

2021 주간 KISS

최고의 EBS 선별, 분석 그리고 변형.
최고의 평가원 기출문제 해설지.
더 완벽해진 구성.

**현 절평영어 시대의 가장 완벽한 콘텐츠,
주간 KISS와 함께 1등급 쟁취.**

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대한민국 탑 EBS 영어 선별 자료,

KISS ESSENCE!



자료 소개

반갑습니다 셀티입니다. 대한민국 최고의 수능영어 EBS 선별 분석 & 변형 자료, KISS ESSENCE입니다. KISS ESSENCE란, 올해 세 권의 연계교재(영어, 영독, 완성)에서 수능에 직접연계 될 수 있는 지문을 선별한 후, 이 모든 지문을 수능에 가장 가까운 형태로 변형문제화 하고, 저자가 직접 모든 어휘, 직독직해, 요약까지 작성한, EBS 연계교재 '완벽 선별 문제&분석서'입니다. 최종 선별이라는 위험한 교재임에도, 지난 5년 간, 다섯 번 모두, 최고의 적중으로 찬양을 받은 교재입니다. 1, 2년은 운이 좋을 수 있습니다. 5년이면 실력입니다.

기본적으로 '주간 KISS 영어/영독/수완 별표 지문들' 문제 및 분석페이지가 '모집단' 같은 역할을 합니다. 여기서 6, 9평을 본 후 직접연계 된 별표 지문들을 뽑니다(간접연계 중에서는, 평가원의 통수를 고려하여, 꼭 넣어야 할 지문은 넣습니다). 그리고 혹시나 제가 놓친, 수능에 나올 수 있는 지문들을 몇 지문 추가합니다. 마지막으로, 기존 변형문제에서 혹 다른 유형으로 바꿀 수 있는 것은 추가 변형합니다. 문제편과 분석편, 두 권으로 이루어져있으며 문제편에는 당해연도 수능에 가장 중요한 평가원 기출인 작년 수능, 올해 6, 9평 영어 완벽 분석서가 포함되어 있으니 수능영어 최고의 마무리 교재라 해도 과언이 아닙니다.

2020년 1년 간 셀티의 시간, 노력, 능력, 지식, 집념, 열정, 모든 것을 담은, 어느 사설 교재, 강의 하나 참고하지 않은(정말 한치의 부끄러움도 없이 당당하게 말할 수 있어 기쁩니다) 순수 자작 선별 변형 문항이고, 분석서입니다. 특히 올해는, EBS 연계율 70%의 마지막 해이기에, 유종의 미를 얻고자 최선의 노력을 다하였습니다. 부디 가장 많은 개수, 가장 유사한 유형으로 수능에 출제되어, 여러분도 저도 최고의 결과를 얻었으면 합니다.

학원, 과외 등에서 사용하고자 할 경우 sheanlee23@gmail.com으로 미리 연락주시면 감사드리겠습니다.

소중히, 다뤄주세요.

This book will be of the essence to your success!





Purpose

현 수능영어 체제에서는(정확히는 올해까지는), 누구나 9평 등급에서 수능날 1등급을(적어도) 올릴 수 있다고 믿습니다. 사기를 치는 게 아닙니다. 중요한 시점에 여러분에게 입에 발린 말을 통해 희망을 주려는 것도 아닙니다. 속에 없는 말을 잘 못하는 사람입니다.

가능한 근거는, 다음과 같습니다.

① **절대평가:** 내 점수만 오르면 등급이 오른다. 경쟁 없는 행복한 과목, 영어.

② **직접연계:** 이번 수능에도, 95%의 확률로 7개 지문이 어법, 어휘, 빈칸 2개, 흐름, 순서, 문삽으로 EBS 지문이 그대로 나올 것입니다(2017수능에서는 6,9평 예고도 없이 빈칸 1개 대신 '요약'이 나왔으니, 이럴 경우 당황하지 말길). 부분적으로 '내신' 성격을 띄는 것이지요. 즉, 내가 영어가 부족해도 '미리' 공부하면 공으로 먹을 수 있는 킬러 지문이 7개라는 겁니다. 내년부터는 이것도 불가능. 영어 GOAT들과 쌍 영어실력으로 '만' 경쟁해야 함.

③ **단어암기:** 국어 수학의 경우 '논리력', '사고력'을 길러야 점수가 올라갑니다. 보통 장기간에 걸쳐 일어나지요. 영어도 논리력이 분명 중요합니다만, 이를 강력하게 뒷받침할 '단어암기'는 '단기간'에도 1000개를 늘릴 수 있습니다. 선별 EBS 지문 모르는 단어 1000개를 완벽하게 외우고 영어 시험지를 다시 보세요. 새로운 세상일 겁니다.

KISS EBS ESSENCE는, 1번과 같은 상황에서, 2, 3번을 적극적으로 활용하여 누구나 막판에 1등급을(적어도) 올리는 데 최적화된 교재입니다. 이 KISS ESSENCE 지문 중에서, 높은 확률로 5~7개 지문이 수능에 나올 것입니다. 단순히 나오는 것 뿐만 아니라, 그 변형포인트가 왕왕 배박 똑같거나 흡사한 경우도 있어서, '질적으로도' 빠르고 정확한 도움을 받을 것입니다. 작년 재작년 모두, ESSENCE의 순서가 수능 문삽으로, ESSENCE의 문삽이 수능 순서로 나왔습니다. 그래서 올해는 한 지문이 순서/문삽이 둘 다 변형한 경우 둘 다 수록하였죠. 재작년, 재재작년에는 빈칸 문제가 '자리까지' 똑같았습니다. 이 정도의 퀄리티 유지를 위해, 저는 올해를 바쳤고, 9평 후 보고 또 봐서 선별했습니다.

