

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1. 수능특강 영어 3강 2번

Irrational acts don't just sabotage us. They can also make us heroes, lovers, and generous helpers. The qualities we admire most in others are their ① emotional ones, not their intellectual ones. Rarely does intellect alone inspire romantic acts or heroic deeds. The television mini-series Lonesome Dove was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers ② shared a life together that eventually led them from Texas to Montana, where they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other promised to personally ③ return the body to Texas; an incredible sacrifice. From rational point of view, the dead partner wouldn't know where he was buried; he was already dead. The surviving partner's friends thought his promise was ④ foolish. They pressured him to ship the boy to Texas by train. No rational argument would ever win this battle, and if it had, the movie would have ⑤ regained its charm.

2. 수능특강 영어 4강 1번

People everywhere have their special cultural rites. It is just as true in the workplace as it is in the surrounding culture. All professions observe their ① distinctive ways. What appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together and puts them in an ② appropriate frame of mind to do their work successfully. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical procedure. While the necessity of the prolonged scrub is ③ open to question with the advent of modern germicides, its traditional role in preparing the surgical team for a delicate procedure is ④ undeniable. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around inspection before takeoff. Very seldom do they discover something ⑤ correct. But symbolically it prepares the cockpit crew for their awesome responsibility of getting all the souls aboard safely to their destinations.

3. 수능특강 영어 4강 2번

From what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent is his ① misguided belief that dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. "I'll keep criticizing you until your attitude and motivation improve!" In fact, excessive criticism only hurts the teenager's feelings and ② discourages him or her from wanting to hear what the father has to say and from doing what the father wants him or her to do. The paternal criticism is offensive, not appreciated. The teen wants less to do with him and for him, not more. And the father ③ contaminates his connection with his teenager by provoking his or her increased resentment and dislike. "Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, which is all he really cares about!" As a performance coach, a father would be far ④ worse served by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of dissatisfaction will ⑤ cause improvement.

4. 수능특강 영어 4강 4번

While individualism gives strength, it also can create a weakness if not moderated by involvement with others — family, friends, and society. Pure individualism may lead to a philosophy of convenience and a ① lack of participation in or appreciation of the civic and social process. This limits personal growth, ② mutes gaining leadership skills and traits, and deprives one of the true contexts of life that is the reality model of one's mind. The biggest problem the world now has is that we do not ③ interact personally much anymore. Our technology ④ removes some of reality and replaces it with perception, relativity, and inherent self-interest often pushing us to convenience. We look at the world as centered upon us and give ourselves ⑤ minor influence on the reality of events. We need to move into a position of not thinking the world rotates around us but how we fit into the world. This is the concept of context.

5. 수능특강 영어 5강 2번

Power, considered by some theorists to be the "entrance requirement" for anger, is not ① necessary for sadness. Anger is an "approach" emotion, while sadness is a "retreat" emotion. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more ② submissive. Anger, not sadness, is associated with controlling one's circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, persistence, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to ③ actively make change and confront challenges. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and respect. Like happy people, angry people are more ④ optimistic, feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling ⑤ powerful to make change.

6. 수능특강 영어 5강 3번

Sadly enough, some of us have distorted lessons of happiness that developed in our childhood. Our experiences developed as we grew up in different systems, such as our original family, our religious community, and our neighborhood. Many of us believe that only a few of us ① experience true happiness. Most believe ② attaining true happiness is like winning the lottery, and only some of us are lucky enough to win it. Or maybe some of us believe in "works of righteousness" — a theology that says if you work hard enough at anything, you will ③ receive what you work for. Any one of these theories of happiness is born of the philosophy that happiness is ④ abundant. Looking around our world right now I would have to agree that true happiness is in ⑤ short supply. But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen's teeth.

7. 수능특강 영어 6강 1번

Aging is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages are drastically ①increased so that older members of society can continue to contribute to the workforce (an economic imperative that has many economic benefits), the working-age population ②falls at the same time as the percentage of dependent elders increases. As the population ages and there are ③fewer young adults, purchases of big-ticket items such as homes, furniture, cars and appliances decrease. In addition, fewer people are likely to take entrepreneurial risks because aging workers tend to ④preserve the assets they need to retire comfortably rather than set up new businesses. This is somewhat balanced by people retiring and drawing down their accumulated savings, which in total ⑤more savings and investment rates.

8. 수능특강 영어 6강 3번

Genes give us the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors ①express our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. In this way, all behaviors are purposeful. It is our job as supportive adults to find a ②constructive purpose. This does not mean that we should view violent behavior as resourceful; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a ③negative resource (e.g., Violent behavior may exemplify an eagerness to take control, an ability to respond authoritatively, or a refusal to be victimized). Ask yourself in what context or situation the core of a particular behavior would ④signify value. For example, “Your refusal to be victimized will help you grow more tolerant with people as you mature.” This comment orients the child toward a more fulfilling future because it ⑤validates the child’s world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

9. 수능특강 영어 6강 4번

Managing relationships is a value that represents how someone considers the interests and well-being of other people involved in a person’s ①social world. When people provide food for others, share food with others or receive food from others, they typically consider the needs, preferences and feelings of those people related to what, how, when and where food is eaten. Personal needs and preferences are often ②compromised to build, maintain or repair relationships. Food is central to family harmony, and someone who adopts the role of the ‘household food manager’ is typically very ③attentive to the preferences, dislikes and patterns of eating of others. For example, newly married couples must negotiate ways to make joint food choices and parent-child relationships contribute to ④constructing family food decisions. Being a host, guest or co-worker also shapes food choice situations where roles and relationships are ⑤secondary considerations in food choice.

