

6월 모평 (2012->2013)			9월 모평 (2012->2013)			수능 (2012->?)		
수능특강	11	11	수능특강	3	3	수능특강	3	?
영어독해연습1	5	5	영어독해연습1	2	4	영어독해연습1		?
영어독해연습2	4	2	영어독해연습2	3	1	영어독해연습2	3	?
			330제	5	8	330제	4	?
			수능완성	6	3	수능완성	8	?
고교영어듣기	1							

이번 9월 모평에서는 330제에서 8개의 지문이 출제되었습니다. 330제를 열심히 공부한 학생들이 큰 도움을 받았을 것 같네요. 대신 수능완성 출제가 작년에 비해 많이 줄었습니다.(6->3) 수능완성은 작년 9월 모평에 6문제가 출제되었는데도 수능에서 8문제로 가장 많이 출제되었습니다. 그런데 올해는 9월 모평에서 3문제밖에 나오지 않았네요. 수능완성이 330제에 비해 난이도는 떨어지지만, 수능에서는 많은 지문이 출제될 것으로 예상됩니다. 중위권 학생들은 수능완성에 더 집중해 주셔야 할 것 같습니다.

2. 연계 출제 현황 (독해) - 어떤 유형의 지문이 선발되었나?

1) EBS 출처 (19)

9월 모의평가		EBS 출처	
번호	유형	번호	유형
19번	지칭어 추론	영독 I, p60, 1번	박스형 어휘
20번	박스형 어법	330제, p32, 67번	글의 목적
21번	밑줄형 어법	수능완성(유형), p49, 4번	박스형 어휘
22번	요지	330제, p23, 48번	박스형 어휘
24번	빈칸 완성	수능완성(유형), p32, 2번	빈칸 완성
28번	빈칸 완성	영독 I, p57, 4번	요지
29번	빈칸 완성	영독 II. p 67, 6번	밑줄형 어법
30번	연결사	수능완성(실전), p54, 26번	빈칸 완성
31번	밑줄형 어휘	330제, p6, 7번	빈칸 완성
32번	박스형 어휘	330제, p36, 79번	연결사
33번	주제	330제, p35, 76번	빈칸 완성
34번	주제	영독 I, p122, 5~6번	장문 독해
38번	도표	수능특강, p129, 2번	도표
39번	제목	330제, p62, 140번	빈칸 완성
40번	제목	330제, p122, 280번	밑줄형 어휘
41번	무관한 문장	수능특강, p71, 3번	연결사
43번	글의 순서	영독 I, p43, 8번	빈칸완성
44번	문장 삽입	330제, p97, 222번	제목
45번	문단 요약	수능특강 p237, 16번	연결사

2) 6월 모평 - 9월 모평 EBS 출전 지문의 차이

6월 모의평가 EBS 출전		9월 모의평가 EBS 출전	
유형	지문수	유형	지문수
빈칸완성	2	빈칸완성	6
어휘	2	어휘	4
어법	2	어법	1
연결사	1	연결사	3
장문독해	2	장문독해	1
도표	1	도표	1
내용일치	2	목적	1
문단요약	2	요지	1
주제	2	제목	1
지칭추론	1		
문단삽입	1		

저번 6월 모의평가를 치르고 나서 제가 출제위원들이 Warming-up하신 것 같다, 수위 조절에 매우 신경쓰신 것 같다고 말씀드렸습니다. 난이도 높은 유형의 지문을 피해 다녔다는 얘 기였죠. 하지만 이번 9월 모평은 그렇지 않습니다. 빈칸완성 지문에서 2->6, 어휘가 2->4 개로 증가했습니다. 그에 반해 내용일치, 지칭추론 등의 쉬운 유형의 지문은 3->0로, 단 하나도 출제되지 않았습니다. 작년에도 9월이 6월보다 어려웠는데, 아무래도 330제 지문이 들어가다 보니 그럴 수밖에 없습니다.

