

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

❖ 수능특강

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

[수능특강 2강 1번]

Our relationships with friends are very different from those with parents and siblings. Unlike family relationships, particularly adult-child relationships, peer relationships are based on a degree of (A) equality / disparity between the participants. This allows more negotiation of the terms of the relationship. Also, (B) like / unlike family relations, which one cannot pick and choose, peer relationships can be relatively easily established and just as easily destroyed. Our parents and siblings are (C) rarely / generally stuck with us whether they or we like it or not. But there is always the danger that friends, if we say or do something that hurts or annoys them, will declare, 'I'm not your friend any more.' Children therefore need to make much less / more of an effort to strengthen and maintain relationships with their peers than with their siblings and parents — or any other adult, for that matter.

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	equality	.....	unlike	.....	rarely
②	equality	.....	like	.....	generally
③	equality	.....	unlike	.....	generally
④	disparity	.....	like	.....	generally
⑤	disparity	.....	unlike	.....	rarely

2. 2) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 3강 2번]

Mozart, one of the best-known composers, made enough money to live a good life. However, he was not smart enough to manage his income, and he died a poor man. Yet most average people manage their finances well. Albert Einstein was a poor communicator and had difficulty in articulating his thoughts, despite his profoundly superb intelligence. Thus, we see that when a person enjoys an unusual amount of intelligence or talent in one field, _____ . Thus, not only are all humans not equally intelligent, but those who are truly intelligent are also not equally as intelligent in every field. Examples such as Leonardo da Vinci, who enjoyed talent in many different fields, are very rare exceptions to the rule.

* articulate : 분명하게 표현하다

- ① he has intelligence below the average
- ② it is usually confined to that particular field
- ③ it is innate power for him or her to be strengthened
- ④ he shines brightly in another particular realm and nothing else
- ⑤ creating an analogy might be instrumental to better explain this

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

[수능특강 2강 6번]

Contemporary reading and writing practices are transforming before our eyes. Interactive reading and writing now increasingly engage us. One can read together with others remotely, commenting between the virtual lines and in the margins, reading each other's comments (A) progressively / instantaneously, composing documents together in real time by adding words or sentences to those just composed by one's collaborators. The lines between one's own words and those of another's—let alone between whole sentences—become quickly (B) clear / blurred. Hyperlinking has encouraged reading not just within and then between discrete texts but much more robustly across texts, inter-referencing and interweaving insights and lines of referencing. How texts relate, as a consequence, has become dramatically (C) magnified / trivial, making visible what hitherto has been hidden largely from view.

* robustly : 활발하게

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	progressively	.....	blurred	.....	magnified
②	progressively	.....	clear	.....	magnified
③	instantaneously	.....	blurred	.....	magnified
④	instantaneously	.....	clear	.....	trivial
⑤	instantaneously	.....	blurred	.....	trivial

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

[수능특강 2강 7번]

Our primary objective is to find and establish that relationship.

Based on our biases in Western culture, we generally presume that all actions have an antecedent cause. Things do not just happen; it is not a random world, so all things have a cause. (①) In the social sciences, that may be easier said than done. (②) It is very difficult to be value-free; we come with a great deal of cultural bias and can easily misinterpret or unknowingly manipulate facts.

(③) We do not have the luxury of working with petri dishes or chemical interactions. (④) Human behavior may be highly unpredictable; our subjects have free will, and our models may not be applicable in various situations. (⑤) For example, our American model of the nuclear family (spouses and children) is less accurate than the more universal model (mother and child) when it comes to understanding family relationships and composition in many societies.

* antecedent : 선행의

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5. 5)(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

[수능특강 2강 4번]

Newspapers, especially large city editions, face a number of trying factors such as (A) declined / declining readership, poor advertising revenues, and stiff competition with other forms of media, most notably multimedia. In reaction, many newspapers now offer online editions of their publications. The job outlook for newspaper reporters is mixed. The bottom line with newspapers (B) rest / rests on the advertising-to-editorial-content ratio, which is dependent on the health of the economy. Many businesses reduce their spending on advertising when the economy is poor. During severe recessions, reporters' jobs are among the first to go. Competition for jobs with large city papers will be fierce; experienced graduates, with completed internships, will fare well. Writing opportunities for minorities will increase to better reflect the diverse communities served by newspapers. Because the population growth of the suburbs is expected to continue, the number of suburban dailies and weeklies will increase to (C) meet / meeting the demand for local news, creating jobs for less experienced reporters or those who prefer working for a smaller paper.

* recession 불경기, 불황

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	declined	.....	rests	.....	meet
②	declined	.....	rest	.....	meeting
③	declining	.....	rests	.....	meeting
④	declining	.....	rest	.....	meet
⑤	declining	.....	rests	.....	meet

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

[수능특강 6강 1번]

The same thing may happen if an unrelated thought suddenly comes to mind.

Imagine holding a set of directions in your memory while driving. (①) If a billboard advertisement catches your attention, it may invade your mental workspace and cause you to forget these directions. (②) Information in working memory fades away unless it is refreshed. (③) Maintaining information in your short-term memory requires a lot of attention. (④) The more you are able to focus on task-relevant information and ignore distractions, the better your memory performance will be. (⑤) Irrelevant thoughts that enter your mental workspace and divide your focus may lead to information overload and ultimately errors.

* billboard (옥외의 커다란) 광고판

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7. 7) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[수능특강 4강 3번]

Modern American society differs from traditional societies in the number, source, and claimed function of toys.

- (A) American toy manufacturers heavily promote so-called educational toys to encourage so-called creative play. American parents are taught to believe that manufactured store-bought toys are important to the development of their children.
- (B) When he returned as a teenager to the United States and watched American children playing with their plastic ready-made store-bought toys, he gained the impression that American children are less creative than Kenyan children.
- (C) In contrast, traditional societies have few or no toys, and any toys that do exist are made either by the child itself or by the child's parents. An American friend who spent his childhood in rural Kenya told me that some of his Kenyan friends were very inventive, and used sticks and string to build their own small cars with wheels and axles.

* axle : 차축

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

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

[수능특강 6강 3번]

Moses' tablets were stone, but the story of Moses was told on paper.

Given all the drawbacks and disadvantages of electronic documents, why not just stick with paper?
(①) The best way of answering that question is to look back on the one other occasion in human history when a writing medium was replaced. (②) To societies accustomed to writing on stone or clay, paper must have seemed terribly short-lived stuff, vulnerable to fire and water, with inscribed marks that all too easily smudged or faded away. (③) And yet paper prevailed. (④) The economic incentives were just too powerful to be ignored: with paper, information became far cheaper to record, to store and to transport. (⑤) Exactly the same considerations argue that a transition to paperless, electronic writing is now inevitable.