10. 수능특강 영어 9강 3번

We must understand that ①busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to accomplish anything in life, we must prioritize. What we put at the top of our list ②determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are ③unconscious about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don’t really matter to us. We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don’t make ④good use of our time traveling to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet wonder where all of our time went. Once we get honest about how we’re actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what’s most important to us, and start ⑤taking away our time.

11. 수능특강 영어 9강 5번

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and lead to ①impatience — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and effectively if we just try hard enough. The reality show The Biggest Loser, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that rapid results are not only possible but ②special. We search for the latest fads and are ③drawn to products claiming to trim our waistline in thirty days or less. Yet time after time we find ourselves, after attempts to diet, with ever more weight to ④lose. While there are many factors that go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to accept is that any real lifestyle change ⑤takes time: time to break bad habits and time to form new healthy ones.

12. 수능특강 영어 9강 8번

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means that from square one, your goals and interests are often very ①different from those of the advertiser. Let’s say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don’t have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main ②concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He’s ③likely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you’ve passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want to read something that’s written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports — you don’t ④go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competitions are not ⑤necessarily “fair and balanced.”

13. 수능특강 영어 10강 6번

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. We know that all normal humans ①inherit the ability to learn language — it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain — but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of "singing." Yet it seems ②likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to recognize simple pieces. Not all can attain professional proficiency; but then, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. The world's societies ③differ in the degree to which they encourage individuals to participate in music. In some rural societies, most people are considered about ④equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical participation is largely ⑤extended to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals.

*orator 연설가

14. 수능특강 영어 12강 1번

You may have noticed that people ①differ in the schemas they tend to use when evaluating others. College professors are often ②concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often ③influences which traits or schemas are used. But sometimes the schema is simply ④determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its heightened accessibility ⑤decreases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

15. 수능특강 영어 12강 5번

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a collective ①judgment. The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to ②modify their opinions. Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured to ③neglect to anyone else's opinion. If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why. The process continues until the group ④reaches a collective opinion. Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching ⑤consensus.

*oracle 신탁(神託), 신의 말씀

16. 수능특강 영어 12강 6번

What is the basic idea of sociology? It is this: *Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think.* My Tougaloo College students readily understood that social structure ①pushed people around. Not one of their parents was an architect, for example, because no school in the Deep South in their parents' generation both taught architecture and admitted African Americans. So my Tougaloo students ②knew how social structure might influence careers. Then, too, neighbors of theirs — white children — had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a ③barrier had gone up between them. My black undergraduates could see that this racial bias was hardly ④innate; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. Hence they were ⑤oblivious to the sociological perspective.

17. 수능특강 영어 12강 7번

According to the scholars of the Indian traditions (Vedas), the origin of religion was to be sought in the impressions that ①natural phenomena made upon man. The mythological figures were thought to be personifications of natural objects. The impressive manifestations of nature ②stimulated the personifying fantasy of man. The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious nature of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O. Müller expressed it in his book, but to man's elementary capability of seeing personal figures in the ③life-bearing phenomena of his surroundings. What finally led to the formation of religion was, thus, the elaboration of a nature mythology, and the veneration of the ④respective figures. The beginning of religion was the worship of many natural objects, with a ⑤predominance of such phenomena as the sun, the sky, thunderstorms, lightning, rain, and fire.

*veneration 숭배

18. 수능특강 영어 12강 8번

A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that provides diverse sources of information and encourages civic participation. The government once considered the airwaves such an ①integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and control them. It is time for the public to reclaim the responsibility of producing quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to ②break up the concentration of media power. Let's give control to a ③greater number of smaller companies that could legitimately compete with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media that ④exist under the control of transnational corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens rising up to ⑤take back control of our media.

*airwaves 방송 전파 **conglomerate 대기업

19. 수능특강 영어 12강 10번

The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well ①established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often forgotten in the course of the ②renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological advance. This ③reveals the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The creative and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in ④effect timeless. What this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were made three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be expected to be made ⑤indefinitely into the future. Failures are part of the technological condition.

*timeless 시대를 초월하는

20. 수능특강 영어 12강 12번

Mark Leary and his colleagues led participants to believe that they were to perform a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "what it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be." The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location) who were asked to ①indicate who they would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ②considered the participants' actual preferences and randomly assigned some participants to a condition in which they had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work ③alone, and other participants to a condition in which they were in high demand by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been excluded, reported ④lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly ⑤depend on the extent to which others approve of us and include us.

21. 수능특강 영어 13강 2번

The immune system is the body's defense ①against foreign invaders such as bacterial. The immune system protects and preserves the body's ②integrity, and it does this by developing antibodies to attack hostile invaders. We know that the immune system begins to ③increase after adolescence, and the weakening of immune function is linked to age-related vulnerability. According to the autoimmune theory of aging, the system may eventually become ④defective and no longer distinguish the body's own tissues from foreign tissues. The body may then begin to ⑤attack itself, as suggested by the rising incidence of autoimmune diseases with advancing age.