3. EBS 지문은 어떤 유형으로 출제되었는가?

① 빈칸완성+연결사 7문제(24-30번) 중에서 6월 모평은 빈칸완성 단 2문제만 EBS 연계시켰습니다. 이번 9월 모평은 4문제로 정상화되었습니다.

2012. 6. 모평		2012. 9. 모평		2012. 수능		2013. 6. 모평		2013. 9. 모평	
빈칸	4	빈칸	4	빈칸	4	빈칸	2	빈칸	3
빈칸(연결사)	1	빈칸(연결사)	1	빈칸(연결사)	1			빈칸(연결사)	1

② 주제, 제목, 요지 유형도 6월에는 3문제밖에 출제되지 않았는데, 이번에는 6문제가 출제되었습니다. 이게 정상적 상황입니다.

2012. 6. 모평		2012. 9. 모평		2012. 수능		2013. 6. 모평		2013. 9. 모평	
제목	2	제목	1	제목	1	제목	1	제목	2
주제	2	주제	2	주제	1	주제		주제	2
주장/요지/요약	3	주장/요지/요약	2	주장/요지/요약	2	요지/요약	2	요지/요약	2

③ 2년간 모든 지문이 EBS 지문으로 출제되었던 '어법'과 '어휘'는 이번에도 모두 EBS 지문이 출제되었습니다. 도표도 늘 그렇듯이, EBS 책의 도표가 이용되었습니다. 어법, 어휘는 엄밀한 의미에서 독해 문제가 아니기 때문에, 어떤 독해 지문을 변형해도 어법, 어휘로 출제할 수 있기 때문입니다.

2011 합계		2012. 6. 모평		2012. 9. 모평		2012. 수능		2013. 6. 모평		2013. 9. 모평	
어법	6	어법	2	어법	2	어법	2	어법	2	어법	2
어휘	6	어휘	2	어휘	2	어휘	2	어휘	2	어휘	2
도표	1	도표	1	도표	1	도표	1	도표	1	도표	1

④ 지난 6월 모평은 EBS 장문독해 지문을 그대로 장문독해로 출제하여 큰 이변을 낳았습니다. 이번 9월 모평은 그런 이변이 일어나지 않았습니다. 장문독해 지문이 하나 발췌되긴 하였지만 단문독해로 바뀌어서 출제되었습니다. 장문독해 -> 장문독해로는 출제되지 않았지만 장문독해 지문을 선발하는 경향이 노골화해진만큼, 장문독해 지문을 꼭 읽어보고 내용은 숙지하고 넘어가도록 해야겠습니다.

⑤ 24번 문제는 EBS에 '빈칸완성'으로 출제된 것을 모평에서 또 '빈칸완성'으로 출제했습니다. 3년간 한 번도 이런 적이 없는데, 이런 변칙은 학생들을 더욱 긴장시킬 것 같습니다.

4. [김찬휘의 변형독해] 적중 사례 보고

1) 9개 지문 적중

제 변형독해는 현재 5탄, 즉 EBS의 330제까지 출간되었습니다. EBS 연계 19문제 중 16문제가 5탄까지의 내용입니다. (3문제는 수능완성에서 출제) 이 16개 지문 중에서 9개 지문이 적중하였습니다. 특히 5탄(330제)에서는 출제된 8개 지문 중에서 6개를 적중하였습니다.

