

14. 문단 내 글의 순서 정하기

내신 感 잡기

One of the first things I did in each classroom in South Milwaukee was to draw a diagram of the students' desks, labelled with their names, as an aid to recognizing them. One said, "Where's your name?" and was not satisfied until I included a sketch of the chair by the bookcase where I was sitting, labelled with my name. It had not occurred to me that I needed to include: after all, I knew where I was sitting, and knew my name. At lunch in the first grade classroom the first day I was present, a group of students came over, saw the diagram, and began finding their names on my picture. But to her, my presence in the classroom was the newest, most _____ thing that had occurred that day, and it was logical to include me. Her point of view was different from mine, and resulted in a different diagram of the classroom.

1) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① elaborate ② obscure ③ extensive
④ deliberate ⑤ noteworthy

2) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

I. accept (someone) to be what is claimed or accept his power and authority

II. detect with the senses

수능 感 잡기

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much more (A) [challenging / rewarding] task than studying snails or sound waves. But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very likely to get the same results. It often requires ① **compromises**, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those (B) [readily / difficultly] available (such as introduction to psychology students) to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called reactivity. Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are more socially (C) [undesirable / desirable] than their true feelings.

* replicable 반복 가능한

3) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | challenging | difficultly | desirable |
| ② | challenging | difficultly | undesirable |
| ③ | challenging | readily | desirable |
| ④ | rewarding | readily | undesirable |
| ⑤ | rewarding | readily | desirable |

4) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①을 대신하기에 적절한 것은?

- ① revenue ② recession ③ depression
④ negotiation ⑤ executive

수능 내신 둘 잡기 01

(영국다움에 관한 규칙 중 몇몇을 발견하기 위해 수년 동안 참가자 관찰 연구가 필요한 것은 아니다). In some parts of the country, the boxes will be a greyish colour; in others, a sort of reddish-brown. In more (A) [affluent / scarce] areas, the boxes will be spaced further apart, and the patches of green attached to them will be larger. But the principle will be clear: the English all want to live in their own private little box with their own (B) [private / public] little green bit. The privacy rules, for example, are so obvious that you could spot them from a helicopter, without even setting foot in the country. Hover above any English town for a few minutes, and you will see that the residential areas consist almost (C) [entirely / partly] of rows and rows of small boxes, each with its tiny patch of green.

* hover 공중에서 맴돌다

5) (A), (B), (C) 중 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|------|---------|------|----------|
| ① | scarce | .... | public | .... | entirely |
| ② | scarce | .... | private | .... | entirely |
| ③ | affluent | .... | private | .... | partly |
| ④ | affluent | .... | private | .... | entirely |
| ⑤ | affluent | .... | public | .... | partly |

6) 앞글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(필요시 형태 변형 및 중복 사용).

of participant / observation / of Englishness /
do not require / years / some of / the rules /
research / to discover

수능 내신 둘 잡기 02

(A) For a conversation to be stimulating and sustained, the participants must being active talkers as well as active listeners. Keep your comments and questions focused on big ideas rather than extraneous details, and you'll keep to the point. (①) This way you won't confuse or bore your listener. (②) Make a point of throwing the conversational ball to the other person after you have presented your ideas in an abridged form. (③) Some people feel they have to give long-winded explanations of their views. (④) This is usually unnecessary, confusing, and even boring to your partner. (⑤) It's better to paint the big picture first, and if your partner wants to know more, you can always fill in with details.

* extraneous 관련 없는

** abridged 요약된

7) 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Be sure to do both in conversation.

8) 밑줄 친 문장 (A)에서 틀린 부분을 바르게 고치시오.

→

수능 내신 둘 잡기 03

Most people don't realize it, but one of the strongest predictors of how ①much you like something—or someone—is simply familiarity. People just naturally like things that they have seen before. The students rated her as ②significantly more likable when she had attended their class only five or fewer times—even though none of the students ③conscious recalled ever having seen her in class. This kind of process is largely unconscious, so you don't have to be aware of the fact that you've seen something before in order to like it more. For instance, in one study researchers varied the number of ④times a particular student attended different lecture courses as a visitor. At the end of the semester, the students in the different classes were shown a picture of the visitor and were asked how ⑤likable the person seemed

9) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

10) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 밑글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

