

수능출제 누적적중률 1위

수능E변 수능적중예상

실전모의평가 문제지 1회

1. 수능E변 봉투모의고사는 총 실전모의고사 3회로 구성되어 있습니다.

2. 수능과 가장 흡사한 수능모의고사를 제작하였습니다.

\* 듣기는 EBS고교영어듣기와 수능완성 실전편에서 전체내용은 유지한 채, 단어 몇개를 바꿔 변형합니다. 올해 6,9월 평가원에서 수능완성 듣기가 출제가 안되었기 때문에 듣기는 수능완성 지문을 변형 녹음 제작하였습니다.

\* 도표는 항상 EBS연계교재 내의 도표를 이용하여 변형출제합니다.

\* 빈칸은 4문제 중에 2문제는 EBS연계지문내에서 출제합니다.

\* 어법문제는 항상 EBS 연계지문 내에서 변형 출제합니다.

\* EBS 장문독해에서 항상 일부분 발췌하여 수능에 반영합니다. 특히 대상찾기 지문이 유력합니다.

\* 요약문제 39번은 항상 비연계 입니다.

\* 18번부터, 28번 문항은 소재 간접연계로 EBS연계교재의 소재는 이용하였으나, 다시 새로운 비연계 지문으로 접근해야 합니다. 다시 말하면, 소재는 익숙하나, 다시 해석해봐야 합니다.

\* 어휘선택 문항도 EBS연계되어 나오며, 반대말로 선지가 구성됩니다.

\* 문장삽입은 2문제 모두 비연계지문일 가능성이 큽니다.

\* 문장 순서정하기는 2문항이 나오는데, 1문항이 연계될 가능성이 있습니다.

3. 부록으로 실린 EBS적중예상 변형지문들은 실전 모의고사에 들어가지 못한 주옥같은 적중예상변형문제입니다. 하나도 빠짐없이 풀어보시기 바랍니다.

4. 어법문제가 취약한 수험생들은 수능E어법 50제가 도움이 많이 됩니다. 작년에 동일지문, 동일정답을 적중시킨 자료입니다.

5. 어휘가 약한 수험생들은 EBS VOCA 수능기출영단어 조지기의 혼돈어휘편을 잘 정리하시면, 수능에 많은 도움이 됩니다.

6. 수능E변 1회 봉투모의고사 듣기평가 들으러 가기.



듣기파일 듣기  
<http://www.수능영어복스.com>  
<http://shinyon.dothome.co.kr>





1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 1회는 고난도 수능시험을 대비해 봅니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① Sure, I'll email it to you later.
- ② I don't like online shopping.
- ③ Yes. My bike was broken last night.
- ④ That's okay. I can fix it on my own.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I can teach you how to repair a bike.

2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① I have an interview tomorrow.
- ② It'll be announced later this week.
- ③ I'm not satisfied with the result at all.
- ④ It's really hard to get a job these days.
- ⑤ I think it is impossible to have no chance of getting the job.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 비상 상황을 알리려고
- ② 비상 상황의 처리 결과를 분석하려고
- ③ 비상 상황 대비 훈련 시간을 통보하려고
- ④ 비상 상황 통보 시스템에 등록을 권유하려고
- ⑤ 비상 상황 발생 시 행동 요령을 안내하려고

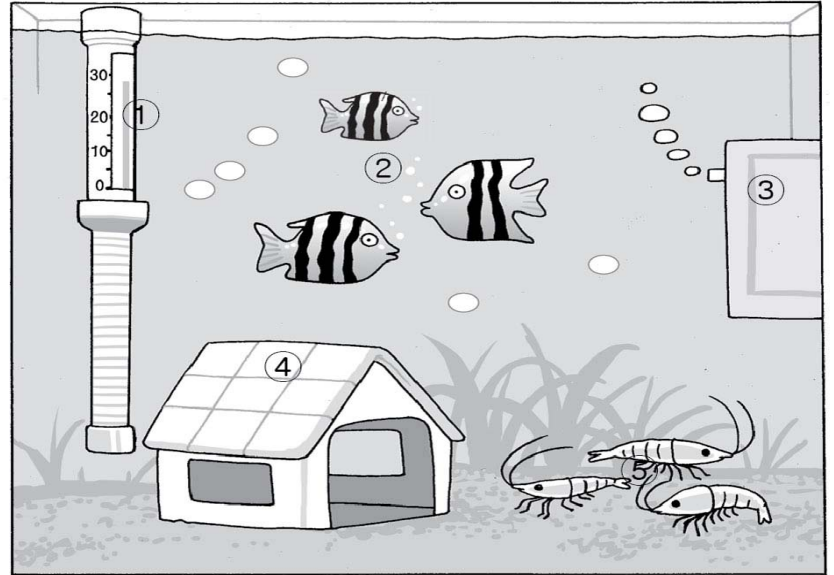
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 관광 가이드의 자격 조건과 월급
- ② 여행 산업의 발전 방향
- ③ 여행할 때 경험했던 사고 경험
- ④ 관광 가이드 없이 여행하는 것의 이득
- ⑤ 여행이 심리적 안정에 미치는 영향

