

Zoom In

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

• 2012학년도 수능 22번 •

During the 1997 Kyoto negotiations, Brazil made a suggestion that has since become known as the Brazilian Proposal. ① Its idea was that countries should now share the burden of emissions cuts according to how historically responsible they were for the problem. ② In other words, we should calculate what concentration of greenhouse gases each country has put into the atmosphere over time and use those figures to allocate emissions cuts. ③ That would mean, for instance, that countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom, which have been emitting for longer than most countries, would bear a larger share than their current emissions implied. ④ Greenhouse gases have been known to absorb heat and hold this heat in the atmosphere, instead of reflecting it back into space. ⑤ It would also mean that big emitters that had developed their industries more recently, such as Australia, would bear less of a share.

Words & Phrases

- negotiation 협상
- burden 부담, 짐
- allocate 할당하다, 배분하다
- current 현재의

- emission 배기가스
- concentration 농도
- emit 방출하다
- absorb 흡수하다

- share 나누어 갖다; 몫
- figure 값, 수치
- bear 부담하다, 떠맡다
- reflect 반사하다

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.



Problem-Solving Strategies

1
단계

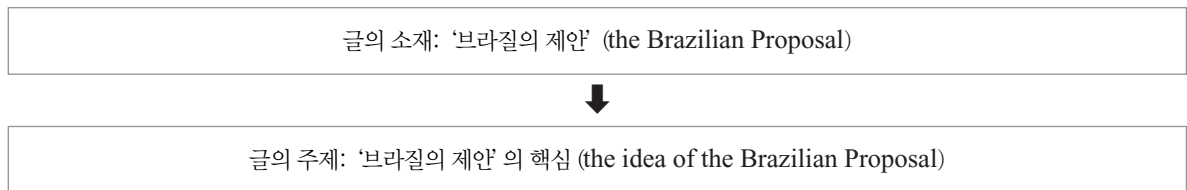
단락의 정의와 문제의 의도를 환기한다.

단락은 하나의 주제와 관련된 문장들이 응집성이 있게 결합된 글의 단위이므로, '전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장'을 찾기 위해서는 주제 파악이 선결되어야 한다.

2
단계

주제문과 주제를 확인한다.

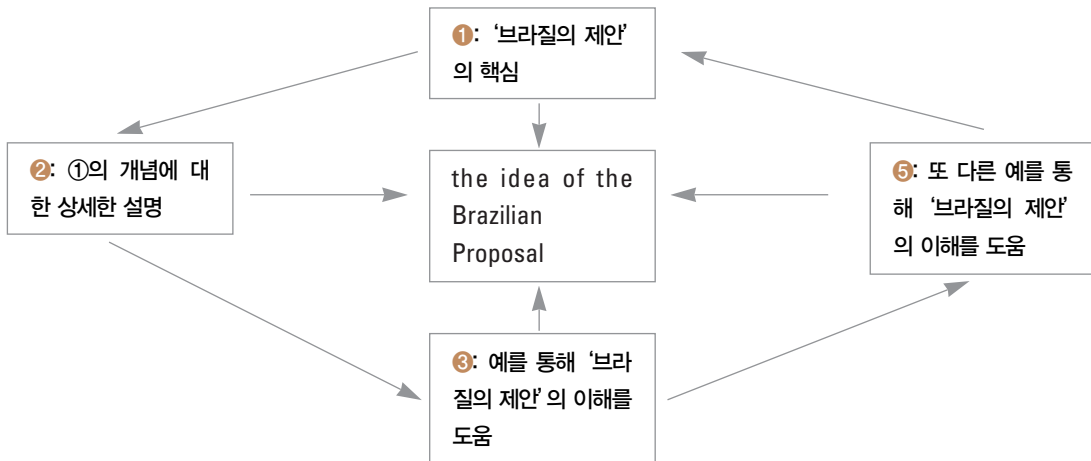
번호가 주어지지 않은 첫 번째 문장에 글의 소재가 등장하고, 이를 통해서 글의 주제를 유추할 수 있다.



3
단계

각 문장과 주제와의 관련성을 파악한다.

각 문장의 내용을 간단하게 정리하여 주제와의 관련성을 파악한다.



4
단계

주제와의 연관성을 고려하여 정답을 확인한다.