제발 단순히 '지문을 외워야지'라는 생각으로 이 지문들을 접근하지 마시기 바랍니다. '영어 실력'도 '막판에 끌어올려야지'라는 생각으로 접근하세요. 이 ESSENCE 지문의 모든 단어들을 미친듯이 외우시고, 활용해서 지문을 N회독하시고, 그래서 영어 실력을 막판에 급상승시키고, 수능장에서 엄청난 연계 버프를 받으세요. 영어 1등급을 받고, 여러분이 원하는 대학 진학에 혁혁한 역할을 할 것입니다. 응원합니다.



직접연계란?

그리고 올해 선별 개수는?

이번 수능에도, 95%의 확률로 7개 지문이 어법(29번), 어휘(30번), 빈칸 2개(31, 32번), 흐름(35번), 순서(36번), 문삽(38번)으로 EBS 지문이 그대로 나올 것입니다(2017수능에서는 6,9평 예고도 없이 빈칸 1개 대신 '요약'이 나왔으니, 이럴 경우 당황하지 말길). 그리고 이렇게 7개 지문이 그대로 나오는 것은, **올해가 마지막**입니다. 영어가 부족하신 분들에게는, 내 실제 영어 실력보다 더 좋은 점수를 받을 수 있는 마지막 기회이니, 꼭 후회 없이 공부하셔서 입시를 잘 마무리하시기 바랍니다.

위 6개 유형 중, 가장 critical하게 도움이 되는 유형은 '어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문삽'일 것입니다. 어법의 경우 내가 그 지문을 n회독 했다 하더라도, 그 밑줄 동사에 s가 붙었는지 안 붙었는지, which였는지 where였는지, ing였는지 원형이었는지 기억나기는 쉽지 않지요(물론 5, 7, 10회독까지 한 독한 분들은 이것도 기억이 나서 5초 컷 하고 넘어갑니다). 또한 흐름 유형의 경우 '보통' 해당 지문, 문제가 쉬운 편이기 때문에 연계 버프를 받고 안 받고의 시간 차이가 크지 않습니다. 허나 어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문삽 문제의 경우 보통 어려운 지문, 문제가 출제되어, 해당 지문을 미리 알고 있는 것과 모르는 것의 차이가 아주 큽니다. 따라서 KISS ESSENCE는 지금까지 critical한 4개 유형에 초점을 두어 왔습니다. 시중 최소 개수인 '150대'로 선별을 하고, 보통 흐름 문제를 놓치면서, 5, 6개의 개수를 적중해왔습니다.

허나 올해 KISS는, 조금 더 조심하였고, 조금 더 욕심을 부렸습니다. '211(176+35)개'를 선별하였습니다. 올해는 EBS 연계율 70% 마지막 해입니다. 2011년부터 말도 많고 탈도 많았던(강사 저격 등등..), EBS 적중이라는 것이 막을 내릴 것입니다. 그리고 평가원에서는 시중 문제/지문과 겹치지 않도록(그래서 강사들이 나대지(?) 않도록) 많은 노력을 기울이고 직접연계의 마지막 해를 마무리하고 싶어할 것 같다는, 축이 듭니다. 또한 KISS의 경우, 아니 KISS EBS의 경우, 2015년부터 이 EBS 적중으로 유명해진 교재이고, 이제는 주간지를 포함하여 그 브랜드 자체가 1타 인강 강사 분들의 교재와 같이 입방아에 오르내리고 있습니다. 150개 선별을 했다가는, 혹시나... 만족할 만한 개수가 나오지 않을 가능성도 있겠다는 생각이 들었습니다. 마지막으로, 직접연계의 마지막 해인 올해는, '7개 모두' ESSENCE에서 꼭 좀 나왔으면 하는 바람이 담겨 있습니다. 작년까지는 사실 '흐름' 하나 놓치고 6개 정도를 목표로 선별했다면, 올해는 7개 지문 모두 ESSENCE에 담겨있으면 하는, 그래서 최고의 결과를 여러분에게 안겨드리고 싶은 바람입니다.



우선순위는?

여러가지 이유로 이 200여 개가 많다고 느끼시는 분들을 위해 '우선순위'를 두었습니다. 200여 개 선별 변형문제 中 **흐름 변형문제가 35여개**입니다. 그리고 흐름 문제의 대부분은, 난이도가 쉬운 편이며 대부분 흐름으로만 변형이 가능한 친구들입니다(물론 흐름 변형 지문 중 난이도가 있는 지문은 평가원이 이상한 어휘를 빈칸으로 뚫을 수도 있으니 조심!). 따라서 **어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문삽 위주로** 체감하고 싶으신 분들은 흐름 변형 제외 이 지문들을 먼저 보시는 게 좋습니다.