I. personal knowledge or information about someone or something

II. usualness by virtue of being familiar or well known

III. close or warm friendship

수능 내신 둘 잡기 04

Brands can be associated with positive emotions such as love, joy, pride, and elation as well as with negative emotions such as guilt, hate, fear, anxiety, anger, sadness, shame and greed. (A), consumers select an option based on their recall of past experiences and the associated feelings. When consumers choose among brands in memory, they must work hard er to process information, so their feelings carry considerable weight. These emotions can be recalled to play a central role in the decision process, particularly when consumers perceive them as relevant to the offering. This affective processing is frequently experience-based. (B), when they choose among brands based on information in ads or other external stimuli, they can focus more on the offering's attributes and less on their feelings.

* affective 정서적인

11) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)	(B)
① In other words	Hence
② In other words	In contrast
③ Furthermore	Likewise
④ Furthermore	Moreover
⑤ In addition	Thus

12) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①과 다른 뜻을 쓰는 문장은?

- ① This goods associates my childhood years
- ② This symptom is usually associated with diabetes
- ③ This seems to be associated with depression
- ④ Many words are associated with culture
- ⑤ Some of them are usually associated with money

15. 문단 속에 문장 넣기
내신 感 잡기

It can be helpful to read your own essay aloud to hear how it sounds, and it can sometimes be even more ㉠**beneficial** to hear someone else read it. (①) Either reading will help you to hear things that you otherwise might not notice when editing silently. (②) If you feel uncomfortable having someone read to you, however, or if you simply don't have someone you can ask to do it, you can have your computer read your essay to you. (③) Granted, it's not quite the same thing, and the computer is not going to tell you when something doesn't "sound right." (④) The computer also won't stumble over things that are awkward — it will just plow right on through. (⑤) If you have never tried it, you might find that you notice areas for revision, editing, and proofreading that you didn't notice before.

* stumble 말을 더듬다

13) 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But hearing the computer read your writing is a very different experience from reading it yourself.

14) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ㉠을 대신하기에 적절한 것은?

- ① malicious ② advantageous ③ benevolent
④ vulnerable ⑤ inevitable

수능 感 잡기

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

* fidelity 충실

** propagate 전파하다

15) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|
| ① | tremendous | equivalent | unlimited |
| ② | tremendous | different | unlimited |
| ③ | tremendously | equivalent | unlimited |
| ④ | tremendously | different | limited |
| ⑤ | tremendously | equivalent | limited |

16) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

I. write out from speech, notes, etc.

II. rewrite in a different script

수능 내신 둘 잡기 01

Business journals often say that the higher your job title, the less ①real work you do; your primary function is to get work done by other people. You might think, then, that the ②higher the position, the better the people skills. It appears that the opposite is true. Too many leaders are ③promoted because of what they know or how long they have worked, rather than for their skill in managing others. (일단 그들이 최고의 자리에 오르면 그들은 실제로 직원들과 상호작용하는 시간을 더 적게 보낸다). Yet among executives, those with the highest emotional intelligence scores are the ④worst performers. We've found that emotional intelligence skills are more important to job performance than any other leadership skill. The same holds true for every job title: those with the highest emotional intelligence scores within any position ⑤outperform their peers.

17) 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

18) 앞글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(필요시 형태 변형 및 중복 사용).

interact with / time / reach / actually / the top
/ spend / less / staff / once / they

수능 내신 둘 잡기 02

One day, while attending a Mass at the Cathedral of Pisa, Galileo noticed a chandelier swaying overhead, (A) [moved / moving] to and fro like a pendulum. Air currents kept jostling it, and Galileo observed that it always took the same time to complete its swing whether it traversed a wide arc or a small one. That surprised him. How could a big swing and a (B) [little / few] swing take the same amount of time? But the more he thought about it, the more it ①made sense. When the chandelier made a big swing, it traveled farther but it also moved faster. Maybe the two effects balanced out. To test this idea, Galileo timed the swinging chandelier with his pulse. Sure enough, every (C) [swing / swings] lasted the same number of heartbeats.

* pendulum (시계의) 추

** jostle 거칠게 밀치다

*** traverse 왔다 갔다 하다

19) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	moving	....	little	....	swings
②	moving	....	little	....	swing
③	moving	....	few	....	swings
④	moved	....	few	....	swing
⑤	moved	....	little	....	swing

20) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①의 뜻을 가장 적절하게 설명한 것은?