9월 모의평가		변형독해 출처	
번호	유형	번호	유형
22번	요지	변형독해 5탄, 15번	빈칸 완성
28번	빈칸 완성	변형독해 3탄, 21번	글의 순서
29번	빈칸 완성	변형독해 4탄, 32번	빈칸 완성
31번	밀줄형 어휘	변형독해 5탄, 2번	밀줄형 어휘
32번	박스형 어휘	변형독해 5탄, 25번	빈칸 완성
33번	주제	변형독해 5탄, 23번	주제
39번	제목	변형독해 5탄, 45번	요지
40번	제목	변형독해 5탄, 100번	글의 순서
41번	무관한 문장	변형독해 1탄, 40번	내용 일치

2) 4문제 유형까지 적중

위의 표에서 표시함 29번, 31번, 33번, 39번은 유형까지 적중하였습니다. 특히 31번은 by-product를 cause로 고쳐서 출제한 ⑤번 답까지 그대로 일치했습니다. 33번 주제 문제는 유형이 적중하였을 뿐만 아니라 선택지의 내용 구성도 거의 동일하고 답의 내용도 거의 같습니다. 39번은 [변형독해]는 요지, 모평은 제목으로 출제되었지만, [변형독해]의 답은 ‘복원을 하지 말아야 한다’이고 모평의 답은 “Do We Really Need Restoration?”(정말 복원이 필요한 것일까?)이므로 거의 대동소이한 문제라고 볼 수 있습니다.

5. [김찬휘의 변형독해] 적중 - 유형, 지문, 문제의도

9월 모의평가 31번 밑줄형 어휘

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Over the course of the past forty years, no country on earth has cut its alcohol consumption more than France. While consumption of beer and spirits has stayed basically steady in France, the per capita consumption of alcohol from wine ① fell from 20 liters in 1962 to about 8 in 2001. One reason for the dwindling wine consumption is the ② acceleration of the French meal. In 1978, the average French meal lasted 82 minutes. ③ Plenty of time for a half bottle, if not a whole bottle. Today, the average French meal has been slashed down to 38 minutes. Wine is a ④ victim of the disappearance of the leisurely meal. It is not the target of the change, but the decline in wine consumption is a ⑤ cause of the emergence of the faster, more modern, on-the-go lifestyle.

→ 변형독해 5탄, p18 (2번), 밑줄형 어휘

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?



[Here's a fact that has French wine merchants gagging.] Over the course of the past forty years, no country on earth has ① cut its alcohol consumption more than France. [And it's all about the wine.] While consumption of beer and spirits has stayed basically steady in France, the per capita consumption of alcohol from wine fell from 20 liters in 1962 to about 8 in 2001. One reason for the ② dwindling wine consumption is the acceleration of the French meal. In 1978, the average French meal lasted 82 minutes. Plenty of time for a half bottle, if not a bottle. Today, the average French meal has been slashed down to 38 minutes [— and it's more likely than a meal anywhere else in Europe to include McDonald's burgers and fries.] Wine is a ③ victim of the disappearance of the leisurely meal. It is not the ④ target of the change, but the decline in wine consumption is a ⑤ cause of the emergence of the faster, more modern, on-the-go lifestyle.

* 유형 적중. acceleration, victim, cause의 밑줄(혹은 음영)도 일치합니다. fell은 cut, dwindling과 같은 내용의 밑줄입니다. 원문의 by-product를 cause로 고쳐서 답으로 한 것도 똑같습니다.

9월 모의평가 33번 주제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did internalize some bits and pieces of the material, but the illusion of knowledge led them to confuse the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields diminishing returns in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and fosters a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests probe knowledge at a deep level.

- ① positive impact of student counseling on study skills
- ② importance of familiarity in gaining actual understanding
- ③ relationship between reading and gaining high test scores
- ④ tests as a means to distinguish real understanding from familiarity
- ⑤ necessity of internalizing reading materials to improve test scores

→ 변형독해 5탄, p53 (23번), 주제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We sometimes encounter students who come to our offices and ask how they could have worked so hard but still failed our tests. They usually tell us that they read and reread the textbook and their class notes, and that they thought they understood everything well by the time of the exam. And they probably did **internalize** some bits and pieces of the material, but the **illusion** of knowledge led them to **confuse** the familiarity they had gained from repeated exposure to the concepts in the course with an actual understanding of them. As a rule, reading text over and over again yields **diminishing returns** in actual knowledge, but it increases familiarity and **fosters** a false sense of understanding. Only by testing ourselves can we actually determine whether or not we really understand. That is one reason why teachers give tests, and why the best tests **probe** knowledge at a deep level. [Asking whether a lock has cylinders tests whether people can memorize the parts of a lock. Asking how to pick a lock tests whether people understand *why* locks have cylinders and what functional role they play in the operation of the lock.]