④ 문장은 온실가스의 기능을 설명하고 있는데, 이는 '브라질의 제안'의 핵심과는 관련성이 없다.

따라서 ④가 정답이다.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

1 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

With the spread of Islam in the seventh century, the Byzantine empire entered a time of instability. ① Islamic forces seized many territories from Byzantium, permanently transforming the eastern Mediterranean, North Africa, and Spain. ② In 726, a violent dispute erupted in Byzantium over the legitimacy of creating or owning images of saintly or divine figures. ③ During the ensuing period of iconoclasm, which lasted until 843, images were officially banned in the empire and early depictions of Jesus, his mother, Mary, and the saints were destroyed. ④ Elsewhere in the Byzantine empire, different regional image styles coexisted, some more abstract than others but each reflecting the varied conditions of its area. ⑤ Thus, from an artistic point of view, the eighth and ninth centuries represent a period of hard times for Byzantine religious art.

*iconoclasm 성상 파괴(주의)

2 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Advertisements have long provided historians with insights into America's social history. ① A historian, for example, can follow the changing patterns of dieting and weight reduction by studying newspaper and magazine ads from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. ② In the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, one can see a clear trend toward a heavier and more curvaceous female body. ③ But during the Jazz Age of the 1920s, a preference was quickly established for thinness. ④ The widespread use of the automobile, radio, and increased educational opportunities encouraged young women to cut off their hair and kick up their heels. ⑤ This preference was largely promoted by the rapidly expanding movie industry which began putting a premium on slender, girlish figures.

*curvaceous 풍만한 곡선미의

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3 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Through experience, I've learned to associate car horns with danger, or at least with someone trying to get my attention. How did this happen? Some sounds are intrinsically soothing while others are frightening. ① Although there is a great deal of interpersonal variation, we are born with an inclination toward interpreting sounds in particular ways. ② Abrupt, short, loud sounds tend to be interpreted by many animals as an alert sound; we see this when comparing the alert calls of birds, rodents, and apes. ③ Many animals make certain sounds for their mate, offspring, or others in their group to tell them that there is food. ④ Slow onset, long, and quieter sounds tend to be interpreted as calming, or at least neutral. ⑤ Think of the sharp sound of a dog's bark, versus the soft purring of a cat who sits peacefully on your lap.

* onset 시작, 개시

4 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Just as there are no two sets of fingerprints alike in the world, so the imprints of animals have a like individuality. ① To take a single example: Elephants can be identified by their pads as definitely as human beings by their fingerprints. ② As William Baze, who spent forty years in the Indonesian jungle, puts it in *Just Elephants*, the footprints of elephants, like those of human beings, are all different. ③ Sometimes the nails are most prominent, sometimes the heel, sometimes the imprint shows a closed foot, sometimes a flat foot; everything depends on the way in which the animal walks. ④ No elephant works mechanically as other animals do, and he never stops learning because he is always thinking. ⑤ These distinct variations make it possible to provide every trained elephant in Indo-China with its own identity card.

* imprint 자국, 흔적

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5 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As the travel and tourism industry has become more and more wired, guest customization has reached new heights. ① Earlier customer relationship management (CRM) systems in lodging, for example, had profiled customers as to room specification (view, temperature, etc.) and amenities (extra pillow, sparkling water, etc.). ② By 2030, however, the entire travel experience from start to finish, where airlines, hotels, and rental car companies served the same traveler, could be tailored or customized to order. ③ Clearly, the higher the cost of services at a destination, the higher the resistance to travel to that destination will be and, therefore, the lower the demand. ④ All that will be required of a customer is to log on to a personal Web site and indicate a basic schedule. ⑤ The CRM system would then be ready for the client at every step of the trip guaranteeing the correct personal attention.

* amenity (pl. -ies) 생활 편의 시설

6 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Job relatedness, the foundation of effective human resource management, requires that all employment decisions be based on the requirements of a position; that is, the criteria used in hiring, evaluating, promoting, and rewarding people must be tied directly to the jobs being performed. ① For example, a policy that all office managers must be women would violate job relatedness because gender is irrelevant to the job. ② In contrast, hiring only young females to model clothing designed for teenage girls is a job-related practice and thus reflects sound human resource management. ③ It is for this reason that teenage girls tend to be most interested in the latest trends in fashion and hair styles. ④ Central to the principle of job relatedness is person-job matching: the process of matching the right person to the right job. ⑤ Good human resource managers match people's skills, interests, and dispositions with the requirements of their jobs.