- ① very hard to think of
- ② little study about some matters
- ③ good sense of body or mentality
- ④ reasonable and comprehensible
- ⑤ not easily explained

수능 내신 둘 잡기 03

Everyone was a critic in Florence in 1504. After young Michelangelo (A) [unveiling / unveiled] his latest statue — of Biblical hero David — local artists complained that there were flaws: the right hand was a touch too big, the neck a little long, the left shin oversized, and something about the left buttock was not quite right. Piero Soderini, head of the (B) [powerfully / powerful] Florentine Republic, informed Michelangelo that David's nose was too large. The irascible artist nodded and climbed back up his ladder with marble dust hide in his hand. He then appeared to chisel on the offending proboscis. However, in reality, he was simply letting the dust (C) [fall / to fall] to the ground. Soderini examined the unchanged nose and announced it was much improved and far more life-like.

* irascible 성미가 급한

** proboscis (코끼리 같은 동물의 길고 신축성 있는) 코

21) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| ① unveiling | ... powerfully | ... to fall |
| ② unveiling | ... powerful | ... to fall |
| ③ unveiled | ... powerful | ... to fall |
| ④ unveiled | ... powerful | fall |
| ⑤ unveiled | ... powerfully | fall |

22) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 밑줄에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

- I. cause to feel resentment or indignation

II. act in disregard of laws, rules, contracts, or promises

III. strike with disgust or revulsion

수능 내신 둘 잡기 04

Health and physical activities were traditionally ①extremely important in Native American life. Survival itself depended on the ability to be mobile, vigorous, and strong, and running had numerous traditional ②purposes among the varied tribes of North and South America. Communication was one of the most important. Runners, sometimes as part of relay systems, ③carrying messages quickly between communities. Running was also an important element of war, trade, and hunting. (몇몇 장소에서는 그 활동이 의식과 문화 행사에 오랫동안 포함되어 왔다). For example, each year the Jicarilla Apache people of New Mexico reenact a ceremonial race that, according to traditional belief, ④occurred long ago between the sun and the moon. Sun and Moon had raced ⑤to establish appropriate seasons for all the different kinds of plant and animal foods.

23) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

24) 밑글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(필요시 형태 변형 및 중복 사용).

incorporated into / events / have long been / in some places / and / ceremonies / cultural / the activity

16. 문단 요약

내신 感 잡기

When a child experiences painful, disappointing, or scary moments, it can be overwhelming, with intense emotions and bodily sensations flood the right brain. (①) When this happens, we as parents can help bring the left hemisphere into the picture so that the child can begin to understand what's happening. (②) One of the best ways to promote this type of integration is to help retell the story of the frightening or painful experience. (③) Bella, for instance, was nine years old when the toilet overflowed when she flushed, and the experience of watching the water rise and pour onto the floor left her unwilling to flush the toilet afterward. (④) When Bella's father, Doug, learned about the "name it to tame it" technique, he sat down with his daughter and retold the story of the time the toilet overflowed. (⑤) After retelling the story several times, Bella's fears lessened and eventually went away.

25) 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

He allowed her to tell as much of the story as she could and helped to fill in the details.

26) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

I. the action of incorporating a racial or religious group into a community

II. the act of combining into an integral whole

III. an operation used in the calculus whereby the integral of a function is determined

수능 感 잡기

Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives. (A), the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront. (B) fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a "temporal advantage" after accounting for human behavioral ① preference for current consumption return.

* upfront 선행 투자의

27) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
①	However	.....	Hence
②	For example	.....	Indeed
③	For example	.....	Thus
④	In addition	.....	Nevertheless
⑤	In addition	.....	Furthermore

28) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①을 대신하기에 적절한 것은?

- ① expense ② inclination ③ authority
④ transaction ⑤ regulation

수능 내신 둘 잡기 01

Men undergoing diagnostic colonoscopy exams were asked to report how they felt when the exams were over. Most people find these exams, in which a tube with a (A) [large / tiny] camera on the end is inserted up the rectum and then moved around to allow the inspection of the gastrointestinal system, quite unpleasant—so much so that patients avoid getting regular tests, much to their (B) [safety / peril]. In the test, one group of patients had a standard colonoscopy. A second group had a standard colonoscopy plus. The “plus” was that after the actual examination was over, the doctor left the instrument in place for a short time. This was still ①unpleasant, but much less so because the scope wasn’t moving. So the second group experienced the same moment-by-moment (C) [discomfort / comfort] as the first group, with the addition of somewhat lesser discomfort for twenty seconds more. And that is what they reported, moment-by-moment, as they were having the procedure.