별표 개수로도 우선순위를 두었습니다. 별표의 선정 기준은, '**난이도X퀄리티**'입니다. 조심! 꼭 별표 두 개가 한 개보다 '나올 가능성이 엄청 높다'를 의미하지 않는다는 겁니다. 다만, 지문 퀄리티가 좋으니 아무래도 조금은 더 나올 가능성이 있겠고, 지문 난이도가 높으니 이 지문이 나오면 **본 친구와 안 본 친구의 gap**이 크다는 의미입니다. 보통 '**어휘, 순서, 문삽**' 문제의 경우 제 별표 두 개에서 많이 나오는 편입니다. 참고하여, 본인 가용한 시간에 따라 우선순위를 두고 학습하시면 되겠습니다.



KISS ESSENCE



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☆ 학습 Guide

1. 자신이 정한 하루 분량의(하루 10지문 추천) EBS 변형문제를 꼭 푼다. 풀커리 or 하반기로 이미 답을 알더라도, 다시 한 번 시간을 재고 지문을 해석하며 논리를 따라가며 답을 내는 게 좋다. 시간을 재고 집중할 때 지문 기억 효과가 가장 좋다. 채점을 하고 틀린 문제나 이해가 안 가는 지문이 있으면 '스스로' 생각하는 시간을 가지며 꼼꼼히 해석해본다. 모르는 단어, 해석을 체크한다. 변형문제들이 어렵다. 실제 수능에 직접연계 된 변형문제들이 어려워서 어렵게 출제된 것이니, 많이 틀렸다고 어렵다고 좌절하지 말자. 수능 날 맞으면 된다.

(권장 문풀 시간 - 흐름: 1분 ~ 1분 30초 / 어휘, 순서, 문삽: 2분 / 빈칸: 2분 30초, 3등급 이하 실력이라면 각 30초 추가)

2. 셉티 해설을 본다. 우선 SheanT's comment를 통해 지문의 전반적 핵심 및 문제 풀이를 이해한다. 우선 '크게, 구조적으로(KISS Logic 관점에서)' 지문의 어떠한 논리로 어떻게 답이 나왔는지 파악하고 내 것으로 만드는 게 중요하다. 핵심 어휘를 몰라 틀렸을 경우, 그 어휘는 꼭꼭꼭 자신만의 단어장에 적어 암기하도록 한다.

3. '디테일하게' 셉티 해석과 코멘트를 꼭 보면서, 자신이 몰랐던 단어를 외우고, 해석을 보강하도록 한다. 해서 해당 지문을 단어를 보지 않고 자신의 힘으로 온전히 해석할 수 있게 만든다. 해석이 안 되었던 부분 해석을 셉티는 어떻게 했는지 파악하고 이를 '모방'하려고 노력하는 것이 좋다. 해석에 정답은 없으므로 나중에 경지에 오르면(이미 올라와 있다면) 다양하게 해석할 수 있지만, 계속 학습하다 보면 수능에 자주 나오는 표현, 구문들을 셉티가 일관되고 매끄럽게 해석하는 부분을 볼 수 있을 것이다. 특히 조사, 어미를 잘 보자.

* 모든 EBS 지문의 모든 문장 해석이 매끄러울 순 없다. 이것은 셉티도 마찬가지다. 아무리 보고 질문해도 문장 해석이 어려울 경우 문장 자체가 괴랄한 경우가 많다. 우리의 최종 목적은 해당 글 이해기 때문에, 셉티 요약들 통해 글의 핵심이 이해 됐다면 이 정도는 넘어가도 좋다.

4. 해당 지문의 해석이 거의 완벽하게 될 것이다. 문제 지문을 보고 구두해석(소리는 내도 되고 안 내도 되고) 꼭 '두 번' 하고, 해석 횟수를 표시하는 네모에 두 번 체크한다. 한 번 해석하는 데 1분 정도 걸려야 하고, 나머지 세 개의 네모는 적어도 수능 며칠 전까지 채울 수 있도록 한다. 일주일마다 한 번 씩 채우면 좋다. 이제 한 지문 1회독하는 데 '1분'이기에, 그리 어려운 일이 아니다.

5. 수능 4일 전. 하루에 연계 교재 한권(영어, 완성은 60여 개, 영독은 80개) 분량을, 집중해서 꼭 해석하는데, 지문 1개에 1분 정도(제대로 했다면 그 이하) 걸리며, 막히는 단어가 없고, 막히는 해석이 없고, 막히는 내용이 없다면, 축하한다. 연계 교재를 마스터했을 뿐만 아니라 '어휘력, 해석력'이 1등급이 되었다. 수능 전 날. 200개 지문을 쉬운 지문은 확실히 넘기며 꼭 해석하니 2시간 정도 걸린다. 당신은 200개 지문을 7회독을 했고, 수능날 영어 1등급을 가져갈 자격이 차고 넘친다.

* 과목 불문하고, 당해년도 수능에 가장 중요한 기출 세 가지는 작년 수능, 올해 6, 9평이다. 답을 알더라도 모른다는 느낌으로 다시 한 번 문제를 논리를 이해하며 풀고, 거기 있는 모든 단어와 표현, 논리를 씹어 먹자. 올해 수능에 비슷한 단어, 표현, 논리, 소재가 많이 보일 것이다.



FAQ

1. 주간 KISS와는 얼마큼 차이 나나요? KISS 홍보 페이지에, 그리고 매 주간지 앞 장에 적혀있듯, 이 에센스는 기본적으로 Week1~18의 별표 지문 모음입니다. 그 상태에서 제가 6,9월에 연계된 것을 빼고, 또 경향을 파악해 지문들을 가감한 형태입니다. 별표 지문 모음에서 대략 10~15% 정도 차이가 있습니다.