- ① the importance of reviewing textbooks
- ② the effects of familiarity in testing
- ③ the internal process of study
- ④ the value of test in actual knowledge
- ⑤ learning disabilities of students

* 유형이 적중했으며, 선택지의 내용 구성도 거의 비슷합니다. 답의 내용도 비슷합니다.

9월 모의평가 39번 제목

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Restoration assumes that one can recreate an artist’s original intent and product. At best, restorers’ and museum directors’ aesthetic preferences and historical theories drive restorations, for it is impossible to step outside one’s historical context. How can restorers be so sure that removing a layer of lacquer isn’t merely their subconscious attempt to refashion an artwork according to contemporary tastes? What’s “restorative” about that? The “restored” Sistine Chapel may look “authentic” today, but will it still look so when aesthetic and historical theories have changed? Surely the best approach with any great work of art is to simply leave it alone.

① Do We Really Need Restoration?

- ② Aesthetics Matters in Restoration
- ③ History of Successful Restoration
- ④ Restorers : A New Type of Artist
- ⑤ Sistine Chapel : Restored vs. Authentic

→ 변형독해 5탄, p86 (45번), 요지

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Restoration, as the word itself implies, assumes that one can **recreate** an artist’s original intent and product. At best, restorers’ and museum directors’ aesthetic preferences and historical theories drive restorations, for it is impossible to **step outside** one’s historical context. How can restorers be so sure that removing a layer of lacquer isn’t merely their subconscious attempt to **refashion** an artwork according to **contemporary** tastes? What’s “restorative” about that? The “restored” Sistine Chapel may look “authentic” today, but will it still look so when aesthetic and historical theories have changed? Will the newly bright colors heralded as the master’s work reborn look as embarrassingly anachronistic as Little House? Surely the best approach with any great work of art is to simply leave it alone.



- ① 복원 계획을 정밀하게 세워야 한다.
- ② 복원가의 주관적 의도를 배제해야 한다.
- ③ 복원을 하지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 역사적 맥락에 맞게 복원을 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 복원 기술을 끌어 올려야 한다.

* 유형의 범주가 동일하고, 문제 출제 의도와 선택지의 내용이 거의 같습니다.

9월 모의평가 22번 요지

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We often dismiss new ideas that could further our growth simply because they do not fit within the general framework of our preconceived notions and self-concepts. An enormous amount of time is spent simply reacting. It's as if we are robots programmed to respond on cue to whatever demands the least time and attention, and disregard anything that requires putting in extra time and energy to think. We skim over the surface thoughtlessly. But we must acknowledge that thinking well is a time-consuming process. We can't expect instant results. We have to slow down a bit and take the time to contemplate and meditate. It is the only path to a more meaningful and efficient existence.

- ① 우선순위에 따라 일을 처리하라.
- ② 위기의 순간에는 과감히 결정하라.
- ③ 충분한 시간을 갖고 심사숙고하라.
- ④ 선입견을 버리고 객관성을 유지하라.
- ⑤ 결정한 일은 지체하지 말고 실행하라.

→ 변형독해 5탄, p40 (15번), 빈칸 완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[In this simplistic approach,] we often overlook various aspects of our lives that are desperate for attention until they become full-blown crises. Or we dismiss new ideas that could further our growth simply because they do not fit within the general framework of our preconceived notions and self-concepts. An enormous amount of time is spent simply reacting. It's as if we are robots programmed to respond on cue to whatever demands the least time and attention, and disregard anything that requires putting in extra time and energy to think. We skim over the surface thoughtlessly. But we must acknowledge that thinking well is a time-consuming process. We can't expect instant results. We have to slow down a bit and take the time to _____. It is the only path to a more meaningful and efficient existence.