22. 수능특강 영어 13강 3번

When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be ①emotional communication resulting from the artist's intention to produce something that the patron will appreciate and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, ②cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that he produced. Some artists often take pains concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the benefit of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was highly ③careless about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a ④social process involving the communication of emotional judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with exactly the same perceptions and emotions that went into their Summary creation, but they can hope to generate some ⑤approximation of these.

23. 수능특강 영어 13강 7번

When you watch a documentary on a small standard (4x3) video screen and then see it on an equally small wide-screen (16x9) receiver, you probably ①notice relatively little energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is readily ②apparent. This is why some movies that ③emphasize landscape from actual landscapes to spaceships or battle scenes must be seen on the large screen to feel the total impact. Even if you use proper conversion methods for aspect ratios, squeezing such large images into the small video screen ④increases not only image size but also, if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help ⑤generate some aesthetic energy on the small video screen, but they cannot compete with the large movie images and high-volume surround sound.

24. 수능특강 영어 13강 8번

Revegetation techniques are put in place with an understanding of the resultant effects on wildlife. For instance, the planting of tree lines and woodland areas within roadside landscape may naturally force birds to fly ①higher above roads when crossing between forest edges, as was shown in the Netherlands. Verges should be widened and landscape planting on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve ②visibility and to discourage crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should extend as ③close to the road as permitted by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be ④sensitive to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove attractive yet ⑤secure to wildlife due to the close proximity of traffic.

25. 수능특강 영어 14강 3번

Recycling means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. Recycled waste can be substituted for raw materials, ①reducing the quantities of wastes for disposal as well as potential pollution of air, water and land resulting from mineral extraction and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain ②benefits when applied to radioactive materials. Due to their inherent radiation, radionuclides are much more difficult to recover from contaminated materials. Recovery usually presumes ③concentration of species into a smaller volume even though this may result in more dangerous materials. Waste radionuclides recovered from contaminated materials are ④difficult to recycle in new devices or compounds. Hence, even materials that ⑤contain large amounts of radioactive constituents (e.g. sealed radioactive sources as used in industry, medicine and research) often are immobilized (conditioned) and safely stored and disposed of rather than recycled.

26. 수능특강 영어 14강 4번

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure ①blocks the passage of most physical objects. As a result, glass affords seeing through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The blockage of passage can be considered an anti-affordance — the ②prevention of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be discoverable — perceivable. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative invisibility, but this aspect, so useful in the normal window, also ③reveal its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people ④injure themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling its presence is ⑤required.

27. 수능특강 영어 14강 5번

In cultural contexts that require polite formulas rather than honest words, language may lose almost all its communicative function, and here food often ①takes over the role. In formal dinners around the world, it is not usually ②inappropriate to send the important social messages verbally. Words are bland and carefully chosen. More information about the actual social transactions going on at the dinner is ③transmitted by food choice and distribution. The most valued guest often gets the choicest portion, and so on ④down. Other aspects of the ritual may communicate even more. Everyone carefully observes who sits next to the host, who sits at the host's table, who is the first one to be greeted, who is served first, who gets the best piece of meat, or who is ⑤urged to have seconds.

28. 수능특강 영어 14강 8번

Although the efforts to revive dying languages are admirable, the challenges facing those who would reverse the extinction process are ①intimidating. Not all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and repression from a dominant government, as was the case with American Indians throughout most of U.S. history. But where brutal repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture extinct, intense globalization since the 1980s has been more ②successful. The recent revolution in communications technology has provided powerful tools (through the airwaves and cyberspace) for the spread of mainstream Western culture and language. Yet, for some endangered languages, the tide is ③fixing through the digital revolution. As Rosenberg points out, digital technology, discussion groups, software companies, and apps are ④lifelines for language preservation for minority and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology ⑤forced some language speakers to adopt the dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for revitalizing languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

29. 수능특강 영어 15강 1번

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming ①accepted. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by ②increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were ③more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially ④irrelevant information that is consistent with one's motive. Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is ⑤consistent with one's motive.

30. 수능특강 영어 15강 2번

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness ①induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for ②thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become ③highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made ④worse by our being permanently plugged in. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also ⑤weaken behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

31. 수능특강 영어 15강 4번

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to ①color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more ②noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him ③get in with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to ④spread to other measurements and to resist attack. Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they ⑤fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

32. 수능특강 영어 15강 5번

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the major ①hazards of diving, called the "bends." If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively ②lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. The effect is ③similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get ④released in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it ⑤impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

33. 수능특강 영어 15강 6번

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea! They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was ①appointed to study the matter. After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, ②giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared ③complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing. It must be ④admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not ⑤unaware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

34. 수능특강 영어 15강 7번

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be ①distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely ②adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a ③whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, ④constrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with ⑤equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

35. 수능특강 영어 16강 3번

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only ①new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change that has ②taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing to compare it with until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world in the world; kids don't. Parents often react ③defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in ④hospitality toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. The only ⑤constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

36. 수능특강 영어 16강 4번

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often ①suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to ②publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of ③openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business ④interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have ⑤stopped.

37. 수능특강 영어 17강 3-4번

The preference for novelty is an efficient way for immature cognitive systems to process information, helping babies cope with changes to their environment before releasing their inner explorer. Interestingly, in human genetics, a preference for novelty has been ①linked to the migration of early humans to the far reaches of the earth. Recent studies have shown that human groups that migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to novelty ②seeking. That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some biological propensity to experience mysterious new places. And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive ③reinforces over time. As we grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more ④predictability. The organizations we build and join ⑤reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs that involve a known set of activities.