2. 6, 9평에 간접, 직접으로 나온 거 수능에 안 나오나요?? 평가원에서 '응 안 낼거야'라고 발표한 적은 없습니다. You know what I mean? '경험적으로'는 6, 9평에 간접 및 직접으로 나온 게 다시 수능에 직접연계 핵심 지문으로 나온 적은 없습니다. 다만, 개인적으로 '간접연계' 지문의 경우, 좋은 지문이라면 해당 수능에 다시 나올 확률이 5%는 된다고 봅니다.

3. 단어가 모르는 게 너무 많아요 ㅠㅠ 어떻게 해야 할까요?? 단어 외우는 건 전국에 있는 모든 수험생이 싫어합니다. 그만큼 이 '영단어 암기'라는 것이 본인의 '절실함'을 가장 잘 보여주는 지표라고 생각합니다. 절실한 친구는, 밥 먹으면서도 외웁니다. 그리고 이런 친구는 보통 좋은 결과를 내더군요. 단어가 없으면 총을 쏠 수도, 집을 지을 수도 없습니다.

4. 구문 공부 따로 해야 할까요?? 이는 쌤마다 개인 차가 있으나, 저는 '실전파'입니다. 모의고사 3등급 이상이라면 EBS 지문을 바로 실전으로 해석하면서 '아 이런 패턴은 이렇게 해석하는 거구나'를 계속 익히다 보면, 결국 똑같은 패턴이 계속 반복됨을 깨닫게 됩니다. 무엇보다, 지금 이 ESSENCE를 보는 시점에 구문 강의를 듣고 있는 것은 거의 자살 행위입니다.

5. 강의는 없나요? 아쉽게도 제가 인강을 하지 않습니다. 그리고 이 시점에, 강의를 많이 듣는 것도 추천하지 않습니다. 수학 강사가 푸는 모습을 보고 수학이 늘지 않듯, 영어도 누군가 해석해주는 것을 보고 실력이 늘지 않습니다. '직접 해보야' 늘지요. 따라서 이 교재는 '독학'할 수 있도록 요약, 해설, 단어, 해석을 거의 완벽하게 작성했습니다. 지문 내용 자체가 어려운 경우 'EBSi'에서 훌륭하신 쌤들의 해설을 들으며 이해하는 것은 좋습니다. 그럼에도 불구하고 모르는 부분은, sheant.kr로 질문 주세요.



6. 한 지문 분석하는 데 시간이 너무 오래 걸려요 πππ 그냥 핵심 내용만 잡고 넘어갈까요?? 우선, 시간이 오래 걸리는 이유는 본인의 영어 실력이 많이 부족해서입니다. 당연한 거예요. 실력이 늘면, 금방 하고 넘어갑니다. 단어나 해석이 막히는 게 별로 없니까. 한 지문 당 시간을 오래 투자하며 '제대로' 단어 외우고 해석 하고, 다시 그 지문을 여러 번 반복 해석하는 작업을 하며 지문들을 본다면 영어 실력이 급상승할 것이고, 그게 아니라면 영어 실력은 계속 제자리 걸음일 것입니다. 계속 수박 겉핥기 식으로 공부할 것인지, 아니면 제대로 수박을 까서 맛있게 먹을 것인지는 본인이 판단하시기 바랍니다.

7. 문제가 조금 애매한 것도 있는 것 같아요. 대부분은 거의 그대로 평가원 비연계라고 해도 문제 없지만, 빈칸이나 간접쓰기에서 아주 살~짝 애매할 수 있는 문제가 몇 개 있습니다(정답에는 문제가 없으나 근거가 확실한 느낌이 아닌). 이것은 6,9,수능 연계 빈칸, 순서 등에서도 보이는 특징입니다. 그러니 딱 떨어지지 않아 오히려 더 어렵기도 하고, 그러니 나오면 더 개이득이지요!

8. 별 두개만 볼까요?? 별표 설명 부분에서도 적었지만, 기본적으로 ESSENCE 모든 지문의 '나올 가능성'은 거의 동등하다고 봅니다. 그럼에도.. 이 교재를 11월에 구매했거나, 학습 진도가 너무 느리다면, 별표 두개 지문, 그리고 어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문법 변형 지문들을 '먼저' 빠르게 보시기 바랍니다. 우선순위의 문제이지, 무엇을 보고 무엇을 안 보고의 문제가 아닙니다.

9. 이 교재 외에 무엇을 공부할까요? 우선 이 교재 먼저, 제대로 마스터하시고 저 질문을 하시기 바랍니다! 정말 마스터한 수준이다 하면, 당연히 최근 평가원 기출을 보셔야 합니다. 적어도 3개년. 그 후 시중 실모로 양치기할 것을 추천합니다.

10. 평가원에서 KISS 거르면 어찌죠!? 이 가능성을 피하기 위해, KISS는 오르비 아톰에서만 판매하며, ESSENCE의 경우는 수능 출제 시작 후 배송하고 있습니다. 마지막으로, 정말 KISS 검수 대상에 들어간다고 해도, 훌륭한 평가원 출제위원 분들의 시각에서 봤을 때 제 '변형'은 걸려져도 '지문'을 다 거를 수는 없습니다.