* smudge 번지다

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9. 9) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
[수능특강 6강 2번]

Laughter resulting from humor shows itself when people find themselves in an unfavorable situation, for which they generally would have felt anger and/or fear, and the detection of incongruent elements allows them to watch it from a different perspective. In this instance, thus, laughter comes from the release of energies generally associated with negative feelings, but that in the specific situation, thanks to the change of perspective, can be expressed as laughter of relief. Humor, in this perspective, represents a defense mechanism that allows people to better handle difficult and stressful life situations. Freud even describes this humor as "the highest of the defense mechanisms." This self-defense mechanism — differently from the ability to understand jokes, which is very widespread — does not present itself in every human being. Actually, some individuals are able to see the funny and positive side of a certain situation, while others, even in the same circumstances, react showing negative feelings.

* incongruent 일치하지 않는

Laughter lead people to ____ (A) ____ the specific situation from a different perspective, which is named the highest of the defense mechanisms by Freud, and this happens _____ (B) _____ from individual to individual.

- | (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| ① disregard | together | ② recognize | differently |
| ③ recognize | intermittently | ④ disregard | simultaneously |
| ⑤ recognize | together | | |

10. 10)글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [수능특강 6강 8번]

This is not to deny the effects of ageing.

Many proverbs contain germs of truth, and some are indeed profound, but they aren't reliable sources of knowledge and can be misleading. For example, take the saying 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks'. (①) This isn't true of all dogs, and certainly isn't true of all human beings. (②) There are many older people who are capable of making radical leaps in their ability. (③) The point is that what is roughly true, that as we get older it becomes harder to learn new behaviour, is not true for everyone in every respect. (④) At most the saying captures the idea that it may be difficult to change the ways of an older person. (⑤) However, the saying implies that you can never teach any older person anything new, which is a hasty generalisation and one which is fairly obviously false.

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11. 11) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 6강 6번]

To the Hippocratic physician, the fundamental principle of his art was the concept that nature seeks to maintain a condition of stability; its forces are constantly adjusting and readjusting the normal parts of the body to preserve a balance among them.

- (A) When this happens, sickness develops, the particular disease depending primarily upon which substance has gained the ascendancy. It is the function of the physician to help nature restore the state of equilibrium.
- (B) Since each disease has a distinctive natural course of its own, the physician must make himself so familiar with it that he can predict the sequence of events and know whether and precisely when to intervene with treatment that will help nature to do its work.
- (C) When this balance exists, we are healthy. Under any of a variety of influences, the equilibrium may be disturbed, resulting in one part's appearing in excess.

* equilibrium 평형 (상태)

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

12. 12) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [수능특강 7강 4번]

When people don't trust their own judgments, they look to others for evidence of how to choose correctly. ①This self-doubt may come about because the situation is ambiguous, as it was in a classic series of experiments conducted by the Turkish social psychologist Muzafer Sherif. ②Sherif projected a dot of light on the wall of a darkened room and asked subjects to indicate how much the light moved while they watched it. ③Actually, the light never moved at all, but because of an optical illusion termed the *autokinetic effect*, it seemed to shift constantly about, although to a different extent for each subject. ④When participants announced their movement estimates in groups, these estimates were strongly influenced by what the other group members estimated; people rarely changed toward the group average. ⑤Sherif concluded that when there's no objectively correct response, people are likely to doubt themselves and thus are especially likely to assume that the group must be right.

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13. 13) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 7강 8번]

When an underwater object is seen from outside the water, its appearance becomes distorted.

- (A) The rays appear to come from closer to the surface than they are, and the straw looks bent. If the straw were viewed from underwater, the part above water would be distorted.
- (B) It does this without accounting for the effects of refraction, so the object's appearance is distorted. When one looks at a straw in a glass of water, light rays from the part of the straw that is underwater refract at the surfaces between the water and the glass and between the glass and the air.
- (C) This is because refraction changes the direction of the light rays that come from the object. When these rays enter the eyes of an observer, nerves in the eyes send signals to the observer's brain. The brain then constructs a picture based on where the rays appear to have come from.

* refraction 굴절

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

14. 14) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [수능특강 11강 5번]

Sometimes, it seems that people simply like to try new things — they are interested in variety seeking, in which the priority is to vary one's product experiences, perhaps as a form of stimulation or to avoid being bored. ①Variety seeking is especially likely to occur when people are in a good mood, or when there is relatively little stimulation elsewhere in their environment. ②In the case of foods and beverages, variety seeking can occur due to a phenomenon known as sensory-specific satiety. ③Put simply, this means the pleasantness of a food item just eaten remains unchanged while the pleasantness of uneaten foods drops. ④So even though we have favourites, we still like to sample other possibilities. ⑤Ironically, consumers may actually switch to less preferred options for variety's sake even though they enjoy the more familiar option more.

* satiety 포만(감)

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15. 15) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 11강 9번]

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas — morality as impartiality and special parental obligations?

- (A) Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another? As it turns out, this is not difficult. We can say that impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way only when there are no relevant differences between them.
- (B) This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children. For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal to justify the difference in treatment. Other examples come easily to mind.
- (C) But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations. The fact that a child is one's own can be taken as providing the "relevant difference" that justifies treating it differently.

* convicted 유죄 판결을 받은

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

16. 16) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 12강 1번]

Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy ①apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and ②its oldest rocks — numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily understood. Nevertheless, the time scales of geological activity are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to ③measuring human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding ④how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well ⑤preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

* astronomy 천문학

** erosion 부식, 침식

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17. 17) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 11강 11번]

The more important a sporting event is, the more stressful we are likely to find it.

- (A) This does not necessarily depend on the status of the competition. For example, athletes who know they are being watched by talent scouts, or perhaps by their family for the first time, may feel particularly anxious. Marchant and his colleagues carried out an experiment in which event importance was artificially set up.
- (B) Pairs of golfers competed for either three new balls (low importance) or a new pair of golfing shoes (high importance). As expected, those competing for the new shoes experienced more anxiety than those competing for golf balls.
- (C) It is probably true to say, for example, that most footballers would find themselves more anxious competing in the World Cup than in a 'friendly'. However, we must remember that it is the importance of the event to the individual that counts.

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

18. 18) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [수능특강 12강 2번]

The greater part of it goes to the richer classes.