*appendage (손·발 등)부속기관 **propensity 성향, 경향

38. 수능특강 영어 20강 1번

For over a million years humans lived in small, mobile groups gathering their food from the wild and hunting animals. When resources ①permitted, they came together in larger groups and occasionally, when they could rely on particularly rich sources of food, they became semi-sedentary. Then, in a relatively short period of time after the end of the last ice age, about 10,000 BCE, this stable and well-balanced way of life began to ②change. Across the world humans slowly began to settle in one location and replace ③gathered plants with ones grown on special plots of land while a few animals were also domesticated. In less than ten thousand years this new, agricultural way of life had spread around the globe. Hunting and gathering groups survived but they were increasingly pushed into more ④center areas and those that the farmers could not utilize. By the twentieth century only a few groups of such people survived to be studied by anthropologists. The ⑤adoption of farming was the most fundamental change in human history and led on to all that we call civilization and recorded human history.

*semi-sedentary 반정착민의 **anthropologist 인류학자

39. 수능특강 영어 20강 2번

Most historians and philosophers agree that it was the teachings of the seventeenth-century French philosopher René Descartes that ushered in the thinking of the modern age and began the ①unraveling of the ancient link between emotions and health. In his reaction to the religious wars and the resulting chaos that spread across Europe for most of his adult life, Descartes formulated the concepts of rationalism and the necessity of ②visible proof that were to become the founding principles of modern science. In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and ③definable in the framework of the science of the day. In Descartes's orderly ④division of the world into rational and irrational – provable and unprovable – emotions and their relationship to health and disease clearly fell into the latter domain. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to ⑤challenge the categorization could rescue them.

*usher in ~이 시작되게 하다 **unravel 풀다
***fleeting 순식간에 지나가는

40. 수능특강 영어 20강 4번

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the metaphor of a palimpsest the term used by medieval scholars to describe a parchment that was used more than once, with old ink scraped off to ①allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was ②imperfect, and traces of the earlier text survived. These remnants can be read using X-rays and various illumination techniques, and in some cases are the only sources of very ancient documents (including several of the most important writings of Archimedes). In the same way, everywhere on Earth, traces of earlier eras ③stop in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its ④dimensions. To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also ⑤present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

*parchment 양피지 **remnant (주로 복수로) 남은 부분, 잔존물
***contour 윤곽, 등고선

41. 수능특강 영어 21강 2번

Dams affect keystone species. First they ①block the migration of salmon upstream to their spawning streams. Scientists have created fish ladders as well as management schemes that transport the fish around the obstacles, but these efforts have ②limited success. As salmon are separated from the ecological functions of a habitat, other keystone species are impacted. In this example, one such keystone species would be the grizzly bear. Without a large amount of salmon, grizzly bears cannot transport the amount of oceanic nutrients inland to help ③enrich soils for trees. Lack of vegetation cover then affects songbirds and small mammals. If these species disappear, the animals that ④hunt them disappear. Rivers that do not produce a bonanza of salmon will not attract bears. They migrate to other areas entirely, ⑤filling a gap at the center of the ecological arch.

*spawn 산란하다 **bonanza 풍부한 것

42. 수능특강 영어 21강 4번

It is not common for both sides of a noise barrier to look identical because it is usually only one side of the barrier that is required to reflect or absorb noise. The difference between the two sides of a barrier should be determined on aesthetic as well as ①acoustic grounds each side of the barrier should be designed to integrate with the landscape character and the backdrop against which it is to be viewed. Thus, the face of the barrier that may be ②facing a road corridor may include a pattern or have a bright colour whereas the other face which could stand opposite housing, may be treated in a more discreet fashion. Here, the façade may be plain and designed to ③merge in with neighbouring planting. Most barrier types can be designed with this in mind with the obvious exceptions of ④transparent barriers and many bio-barriers. Planting on either side of the barrier should also be designed with each ⑤connected identity in mind.

*corridor 회랑 지대(주요 도로나 강을 따라 나 있는 좁고 긴 땅)
discreet 조심스러운, 신중한 * façade 정면

43. 수능특강 영어 22강 2번

As the sun rises in the morning, sunlight warms the ground, and the ground warms the air in contact with it by conduction. However, air is such a ①poor heat conductor that this process only takes place within a few centimeters of the ground. As the sun rises higher in the sky, the air in contact with the ground becomes even warmer, and there exists a thermal boundary ②separating the hot surface air from the slightly cooler air above. Given their random motion, some air molecules will ③cross this boundary: The "hot" molecules below bring greater kinetic energy to the cooler air; the "cool" molecules above bring a ④surplus of energy to the hot surface air. However, on a windless day, this form of heat exchange is slow, and a ⑤substantial temperature difference usually exists just above the ground. This explains why runners on a clear, windless, summer afternoon may experience air temperatures of over 50°C (122°F) at their feet and only 32°C (90°F) at their waist.