문제 해설 기호



Shean.T's Comment

해당 문항에 해설, 취해야 할 방향, 태도. 기타 코멘트.



형광펜



AB, PS적으로 반응해야 할 Signal



진한 단어

어휘 정리



오답 선지

- ① XA: not A라는 의미. 즉 B 쪽(이라 맞거나 틀리다).
- ② XB: not B라는 의미, 즉 A 쪽(이라 맞거나 틀리다).
- ③ off: 지문의 AB나 PS에서 벗어남. 혹은 too 세부적.
- ④ 반: 해당 선지의 '반대 의미'가 정답.
- ⑤ 매: 매력적인 오답(off로 인한).



학습 Q&A / 정오표

sheant.kr 질문 게시판



배송, 결제, 주소 변경 및 기타 Q&A

orbi.cs@move.is or 070-4353-3537

수능영어의 노력이라는 가치를 믿기에, 이를 가르칩니다.

꼭 1등급이 나와 수시, 정시에서 큰 우위를 가지길 바라며,

션티.



가득영어



Part 1

어후/빈칸



출처 2021.수특영어.5강 4번

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The causes and consequences of war may have more to do with pathology than with politics, more to do with irrational pressures of pride and pain than with rational calculations of advantage and profit. There is a Washington story, perhaps apocryphal, that the military intellectuals in the Pentagon conducted an experiment in which they fed data derived from the events of the summer of 1914 into a computer and that, after weighing and digesting the evidence, the machine assured its users that there was no danger of war. What this “proves,” if anything, is that computers are more rational than men; it also suggests that if there is a root cause of human conflict and of the power drive of nations, it lies not in hopes of economic development, historical forces, or the workings of the balance of power, but in _____.

* pathology: (사람의 행동에서) 병적 측면
 ** apocryphal: 출처가 불분명한

- ① the human instinct to pick a fight with others
- ② the ordinary hopes and fears of the human mind
- ③ the hierarchical relationship among global powers
- ④ the selfish pursuit of national interests in the long term
- ⑤ the unlimited and unethical development of computers

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.6강 3번

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

Genes give us the ① foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors express 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 ② constructive purpose. This does not mean that we should view violent behavior as ③ resourceful; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a positive 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 ④ signify 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 ⑤ contradicts the child’s world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

* exemplify: 전형적으로 보여 주다 ** orient: 지향하게 하다

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.10강 1번

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — a consensus reality, the “PC” or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — doing so can seriously damage their standing. In his classic book, *Groupthink*, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one _____. The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

* stature: 위상, 지명도

- ① is certain about the consensus
- ② questions the established course
- ③ conforms to the group agreement
- ④ appreciates the politically correct view
- ⑤ is biased towards their political preferences

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.12강 8번

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

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 ① integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and control them. It is time for the public to ② reclaim the responsibility of producing quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to break up the ③ concentration of media power. Let's give control to a greater number of ④ 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 exist ⑤ 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 take back control of our media.

* airwaves: 방송 전파 ** conglomerate: 대기업

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.13강 3번

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be emotional 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, cared 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 particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a social 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 creation, but they can hope to generate some _____ of these.

- ① distinction
- ② verbalization
- ③ exaggeration
- ④ disconnection
- ⑤ approximation

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.14강 1번

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A diverse garden will become a habitat for a variety of bird species. But if all the birds were to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be drowned out in the cacophony of voices. In order for each singer to be adequately appreciated by his rivals or his sweetheart, each species focuses on a specific time in the morning. Or rather, not a time, but a certain position of the sun. These are relative to sunrise, a precisely definable event. Unfortunately, it changes constantly, as throughout spring, the sunrise takes place a little earlier each day, until the summer solstice on June 21, when it starts getting later again. So, bird song is perhaps not ideal as a genuine replacement for your watch, although each species tends to _____ its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing accuracy.

* cacophony: 불협화음 ** summer solstice: 하지

- ① detest ② control ③ observe
- ④ overlook ⑤ lengthen

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.14강 2번

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say that bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this premise. One unusual example of the use of intensity in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not “sped up” by making the tape run faster; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. This results in a message that runs more quickly, without _____ . These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads.

* premise: 전제 ** elicit: 끌어내다

- ① shortening the length of each sentence
- ② making use of splendid lights and sounds
- ③ changing the pitch of the announcer’s voice
- ④ adjusting the intensity of the auditory signal
- ⑤ compromising the essentials of the commercial

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.14강 4번

8-1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks 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 ① prevention of interaction. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be ② 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 ③ displays its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people ④ injure 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 ⑤ presence is required.

* transparency: 투명(성)

** affordance: 행동 유도성(특정 행위를 하게 하는 사물의 특성)

*** picture window: 전망창

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.14강 6번

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ritualistic behaviour designed to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', conducted at Indiana University in 1948, supports this hypothesis. Skinner described an experiment in which pigeons were placed inside a box and were presented with a small piece of food once every fifteen seconds, regardless of their behavior. After a few minutes the birds developed various little unusual rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons appeared to have concluded that their little routines were causing the release of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the _____ pairing of the release of food early on in the process with whatever the bird happened to be doing was enough to reinforce that particular type of activity.