① contemplate

② mediate

③ ignore

④ anticipate

⑤ fabricate

* 문제 출제 의도가 같습니다. [변형독해]의 contemplate의 내용이 모평의 '심사숙고하라'는 내용과 같습니다.

9월 모의평가 29번 빈칸완성

다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One day as he walked through the streets of London, Thomas Hobbes, the seventeenth-century philosopher, came upon an old, sickly man who was begging for money. Hobbes, his heart touched, immediately gave the man a generous offering. When asked by a friend if he would have done the same had there been no religious dictum or philosophical principle about helping the needy, Hobbes replied that he would. His explanation: he felt some (A) _____ himself when he saw the man's misery, and so just as giving money to the man would relieve some of the man's suffering, it "does also ease me." This tale suggests that we have a bit of self-interest in relieving the misery of others. One school of modern economic theory, following Hobbes, argues that people give to charities in part because of the (B) _____ they get from imagining either the relief of those they benefit or their own relief from alleviating their sympathetic distress.

- ① pain pleasure ② contempt respect
- ③ doubt trust ④ humility dignity
- ⑤ hostility friendliness

→ 변형독해 4탄, p46 (32번), 빈칸 완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One day as he walked through the streets of London, Hobbes came upon an old, sickly man who was begging for money. Hobbes, his heart touched, immediately gave the man a generous offering. When asked by a friend if he would have done the same had there been no religious dictum or philosophical principle about helping the needy, Hobbes replied that he would. His explanation: he felt some pain himself when he saw the man's misery, and so just giving money to the man would relieve some of the man's suffering, it "does also ease me." This tale suggests that we have a bit of (A) _____ in relieving the misery of others. One school of modern economic theory, following Hobbes, argues that people give to charities in part because of the pleasure they get from imagining either the relief of those they benefit or their own relief from (B) _____.

- ① self-control - a war of all against all
- ② self-interest - alleviating their sympathetic distress
- ③ self-esteem - easing some pain for themselves
- ④ selfishness - religious rule and dictation
- ⑤ self-confidence - stressful and annoying tasks

* 유형 적중. 빈칸이 두 개인 것까지 똑같습니다.

9월 모의평가 28번 빈칸 완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Guys lost on unfamiliar streets often avoid asking for directions from locals. We try to tough it out with map and compass. Admitting being lost feels like admitting stupidity. This is a stereotype, but it has a large grain of truth. It's also a good metaphor for a big overlooked problem in the human sciences. We're trying to find our way around the dark continent of human nature. We scientists are being paid to be the bus-driving tour guides for the rest of humanity. They expect us to know our way around the human mind, but we don't. So we try to fake it, without asking the locals for directions. We try to find our way from first principles of geography ('theory'), and from maps of our own making ('empirical research'). The roadside is crowded with locals, and their brains are crowded with local knowledge, but we are too arrogant and embarrassed to ask the way. So we drive around in circles, _____ about where to find the scenic vistas that would entertain and enlighten the tourists.

- ① waiting for the local brains to inquire
- ② accumulating and examining the locals' knowledge
- ③ going against the findings of our empirical research
- ④ relying on passengers' knowledge and experience
- ⑤ inventing and rejecting successive hypotheses

→ 변형독해 3탄, p44 (21번), 글의 순서

Asking for directions

Guys lost on unfamiliar streets often avoid asking for directions from locals. We try to tough it out with map and compass. Admitting being lost feels like admitting stupidity. This is a stereotype, but [it has a large grain of truth.] It's also a good metaphor for a big overlooked problem in the human sciences.

(A) So we drive around in circles, inventing and rejecting successive hypotheses about where to find the scenic vistas that would entertain and enlighten the tourists ['lay people', a.k.a. 'tax-payers'].