The national income divided by the population of a country is called its per capita income or the average income per head. The per capita income is an approximate index of the standard of living in the country because it shows the average amount of income available to its citizens. (①) It is, however, a very rough index. (②) In most developing countries, the national income is distributed very unevenly among the people. (③) So, the majority of the people have incomes considerably less than what is shown by the figure for the per capita income. (④) But, though the per capita income is a very inadequate index, it is better than the total figure of national income because it takes into account not only growth in income but also growth in population. (⑤) Thus, to measure the economic growth of a country over a period of time, the calculation of the per capita income is absolutely necessary.

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19. 19) (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 14강 6번]

Social exchanges are usually governed by the norm of reciprocity, which requires that people help those who have helped them. If a favor has been (A) blocked / extended to us, we will be motivated to return the favor. Conversely, if others have not been helpful to us, we are not likely to be helpful to them. Therefore, if social exchanges are fair, the social structure involved tends to be (B) solid / destroyed. The exchange reinforces the relationships and provides each party in the exchange with some needed good. But if exchanges are seen as unfair, the social structure is likely to be unstable. A friendship in which one person constantly helps another, expecting but not getting gratitude in return, is likely to be (C) long / short lived.

* reciprocity 호혜(互惠) (서로 특별한 혜택을 주고받는 일)

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	blocked	.....	solid	.....	short
②	blocked	.....	destroyed	.....	long
③	extended	.....	destroyed	.....	short
④	extended	.....	destroyed	.....	long
⑤	extended	.....	solid	.....	short

20. 20) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 14강 8번]

Without _____ there could be no science of any kind. An individual is only itself and cannot explain anything else. It cannot even explain itself! Even though a medical doctor applies her general knowledge to a particular patient, she must know what is common to all possible cases of the same type. Imagine she spent four years in her medical school studying one and only one patient. She would be fine if the only patient she ever had to treat were that one case. But imagine what would happen as soon as a different patient walked into her office. She would be totally helpless in dealing with the new body and would either have to give up her practice or return to medical school to learn about other cases

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ① unity | ② university | ③ experience |
| ④ universality | ⑤ distinctiveness | |

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21. 21) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 15강 4번]

Survey data are very easy to collect, and tremendous numbers of psychological studies rely on the self-reports of individuals.

- (A) In addition, surveys often depend on our ability to accurately remember our past or recent experiences, and studies have shown that people are not very accurate in recalling when events occurred.
- (B) However, surveys can have important drawbacks. For example, people can say whatever they want on a survey, so you may not capture their true thoughts or behavior. Sometimes researchers ask the same questions in different forms in order to detect when people might not be giving truthful answers or may be answering without reading the questions carefully.
- (C) People's answers are also influenced by how the questions are stated and the order of question presentation. Survey methodology is a large specialty area within psychology and provides important descriptive information about people's behavior. * methodology 방법론

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

22. 22) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 15강 5번]

Social activities affect psychology indirectly by serving as models to imitate. The manner in which parents treat each other is a model that children use in interacting with people. Gender images in the media are another indirect social influence on psychology. These images present activities as images or models that viewers utilize in fashioning psychological phenomena. Viewers of the media are not directly forced to act in particular ways by these images; they are not even directly told that they should act in those stereotypical ways or threatened with punishment if they do not. Rather, the images serve as models that viewers strive to imitate. The more pervasive a particular model is — in advertisements, television programs, movies, magazine articles, educational materials — the more influence it has. People do not _____. Their choices are influenced by the pervasiveness of the model and also its agreement with their role in activities.

- ① partly follow socio-cultural background as to imitating
② have images that influence them to mimic something
③ block their children picking a particular model
④ freely choose the models they adopt
⑤ coerce others to mimic models

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23. 23) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [수능특강 15강 6번]

The term fact is normally reserved for an observation or explanation that is absolutely true. But no scientist would claim that anything is absolutely true. At most, they would claim that the preponderance of evidence points to the truth of the observation or explanation. Even a simple observation statement like "The ball I threw hit the ground" is not absolutely true, because one can never be sure that _____. How many times have you seen a pretty young woman sliced in two on a stage without calling the police? If "seeing is believing," you should have called the police to report the senseless crime committed by the magician. But observations are theory-laden: You need an appropriate theoretical background in order to observe what your eyes see. When you see a magic show, you are observing within the theoretical framework of entertainment by illusion, in which what you see is almost certainly not what it appears to be. A person who knew nothing of magic would almost certainly be horrified by the illusion.

* preponderance (수적인) 우세

- ① his watching is the consequence of the magic
- ② the observation is not the result of an illusion
- ③ a hallucination is not made up of wrong experiences
- ④ it is part of delusion that the result of that inspection is
- ⑤ he or she exactly know what "a ball hit the ground" means

24. 24) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [수능특강 16강 1번]

Besides testing for competence, the licensing authority also provides the licensee with a set of rules to follow to keep the license.

Licensing grants individuals formal or legal permission to practice their profession. Licenses are granted by states or even local agencies. (①) Before a license is issued, certain formalities must be accomplished; for example, testing the applicant's knowledge and skills required. (②) If such a test is not passed, the licensing authority may deny issuing the license. (③) If the rules are violated, the authority may have the right to sanction the licensee or recall the license. (④) Clearly a license is a privilege, not a right, and if licensees want to maintain that privilege, they must follow the prescribed code. (⑤) Licenses are used as both control and educating instruments to enforce rules, laws, and certain society norms.

* sanction 제재를 가하다

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

25. 25) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.[수능특강 16강 2번]

Here spending money on luxury goods to publicly display economic power was a norm and expected.

In European cultures, the trend in food habits had always been towards sophistication in food preparation and consumption. In contrast to the European cultures, developments in early American food habits have been more towards simplification of meal preparation methods rather than sophistication and expansion. (①) The European food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by the sophistication in cooking arts advanced by the chefs. (②) In contrast, American food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by simplicity in preparation and efficiency in mass production. (③) This was the reflection of the political system of the land. (④) In early Europe, the political systems were feudalistic and ruled by the royal families. (⑤) The democratic political system of America did not encourage indulgence in excessive food consumption by their national leaders since it symbolized concentration of power.

26. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.²⁶⁾[수능특강 20강 2번]

We're not talking hero worship here, however, and all of the individuals named above have their imperfections.