5. 대화를 듣고 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

- ① 사진작가 - 요리사
- ② 아버지 - 딸
- ③ 영화감독 - 작가
- ④ 선생님 - 학생
- ⑤ 코치 - 운동선수

6. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 댄스 동아리 연락하기
- ② 춤 동작 녹화하기
- ③ 기부금 협회 연락하기
- ④ 독거노인 조사하기
- ⑤ 미술 공연하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 모임에 늦는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 친구와 함께 병문안을 가야해서
- ② 빈혈로 바닥에 쓰러져서
- ③ 핸드폰이 없어서
- ④ 어머니를 병원에 모시고 가야 해서
- ⑤ 친구 어머니가 올 때까지 아픈 친구를 돌봐야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$230
- ② \$320
- ③ \$345
- ④ \$370
- ⑤ \$390

10. 대화를 듣고, 구입할 소파에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 소재
- ② 색깔
- ③ 구입 장소
- ④ 크기
- ⑤ 구입 시기

11. Student Design Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가자의 등록 마감일은 12월 9일이다.
- ② 교내의 모든 학생들이 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 한 팀의 구성 인원은 5명까지 가능하다.
- ④ 기획물의 전시와 함께 짧은 발표를 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 창조성과, 발표, 팀워크에 기초하여 평가를 한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 모델을 고르시오.

Desk Lamps on Sale

	Model	LED Bulbs	Warranty	Touch Switch	Price
①	A	O	1 year	X	\$18
②	B	X	2 years	O	\$20
③	C	O	3 years	X	\$25
④	D	O	4 years	X	\$42
⑤	E	O	5 years	O	\$50

13. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① When are you going to repair your article?
- ② How often did you meet your family?
- ③ Would you mind If I cancel the meeting?
- ④ Can you tell me where I can participate the concert?
- ⑤ Thanks. Can I drop by your art studio to interview you for the article tomorrow morning?

14. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① Try to imagine yourself doing well on the stage.
- ② It was possible of you to forget your lines.
- ③ You shouldn't be late for the rehearsal again.
- ④ That's because you didn't practice hard enough.
- ⑤ What about majoring in drama in college?

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Frank가 Robbie에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Frank: \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① Can you help me make French dressing?<sup>2015</sup>.
- ② Italian dressing is my favorite. Would you like to try it?
- ③ I'm sorry, but I usually have salad without dressing.
- ④ I'm not sure. Why don't you ask your homeroom teacher?
- ⑤ How about choosing one yourself? You know best what you like.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① to inform the cause of stress
- ② to introduce the benefits of vitamins in food
- ③ to explain the function of the immune system
- ④ to give information on relieving stress with food
- ⑤ to stress the necessity of good eating habits

17. 언급된 식품이 아닌 것은?

- ① blueberry                      ② milk                      ③ tomato
- ④ carrot                              ⑤ orange

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although most words spoken in private conversation are just words, some of these same words may lead to a chain reaction against you when used in a public speech or before an audience. Experience will teach the speaker what these words and expressions are, and they should be mentally catalogued as fighting words and not used again. From various viewpoints, such fighting words could be: "We of the intelligentsia," "You military dictators," or "You civilians couldn't understand." To the listener, such words and expressions indicate a disregard for another's feelings. The listener may merely consider you highhanded — nevertheless, you will be poorly received. And remember that a joke that is amusing to one may seem like ridicule to another.