*thermal 열의 **kinetic 운동의

44. 수능특강 영어 22강 4번

Genetic diversity, the heritable diversity among individuals and populations within species, provides the basis for evolution. Over millions of years it has enabled forests and trees to adapt to ①permanent conditions. Some tree species have been domesticated, but the management of forest genetic resources mainly involves tree populations that have undergone ②little selection by humans. The vast majority of forest genetic diversity remains ③undescribed, especially in the tropics. Estimates of the number of tree species vary from 80,000 to 100,000, but fewer than 500 have been studied in any depth. Until recently, studies of forest tree genetic resources have concentrated on the few species regarded as the most suitable for ④domestication for use in plantations and agroforestry systems to produce wood, fibre or fuel. The present and future potential of most tree species to adapt in response to novel climatic conditions or for genetic improvement for human use remains largely ⑤unknown.

*agroforestry 산림 농업

45. 수능특강 영어 23강 1번

Today zoo managers recognize the need to provide a place for privacy for their charges. Most species need the opportunity to ①be free from the peering faces. The animal's 'flight distance' — the distance at which it will ②flee an approaching human — must be respected. Since animals spend much of their time foraging, wherever possible food must be hidden so that it is sought. It is unnatural to provide a wild animal with ③unearned food — thereby depriving it of one of its predominant activities in the wild — so every effort must be made to ④replicate that activity. Unfortunately, that can never be done for the large carnivores. Even if, say, one were to introduce a live zebra into a lion's area there would be no hunt — merely a short chase. And this would be as ⑤satisfied as it would be unnatural. There is no means of replicating the hunt for the large carnivores in captivity.

*forage (동물이)먹이를 찾다 **carnivore 육식 동물

46. 수능특강 영어 24강 2번

Although they were internally organized by machines — cameras — early photographs ①resembled drawings and paintings because they depicted the world according to linear perspective. The camera obscura was popular with artists because it automatically ②modified a scene by compressing form and emphasizing tonal mass according to Western pictorial standards. The camera was not designed as a ③conservative device to unleash a new way of seeing, but evolved to produce a redefined look that took into consideration formulas and procedures such as composition, angle and point of view, quality of light, and selection of subject matter. What was being represented remained ④unchanged. This does not diminish the camera's importance in defining an image. As with most inventions, unforeseen side effects create ⑤unintentional changes. As imagemakers became more sophisticated they routinely used specific cameras and lenses to shape an image, and knowledgeable viewers can often trace the connections between the camera/lens and the resulting picture.

*linear perspective 선원근법 **camera obscura 암상자(초창기의 카메라)
***unleash 촉발시키다, 불리일으키다

47. 수능특강 영어 25강 4번

Have you ever said something to your child like the following? Your room is a mess; I want you to clean it up before you go to the game. Have you then wondered why she didn't do what she was told to do, right away and with a smile? You made a unilateral decision, and she was expected to ①carry it out according to your time frame and standards. Because, After all, I'm the parent! This attitude, however, ②fails to consider the child's point of view. When you ③cherish to consider your child's thoughts, feelings, needs, and possible solutions to getting the room cleaned, you do so at the risk of ④losing her respect and goodwill. Your child's grumbling resistance is, in effect, a natural consequence of your choice to operate without her ⑤input.

*unilateral 일방적인 **grumble 투덜거리다

48. 수능특강 영어 26강 1번

The ancient Greeks had a word that lies at the heart of procrastination: *akrasia*, which means doing something ①against our own better judgment. When we procrastinate, we act against our own self-interests, satisfying the desire for immediate gratification by ②sacrificing our own longer-term goals and well-being. The essence of procrastination is to willingly put off something even though you expect the delay to make you ③better off. The pile of important papers you never quite get to. The new job you ④put off looking for even though going to your current place of employment is the bane of your existence. Whenever we knowingly delay doing what's necessary in favor of the easier, less important task, we ⑤feed the demon of procrastination.

*procrastination 미루는 버릇, 지연
gratification 만족 *bane 골칫거리

49. 수능특강 영어 26강 3번

James Banks states that "worldwide immigration is increasing racial, ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious ①diversity throughout the United States as well as in other Western nations such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Australia." Indeed, these are not the only countries that are experiencing ②changing populations. Banks argues that this is a time when the world "demands leaders, educators, and classroom teachers who can ③bridge impermeable cultural, ethnic, and religious borders, envision new possibilities, invent novel paradigms, and engage in personal transformation and visionary action." Christine Bennett adds to this argument by stating currently, more than ever before, there is an urgent need for citizens in the world that have a strong "multicultural competence" and who aim for ④global goals such as social justice and economic equality in order for there to be a sustainable peace. The intensified movement of people in recent times has not gone ⑤noticed, and must be addressed if peaceful societies are to exist.

*impermeable 통과할 [지나갈] 수 없는

50. 수능특강 영어 26강 4번

Literacy is a common end of persons nowadays but reading and writing are ①recent inventions, only five thousand years old. There was no selection for literacy. In order to read, we ②utilize brain areas originally selected to track animals. One way to put the matter is that literacy didn't initially matter one iota for fitness. It couldn't have. We were not literate for almost the ③entire history of our species. Furthermore, literacy does not seem to ④contribute to fitness, since there is an inverse correlation between fitness — as measured by birthrate, a proxy for inclusive fitness — and literacy. The birthrate is at zero or below in many parts of Europe where literacy is almost universal, and over 5 percent in places like Yemen and Niger, where literacy is low. Nonetheless, literacy seems to be really ⑤unimportant for something else: human flourishing.