- ① designed ② forceful ③ artificial
- ④ deliberate ⑤ accidental

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.14강 4번

8-2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Glass affords transparency. At the same time, its physical structure blocks 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 prevention 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 hides its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people injure 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 _____ is required.

* transparency: 투명(성)

** affordance: 행동 유도성(특정 행위를 하게 하는 사물의 특성)

*** picture window: 전망창

- ① shape ② intensity ③ presence
- ④ thickness ⑤ usefulness

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.14강 7번

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

Within the domain of concrete entities, objects and substances have very different properties. Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different ① criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. When we say that two objects are *identical* or *the same*, we are referring to two objects in their ② entirety and not to two distinctive parts of a single object. In contrast, when we say that two substances are *identical* or *the same*, there is no notion of wholeness. Substances are of ③ individual existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. This portion of sand is identical to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same ④ physical constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different ⑤ extension principles for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

* individuate: 개별화하다 ** constituent: 성분, 구성 요소
*** ontological: 존재론상의

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.14강 8번

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

Although the efforts to revive dying languages are admirable, the challenges facing those who would ① reverse the extinction process are intimidating. 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 ② useless. 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 ③ tide is changing through the digital revolution. As Rosenberg points out, digital technology, discussion groups, software companies, and apps are lifelines for language ④ preservation for minority and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology forced some language speakers to adopt the dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for ⑤ revitalizing languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

* intimidating: 위협적인, 겁을 주는
** repression: 억압, 탄압 *** indigenous: 고유한, 토착의

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.15강 2번

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

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 ① self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness ② induces 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 thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and ③ engagement are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today’s world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being ④ 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 ⑤ prevent behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** onslaught: 맹공격

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.15강 3번

13. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have _____.

* sea squirt: 멍게 ** sperm and egg: 정자와 난자
*** tadpole: 올챙이

- ① overcome the food crisis entirely
- ② been scattered over a wide area
- ③ been receiving enough food from parents
- ④ become more dependent upon each other
- ⑤ worsened the congestion of the bottom space

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.15강 7번

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

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they ① accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely ② adapt 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 ③ subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole 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, ④ restrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal ⑤ facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

* isotropic: 등방성(물질의 특성이 방향에 따라 달라지지 않는 성질)의

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.16강 2번

15-1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the definition of “earlier community” is different in each case. For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The “tree model” of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic “tree model,” language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it _____.

* remnant: 자취, 나머지

- ① allows for fewer possibilities
- ② has permanent written records to refer to
- ③ gives more clues about ancestral genetics
- ④ connects the present to the past more closely
- ⑤ reduces the number of evolutionary stages in genetics

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.16강 3번

16-1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 new 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 taken 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; kids don't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. The only _____ is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

* disdain: 경멸

- ① end ② desire ③ constant
- ④ solution ⑤ alternative

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.16강 2번

15-2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But the definition of "earlier community" is different in each case.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. (①) For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. (②) For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. (③) In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. (④) The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. (⑤) Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model," language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

* remnant: 자취, 나머지

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어16강 3번

16-2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries ① is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change ② that has taken 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; kids ③ aren't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand ④ what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as ⑤ normal and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

* disdain: 경멸

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어20강 2번

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

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 unraveling of the ① 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 ② visible proof that were to become the founding principles of modern science. In that era, emotions seemed to be a thing of magic, fleeting and ③ undefinable in the framework of the science of the day. In Descartes's orderly division of the world into rational and irrational — provable and unprovable — emotions and their relationship to health and disease clearly fell into the ④ former domain. And there they remained until scientific tools powerful enough to ⑤ challenge the categorization could rescue them.

* usher in: ~이 시작되게 하다 ** unravel: 풀다

*** fleeting: 순식간에 지나가는

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어20강 4번

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

A suitable way to describe how geologists perceive rocks and landscapes is the ① 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 allow a new document to be inscribed. Invariably, the erasure was ② perfect, 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 ③ persist in the contours of landforms and the rocks beneath, even as new chapters are being written. The discipline of geology is ④ similar to an optical device for seeing the Earth text in all its dimensions. To think geologically is to hold in the mind's eye what is not only visible at the surface but also ⑤ present in the subsurface, what has been and will be.

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

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어21강 4번

19. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 _____ as well as acoustic 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 facing 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 merge in with neighbouring planting. Most barrier types can be designed with this in mind with the obvious exceptions of transparent barriers and many bio barriers. Planting on either side of the barrier should also be designed with each separate identity in mind.

* corridor: 회랑 지대(주요 도로나 강을 따라 나 있는 좁고 긴 땅)

** discreet: 조심스러운, 신중한 *** façade: 정면

① practical ② scientific ③ functional

④ aesthetic ⑤ eco-friendly

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어22강 1번

20. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The people who came before you invented science because your natural way of understanding and explaining what you experience is terrible. When you have zero evidence, every assumption is basically equal. You prefer to see causes rather than effects, signals in the noise, patterns in the randomness. You prefer easy-to-understand stories, and thus turn everything in life into a narrative so that complicated problems become easy. Scientists work to remove the narrative, to boil it away, leaving behind only the raw facts. Those data sit there, naked and exposed, so they can be reflected upon and rearranged by each new visitor. Scientists and laypeople will conjure up new stories using the data, and they will argue, but the data will not budge. They may not even make sense for a hundred years or more, but thanks to the scientific method, the stories, full of biases and fallacies, will _____ and recede into history.