- ① 모임에서 연설을 해 줄 것을 요청하기 위해
- ② 시민 대상 문화 강연에 대해 홍보하기 위해
- ③ 연설의 대상에 대한 전달방식의 차이점을 설명하기 위해
- ④ 연설 원고를 미리 보내 줄 것을 부탁하기 위해
- ⑤ 연설할 때 피해야 할 말에 대해 알려 주기 위해

19. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

We left Geneva on the train to head for Lake Thun. We were staying in an old house that had been converted to a bed-and-breakfast. When we arrived, it was raining hard, but the breathtaking views of the Alps unfolded before our eyes. In the other direction from the house was the glittering lake with hillside vineyards leading down to the waters edge. As we rushed into the inn, it was more than we had imagined. Actually we didn't expect everything about the house at all. In the dining room, there was a scenic painting of cattle on a Swiss hillside. The furniture was museumlike, as if out of a movie set. The beds were inviting, with a big fluffy down comforter folded over at the end of the bed. And there was even a delicious Swiss chocolate on every pillow! We bounced up and down on the bed.

- ① nervous and annoyed                      ② furious and jealous
- ③ sorry and thankful                              ④ happy and excited
- ⑤ afraid and frightened

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you look at modern paintings and sculptures, do you find them incomprehensible? If so, you're not alone. When confronted with modern art, many people are shocked and confused by it, not understanding it. The reason why it is difficult is because it is quite different from the art that you are accustomed to. You must not just look at what stands before you. To appreciate modern art more perfectly, it is necessary to understand its basic background knowledge—its origin, the thought of the time it was created, the social and political background of the artist, the intent of the work etc. When the basic ideas are understood, the work of modern art becomes readily comprehensible. Learn about an artist, his or her history and psychology to get some understanding of the artist's message. Next time that you visit an art gallery or museum, you will start noticing things you did not see before.

- ① 현대 사상은 현대 사회의 맥락에서 봐야 한다.
- ② 대중이 이해할 수 있는 작품이 창조되어야 한다.
- ③ 현대 미술을 이해하려면 배경 지식을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 작품 속에서 특별한 의미를 찾으려 하지 말아야 한다.
- ⑤ 미술에 대해 배우기 위해 자주 화랑을 방문해야 한다.



21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, a measure of infants' information processing has revealed some continuity between intelligence in infancy and intelligence in later childhood. The measure is surprisingly simple. When infants are repeatedly shown a stimulus, such as a picture, they lose interest in it and look at it less and less. That is, they habituate to it. Individual infants habituate at varying rates; some reduce their looking quite quickly, whereas others take much longer to do so. The key finding is that the more rapidly seven-month-olds habituate (stop looking), and the greater their preference for a new picture after they have habituated, the higher their IQ scores tend to be four to ten years later. The habituation rates are also related to later achievement test scores in reading and mathematics and to general language proficiency. Further, children whose habituation rates are slowest at seven months have higher rates of learning disabilities when they are six-year-olds.

- ① 학습장애는 습관에서 유래한다.
- ② 반복학습을 통해서 얼마든지 지능을 높일 수 있다.
- ③ 습관이 아이의 지능을 좌우한다.
- ④ 유아기 지능은 아동기 지능에 연관성이 있다.
- ⑤ 습관은 언어와 수학에 특히 효력이 있다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

We know that we have some bad habits. We know that we would be better off without them. We have all tried to change many times with various degrees of success. But the changes have never been deep enough or lasting. The problem is that our approach to attacking this problem is faulty. We tend to take a bad habit and just try hard to stop doing it. We gather all of our will to not do something. This creates a sense of deprivation in our mind. We did whatever the wrong behavior was because we enjoyed it. So we are actually removing something that provided pleasure and are creating a void in our lives. Naturally, this type of change is not sustainable. Sooner or later we will have to fill that void again and we will inevitably return to those old behaviors because that's the only way we can fill that void.