The past supplies models for our behavior. (①) From the sagas of Lewis and Clark, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Helen Keller, Rachel Carson, and a thousand others, students can draw inspiration, courage, and sometimes still-relevant causes. (②) Present them whole. Instead of suggesting heroes as models, suggest heroic actions. (③) Typically people perform heroically at a ke moment, not so heroically at other moments. (④) Students need to do accurate history, coupled with historiography, to sort out in which ways their role models are worth following. (⑤) Recognizing the good and not so good elements within historical individuals can also make it easier to accept that societies also contain the good and not so good.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

27. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁷⁾[수능특강 20강 4번]

Ethical leaders do not simply follow the rules when an ethical situation arises. (They are constantly and proactively looking for opportunities to develop personal projects that align with and express their ethical commitments.

(A) Indeed, there is a growing body of research suggesting that ethical leaders have developed the capacity to critically reflect on past ethical decisions, and self-regulate their future behaviors based on that critical assessment.

(B) Keeping his promises was important to this student, and he developed a personal project to always keep his promises and to avoid making a promise he thought he might not be able to keep.

(C) For example, I know of one student leader who decided to stop saying the word "try." He avoided telling his friends that he would "try" to get to their game or event, because he was concerned that if he did not show up he was deceiving his friends.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

28. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.²⁸⁾[수능특강 23강 2번]

However, younger customers have many limitations in comparison to mature age customers in terms of time, money, and career.

Destination choice is an important attribute that significantly differentiates between inbound and outbound tourism. (①) Typically mature age customers have more time at hand with greater disposable incomes. (②) Therefore mature age customers would prefer to go on a real holiday and tend to be more inclined towards selecting an international destination. (③) similarly, mature age customers may try alternative modes of travel such as cruises, trains etc., as time is not a factor that blocks them from selecting these options. (④) Therefore, outbound tourism is a preferred destination choice for younger customers only when it is linked to business or personal purposes. (⑤) Also in comparison to mature age customers, younger customers would spend less time in a single destination and may tend to travel to a greater number of destinations in a year.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

29. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.²⁹⁾[수능특강 25강 3번]

Students in school are faced with the decision of whom to trust in seeking information to guide their beliefs and behaviors. In addition to several adult sources of information, including parents, teachers, and other school personnel, they have a large body of schoolmates to rely on.

(A) Here, the individual must decide which source of information to trust. The literature on status attainment suggests that students generally accept advice from parents or teachers, implying that they believe adults have their best interests in mind.

(B) In some cases, advice from adults and fellow students is congruent, making no choice necessary between the two sources of information. In other cases, information obtained from adults is contradictory to that received from peers.

(C) However, occasions arise when students feel that the generation gap prevents adults from understanding a particular situation, leading them to have greater trust in peers. In this case, students' trust is based on the belief that peers share their goals and can best help them attain theirs.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?³⁰⁾[수능특강 26강 4번]

Developmental limitations in expressive and receptive language skills, limited vocabulary knowledge, and limitations in ① abstract thinking ability contribute to young children's difficulty in <communicating effectively>. Perhaps the major therapeutic power of play that has been described in the literature is its communication power. In play, children are able to express their conscious thoughts and feelings better through play activities than by words alone. Children are naturally ② comfortable with expression through concrete play activities and materials. Use of ③ symbolic representation and expression through dolls and puppets provides emotional distance from emotionally charged experiences, thoughts, and feelings. Through ④ direct expression in play the child can gain awareness of ⑤ troublesome affects and memories and begin the process of healing.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

31. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은?³¹⁾[수능특강 27강 2번]

Networked computers present opportunities that did not previously exist. They have, however, evolved out of traditions that adolescents cannot fully appreciate without greater historical perspective. _____(A)_____, it helps to know a little about the history of the Internet, as provided by a resource like Hobbes' Internet Timeline, or to have knowledge of a glossary of Internet terms, like the handbook from the Internet Literacy Consultants. A brief introduction to the history and terminology helps students see that although cyberspace offers new possibilities, many of the activities they encounter there have historical antecedents. _____(B)_____, familiarity with the terminology is an integral part of literacy and is critical to the kind of etiquette educators wish to inspire. Before students reach for the slang terms used to describe online activities, it is worthwhile to identify the formal terms that help define the language of this culture.

- ① Moreover ... However
- ② Moreover ... also
- ③ Instead ... However
- ④ Thus ... also
- ⑤ Thus ... In addition

32. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?³²⁾[수능특강 27강 4번]

Organizations need to identify the strategic data that will lead to valuable analytical insights.

By their very nature, big data analysis projects involve large data sets. (①) But that doesn't mean that all of a company's data sources, or all of the information within a relevant data source, will need to be analyzed. (②) For instance, what combination of information can help pinpoint key customer-retention factors? Or what data are required to uncover hidden patterns in stock market transactions? (③) Focusing on a project's business goals in the planning stages can help an organization home in on the exact analytics that are required, after which it can — and should — look at the data needed to meet those business goals. (④) In some cases, this will indeed mean including everything. (⑤) In other cases, though, it means using only a subset of the big data on hand.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 한 것을 고르시오³³⁾[수능특강 28강 1번]

The Abilene paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat a tasteless meal, only to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed that _____. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep the others happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of which they really wanted to do.

- ① others wanted that tasteless meal
- ② they had to follow senior's opinion
- ③ others believed that the journey should continue as long as possible
- ④ each of the others wanted to go
- ⑤ others put value on the time that family spend together

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁴⁾[수능특강 22강 4번]

Science is viewed by many as definitive, ① basing its conclusions on facts, and capable of delivering answers to questions and problems. However, scientists do not start from the premise of science ② being about universal 'truths' or definitive answers. Any person working in the field of science ③ understands that the idea of truth in science is also relative. The mistake happens when people consider the pursuit of science to be the pursuit of truth. Science can often result in a ④ confused understanding of the world. If we take light for example, is it a wave or a particle? What is the 'true' nature of light? Is it a mixture of waves and particles or is it the way ⑤ which we try to make sense of light, by categorizing its essential features according to properties that fit a wave model or a particle model, that is getting in the way of our understanding of its real or 'true' form?