* colonoscopy 결장경 검사

** rectum 직장(直腸)

*** gastrointestinal 위장의

29) (A), (B), (C) 중 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	tiny	....	peril	....	discomfort
②	tiny	....	peril	....	comfort
③	tiny	....	safety	....	discomfort
④	large	....	safety	....	comfort
⑤	large	....	safety	....	discomfort

30) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①을 대신하기에 적절한 것은?

- ① significant ② particular ③ vigorous
④ relevant ⑤ distasteful

수능 내신 둘 잡기 02

Organizations should behave responsibly, since societies ask them to do so. (A), organizational responsibility can go beyond responding to societal pressure and beyond the normative obligation to reduce harm that they are doing societies. Societies expect organizations also to contribute to the overall well-being of society and provide financial means, for example, by donating to charities. By doing so, organizations can contribute significantly to the quality of life of the respective society. This type of responsibility is often referred to as corporate citizenship. Corporate citizenship is not necessary product-related and does not affect the sheer quality of a product; neither does it impact on the production process. (B), it can increase the reliability of the organization’s products. This is due to the fact which consumers base their consumption behavior on their moral ①convictions.

31) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
①	Moreover	.....	Therefore
②	Moreover	.....	Likewise
③	However	.....	Otherwise
④	However	.....	However
⑤	In addition	.....	Nevertheless

32) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①과 같은 뜻을 쓰는 문장은?

- ① A conviction for drunken driving is strict
② She has a deep religious conviction
③ The defense appealed against the conviction
④ He had conviction to life imprisonment
⑤ Their conviction was mistake of judge

수능 내신 둘 잡기 03

After listening to one speech, you decide to vote for a political candidate without learning anything else about her. Or a customer comes into your store, and after (A) [taken / taking] one look at him, you perceive that he's trouble. It's easy to see how these on-the-spot judgments about people can be misleading and how our perceptions might be more accurate if we had additional information. In many cases, this observation (B) [are / is] true: When forming perceptions of others, we should remember that first impressions can be misleading. That candidate might sound good, but you may have a different perception of her when you learn that she has no experience. That customer might look suspicious, but you might think (C) [different / differently] when you find out he's a youth minister just home from a long and tiring retreat.

33) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	taking	....	are	....	differently
②	taking	....	is	....	differently
③	taking	....	is	....	different
④	taken	....	are	....	different
⑤	taken	....	is	....	different

34) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

I. immediate

II. at the scene of action

수능 내신 둘 잡기 04

Many animals show audience effects, whereby they change their behavior ①depending on who is watching them. (A) It's other form of awareness, and it's one that fishes are capable of. When a male Atlantic molly is given the choice between a larger and smaller female of his species, he spends ②more time near the larger female. This is adaptive, for larger mollies tend to produce more eggs, which means more offspring for a male who mates with her. But if another male is introduced into the mix, the first male spends less time near the ③initially preferred female and more time near the other, smaller female. This change also occurs when a male of a ④same species of molly is introduced, but it is much weaker. Audience effects have been ⑤demonstrated in several other fish species.

35) 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

36) 밑줄 친 문장 (A)에서 틀린 부분을 바르게 고치시오.

_____ → _____

17. 장문 독해(1)
내신 感 잡기

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying deviant behavior. _____ (A), she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a higher rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then analyzes the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently reject the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, _____ (B), a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple choice exams, whereas all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) is interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be operating as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that more cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

* validity 타당도

** surveillance 감독

*** artifact 가공물

37) 아래의 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 단어를 고르시오.

There is a hypothesis that cheating will be more frequent in large classes, but in reality, the test _____ affects cheating more.

- ① tension ② atmosphere ③ schedule
④ format ⑤ difficulty

38) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | In addition | ..... | thus |
| ② | In general | ..... | nevertheless |
| ③ | In general | ..... | otherwise |
| ④ | In particular | ..... | moreover |
| ⑤ | In particular | ..... | however |

수능 感 잡기

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had separated out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work disrupted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements. Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises.