- ① The reason why we can't remove the bad habits
- ② How to have good habits in life
- ③ The relationship between what we want and what we hate
- ④ Why we should have good habit
- ⑤ What can lead to good habits

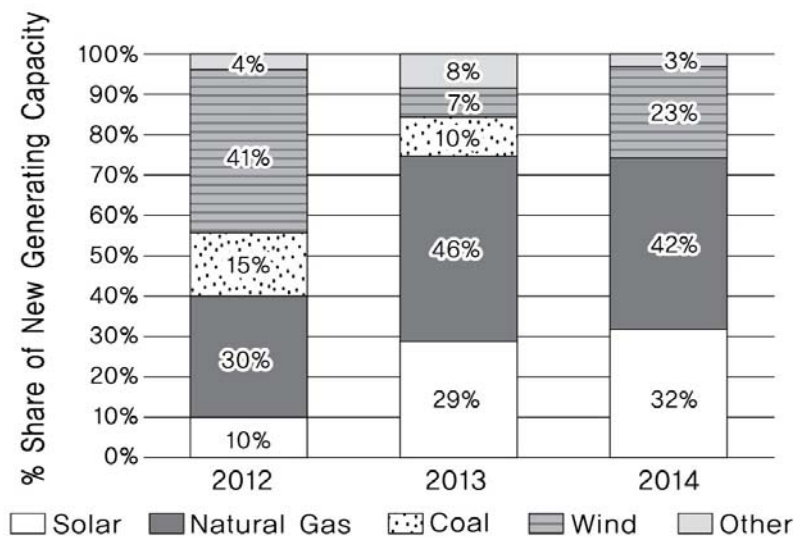
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although stress is a natural part of life, it can be a major behavioral risk factor. It might seem that stressful events "happen to" people. Although this is sometimes true, more often stress is a matter of the way we perceive events and react to and respond them. Stress can be dangerous if it is prolonged or serious, but it isn't always bad or worse. As Hans Silver observed, "To be totally without stress is to be dead." That's because stress is the mental and physical condition which occurs when we adapt to the environment. Unpleasant and undesired events such as work pressures, marital problems, or financial adversity naturally produce stress. But so do travel, sports, a new job, festival, rock climbing, dating, and other positive activities. Even if you aren't a thrill seeker, a healthy lifestyle may include a fair amount of good stress. Activities that contribute to "good stress" are usually challenging, rewarding, and energizing.

- ① Remove Your Stress!
- ② Less Stress, Longer Life
- ③ Stress: Threat or Thrill?
- ④ Where Stress Comes From
- ⑤ How and Why Stress Occurs

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

New U.S. Electric Generating Capacity Additions, 2012-2014



The above graph shows the sources of new additions to the U.S.'s capacity for generating electricity from 2012 to 2014. Due to federal tax incentives and environmental standards, additions to the capacity were centered on renewable and low-carbon sources. ① Wind, which held the biggest share of the new electric generating capacity in 2012, showed a dramatic decrease to 7% in 2013, but bounced back to 23% in 2014. ② Natural gas made up the second biggest portion of the new generating capacity in both 2013 and 2014. ③ No coal power was added to the generating capacity in 2014. ④ Solar showed a steady percentage point increase during the given period. ⑤ In 2014, solar accounted for 32% of new generating capacity, second only to natural gas.

25. Roscoe Conkling Giles에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Roscoe Conkling Giles, born in Albany, New York, in 1890, was the first black admitted to Cornell University Medical School. Although racial discrimination restricted him to an internship at Provident Hospital in Chicago, he benefited from his experiences there by establishing a lifetime relationship with such well-known black physicians of that time as George Cleveland Hall, Daniel Hale Williams, and U. Grant Dailey. Denied many early appointments because of his race, he was eventually appointed supervisor of the Chicago Health Department in 1917. He also became assistant attending physician at Provident Hospital in that year. In 1937 Giles was elected president of the National Medical Association (NMA). His reputation gained in stature as he published a number of papers in the Journal of the Negro Medical Association. Giles was also an educator, librarian and book collector, and an athlete.

\*stature 위상, 지명도

- ① 코넬대학교 의과대학에 입학 허가를 받은 최초의 흑인이었다.
- ② Provident 병원에서 인턴 과정을 밟았다.
- ③ 1917년에 시카고 보건국의 감독관으로 임명되었다.
- ④ 1937년에 NMA의 회장으로 출마했지만, 실패했다.
- ⑤ 의학지에 다수의 논문을 발표하여 명성이 높아졌다.