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

35. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은?³⁵⁾[수능특강 29강 1번]

Population growth may have had a negative effect on development in many countries, but the magnitude of this effect is difficult to assess. And in some cases, population growth probably has stimulated development. _____ (A) _____, the fact that children consume goods and services and thus lower the ability of a nation to save ignores the fact that the children grow up and become productive adults. Furthermore, any diversion of investment from infrastructure to education and health care is not necessarily a loss, as education and health care will build up the productivity of the labor force. The harmful effect of population growth should be most pronounced in countries where usable land and water are relatively scarce. _____ (B) _____ generalizations about acceptable levels of population growth do not fit all circumstances, the World Bank has stated that population growth rates above 2 percent a year act as a brake on economic development.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-----|-------------|
| ① | However | ... | In short |
| ② | However | ... | although |
| ③ | Therefore | ... | In contrast |
| ④ | For instance | ... | although |
| ⑤ | For instance | ... | In contrast |

36. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? ³⁶⁾[수능특강 29강 2번]

An imaginary company called ComTech illustrates the consequences of changing technology without analyzing the constraints of culture and the interaction of subcultures. ComTech decided to increase its competitiveness by rapidly evolving to the paperless office with all major transactions to (A) [do / be done] by the computer in the very near future. To accomplish this change, they hired a talented manager of information technology (IT) which had a proven track record in implementing new systems. She was given a tough target of converting the clerical staff to the new paperless system (B) [effective / effectively]. But the IT manager was not aware that the company was, at the same time, launching intensive productivity efforts that (C) [signaled / was signaled] to the employees that they had to get their normal work done in addition to whatever training they could squeeze in. The subculture of production was not in line with the subculture of IT, which resulted in poor training.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|
| ① | do | ... | effective | ... | signaled |
| ② | do | ... | effectively | ... | was signaled |
| ③ | do | ... | effective | ... | was signaled |
| ④ | be done | ... | effectively | ... | was signaled |
| ⑤ | be done | ... | effectively | ... | signaled |

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

37. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁷⁾[수능특강 21강 4번]

From a medical standpoint, health is viewed as an attribute of the individual. The fields of medicine and public health have traditionally acknowledged environmental causes of illness and assigned risk to specific exposures. In the past decade, biologists, ecologists, and physicians have also developed a concept of ecosystem health. This idea recognizes that humans are in complex ecosystems and that their potential for health is proportional to the health function of those ecosystems. An ecosystem-based health perspective takes into account the health-related services that the natural environment provides (e.g., soil production, pollination, and water cleansing) and acknowledges the fundamental connection between a healthy environment and human health. An ecosystem health stance is a nonanthropocentric, holistic world view increasingly shared by biological scientists.

- ① invaders ② assistants ③ antagonist
④ participants ⑤ hunters

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.³⁸⁾[수능특강 21강 2번]

Thinking green about air calls upon each one of us to limit our contributions to air pollution.

(A) Green air also means ecologically friendly policies for protecting the quality of the air we must breathe. Such policies have been put into practice in many parts of the world with varying degrees of success.

(B) In the United States, many programs at the federal and state levels have been created to deal with air quality problems in need of solutions. Much progress has been made in spite of fierce opposition by various industries with vested interests in keeping the situation as it is or even in rolling back environmental protection laws.

(C) Some obvious examples of how we can help are to walk, ride a bicycle, or use public transportation instead of driving, whenever possible. Another example is to avoid wasting electricity in our homes.

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

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

39. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은? ³⁹⁾[수능특강 29강 3번]

Occasionally, governments explicitly discriminate against foreign companies in favour of domestic companies. For instance, in 2005 the government of Argentina (successfully) stimulated consumers to boycott Shell after the company had raised the oil price. In many countries more subtle 'buy national' campaigns are still implemented in which consuming products from home companies is favoured over 'foreign' products. _____ (A) _____, with the increasing foreign content of domestic products, and increasingly ambiguous ownership structures of leading companies, the distinction between 'foreign' and 'domestic' has become increasingly challenged. In addition, national and local host governments have good reasons to attract (or retain) large foreign multinational enterprises. International companies affect the macro-economic policies of individual countries particularly through their (potentially) positive impact on trade and investment flows, competition, technology transfer and tax income. _____ (B) _____, governments prefer to use incentives rather than sanctions, and non-discrimination principles rather than discriminatory practices in their policies towards multinational enterprises.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① However ... Thus | ② However ... In consequence | ③ For example ... Thus | ④ For example ... In consequence |
| ⑤ In addition ... Nevertheless | | | |

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁴⁰⁾[수능특강 29강 3번]

Occasionally, government explicitly discriminate against foreign companies in favour of domestic companies. For instance, in 2005 the government of Argentina (successfully) stimulated consumers to boycott Shell after the company had raised the oil price. In many countries more subtle 'buy national' campaigns are still implemented in which consuming products from home companies is favoured over 'foreign' products

(A) In consequence, governments prefer to use incentives rather than sanctions, and non-discrimination principles rather than discriminatory practices in their policies towards multinational enterprises.

(B) In addition, national and local host governments have good reasons to attract (or retain) large foreign multinational enterprises. International companies affect the macro-economic policies of individual countries particularly through their (potentially) positive impact on trade and investment flows, competition, technology transfer and tax income.

(C) However, with the increasing foreign content of domestic products, and increasingly ambiguous ownership structures of leading companies, the distinction between 'foreign' and 'domestic' has become increasingly challenged.

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

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

41. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?41)[수능특강 29강 4번]

In general, the law is concerned with the more extreme examples of what one should not do, while morality emphasizes everyday misdeeds and what one should do.

Morality and the law do not always cover the same ground. (①) In societies with some separation between the sacred and the secular, the law alone would be sufficient to maintain the cohesion of society: moral prescriptions are essential. (②) Some actions that are generally considered as moral or immoral are outside the scope of the law. (③) For instance, it is regarded as morally right to give to charity, but (in the UK) there is no law that one should. (④) In this case, then, morality has regard for the common good, but the law at most encourages donations. (⑤) In normal circumstances and over trivial issues, taking more than one's share is a moral but not a legal matter.

42. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.42)[수능특강 30강 4번]

Besides bread, wine, and cheese, most of us know about sauerkraut, or fermented cabbage. Although its name comes from the German words sauer (meaning sour) and kraut(meaning vegetable), sauerkraut is surprisingly not of German origin.

(A) Many elite Europeans kept away from this sour, fermented cabbage dish, but the peasants loved it and kept making it. Sailors took barrels and barrels of sauerkraut on long sea voyages, because its high vitamin C levels saved them from scurvy.

(B) Legend tells us that more than 2,000 years ago, fermented cabbage was a main food for the workers constructing the Great Wall of China. One thousand years later, Genghis Khan brought sauerkraut to Eastern Europe during an invasion.

(C) Eventually sauerkraut came to the Americas. It became a traditional part of American farm life, as settlers turned large crops of cabbage into sauerkraut, effectively preserving the cabbage to feed their families all winter.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁴³[수능특강 test 1-3번]

Repeated exposure makes us respond positively to strangers who just happen to look familiar to us.