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7 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The Internet has not only created a place for people to come together to share information, but now people can take information from others and distribute it freely. Peer-to-peer (P2P) sites, for instance, have become very popular. ① Often these sites take copyrighted material and provide it to anyone with access to the site. ② Consequently, the government has had to step in and create laws that govern these activities. ③ The problem is that if the laws become too restrictive in one country, the people supporting the server will simply relocate to another country. ④ The number of sites and various digital technologies have grown so quickly that it is hard for Internet users keep up. ⑤ If digital citizenship is to reach its full potential, it has to be adopted by all users of technology, not just those in one country.

8 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One principle asserts that social work clients have the right to hold and express their own opinions and to act on them, as long as doing so does not infringe on the rights of others. ① This principle is in sharp contrast to the layperson's perception that social workers seek to "remold" clients into a pattern chosen by the workers. ② Rather, the efforts of social workers are geared to enhancing the capability of clients to help themselves. ③ Client self-determination derives logically from the belief in the inherent dignity of each person. ④ The social workers should seek to accept and respect the client but not the abnormal behavior, which needs to be changed. ⑤ If people have dignity, then it follows that they should be permitted to determine their own lifestyles as far as possible.

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Zoom In

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

• 2012학년도 수능 44번 •

The DNA extracted from these bits of whale skin not only identifies the individuals in the group, but also reveals their relationships to each other.

Sperm whales travel in social groups that cooperate to defend and protect each other, and may even share suckling of calves. (①) It is difficult to determine the membership of these groups from sightings alone, because of the practical difficulties of observing whale behavior, most of which happens underwater. (②) To make things even more difficult, sperm whales can travel across entire oceans and can dive to a depth of a kilometer. (③) Biologists who study whale behavior generally have to be content with hanging around in boats, waiting for their subjects to surface. (④) But when they do surface, in addition to taking photos which allow individual whales to be identified, biologists can zip over in worryingly small boats and pick up the bits of skin that the whales leave behind on the surface when they re-submerge. (⑤) This has allowed researchers to describe sperm whale social groups in detail. * sperm whale 향유고래

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • extract 추출하다, 뽑다 | • reveal 밝히다, 드러내다 | • cooperate 협동하다 |
| • suckle 젖을 먹이다 | • calf (하마 · 물소 · 고래 · 사슴 등의) 새끼 | • observe 관찰하다 |
| • dive 잠수하다 | • be content with ~에 만족하다 | • hang around 서성거리다, 거닐다 |
| • surface 수면으로 올라오다 | • in addition to ~ 외에도 | • zip over 재빠르게 나아가다 |
| • re-submerge 다시 잠수하다 | | |

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Problem-Solving Strategies

1
단계

주어진 문장과 본문에서 반복적으로 나오는 개념이나 유사 개념을 확인한다.

sperm whales, whale skin, identifies the individuals in the group, social groups, share suckling of calves, difficulties of observing whale behavior, biologists, taking photos which allow individual whales to be identified, pick up the bits of skin, describe sperm whale social groups

2
단계

1단계의 어구 목록으로부터 주제와 요지를 파악한다.

① 주제

향유고래의 사회적 집단 형성에 대한 연구

② 요지

생물학자들은 향유고래의 사회적 집단 형성을 연구하기 위해서 직접 관찰하는 것뿐만 아니라 고래들이 남기는 피부 조각을 주워 담기도 한다.

3
단계

본문 중 흐름이 부자연스러운 곳을 파악한다.

향유고래는 사회적 집단을 이루어 이동한다.



수중에서 활동하는 향유고래의 행동 특성 때문에 집단 구성원을 밝혀내기가 어렵다.



향유고래는 대양 전체를 이동해 다니고, 1킬로미터까지 잠수할 수 있어서 관찰하기가 더욱 어렵다.



생물학자들은 향유고래가 수면에 떠오르기를 기다릴 수밖에 없다.



향유고래가 수면에 떠오르면, 생물학자들은 사진을 찍고 그들이 남겨 두는 피부 조각들을 주워 담는다.



이 덕분에 연구자들은 향유고래의 사회적 집단을 자세히 설명할 수 있다.