* conjure up: ~을 생각해 내다 ** budge: 조금 움직이다
*** recede: (서서히) 물러나다

- ① reinforce the data
- ② turn into folk tales
- ③ crash against the facts
- ④ have a slight exaggeration
- ⑤ base themselves on science

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번

출처 2021.수특영어22강 4번

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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 changing conditions. Some tree species have been domesticated, but the management of forest genetic resources mainly involves tree populations that have undergone _____. The vast majority of forest genetic diversity remains undescribed, 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 domestication 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 unknown.

* agroforestry: 산림농업

- ① a near extinction
- ② agricultural production
- ③ human analysis in depth
- ④ devastating deforestation
- ⑤ little selection by humans

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번



출처 2021.수특영어24강 4번

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

Music tourism sites and attractions generally attract two kinds of visitors: those particularly drawn for whatever reason to the memory or music of a particular performer, composer or genre (most obvious for festivals), and those who are there because the place fits into an ① itinerary devised for other reasons or because the visit is likely to be enjoyable. Thus, at Abbey Road, a place identified in many general guidebooks, most visitors were there because they had some ② appreciation of the Beatles' music, but others were there simply because it was part of an agenda that included a range of obvious London landmarks. Particular links to music sites are, however, much more idiosyncratic and dependent on personal musical taste. Wider cultural and national links may also be ③ obscure. New Orleans and the Cajun region are ④ popular with French tourists. For French tourists, travel to New Orleans in part allows an experience of Francophone identities in the New World, just as it is more ⑤ likely to be Americans who visit Jim Morrison's grave in Paris.

* idiosyncratic: (개인에게) 특유한

** Francophone: 프랑스어를 주 언어로 사용하는

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어26강 4번

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

Literacy is a common end of persons nowadays but reading and writing are recent inventions, only five thousand years old. There was no ① selection for literacy. In order to read, we utilize brain areas originally selected to track animals. One way to put the matter is that literacy didn't initially ② matter one iota for fitness. It couldn't have. We were not literate for almost the entire history of our species. Furthermore, literacy does not seem to ③ contribute 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 ④ restricted, and over 5 percent in places like Yemen and Niger, where literacy is low. Nonetheless, literacy seems to be really ⑤ important for something else: human flourishing.

* not one iota: 전혀[조금도] 아닌

** inverse correlation: 역 상관관계 *** proxy: 대용물, 대체품

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어29강 4번

24-1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many of those who oppose globalization reserve their highest loyalties to the sovereign state, which they believe exists to protect their interests. 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 _____ to citizens. Thus, anti-globalizers argue, globalization has created a democratic deficit by empowering institutions in which people have no voice and unleashing economic and cultural forces over which they have no control. Globalization, they believe, is eroding the rights and capacity of people to determine their own future. The result is alienation and anxiety, as people's lives are troubled by remote forces beyond their control or understanding.

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

- ① opposed ② superior ③ indifferent
- ④ accustomed ⑤ accountable

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어30강 3번

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

The anti-aging industry promotes a particular image of longevity that is ① reduced to biomechanical processes at the cellular level. Such discourse focuses on longevity as an individual body's battle against aging rather than considering aging in a broader social and historical context. In an era when care of the self ② comprises a vast industry, healing 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 ③ subject 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 ④ greatly 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 ⑤ indifference to one's food can enhance the quality of one's life.

* biomechanical: 생체 역학의

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어29강 4번

24-2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many of those who oppose globalization reserve their highest loyalties to the sovereign state, which they believe ① exists to protect their interests. They argue that in democratic states, such as ② 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 accountable to citizens. Thus, anti-globalizers argue, globalization has created a democratic deficit by empowering institutions in which people have no voice and ③ unleash economic and cultural forces over which they have no control. Globalization, they believe, is eroding the rights and capacity of people ④ to determine their own future. The result is alienation and anxiety, ⑤ as people's lives are troubled by remote forces beyond their control or understanding.

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

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.Test1 20번

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

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been ① replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings, and some mature forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically ② degrading environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of ③ encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been ④ 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 ⑤ facilitates undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence, reforestation utilizing eucalyptus trees is not environmentally friendly.

* sapling: 묘목

** coppice: (어린 나무가 빨리 자라도록) 윗부분을 자르다

*** litter: 부엽토(층)

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.Test1 22번

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

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

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 5번

28. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The efficient and valuable use of big data needs the personal and organizational capacity of asking the right questions and in the right way. Big data is powerful only if it is generated, combined, or supported by the creation of strong narratives, organizationally and contextually framed. This means that the big data has to be "thick," i.e., not only quantitatively but most importantly qualitatively relevant. The arts/humanities are important in the age of digital transformation and big data because they _____ the knowledge domains of the creation and communication of narratives as well as meanings of human life. In other words, the arts and humanities are capable of embedding into big data the aesthetic human-based dimensions that ultimately make them relevant in order to identify, address, and solve key questions for sustainable societal, economic, and environmental wealth creation. The arts and humanities are essential in order to make big data, analytics, data mining, and digital transformation significant for stakeholders.