26. Friendly Feast with the Witches에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### Friendly Feast with the Witches

Museum Palace is the biggest and best children's museum in the world.



This autumn our museum is preparing a wonderful Saturday breakfast. Enjoy a breakfast "Buffet" with the friendliest of witches! This event includes fantastic Halloween entertainment with LOTS of happy, friendly witches!

**Date:** Saturday, October 22, 2016

**Time:** 8 AM - 9 AM

**Price:** Adults (aged 18+): \$20

Children (aged 6-17): \$17

Children (under 6): free

**Location:** Museum Palace Cafeteria

\* Museum members receive \$2 discount.

Feast price does not include museum admission.

Limited Capacity.

For further information, please contact our Customer Service Center at 317-334-4000 or email us at [feastwitches@museumpalace.com](mailto:feastwitches@museumpalace.com).

- ① 아침 뷔페가 제공된다.
- ② 총 1시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 성인 요금은 어린이 요금보다 많게는 30\$ 비싸다.
- ④ 박물관 회원은 2달러 가격 할인을 받는다.
- ⑤ 행사 참여자도 박물관은 유료이다.

27. YMCA Lifeguard Training에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

#### YMCA Lifeguard Training



This course will train you in Lifeguarding, First Aid, and CPR/AED so that you may be qualified for a fun and rewarding job as a lifeguard!

**Ages:** Students must be fifteen and over by the first day of the class.

**When:** August 17-September 7

Mondays, from 6:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.

Sundays, from 11:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.

**Contact:** Email: [jclute@clevelandymca.org](mailto:jclute@clevelandymca.org)

Phone: 440-258-7543

**Cost:** Members: \$250 / Nonmembers: \$300

(This includes your Lifeguard Manual, all supplies, and a pocket CPR mask.)

**Register:** Online at [www.clevelandymca.org](http://www.clevelandymca.org), by phone at 440-258-7543, or in person at the front desk.

Please register at least 3 days in advance. The number of participants is limited, so please register early!

- ① 수업 첫날까지 15세 이상이 되어야 한다.
- ② 월요일 수업 시간은 오후 6시부터 9시까지이다.
- ③ 비회원의 수강료는 250달러이다.
- ④ 온라인, 전화, 방문 등록을 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자 수에 제한이 있다.

28. 다음 밑줄 친 보기 중에서 어법상 어색한 것을 고르면?

An individual's perception of risk is ① culturally determined. The view taken by the community in which the person lives, and the experience that the individual has of the hazard itself, ② are critical. The cultural environment is important because it provides the overall setting ③ which the risk is interpreted. For example, a person living in a very strong religious community may be more likely to view the hazard as an unmanageable 'act of God.' Past experience is important because people with personal knowledge of previous hazard events ④ tend to have more accurate views regarding the probability of future occurrences. So, for example, people moving from rural areas to live in urban slums on the margins of large cities may be more vulnerable to landslides ⑤ because they are not aware of the threats that such slopes pose.

\*vulnerable 취약한

29. 밑줄 친 단어 중 문맥에 맞지 않는 낱말을 고르시오.

The anxiety many spectators experience when looking at and responding to art is well ① justified. Art is typically seen in its final resting place, in museums and galleries, disconnected from its original context. These ② passive displays conceal most of the history and processes that have determined the creation, meaning, and value of the work. The ③ mandatory distance between viewers and art, rightfully observed by institutions, further ④ lowers the mystery of art. Labels, statements, and other materials are useful aids. However, the information, presented as concluding statements rather than a starting point for critical inquiry, leaves many viewers with ⑤ unanswered questions. How was the art made? Why is it so expensive? Why is it in a museum?

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A gentleman once owned a dog which guarded the house and yard, but had never any particular attention from his master. One night, as ① his master was retiring to his room, attended by his servant, an Italian, the dog silently followed him upstairs, and to his master's astonishment, came into ② his bedroom. He was at once turned out; but the poor animal began scratching violently at the door, and howled loudly for admission. The servant was sent to drive the dog away; but again he returned, and seemed more anxious than before to be let in. Getting tired of his barking, ③ the gentleman made the servant open the door so that he might see what it was the animal wanted to do. As soon as he was let in, the dog walked to the bed, and crawling under it, laid ④ himself down as if intending to spend the night there. To save further trouble, this was allowed. About midnight the bedroom door opened, and someone was heard stepping carefully across the floor. The gentleman started from ⑤ his sleep; the dog sprang from under the bed, and seizing the unwelcome intruder, fixed him to the spot.