(A) Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, which people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and develop the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

* discipline 통제하다

** enterprise 기업(체)

*** exaggerate 과장하다

Employers have (A) d leisure time to workers for efficient production and this created another huge market as leisure time gradually (B) ed.

39) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
①	concede	.....	expand
②	concede	.....	contract
③	disagree	.....	contract
④	disagree	.....	expand
⑤	conceive	.....	expand

40) 밑줄 친 문장 (A)에서 틀린 부분을 바르게 고치시오.

_____ → _____

수능 내신 둘 잡기 01~02

Patients aren't randomly assigned to doctors. Two doctors will have two sets of clients who may differ on many dimensions. The better doctor's patients may even have a higher death rate. Why? Perhaps the sicker patients seek out the best doctor, so even if he does a good job, his patients are more likely to die than the other doctor's. It can (A) be misleading to measure doctor skill solely by looking at patient outcomes. That is generally what doctor "report cards" do and, though the idea has obvious appeal, it can produce some undesirable consequences. A doctor who knows he is being graded on patient outcomes may turn down the high-risk patients who most need treatment so as not to damage his score. Indeed, studies have shown that hospital report cards have actually hurt patients precisely because of this kind of inappropriate physician incentive. Measuring doctor skill is also tricky because the impact of a doctor's decisions may not be detectable until long after the patient is treated. When a doctor reads an X ray of the breast, (B), she can't be sure (or not breast cancer if there is). She may find out weeks later, if a biopsy is ordered—or, if she missed a tumor that later kills the patient, she may never find out. Even when a doctor gets a diagnosis just right and prevents a potentially serious problem, it's hard to make sure the patient follows directions. Did he take the prescribed medication? (그가 지시받은 대로 식단과 운동 프로그램을 바꾸었는가)?

* biopsy 생검법(생체 조직의 현미경 검사)

** tumor 종양

41) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
①	however	.....	for example
②	however	.....	nevertheless
③	therefore	.....	for instance
④	therefore	.....	thus
⑤	in addition	.....	moreover

42) 앞글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(필요시 형태 변형 및 중복 사용).

as / he / direct / diet / program / exercise /
and / do / change

수능 내신 둘 잡기 03~04

Raised in fear, we see only fear in the future. Our culture sells fear. Watch the little commercials that tell you what will be on the local evening news: “Why the food you’re eating may be dangerous!” “Why the clothes your child is wearing may not be safe.” “Why your vacation this year could kill you—a special report at six.” But (what, much, how, we, of, fear) is going to happen? The truth is, there really isn’t a big correlation between what we fear and what happens to us. The reality is that the food we eat is safe, our children’s clothes will not suddenly catch fire, and our vacations will be fun. Still, our lives are often governed by fear. Insurance companies bet us that most of what we worry about will never happen. And they win, approximately billions of dollars each year. The point is not that we shouldn’t have insurance. The point is this: Odds are, we will have great fun participating in challenging sports. The chances are good we will survive and possibly even thrive in the business world, despite taking a few risks and occasionally stumbling. And we’ll have fun and meet lots of nice people at social gatherings. Yet most of us live our lives as if the odds are stacked against us. One of our biggest challenges here is to try to _____ these fears. We are presented with so many opportunities and we need to learn to make the most of them.

43) 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① approach ② overcome ③ achieve
④ avoid ⑤ progress

44) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 밑글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

- I. a reciprocal relation between two or more things
II. a statistic representing how closely two variables co-vary
III. a statistical relation between two or more variables

18. 장문 독해(2)

내신 感 잡기

Once upon a time there was a king of Armenia, who, being of a curious turn of mind and in need of some change, ①sent his men throughout the land to make the following proclamation: "Hear this! Whatever man among you can prove himself the most outrageous liar in Armenia shall receive an apple ②made of pure gold from the hands of His Majesty the King!" People began to swarm to the palace from every town and village in the country, people of all ranks and conditions, princes, merchants, farmers, priests, rich and poor, tall and short, fat and thin. There was no lack of liars in the land, and each one told his tale to the king. None of those lies, however, ③convincing the king that he had listened to the best one. The king was beginning to grow tired of his new sport and was thinking of calling the whole contest off without declaring a winner. Then there appeared before him a poor, ragged man, carrying a large sack over his shoulder. "What can I do for you?" asked His Majesty. "Sire!" said the poor man, ④slightly bewildered. "Surely you remember? You owe me a pot of gold, and I have come to collect it." "You are a perfect liar, sir!" exclaimed the king. "I owe you no money!" "A perfect liar am I?" said the poor man. "Then give me the golden apple!" The king, realizing ⑤that the man was trying to trick him, said, "No, no! You are not a liar!" "Then give me the pot of gold you owe me, sire," said the man. The king saw the dilemma. He handed over the golden apple.

45) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

46) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 윗글에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

I. be a mystery or confounding to

II. cause to be confused emotionally

수능 感 잡기

Olivia and her sister Ellie were standing with Grandma in the middle of the cabbages. Suddenly, Grandma asked, “Do you know what a Cabbage White is?” “Yes, I learned about it in biology class. It’s a beautiful white butterfly,” Olivia answered. “Right! But it lays its eggs on cabbages, and then the caterpillars eat the cabbage leaves! So, why don’t you ① **help** me to pick the caterpillars up?” Grandma suggested. The two sisters gladly agreed and went back to the house to get ready. Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma. When they saw the cabbage patch, they suddenly remembered how ② **vast** it was. There seemed to be a million cabbages. Olivia stood open-mouthed at the sight of the endless cabbage field. She thought they could not possibly pick all of the caterpillars off. Olivia sighed in despair. Grandma smiled at her and said, “Don’t worry. We are only working on this first row here today.” ③ **Relieved**, she and Ellie started on the first cabbage. The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them. It was as if the butterflies were making fun of Olivia; they seemed to be laughing at her, suggesting that they would lay millions more eggs. The cabbage patch looked like a battlefield. Olivia felt like she was losing the battle, but she fought on. She kept ④ **emptying** her bucket with the caterpillars until the bottom disappeared. Feeling exhausted and discouraged, she asked Grandma, “Why don’t we just get rid of all the butterflies, so that there will be no more eggs or caterpillars?” Grandma smiled gently and said, “Why wrestle with Mother Nature? The butterflies help us grow some other plants because they carry pollen from flower to flower.” Olivia realized she was right. Grandma added that although she knew caterpillars did harm to cabbages, she didn’t wish to ⑤ **disturb** the natural balance of the environment. Olivia

now saw the butterflies’ true beauty. (A) **Olivia and Ellie looked their full buckets and smiled.**

* pollen 꽃가루

** caterpillar 애벌레

*** wriggle 꿈틀거리다

47) 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

48) 밑줄 친 문장 (A)에서 틀린 부분을 바르게 고치시오.

_____ → _____

수능 내신 둘 잡기 01~02

My twenty-one-year-old daughter and her dog, Popeye, a four-year-old male pug, had been living with us for four months, and I was Popeye's caretaker during that time. When my daughter moved out, she took my beloved Popeye with her, and we didn't hear from her for about two months. When I asked about Popeye, she told me that he escape from the yard at the house (A) [when / where] she was staying and she could not find him. I made up a flyer, took it to the copy shop, and had a hundred copies made. I put up posters all around the area where Popeye went missing. I received several phone calls about a pug in the area, and I always ran to wherever the caller said they had seen him. As time went by, I put up more and more flyers but got fewer and fewer phone calls. Then one day I got a call from a man, and he told me that Popeye was in Texas with his niece. He said that she had been (B) [visited / visiting] at the time Popeye went missing and had found him near the playground. She had walked around the neighborhood asking if anyone knew him but found no one. So when it came time for her to go home, she took him with her. Her uncle had been traveling for several months, so when he came home and saw my flyers around town, he called his niece and told her that Popeye's family was hunting for him. He gave me her number, and I called and asked if the dog she had did Popeye's trick, and sure enough, he did. Now, you may be wondering (C) [how / what] I would get Popeye back when he was in Texas and I was in Mississippi. Well, the rest of the story is that she lived fifteen minutes from my father, who picked up Popeye and brought him home to me when he came for my son's graduation!