*inverse correlation 역 상관관계 **proxy 대용물, 대체물
***not one iota 전혀 [조금도] 아닌

51. 수능특강 영어 28강 2번

Name a person who's accomplished something great, and you'll find a trail of risk along their personal path to ①greatness. Do you think Martin Luther King, Jr., wasn't afraid? Do you suppose that JFK, Mother Teresa, Gandhi, and Nelson Mandela weren't scared about how their message would be received? These were people who heard the call, felt the fear, and moved forward ②regardless. They weren't afraid to turn the volume up on their lives so they could ultimately turn the volume up on their love. When you're going after anything ③worthless in life, know that you're going to eventually fall, look stupid, and make mistakes; it's part of the process of achieving. If you're not failing, you're probably not ④stretching yourself. The ⑤comfort zone is a place where dreams go to die, and where vitality goes to die with it.

52. 수능특강 영어 29강 1번

In the United States, the coming of the railroads opened up local and regional markets to ①competition. Local producers had difficulty competing with large manufacturers, and many local companies went out of business or ②merged with other firms producing similar foods. The shipment of dressed beef from the Midwest to eastern cities, for instance, all but ③eliminated local slaughterhouses and reduced the number of butchers. In 1860, New York City had more than 2,000 butchers only a few hundred ④survived in 1900. These butchers had counted on their customers' appreciation of the quality and flavor of their meats, but shoppers ⑤reluctantly gave up locally butchered beef and pork for cheaper cuts shipped from the Midwest.

*dressed 요리용으로 준비된

53. 수능특강 영어 29강 2번

There are limits to the idea of "timeless" fashion. Fashions from the Victorian era or from Elizabethan times do not appear cool or fashionable now, no matter who wears them. Indeed, it is interesting to consider whether the concept of "cool" can be applied to historical eras in which fashion is ①constrained by social and gender conventions to a far greater degree than is the case in most modern liberal societies. It's ②hard to imagine a woman dressed in Jane Austen-era clothes as "cool" even though she might be fashionable given the standards of the time. Historical figures who might ③qualify as "cool" such as Lord Byron, are individuals who had a degree of financial and/or social freedom (usually arising from wealth and leisure) that ④prevented them to exercise their aesthetic choices in a way that was not possible for individuals who were more constrained by convention and circumstance. Perhaps, then, being cool is also a matter of having ⑤freedom to exercise one's tastes, and the resources to be able to do this.

54. 수능특강 영어 29강 3번

Politicians, especially those in the national spotlight, are often jokingly accused of being narcissists but, in all seriousness, their profession lends itself to this particularly ①destructive personality trait. For example, in order to be a successful candidate, you have to be ②naturally optimistic even in the face of probable defeat and possess high levels of self-esteem despite the constant criticism that comes with the territory. Furthermore, you are constantly given ③sole credit for successes — even though those successes were achieved, in part, by the work of many aides and assistants. Finally, you constantly have people relying on you, believing in you, and holding you responsible as the sole representative of a cause. All of this power can lead to an exaggerated sense of self-importance that can cause some individuals to believe that the world ④revolves around them. That's when their out-of-control behaviors become easier to ⑤rationalize.

*narcissist 나르시시스트(자기 자신을 사랑하거나, 훌륭하다고 여기는 사람)
**come with the territory 일상적인 일이다

55. 수능특강 영어 29강 4번

Many of those who oppose globalization reserve their highest loyalties to the sovereign state, which they believe exists to protect their ①interests. They argue that in democratic states, such as those in Europe and North America, citizens have a voice in determining their own fates but have little or no voice in the boardrooms of giant transnational corporations, remote international bureaucracies like the EU or WTO, or economic markets, and such institutions are not ②accountable to citizens. Thus, anti-globalizers argue, globalization has created a democratic deficit by empowering institutions in which people have no voice and ③leashing economic and cultural forces over which they have no control. Globalization, they believe, is ④eroding the rights and capacity of people to determine their own future. The result is alienation and anxiety, as people's lives are ⑤troubled by remote forces beyond their control or understanding.

*sovereign state 주권 국가 **bureaucracy 관료 (체제)

56. 수능특강 영어 30강 3번

The anti-aging industry promotes a particular image of longevity that is reduced to biomechanical processes at the cellular level. Such discourse focuses on longevity as an individual body's ①battle against aging rather than considering aging in a broader social and historical context. In an era when care of the self comprises a vast industry, ②healing through nutrition and healthy diets may seem too low-tech or slow. Gaining broader cultural knowledge of medicinal foods may offer alternatives to anti-aging discourse in which bodies are ③immune to biomechanical processes. Traditional systems of medicine offered insights based on observation of the subtle interactions of food and environment of human bodies. We can ④greatly influence our well-being through diet and nutritional knowledge, not just consuming dietary supplements. Longevity is not guaranteed, but the possibility of accessible self managed care on a daily basis through attention to one's food can ⑤enhance the quality of one's life.

*biomechanical 생체 역학의

57. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 14번

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, integrating exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have ①compelling reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would ②reduce health-care costs. There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a debilitating stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully ③humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more capable than ④sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on creative intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic advantage. In the laboratory, regular exercise ⑤decreases problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory — sometimes dramatically so. It's worth finding out whether the same is true in business setting, too.

*debilitate 심신을 약화시키다

58. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 16번

When people want to react ①correctly to a persuasive message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can observe the ②responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded ③indifferently to it, you might well conclude that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. In addition, the more ④consensus you witnessed among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, even if you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this ⑤reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty".