\*howl 짖다. 울부짖다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
31.

Crowdsourcing is the technique by which thousands or even millions of people help to solve problems that would be difficult or impossible to solve any other way. It has been used for all kinds of things, including wildlife and bird counts, providing usage examples and quotes to the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary, and helping to translate ancient scripts. The U.S. military and law enforcement have taken an interest in it because it potentially increases the amount of data they get by turning a large number of civilians into team members in information gathering. Crowdsourcing is just one example of organizing our social networks to utilize the energy, knowledge, and physical presence of many individuals for the benefit of all. In a sense, it represents another form of \_\_\_\_\_ the human brain, a way of linking the activities, perceptions, and cognitions of a large number of brains to a joint activity for the collective good.

- ① recognizing
- ② downgrading
- ③ externalizing
- ④ evolving
- ⑤ comparing

32.

Generalizations are similar to stereotypes. In the stereotype there exists one small kernel of truth, but that truth does not tell the whole tale. Relying on that one little truth to reach a conclusion distorts the whole truth. In writing, relying on sweeping generalizations alone is likely to undermine your credibility. Oddly enough, in fact, generalizations are \_\_\_\_\_ . For example: There are indications that business is improving. The challenge for this statement will be to add supporting facts consisting of numerical data, such as recent sales figures, surveys of consumer buying trends, and factual proof of additional or resurgent interest in your company's products or services (possibly including professional opinions from sales representatives and buyers to support sales or production data). So although generalizations can serve as initial foundations of thought, they can never serve as conclusive ones as well without hard, supporting evidence.

\*kernel 알맹이 \*\*resurgent 되살아나는, 다시 유행하는

- ① sorting out the essential information the reader will need
- ② developing sentences to convey detailed information
- ③ grouping all data into a series of paragraphs that develop main idea
- ④ arranging all data into an overall pattern that shows its relationship
- ⑤ a necessary starting point for stating an overview of your basic message



33.

The "slippery slope" fallacy is so named because, like a slippery slope where you can not gain a foothold, once you begin to slide you continue to slide until you reach the bottom. This fallacy occurs when the conclusion of an argument is based on the claim that a certain event will set off a chain reaction, yet there is not reasonable reason to think that the chain reaction will actually occur. I read an article that suggested that if drug dealing was justified in the United states, it would cause an epidemic of poverty, alcohol abuse, crime, and death. Some people say, " It seems that drug dealing eventually results in all of these circumstances." I don't know the result of justification of drug dealing in America, but that the justification will lead to our nation falling into death, alcoholism, and crime is a slippery slope fallacy. The slippery slope fallacy is best escaped by not claiming that \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

- ① one variable can be changed by another variable
- ② one issue can be solved by a variety of method
- ③ one step will lead to exaggerated result
- ④ causation causes an enormous number of misunderstandings
- ⑤ any correlation is accidental

34.

Counterfactual thinking is a set of \_\_\_\_\_. It is one of the ways in which we try to make sense of things. In particular, counterfactual thinking is important for judgments of causation. When making a judgment about whether A causes B, it is not enough that we repeatedly observe that B follows A, but we also make a judgment about whether B would have occurred in the absence of A. One of the most common triggers for counterfactual thinking is negative affect. For example, the worse parents feel shortly after the death of a child, the more they report counterfactual thinking over a year later. Another trigger for counterfactual thinking is outcome closeness, which is the perceived nearness to some outcome occurring. For instance, a traveller who missed his plane by five minutes is more likely to generate counterfactual thoughts than one who missed his plane by an hour. [3점]

- ① systematic techniques used to change concepts
- ② skills related to disciplined thought processes
- ③ assumptions about social reality and possibility
- ④ evaluative cognitions referring to past events
- ⑤ principles that can be applied to many problems

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In most Western cultures, messages usually concern ideas presented in a logical, linear sequence. The speaker tries to say what is meant through precise wording, and the content of the language is more objective than personal along the continuum of personal and objective messages. ① This communication style is termed low-context because the actual words are more important than who is receiving the message, how the words are said, or the nonverbal actions that accompany them. ② The abstract nature of language means it can only be correctly interpreted within context. ③ On the other hand, in cultures with a high-context communication style, most of the meaning of a message is found in the context, not in the words. ④ In fact, the wording used may be vague or incomplete. ⑤ The content of the language is more personal than objective, dependent on the relationship between speaker and listener. Attitudes and feelings are more important in the conversation than thoughts.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

One of the reasons that farming spreads so rapidly once it starts is that the first few crops are both more productive and more easily grown than later crops, so farmers are always happy to move on to virgin land.