(A) The mere fact that a person looks like our uncle Harry, our old friend Mary, or the cashier at our neighborhood grocery store is enough to make him or her seem familiar and thus less threatening.

(B) Before the conversation, a photograph of one of the confederates was flashed on a screen so quickly that the subjects were unaware of it. Despite their lack of awareness of this subliminal exposure, the subjects still responded more favorably toward the familiar person than they did toward the person whose photograph was not flashed.

(C) This occurs even when we are not consciously aware that we were exposed to a particular face. In a study that demonstrated this, subjects were asked to talk about some neutral topic with two people who were confederates of the experimenter.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

44. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은?⁴⁴[수능특강 test 1 -7번]

Successful learning depends on numerous factors. The learner's store of knowledge and experience certainly contributes, as does the learner's attitude toward reading. Many people may share the same experience, read the same book, or hear the same lecture, but thinking and learning differ from individual to individual because of what each person brings to the experience. Individuals relate to a common body of knowledge in different ways because of what they already know — or don't know. Converting to the metric system, _____(A)_____, will probably be difficult for learners who were taught measurements in inches, feet, and miles. Similarly, understanding conflicts in another nation can be difficult when learners do not know the climate, geography, and history of that nation. If learners cannot find originality in a subject, they are likely to ignore it. _____(B)_____, teachers must become aware of their students' previous knowledge of and experiences with a particular concept in content subjects.

(A)

(B)

① Instead ... Thus

② Instead ... Nevertheless

③ For example ... Thus

④ For example ... In contrast

⑤ In addition ... Nevertheless

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

47. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁷⁾[수능특강 test 2-5번]

Cotton growing and manufacturing evolved independently in three regions of the world, South Asia, Central America, and East Africa. From these regions, however, knowledge spread rapidly along existing trade and migration routes — from Mesoamerica to the north, for example, and from East Africa to the west. Central to these movements of the cotton industry was India. From there, cotton growing and south, (A) placing/placed Asia at the center of the global cotton industry, (B) where/which it would remain until well into the nineteenth century, and return again in the late twentieth century. India's location, and skill with cotton, was most consequential to the plant's prominent role in our world, since a group of Europeans, clothed no doubt in fur, wool, and linen, (C) was/were most impressed when they stumbled more than two thousand years ago upon these amazing new fabrics arriving from a mythical "East."

(A) (B) (C)

- ① placing ... which ... were
- ② placing ... where ... was
- ③ placing ... where ... was
- ④ placed ... which ... was
- ⑤ placed ... where ... were

48. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁸⁾[수능특강 test 2-7번]

Students often have to divide their attention because they are expected to (or want to) engage in a variety of tasks and activities. Students report that they even do homework under these conditions, trying to complete school projects as they check email, hold phone conversations, watch television, and so forth. Essentially, they are trying to do two or more tasks at one time, with each task (A) [requiring / requires] some amount of attentional resources, and this pretty much defines the concept of divided attention. Even beyond the classroom, we all have a certain capacity to attend to stimulation around us. If the tasks (B) [in which / which] we are engaged are simple enough or highly overlearned, we can complete more than one task because a behavior that we have learned so well that it is automatic (C) [does / do] not always place high demands on our moral capacity. If, however, the tasks are complex or new, it is virtually impossible to devote appropriate levels of attention to all of them at the same time.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① requiring ... which ... do
- ② requiring ... in which ... does
- ③ requiring ... in which ... do
- ④ requires ... which ... does
- ⑤ requires ... which ... do

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

49. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ⁴⁹⁾[수능특강 test 2-16번]

With respect to philosophy, regardless of our particular personal living conditions, we all share in some knowledge that is common to us all. This knowledge includes the basic principles of reasoning. They are so basic that they are presupposed by all of our reasoning processes. Because the basic principles are so fundamental, they are _____, they do not depend upon any more fundamental principles of reasoning, and they cannot be demonstrated. Demanding that everything we accept as true be demonstrated by means of some reasoning process would be unreasonable. It would mean that reasoning could never get started in the first place. However, it's a fact that we do reason, and that we do so successfully, at least on some occasions.

- ① complex ② self-evident ③ self-conscious
④ abstract ⑤ deceptive

50. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은? ⁵⁰⁾[수능특강 test 2-18번]

A symbol is often an abstract representation of an object. A designer can use various degrees of abstraction to take the symbol further away from a realistic representation of the actual object, yet make it more representative at the same time. The ability to visually abstract enables a designer to focus on and convey a succinct message that successfully creates associations to the product. (A) _____, a designer can focus on the value that a product will have for consumers rather than on its physical characteristics, which may not be easy to transmit. The more abstract the image, _____ (B) _____, the more tenuous the link becomes until it reaches the point when it is lost altogether. There is a balance between creating something interesting yet simple enough to be understood.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-----|----------|
| ① | Nevertheless | ... | However |
| ② | Nevertheless | ... | Likewise |
| ③ | Thus | ... | In short |
| ④ | Thus | ... | Likewise |
| ⑤ | Thus | ... | However |

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

51. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁵¹⁾[수능특강 test 2-19번]

Past behavior is the strongest predictor of current self-efficacy judgments. So by observing themselves executing successful moves, learners pay greater attention to and are provided with the information on how to best perform skills to continue progressing. Although (A) limiting/limited in number, the sport studies that have examined the effect of self-modeling on psychosocial variables such as self-efficacy and performance (B) have/has yielded encouraging results. For example, Hallwell found improvements in performance and confidence of professional hockey players coming back from injury or after experiencing slumps when he developed music videos showing only the successful highlights of their games. Likewise, Singleton and Feltz examined the effect of self-modeling on college hockey players' performance and found that the players exposed to self-modeling (C) experienced/experiencing greater shooting accuracy and self-efficacy for shooting performance compared with controls.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|----------|--------------|
| ① | limiting ... | have ... | experiencing |
| ② | limiting ... | has ... | experiencing |
| ③ | limited ... | have ... | experiencing |
| ④ | limited ... | has ... | experienced |
| ⑤ | limited ... | have ... | experienced |

52. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은? ⁵²⁾[수능특강 test 2-19번]

Past behavior is the strongest predictor of current self-efficacy judgments. So by observing themselves executing successful moves, learners pay greater attention to and are provided with the information on how to best perform skills to continue progressing. Although limited in number, the sport studies that have examined the effect of self-modeling on psychosocial variables such as self-efficacy and performance have yielded encouraging results. _____(A)_____, Halliwell found improvements in performance and confidence of professional hockey players coming back from injury or after experiencing slumps when he developed music videos showing only the successful highlights of their games. _____(B)_____, Singleton and Feltz examined the effect of self-modeling on college hockey players' performance and found that the players exposed to self-modeling experienced greater shooting accuracy and self-efficacy for shooting performance compared with controls.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-----------------|-------------|
| ① | In contrast ... | As a result |
| ② | For example ... | As a result |
| ③ | Therefore ... | However |
| ④ | For example ... | Likewise |
| ⑤ | In contrast ... | Likewise |