(B) So we try to fake it, without asking the locals for directions. [We try to find our way from first principles of geography ('theory'), and from maps of our own making ('empirical research').] The roadside is crowded with locals, and their brains are crowded with local knowledge, but we are too arrogant and embarrassed to ask the way.

(C) We're trying to find our way around the dark continent of human nature. We scientists

are being paid to be the bus-driving tour guides for the rest of humanity. They expect us to know our way around the human mind, but we don't.

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

* EBS에는 삭제된 부분이 [변형독해](원문)에는 그대로 있습니다. 그리고 이 삭제된 부분이 지문을 이해하는 데 있어 결정적인 부분입니다.

[it has a large grain of truth.]

[We try to find our way from first principles of geography ('theory'), and from maps of our own making ('empirical research').]

9월 모의평가 32번 박스형 어휘

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most commonly cited reasons for keeping a pet animal is for the companionship it can provide. The general term companionship usually translates into partaking in shared activities, such as walking the dog, playing with the cat. However, such behavioral interactions between humans and pet animals are usually asymmetrically organized. Humans tend to interact with their pets when they feel like it, rather than (A) consistently / occasionally responding to the animal's demands for attention. In addition, it is often observed that once interaction between humans and pets has arisen, the termination of such interactional sequences invariably (B) originates / separates from the human. This suggests that activities like walking the dog and playing with the cat only arise when time can be spared from the human owner's other commitments. Therefore, if one views activity as a global concept — involving instigation, performance and termination — labeling certain forms of human-pet interaction as shared activities may be (C) appealing / misleading.

→ 변형독해 5탄, p56 (25번), 빈칸 완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.



One of the most commonly cited reasons for keeping a pet animal is for the **companionship** it can provide. The general term companionship usually translates into **partaking** in shared activities with the pet animal, such as walking the dog, playing with the cat. However, such behavioral interactions between humans and pet animals are usually _____. Humans tend to interact with their pets when they feel like it, rather than consistently responding to the animal's demands for attention. In addition, Smith observes that once interaction between humans and pets has arisen, the **termination** of such interactional sequences invariably originates from the human. This suggests that activities like walking the dog and playing with the cat only arise when time can be **spared** from the human owner's other commitments. Therefore, if one views activity as a global concept — involving instigation, performance and termination — labeling certain forms of human-pet interaction as shared activities may be **misleading**.

- ① intimate and hidden
- ② less judgmental and more interactive
- ③ natural and organic
- ④ mutually helpful
- ⑤ asymmetrically organized

* 유형은 다르지만 misleading이 일치합니다.

9월 모의고사 40번 제목

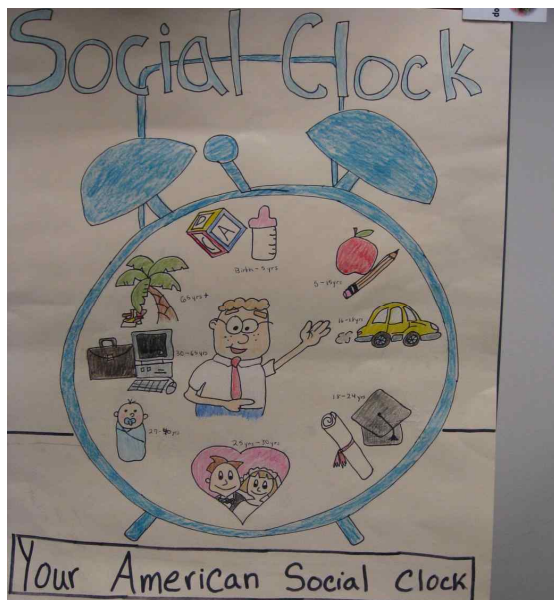
다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Your culture maintains an implicit “schedule” for the right time to do many important things; for example, the right time to start dating, to finish college, to buy your own home, or to have a child. This unspoken timetable provides you with a *social clock*, a schedule that tells you if you're keeping pace with your peers, are ahead of them, or are falling behind. On the basis of this social clock, you evaluate your own social and professional development. If you keep up with the rest of your peers, then you'll feel well adjusted, competent, and a part of the group. If you're late, you'll probably experience feelings of dissatisfaction. Although in some cultures the social clock is becoming more flexible and more tolerant of deviations from the conventional timetable, it still exerts pressure to keep pace with your peers.