- (A) But the ox needs feeding, so you need pasture as well as cultivable land. No wonder that shifting agriculture remains so much more popular with many tribal people in forests to this day.
- (B) After a few years, however, the soil is compacted and weeds have proliferated. If you now let the ground rest to allow the fertility to build up again, the tough roots of grasses need to be broken up to make a good seedbed - and for that you need a plough and an ox to pull it.
- (C) If you burn down a forest, you are left with a fertile soil. All you need to do is poke a digging stick into the ground, plant a seed, and wait for it to grow.

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



37.

Ishan works for a large PR and advertising company, where he is responsible for sourcing images from photographic agents. He reports to the creative director who is very supportive and encouraging when Ishan wants to discuss work issues face to face, but appears uncaring and combative when he communicates with Ishan via e-mail.

- (A) This more relaxed approach is not reflected in his written style, and even though Ishan knows he means no harm, his e-mails imply impatience and anger about the situation which makes Ishan worry, and question whether he should have raised the issue in the first place.
- (B) This is because when the creative director writes e-mails, he does not include the 'softer' elements of the conversation that take place when he is discussing the issues face to face.
- (C) His e-mails are written in a list style, setting out the tasks that must be completed to 'fix' the situation, whereas when he meets with Ishan he will acknowledge the difficulties and will even make jokes about the problems to lighten the atmosphere.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Rather, it underlines that art is appreciated on terms compatible with contemporary culture.

The response to art is based on a number of objective and subjective factors. These include knowledge, taste, values, and tradition, as well as gender, education, emotions, and many more. Most art in the world today was created in past centuries for audiences that differed substantially from contemporary ones. ① Yet art from the past continues to surprise, engage, and intrigue modern spectators. ② It is, however, impossible to respond to art in the same way as the original audience. ③ This should not suggest that art from previous centuries cannot be fully understood or valued. ④ Today's viewers think, speak, and behave very differently not only from Renaissance but also early twentieth-century audiences. They know a great deal more about themselves and the world. ⑤ It would be impossible for anyone in the twenty-first century to respond to, experience, and look at art in the same way as someone from the 1500s or even the 1950s.

39.

But the very act of agreeing to negotiate acknowledges that the problem is a shared one and that there may be a mutually satisfying solution available.

In a sense, a negotiation can be seen as an exercise in joint problem solving, since the conflict belongs to both parties. ① The reason for the negotiation, of course, is that each side has its own competing interests and perspective and wants to convince the other to capitulate to its wishes. ② In this sense negotiation is a cooperative venture, not just a competitive one. ③ Indeed, as Herbert Kelman, a Harvard psychologist who specializes in negotiations, points out, the process of negotiation itself restores cooperation between conflicting parties. ④ Solving their problems together transforms their relationship. ⑤ That resolution requires that each side be able to understand not just the other's point of view, but their needs and fears. This empathy makes responsive to the other's needs - in other words, to find ways in which both parties can win.

\*capitulate 굴복하다

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

A major economic motivation of balanced reciprocity is to exchange surplus goods and services for those that are in short supply. Shortfalls and surpluses can result from different levels of technology, environmental variations, or different production capacities. But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both parties in the exchange to maximize their consumption. The Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, exemplify balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services. According to social custom, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major saint's day. Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself. Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his future surpluses. Those who help out expect to be repaid in equivalent amounts when they sponsor a similar festival.

\*reciprocity 상호 이익, 상호성 \*\*mortgage 저당 잡히다



Balanced reciprocity is a form of exchange involving the \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ that goods and service of \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ value will be returned a specified period of time.