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

53. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ⁵³⁾[수능특강 test 3-2번]

A tight-knit community can minimize the problem of street crime. However, informal social control also poses a threat to the diversity of behavior that exists in a pluralistic society, even though it may ① curb violent crime. Still, street crime would decline if interaction among the residents of a community were more ② frequent, and if social bonds were stronger. A sense of responsibility for other citizens and for the community as a whole would ③ increase individuals' willingness to report crime to the police and the likelihood of their ④ intervention in a crime in progress. Greater willingness of community residents to report crime to the police might also prevent the need for civilian police patrols. More interaction in public places and human traffic on the sidewalks would increase surveillance of the places where people now fear to go. More ⑤ detached social ties would reinforce surveillance with a willingness to take action against offenders.

54. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ⁵⁴⁾[수능특강 test 3- 16번]

In 2010, Tal Eyal of Ben-Gurion University in Israel and Nicholas Epley of the University of Chicago published the results of a series of experiments aimed at improving our person and mind perception skills. Many of our errors, the researchers found, stem from a basic mismatch between how we analyze ourselves and how we analyze others.

(A) For instance, when answering the same question about ourselves or others — how attractive are you? — we use very different cues. For our own appearance, we think about how our hair is looking that morning, whether we got enough sleep, how well that shirt matches our complexion.

(B) For that of others, we form a surface judgment based on overall gist. So, there are two mismatches: we aren't quite sure how others are seeing us, and we are incorrectly judging how they see themselves.

(C) When it comes to ourselves, we employ a fine-grained, highly contextualized level of detail. When we think about others, however, we operate at a much higher, more generalized and abstract level.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

55. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁵[수능특강 test 2-22번]

In an effort to bring the population up to date with measurements of fatness, the public (A) were reminded/reminded that weight on its own is not a sufficient indicator of fatness. Calculations of fatness in the form of Body Mass Index (BMI), which took into account both weight and height, (B) were/was commonly featured in public discussions. And the resulting quantification of fatness as overweight (BMI over 25), obese (BMI over 30), or very obese (BMI over 40) effectively and efficiently divided populations into categories of fatness. The consequences of these calculative rationalities are interesting. In Australia, for example, the majority of men (67 per cent) are categorised as 'too fat'. Thus the notion of population normality — usually understood as the condition (C) to which/which to aspire — is thrown into question. The obesity 'epidemic' alerts us to the fact that it is now normal to be abnormal — even diseased.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|----------|--------------|
| ① | were reminded | ... were | ... which |
| ② | were reminded | ... was | ... to which |
| ③ | were reminded | ... were | ... to which |
| ④ | reminded | ... was | ... to which |
| ⑤ | reminded | ... were | ... which |

56. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 알맞은 것은? ⁵⁶[수능특강 test 3-3번]

In studying behaviour one tries to keep the animal in as natural conditions as possible. The trouble is that in its normal environment the animal may be inaccessible and its behaviour obscured. ____ (A) ____, if it is brought into the laboratory its normal behaviour patterns may be hopelessly interfered with by captivity or by subjecting it to artificial experimental situations. This problem is immediately multiplied if the animal is operated on in any way, such as having recording electrodes stuck into its brain. An animal behaviour scientist must ____ (B) ____ compromise between the inconvenience of studying the animal in its natural surroundings and the artificiality of subjecting it to the unnatural conditions of the laboratory. Frequently both approaches are used, first the one and then the other.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| ① | On the other hand | ... also |
| ② | For example | ... therefore |
| ③ | On the other hand | ... also |
| ④ | Similarly | ... also |
| ⑤ | On the other hand | ... therefore |

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

57. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁵⁷⁾[수능특강 test 3-19번]

Much occurs on a bodily level that we rarely think about. We listen to someone telling a sad story, and unconsciously we drop our shoulders, tilt our head sideways like the other, copy his or her frown, and so on. These bodily changes in turn create the same dejected state in us as we perceive in the other. Rather than our head getting into the other's head, it's our body that _____ the other's. The same applies to happier emotions. I remember one morning walking out of a restaurant and wondering why I was whistling to myself. How did I get into such a good mood? The answer: I had been sitting near two men, obviously old friends, who hadn't seen each other in a long time. They had been slapping each other's backs, laughing, relating amusing stories. This must have lifted my spirit even though I didn't know these men and hadn't been privy to their conversation.

- ① warns ② refuses ③ maps
④ commands ⑤ guides

58. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?⁵⁸⁾[수능특강 3-16번]

When we think about others, however, we operate at a much higher, more generalized and abstract level.

In 2010, Tal Eyal of Ben-Gurion University in Israel and Nicholas Epley of the University of Chicago published the results of a series of experiments aimed at improving our person and mind perception skills. (①) Many of our errors, the researchers found, stem from a basic mismatch between how we analyze ourselves and how we analyze others. (②) When it comes to ourselves, we employ a fine-grained, highly contextualized level of detail. (③) For instance, when answering the same question about ourselves or others — how attractive are you? — we use very different cues. (④) For our own appearance, we think about how our hair is looking that morning, whether we got enough sleep, how well that shirt matches our complexion. For that of others, we form a surface judgment based on overall gist. (⑤) So, there are two mismatches: we aren't quite sure how others are seeing us, and we are incorrectly judging how they see themselves.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

59. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁵⁹⁾[수능특강 3-17번]

Digital media's discrete (rather than analog) nature lends it the ability to deal with chunks of data, which can be stored separately but linked to one another in meaningful ways.

(A) For example, when physical books are shelved in a library, much thought must go into determining their logical proximities. But when the books are virtual and the "shelving" is digital, a search engine will easily retrieve correlated materials, as well as nonsensical associations.

(B) This ability is known as data management — the process for which computer technology has practically been invented. But the relative ease of making such connections can lead to less thorough examination when making them.

(C) It is possible, therefore, to connect a text to a specific building, and a found texture to one appearing in a painting. It is possible to connect existing buildings to similar remains elsewhere and fill in missing details.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

60. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ⁶⁰⁾[수능특강 test 3-23번]

We normally use examples that are readily available in our memories to assess the likelihood and/or potential causes of an uncertain event.