*interrogator 심문자

59. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 18번

Agricultural effects on water quality can occur at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can ①stimulate algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can ②move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these elevated nutrients can ③increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is suitable for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities such as nutrients and pesticides and sediment (eroded soil) ④empty into our river mouths and can harm valuable commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing ⑤positive economic impacts.

*algal bloom 조류의 대증식 **nitrate 질산염

*** sediment 퇴적물

60. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 19번

Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that ①revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to ②minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have ③paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant ④observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents ⑤discontinued close social relationships with one another.

*rapport 관계

61. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 20번

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once ①masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings and some mature forests. This type of land cover ②threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. The US Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has ③altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is ④rare. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence reforestation utilizing eucalyptus tree is not environmentally ⑤friendly.

*sapling 묘목 **coppice (나무가 빨리 자라도록) 윗부분을 자르다
***litter 부엽토(층)

62. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 21번

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is avoiding the use of ①masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often argue that using "he" or "his" is less cumbersome than writing "he or she" or "his or her". As an alternative, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral ②plural pronoun. The sentence "A doctor should be polite to his patients" ③excludes the possibility of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to their patients" makes the same point without the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying "Man cannot live without water," you could say "One cannot live without water" or "People cannot live without water". ⑤Accepting sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take conscious effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

*cumbersome (어구가) 길고 복잡한 **sexist 성차별적인

63. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 22번

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. Although humans want to feel a sense of ①belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes ②opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. These goals are best ③satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously". Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to ④reject non-mainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a ⑤distant team or rooting for an underdog.

64. 수능특강 영어 Test 1 24~25번

What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it refuses to ①ground its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific heritage — which is not the case of scientific revolutions, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be judged by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to test its doctrines by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to interpret all data in such a way that its theses are ②confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, exaggerates his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a ③self-correction mechanism: it cannot learn from either fresh empirical information (which it swallows without digesting it), new scientific discoveries (which it looks down on), or criticism (which it rejects furiously). It can make no progress because it manages to interpret every failure as confirmation and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such ④disagreements arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and correct systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily ⑤impractical aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

*pseudoscience 의사 과학 **sect 분파 종파

65. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 7번

Like the downtown office complex, tourism has frequently developed as islands of ①renewal in seas of decay. The strategy of carving out sharply demarcated and defended zones for middle-class consumers of entertainment and leisure came naturally to older cities ②confronted with problems of crime, poverty, and physical neglect. Creating a "tourist bubble" was tempting — some might say necessary — as a way not only of securing a space for development, but for achieving an efficient ③application of scarce resources. In a hostile environment, zones of demarcation can solve seemingly insolvable problems of image and social control. Tourists who visit ④unchanged cities are unlikely to see the city of decline at all, except on their way from an airport. For tourists, the city can be reduced to a simulacrum, a set piece ⑤representing the city in its entirety. Thus, reduced to Harborplace or the Renaissance Center and Greektown, both Baltimore and Detroit can be presented as gleaming new places to play.

**demarcate 경계를 설정하다 **bubble (외파로 있는) 특별한 장소
***simulacrum 복제품

66. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 17번

If you're a small herbivore, it's a bad idea to run in the face of danger. Wolves could easily follow you and attack, so it's better for you to hide. Roe deer don't run very far before they turn around and try to return to their original location, and when they do, they cross their own tracks, which ①confuses their pursuers — which trail should they follow. Once they're safely back on home grass, roe deer hide in groups of small trees. And because herds are ②harder to spot than single animals, roe deer live alone. But another reason for their ③solitary existence is the lack of food in ancient undisturbed forests. A herd of deer would have to ④cover a lot of territory to find sufficient food. Travelling long distances, however, increases the risk of coming across a pack of wolves. And so the single life is ⑤better.

*herbivore 초식동물

67. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 19번

The reasons for the ①deficiencies in human-machine interaction are numerous. Some come from the limitations of today's technology. Some come from self-imposed restrictions by the designers, often to hold down cost. But most of the problems come from a complete ②lack of understanding of the design principles necessary for effective human-machine interaction. Why this deficiency?. Because much of the design is done by engineers who are experts in technology but ③limited in their understanding of people. "We are people ourselves," they think, "so we understand people". But in fact, we humans are amazingly ④complex. Those who have not studied human behavior often think it is pretty simple. Engineers, moreover, make the mistake of thinking that logical explanation is ⑤insufficient: "If only people would read the instructions," they say, "everything would be all right".

68. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 20번

When you buy from large corporations, you support the increasing consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of the ①few. Chain businesses often take those dollars directly away from smaller local businesses that cannot afford to lose the income. By making your purchases at local businesses, you ②spread that wealth out to more local people and increase your community's standard of living. This is because local businesses rely more on local suppliers and service providers, forming a kind of local economic web of ③interdependence that creates jobs and a thriving community. Therefore, every dollar you spend at a local business helps your community maintain its individual character, uniqueness, and diversity while supporting your neighbors in their quest for the good life. Paying in cash, rather than by credit card, can also help local businesses as they are often the ones ④greatest able to afford the hefty fees the credit card companies charge them for each and every transaction. Look in the phone book for local ⑤alternatives to large corporate chains.