- | (A)           | (B)           |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① obligation  | corresponsive |
| ② principle   | diverse       |
| ③ eloquence   | personal      |
| ④ liability   | regional      |
| ⑤ expectation | reciprocative |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Every human brain is a warehouse of beliefs and assumptions about the world and how it works. Psychologists call these “schemas.” We love stories that match our schemas; they’re the cognitive equivalent of beautiful music. But a story that doesn’t fit is disharmonious. This is why there’s no universally praised expert. The expert who predicts based on an explanatory story that fits with the beliefs of an American free-market enthusiast, for example, is likely to get the applause of American free-market enthusiasts. But that expert is likely to get a cold shoulder from European social democrats. Same story, same evidence, same logic, but completely different reactions. This sort of disparity appears routinely. Will man-made climate change attack civilization if we don’t act now? Many people make that case. Some people find their evidence and arguments compelling. Others laugh. Whether a person falls in one camp or the other isn’t up to a coin toss. Their prior beliefs — their schemas — make all the difference. If I were to describe an American who thinks gun control doesn’t work, Reagan was a great leader, and terrorism is a major threat, which side of the climate change debate is he likely to be on? What about an American who supports gun control, thinks Reagan was dishonest, and the threat of terrorism is overblown? We know the answer — the first person is more likely to snort— even though with regard to evidence and logic, gun control, Reagan, and terrorism have nothing to do with climate change. But they do \_\_\_\_\_ a person’s schemas.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>041</sup>.

- ① Don’t Believe All of Your Schemas
- ② Different Schemas, Same Public Opinion
- ③ How Do We Develop Our Schemas?
- ④ Schemas Determine Our Viewpoints
- ⑤ Schemas: Independent of Basic Beliefs

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>042</sup>.

- ① reveal                      ② ignore                      ③ distort
- ④ update                      ⑤ evaluate

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) In 2006, a Western woman kept a car driver from going into a bicycle lane in Beijing. The Western woman had a dispute with the driver during which the Chinese man forcibly removed her bicycle from the road. The Western woman did not withdraw, however, and keep her bicycle to continue to block the car’s entry into the bike lane.

(B) But this impulsive and self centered reaction soon changed to at first include him, and later on focus solely on criticizing the Chinese man in online debates. Netizens blamed

(a) him for having embarrassed the entire Chinese nation, of having lost face for China, and wondered why a country with a long history kept producing such uneducated people. The debates gathered steam online, until he appeared and publicly apologized for (b) his behaviour and for having shamed China.

(C) The event would not have been remarkable, except for the fact that a bystander had recorded with (c) his mobile phone at the situation and uploaded the resulting photos. The photos reveal numerous Chinese bystanders who looked on but did not interfere in the scene to help either the Western woman or the Chinese driver, but reactions online were very different. Chinese netizens were outraged at first that a Western woman had dared tell a Chinese man how to behave in his own country.

(D) Meanwhile, the foreign woman in the pictures was never identified, nor did anyone try to track her down or to include her in the debates. The driver’s apology that the online community obligate (d) him to make was also not directed at her. The driver did not apologize for having threatened the foreign woman or for having thrown her bicycle to the side of the road, but instead (e) he apologized to Chinese netizens for having embarrassed and shamed the Chinese nation in front of foreigners.

\*impulsive 충동적인

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>043</sup>.

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>044</sup>.

- ① (a)                      ② (b)                      ③ (c)
- ④ (d)                      ⑤ (e)

45. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 중국인 남성은 서양 여성의 자전거를 강제로 치웠다.<sup>045</sup>
- ② 온라인에서 논쟁이 계속 되면서, 비판의 대상이 바뀌었다.
- ③ 서양여성을 위로하는 많은 사람들도 있었다.
- ④ 중국 네티즌들은 나중에 중국 남성에게 분노했다.
- ⑤ 서양 여성의 신원은 밝혀지지 않고, 추적되지도 않았다.



듣기파일 듣기, 봉투1회정답해설지

수능E번 수능적중예상 모의평가 1회 답안지									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
①	②	④	④	④	⑤	⑤	⑤	④	④
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
③	③	⑤	①	⑤	④	④	⑤	④	③
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
④	①	③	②	④	③	③	③	④	④
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
③	⑤	③	④	②	②	④	④	②	⑤
41	42	43	44	45					
④	①	③	③	③					