* pug 퍼그(불독을 닮은 작은 발바리)

49) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	where	....	visiting	....	how
②	where	....	visited	....	what
③	where	....	visiting	....	what
④	when	....	visiting	....	how
⑤	when	....	visited	....	how

50) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 밑줄에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

- I. an advertisement (usually printed on a page or in a leaflet) intended for wide distribution
- II. someone who travels by air
- III. someone who operates an aircraft

수능 내신 둘 잡기 03~04

At 2 a.m. Peter felt hunger and walked slowly into the kitchen. (전등을 켜올 때 한 낯선 남자가 주방에 서 있다는 사실을 그는 금방 깨달았다). But in that split second, he knew he had to take action. He yelled and saw the (A) [associate / stranger] flee into the night. With shaking fingers, Peter dialled the police station. "I just chased an intruder out of my house!" Constable Dave Guest and police service dog Nero arrived on the scene within minutes. Dave listened to the frightened man's story. Because the resident hadn't heard the sound of a vehicle, the suspect was probably on foot. Dave thought it likely that the intruder was still (B) [hiding / finding] near them. "Search!" he instructed Nero. Immediately the dog went to work. Keep a tight hold on the leash, Dave followed just behind Nero's waving tail. The dog was completely focused, sniffing from side to side. Back and forth he tested the wind, nostrils flaring delicately. Then his sensitive nose caught the scent molecules of his prey, and he leaped back into the chase. The dog dove into a patch of rough bush and went into the backyard of the next house. Dave followed, shielding his face from whipping branches that scratched his skin. Clearly, the dog knew the suspect was only steps ahead. Suddenly, his tail went up. He leaped up the steps to the back door and (C) [began / stopped] barking. Dave knew their search was over; through the glass in the patio door he could see the suspect. Before Dave had to do anything, the would-be thief stepped out with his hands up, palms open. Nero's bark had been enough. The terrified man was taking no chances. He flattened himself on the floor and held out his wrists.

* patio door 파티오 문(정원으로 통하는 큰 유리문)

** constable 경관, 순경

51) (A), (B), (C) 중 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	associate	....	finding	....	began
②	associate	....	hiding	....	began
③	stranger	....	finding	....	stopped
④	stranger	....	hiding	....	stopped
⑤	stranger	....	hiding	....	began

52) 윗글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(필요시 형태 변형 및 중복 사용).

a strange man / he / in his kitchen / the light / it / take / the fact / realize / a moment / that / when / stand / turn on

정답해설

- 1) ⑤
- 2) recognize
- 3) ③
- 4) ④
- 5) ④
- 6) Some of the rules of Englishness do not require years of participant observation research to discover
- 7) ②
- 8) being → be
- 9) conscious → consciously
- 10) familiarity
- 11) ②
- 12) ① 이 상품은 나의 어린 시절을 연상시킨다
② 이 증상은 대개 당뇨병과 연관이 있다
③ 이것은 우울증과 연관이 있는 것 같다
④ 많은 단어들이 문화와 연관되어 있다
⑤ 그들 중 일부는 보통 돈과 연관되어 있다
- 13) ⑤
- 14) ②
- 15) ⑤
- 16) transcribe
- 17) ④ worst → best
- 18) Once they reach the top, they actually spend less time interacting with staff
- 19) ②
- 20) ④
- 21) ④
- 22) offend
- 23) ③ carrying → carried
- 24) In some places the activity has long been incorporated into ceremonies and cultural events
- 25) ⑤
- 26) integration
- 27) ③
- 28) ②
- 29) ①
- 30) ⑤
- 31) ④
- 32) ② 그녀는 깊은 종교적인 신념을 가지고 있다
① 음주운전에 대한 유죄판결은 엄격하다
③ 피고측은 유죄판결에 불복하여 항소했다
④ 그는 유죄판결로 종신형을 선고받았다
⑤ 그들의 유죄판결은 판사의 실수였다
- 33) ③
- 34) on-the-spot
- 35) ④ same → different
- 36) other → another
- 37) ④
- 38) ⑤
- 39) ①
- 40) which → where
- 41) ③
- 42) Did he change his diet and exercise program as directed
- 43) ②
- 44) correlation
- 45) ③ convincing → convinced
- 46) bewilder
- 47) ④ emptying → filling
- 48) looked → looked at
- 49) ①
- 50) flyer
- 51) ⑤
- 52) When he turned on the light, it took him a moment realize the fact that a strange man stood in his kitchen.