*consolidation 공고히 하기 **hefty 과중한, 무거운

69. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 21번

Nitrogen in its gaseous form is often used in situations in which it is important to keep other, more ①reactive atmospheric gases away. It serves industry as a blanketing gas, for example, in protecting materials such as electronic components during production or storage. To ②prevent the oxidation of wine, wine bottles are often filled with nitrogen after the cork is removed. Nitrogen has recently also been used in ③blanketing fruit after it has been picked to protect it from rotting. Apples, for example, can be stored for up to 30 months if they are kept at low temperatures in an atmosphere of nitrogen. In addition to these applications, nitrogen is used in oil production, in which it is pumped in ④compressed form underground to force oil to the surface. Ordinary air cannot be used for this purpose because some of the gases that make up air would react with the oil, producing ⑤desired by-products.

*oxidation 산화

70. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 22번

The bigger the group, the greater the benefits — up to a point. Communities of humans tend to be relatively stable up to around 150 people. This appears to be the ①optimal size for a cooperative group of humans both across the world and throughout history. It is thought to reflect ②limitations in how much social information a human brain can keep track of, not just regarding their own relationships, but other people's too. Our capacity to ③sustain larger cooperative groups/than any other primate probably stems from our ability to learn not just from our own personal experience, but also from other people's experiences. Even with the benefit of gossip to circulate information about other people's reputations, to boost our social capacities, if a group of humans has more than 150 members, we end up ④losing track of who's who. That makes the maintenance of social harmony within the group much more ⑤convenient. For human cooperatives to remain stable across populations larger than 150 people, we needed to invent God (or gods).

71. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 23번

How can we make decisions in the face of scientific uncertainty. The answer is that our plans generally have to be ①conditional and contextual. Scientific information can help us understand environmental issues, but the policies we create based on this understanding will always depend on further study and more confirming evidence. An approach currently favored by many natural resource managers is called adaptive management, or "learning by ②doing". In adaptive management, policies are designed from the outset to use scientific principles to ③examine alternatives and assess outcomes. Rather than assume that what seems the best initial policy option will always remain so, adaptive management sets up scientific experiments to ④neglect how conditions are changing, and what effects our actions or inactions are having on both target and nontarget elements of the system. The goal of adaptive management is to enable us to live with the ⑤unexpected. It aims to yield understanding as much as to produce answers or solutions.

72. 수능특강 영어 Test 2 24-25번

Recent research on solutions to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of regulatory authorities. In a social dilemma, a society must prevent citizens from engaging in actions that are individually ①beneficial in the short term but that hurt society in the long term. Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily adopt when faced with social dilemmas is to ②designate formal leaders who are empowered to control the behavior of the group's members. Similarly, groups ③develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve valuable social relationships. These informal rules are the precursors of formalized law. It is also important to recognize the potential dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior. Authorities may use that power to ④withdraw their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others. It cannot be assumed that authorities will be ⑤compassionately motivated and will use their power and legitimacy to promote the positive objectives outlined above.

*precursor 선행물, 효시, 전신

73. 수능특강 영어 Test 3 4번

Firms in the same industry may be able to imitate and copy one another more readily if they are located together. Therefore, they may be able to respond to ①changes in their industry more quickly than if they were isolated from their competitors. Of course, the firm that is copied may be harmed, so in this instance, it would be ②better off in an isolated location, where copying would be more difficult. However, managers may not know which firm will develop leading innovations. On average, the "sharing" of information may ③damage the group. In industries with numerous and scattered innovations, such as fashion or computer games, all firms may be better off if they have locations that ④allow them to imitate quickly. Furthermore, a firm that copies two changes is in a better position to ⑤innovate additional changes by combining or modifying changes that were taken from other firms. Thus, particularly in fast-changing industries, economies from industrial imitation, modification, and innovation tend to be important sources of localization economies.

74. 수능특강 영어 Test 3 14번

It appears that Internet customers ①rarely secure the lowest price. According to a popular price comparison website, 80 percent of Internet customers pay more than they have to. It seems that use of the Internet to obtain better value is ②restrained by loyalty to particular websites. Once they are familiar with a site, consumers may ③return to it later because it is easy to use and saves time. A consumer might agree that a book might be cheaper elsewhere but still use the online bookstore they're familiar with because of convenience — this convenience can be seen as ④considerable, as often customers allow trusted sites to store their credit card and delivery details, so purchasing really is a single click. Similarly, buyers normally use one online grocer because of the ⑤pleasure of getting to know another site. In short, habits take over.

75. 수능특강 영어 Test 3 22번

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this ①include access to raw materials and in the case of firms locating in the third world the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby ②reinforce the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may ③demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may ④seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his ⑤replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

*concession 이권이나 혜택 **compatible 합치하는

76. 수능특강 영어 Test 3 23번

Although from very early on infants show discrimination of their mother's voice and scent, they do not ①exhibit a clear preference for any particular caregiver. Infants are not attached to their caregivers at birth. Any caregiver responding to their needs would be as ②effective; infants tend to respond similarly to any individual who tends to their signals or interacts with them. Yet, from the beginning, babies contribute to their interactions and exchanges with others. ③Built-in bias to orient toward, look at, and listen to certain stimuli will contribute to paying attention to and eventually developing preference for those who interact with him and provide care on a regular basis. The infant uses characteristic ④reflexive responses in his behavioral repertoire (e.g. crying, head-turning, reaching, grasping when interacting with others. These behaviors typically have as a consequence to ⑤decrease the time the baby is in proximity with those around him.

*in proximity 가까이, 근접하여

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