(A) In today's information-overload society, this tendency can be useful and can often help us reach valid decisions. However, it often leads to overestimating the likelihood of a high-profile risk, such as a plane crash, and underestimating the likelihood of a less dramatic risk, such as a car crash.

(B) We tend to bias our thinking toward information that is more easily recalled and/or retrieved. We also tend to overestimate the probability of multiple events coinciding if we can identify with examples of such coincidences.

(C) However, our memories tend to retain evocative examples more readily than bland examples, and to make those evocative examples available when we are making decisions, regardless of how frequently they occur and/or their direct applicability to the uncertain event about which the decision is being made.

*evocative 기억[생각]을 불러일으키는 *bland 특징 없는, 단조로운

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

61. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶¹⁾
 [수능특강 30강 2번]

In professional nursing today, there is an increasing emphasis on evidence-based practice. Almost all of the currently used nursing theories address this issue in some way. Simply stated, evidence-based practice is the practice of nursing in which interventions are based on data from research that demonstrates that they are appropriate and successful. It involves a systematic process of uncovering, evaluating, and using information from research as the basis for making decisions about and providing client care. Many nursing practices and interventions of the past were performed merely because they had always been done that way (accustomed practice) or because of deductions from pathophysiological information. Clients are now more sophisticated and knowledgeable about health-care issues and demand a higher level of knowledge and skill from their health-care providers.

As patients get much more information about their health and health-care system, today's professional nursing stresses _____ (A) _____ practice while Many nursing practices of the past only relied on _____ (B) _____.

- | (A) | ... | (B) | (A) | ... | (B) |
|----------------|-----|-------------|----------------|-----|-----------|
| ① hypothetical | ... | custom | ② hypothetical | ... | tradition |
| ③ experimental | ... | imagination | ④ empirical | ... | tradition |
| ⑤ empirical | ... | imagination | | | |

62. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶²⁾[수능특강 test 3-22번]

It is important to remember that body image does not necessarily have anything to do with the actual appearance or abilities of your body.

(A) For example, many people see themselves as overweight, when in reality they are not. Some people with strong, athletic bodies truly believe they are weak and incapable. On the other hand, some people see themselves as healthy and slim when their bodies are actually unhealthy and overweight.

(B) For many people, body image does not conform to their bodies' physical realities. This is especially true for people who have negative body images.

(C) Distorted body images like these can be a sign of other emotional or psychological issues in a person's life and can have a significant impact on physical and mental health.

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

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

63. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶³⁾

[수능특강 23강 3번]

Severe time limitations make shopping more difficult and appear to take away from the unhurried style of leisure shopping. Consumers seem to enjoy having a sense of unlimited time and temporal freedom to browse and stroll about. One study noted that shoppers who felt rushed for time or had some kind of limits on their time in retail pursuits did not consider their experience a leisureed one. Conversely, some participants felt that too much time spent shopping also influenced their experience in a negative manner. It appears, then, that having a choice in time terms can make or break the leisure shopping experience. Too much time to shop, usually the plight of accompanying companions, can cause mental tiring from the constant display of goods and physical fatigue from hours of walking, inspecting goods, and carrying shopping bags.

Interestingly, One study about style of shopping shows that some consumers consider unlimited shopping time as a leisureed one because of the feeling of ____ (A) ____, whereas others do not prefer it as it can cause ____ (B) ____ of body and mind.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|--------------|---------|-----|------------|
| (A) | ... | (B) | (A) | ... | (B) |
| ① hesitancy | ... | satisfaction | ② hasty | ... | disgust |
| ③ composure | ... | exhaustion | ④ hasty | ... | exhaustion |
| ⑤ composure | ... | satisfaction | | | |

64. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? ⁶⁴⁾[수능특강 30강 3번]

In essence, silent inflammation is the polar opposite of wellness.

Ironically, inflammation is the life-saving component of your immune system that helps fight off bacteria, viruses, and other foreign invaders. (①) It also helps damaged tissue repair itself from injury. (②) Without inflammation we would be in big trouble, with no way to repair the damage constantly being inflicted on us. (③) But inflammation also has a dark side if it isn't turned off. Study after study points to countless ways in which chronic inflammation does great harm to the body. (④) It has a damaging effect on arteries, which can lead to heart attacks and strokes. It destroys nerve cells in the brains of Alzheimer's patients. It depresses the immune system and helps promote the formation of cancerous cells. (⑤) It lays the groundwork for chronic disease. What's more, it has become a widespread disease in America — and threatens to destroy our health care system as we know it.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

65. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?⁶⁵⁾[수능특강 test 2-23번]

Whereas addressing conflicts openly, directly and ① freely in an individualistic culture is the norm, in a collective culture, conflict can be a ② terrifying experience for those involved. Individuals in a collective culture view conflict as a threat to the group harmony. Since they are part of the group, this makes it a threat to their own harmony and, worse still, if they are the cause of the conflict, they feel responsible for one of the most ③ negative outcomes in a collective working culture. As a result, collective cultures are, by nature, conflict ④ avoidant. Although this has its advantages in protecting group harmony, it has its disadvantages in making it difficult, particularly for an outsider, to know if they have group consensus or not. Most members of highly collective cultures would rather ⑤ disagree to something they do not believe in than risk creating a conflict.

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

정답

- 1) ③
- 2) ②
- 3) ③
- 4) ①
- 5) ③
- 6) ②
- 7) ①
- 8) ④
- 9) ②
- 10) ③
- 11) ④
- 12) ④
- 13) ⑤
- 14) ③
- 15) ①
- 16) ③
- 17) ④
- 18) ③
- 19) ⑤
- 20) ④
- 21) ②
- 22) ④
- 23) ②
- 24) ③
- 25) ⑤
- 26) ②
- 27) ⑤
- 28) ③
- 29) ②
- 30) ④
- 31) ④
- 32) ②
- 33) ④
- 34) ⑤
- 35) ④
- 36) ⑤
- 37) ④
- 38) ④
- 39) ②
- 40) ⑤
- 41) ③
- 42) ②
- 43) ②
- 44) ③
- 45) ⑤
- 46) ⑤
- 47) ③
- 48) ②
- 49) ②
- 50) ⑤
- 51) ⑤

6월 모평대비 EBS 변형문제(수능특강)

- 52) ④
- 53) ⑤
- 54) ④
- 55) ③
- 56) ⑤
- 57) ③
- 58) ③
- 59) ⑤
- 60) ④
- 61) ④
- 62) ③
- 63) ③
- 64) ⑤
- 65) ⑤