* embed: 끼워 넣다, 단단히 박아 넣다

** stakeholder: 이해 당사자, 주주

- ① exclude ② quantify ③ dominate
④ mass-produce ⑤ underestimate

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 7번

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

Like the downtown office complex, tourism has frequently developed as islands of renewal in seas of decay. The strategy of carving out sharply demarcated and defended zones for middle-class consumers of entertainment and leisure came ① naturally to older cities confronted with problems of crime, poverty, and physical neglect. Creating a “tourist bubble” was ② unnecessary — some might say necessary — as a way not only of securing a space for development, but for achieving an efficient application of scarce resources. In a hostile environment, zones of demarcation can solve seemingly ③ insolvable problems of image and social control. Tourists who visit converted cities are ④ 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 representing the city in its ⑤ 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: (외따로 있는) 특별한 장소 *** simulacrum: 복제품

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 12번

30-1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Vagueness is an ① obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to ② avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy. For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague ③ generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, ④ forbidding him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of ⑤ economy with the truth.

* ploy: 책략, 계략

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 13번

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When opposites blend, they are placed on the far ends of a continuum, and between the two extremes there is a gradation that mixes the two opposites. For instance, black and white blend into each other through shades of gray. As the amount of white decreases through shades of gray, the amount of black increases. The two opposites are always in a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is some amount of each (except at the very extremes). In contrast, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all also establishes a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is only one or the other, black or white, and each _____. In a blend, pure black and pure white are diluted when combined into gray. They both lose their identity; gray is not black and it is not white.

* continuum: 연속(체) ** dilute: 희석하다

- ① merges into gray
- ② loses their influence
- ③ retains its full identity
- ④ leads to a causal relationship
- ⑤ continues to go towards the extremes

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번

출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 12번

30-2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy. For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of _____ with the truth.

* ploy: 책략, 계략

- ① control ② economy
- ③ authority ④ leverage ⑤ responsibility

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번



출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 19번

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

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

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번

출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 23번

33-1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

How can we make decisions in the face of scientific uncertainty? The answer is that our plans generally have to be _____. 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 doing." In adaptive management, policies are designed from the outset to use scientific principles to examine 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 monitor 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 unexpected. It aims to yield understanding as much as to produce answers or solutions.

- ① all set and fixed
- ② specific in detail
- ③ achievable and realistic
- ④ conditional and contextual
- ⑤ consistent across the board

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번



출처 2021.수특영어.Test3 3번

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Globalization and technological innovation are key drivers of socio-economic transformations. Experts (not always decision-makers, unfortunately) know the virtues and dangers of the former, but there is much uncertainty about how the latter will affect quality of life and social inequalities. An important point is that globalization and technological innovation are not natural processes that societies must either endure or stop. Quite to the contrary, the particular ways in which globalization and innovation unfold can be shaped by policies and it is important to steer them in the direction of _____. Therefore, not only should we make sure to support those who lose from the globalized economy and technological disruptions and ease their adaptation and transition to the new opportunities offered by these developments, but we can work to make the changes themselves occur in a way that generates less loss and more gain for all.

- ① social inclusion
- ② law enforcement
- ③ economic growth
- ④ a step-by-step process
- ⑤ sustainable environment

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번

출처 2021.수특영어.Test2 23번

33-2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

How can we make decisions in the face of scientific uncertainty? The answer is that our plans ① generally have to be conditional and contextual. Scientific information can help us ② 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 ③ favored by many natural resource managers is called adaptive management, or “learning by doing.” In adaptive management, policies are designed from the outset to use scientific principles ④ to examine 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 monitor how conditions are changing, and ⑤ that 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 unexpected. It aims to yield understanding as much as to produce answers or solutions.

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번



출처 2021.수특영어.Test3 12번

35. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be sound. If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be grateful that we were saved some extra work. But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to believe what is posted. People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on _____ notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out (and easily find) sites promoting this notion. If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites supporting this. If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you're debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

* entangle: 뒤얽히게 하다 ** angle: 왜곡하다 *** juice cleanse: 해독 주스

- ① abstract ② impartial
- ③ exaggerated ④ preconceived
- ⑤ old-fashioned

NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □

출처 2021.수특영어.Test3 22번

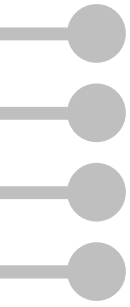
36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

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

* concession: (특히 정부나 고용주가 집단·단체 등에 부여하는)이권이나 혜택
** compatible: 합치하는

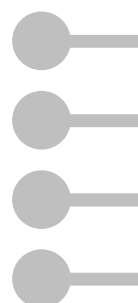
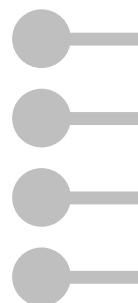
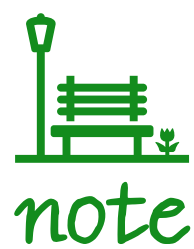
NOTE

* 수능까지 '최소' 5번 □ □ □ □ □



note







1	2	3	4	5
②	⑤	②	⑤	⑤
6	7	8-1	8-2	9
③	③	③	③	⑤
10	11	12	13	14
③	②	⑤	②	④
15-1	15-2	16-1	16-2	17
①	②	③	③	④
18	19	20	21	22
②	④	③	⑤	③
23	24-1	24-2	25	26
④	⑤	③	⑤	⑤
27	28	29	30-1	30-2
④	③	②	④	②
31	32	33-1	33-2	34
③	③	④	⑤	①
35	36			
④	③			

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