- ① Social Clock : An Unavoidable Pressure
- ② When Is the Right Time to Start Dating?
- ③ Time Management : A Matter of Concern for All
- ④ Flexibility and Tolerance of Today's Social Clock
- ⑤ Why Is It better to Keep Pace Than Fall Behind?

→ 변형독해 5탄, p172 (100번), 글의 순서

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



Your culture maintains a social clock — a time schedule for the right time to do various important things, such as starting dating, finishing college, buying your own home, or having a child.

(A)

If you're keeping pace with the rest of your peers (for example, you started dating at the “appropriate” age or you're finishing college at the “appropriate” age), you'll feel well adjusted, competent, and a part of the group. If you're late, you'll probably experience feelings of dissatisfaction.

(B)

The social clock tells you if you're keeping pace with your peers, are ahead of them, or are falling behind. On the basis of this social clock, which you learned as you grew up, you evaluate your own social and professional development.

(C)

Although today the social clock is becoming more flexible and more tolerant of deviations from the acceptable timetable than it was in past decades, it still exerts pressure on each of

us to keep pace with our peers.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (B) - (C) - (A)

⑤ (C) - (A) - (B)

9월 모의평가 41번 무관한 문장

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Economic distance relates to the time and cost involved in traveling from the origin to the destination area and back. The higher the economic distance, the higher the resistance for that destination and, consequently, the lower the demand. ① It follows, conversely, that between any origin and destination point, if the travel time or travel cost can be reduced, demand will increase. ② Many excellent examples of this are available, such as the introduction of the wide-bodied jets in the late 1960s. ③ Jet planes first cut travel time between California and Hawaii, for example, from twelve hours to five hours, and demand grew dramatically. ④ A similar surge in demand was experienced with the introduction of the wide-bodied planes for transatlantic flights. ⑤ The agricultural products picked up from Hawaiian farms in the morning were on dinner tables in Californian homes by evening. The introduction of these planes cut the travel cost by almost 50 percent between the United States and most countries on the European continent.

→ 변형독해 1탄, p63 (40번), 내용 일치

Economic Distance 에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Economic distance relates to the time and cost involved in traveling from the origin to the destination area and back. The higher the economic distance, the higher the resistance for that destination and, consequently, the lower the demand. It follows, conversely, that between any origin and destination point, if the travel time or travel cost can be reduced, demand will increase. Many excellent examples of this are available, such as the introduction of the jet plane in 1959 and the introduction of the wide-bodied jets in the late 1960s. Jet planes first cut travel time between California and Hawaii, for example, from twelve hours to five hours, and demand grew dramatically. A similar surge in demand was experienced with the introduction of the wide-bodied plane for transatlantic flights. The introduction of these planes cut the travel cost by almost 50 percent between the United States and most countries on the European continent.

- ① 경제적 거리는 왕복 시간 및 비용과 관련되어 있다.
- ② 목적지에 대한 저항이 커지면 수요가 줄게 된다.
- ③ 여행 시간이 단축되면 수요가 늘게 된다.
- ④ 여행 비용이 감소하면 수요가 늘게 된다.
- ⑤ 폭이 넓은 비행기의 도입이 여행 시간을 크게 단축시켰다.

변형독해 6탄도 열심히 만들어서, 3년간 계속되는 적중의 신화를 이어가겠습니다.

- 김찬휘 드림. Go!