4
단계

주어진 문장의 단서를 활용하여 정답을 확인한다.

The DNA extracted from **these bits of whale skin** not only identifies the individuals in the group, but also reveals their relationships to each other.

these bits of whale skin은 (㉔) 바로 앞의 the bits of skin that the whales leave behind on the surface를 받는다.

(㉔) 뒤의 This는 주어진 문장(The DNA extracted from these bits of whale skin not only identifies the individuals in the group, but also reveals their relationships to each other.) 전체를 받는다.

따라서 ㉔가 정답이다.

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1

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

One simple, effective method is a pill box that looks like a matrix, with days of the week listed along the top and times of the day along the side.

In the medical community, not taking medicine is known as patient noncompliance and it's a huge problem. (①) Overall, about half of patients fail to correctly follow their doctors' directions for prescriptions. (②) They forget to take pills, take the wrong amount of medicine, or skip a few days without thinking about it. (③) Noncompliance behavior has large social consequences through unnecessary medical costs and lost revenue. (④) Fortunately, devices to help people remember to take their pills have been around for years. (⑤) The user fills the box once a week and then it is easier to remember to take (and whether you have already taken) your medicine.

*noncompliance 불복종, 불응

2

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

There are also constraints consisting of the established methods, procedures, and statistics for a field.

Science consists not just of a method, but of a body of knowledge and of technique. (①) The established body of textbook knowledge forms a set of constraints (a box, if you will) that the scientist must work within. (②) Any study must obey the conservation of momentum, of energy, and of mass, whether you like it or not. (③) Ignoring physical constraints can lead to failure. (④) These methods have been widely tested and debated over time and accepted as reliable or at least standardized. (⑤) For example, for DNA studies there are lab procedures to guard against cross-contamination. If you ignore this guidance you may end up sequencing your own DNA instead of that of the target organism.

*cross-contamination 교차 오염

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3

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From the perspective of 1950s telecommunications costs, that's incredibly wasteful.

The funny thing about waste is that it's all relative to your sense of scarcity. Our grandparents grew up in an age when a long-distance telephone call was an expensive luxury, to be scheduled and kept short. (①) Even today many people find it hard to keep people of that generation on a long-distance call for long — they still hear a meter ticking in their head and rush to finish. (②) But our kids are growing up in an age when long-distance is free on their cell phones and they'll happily chat for hours. (③) But today, when those costs have fallen to near zero, we don't give it a second thought. (④) It doesn't feel like waste at all. (⑤) In other words, one generation's scarcity is another's abundance.

4

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Language also makes possible an explosive growth in a child's capacity to retain information in memory.

It is not at all hard to understand why having a good start increases the likelihood of a young person eventually becoming an especially capable adult. (①) Consider, for example, the advantage of gaining above-average language skills at an early age. (②) Acquiring language affects a child's capacities as a thinker in some fundamental ways. (③) That information in turn opens up the possibility of undertaking cognitive activities such as planning, reasoning and making choices and judgements, and anticipating the future, which are literally inconceivable in a species that lacks language. (④) In sum, acquiring language brings about a complete transformation in what a child is capable of. (⑤) As a result, those children who gain the advantages that are brought by the early acquisition of language skills will have their capacity to learn from their experiences broadened considerably.

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5 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

More recently, however, new sources of information have begun to emerge through the application of techniques borrowed from archaeology, linguistics, and other disciplines.

The premodern world was complex. (①) Its societies were intricate, its social networks sophisticated, and the stories of its inhabitants are both fascinating and valuable to us today. (②) If this has not always been widely understood, it is because we know less about the inhabitants of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica or Zhou Dynasty China than we do about nineteenth-century Britain, for example. (③) For a long time, historians had little understanding of these periods because few written records survived. (④) Moreover, more and more documentary sources are being dug up and interpreted from these periods. (⑤) These new sources of information reveal not only the complexity of societies around the world but also the sophistication of their trading and exchange networks.

* inhabitant 거주자

6 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Rather it is a question of bringing home to ourselves the negative consequences of such states of heart and mind.

One technique helpful in developing real confidence and humility is to reflect on the example of those whose self-importance makes them an object of scorn to others. (①) They may not be aware of how foolish they look, but it is plain to everyone else. (②) This is not a matter of sitting in judgement on others, however. (③) By seeing, through the example of others, where they lead, we will be all the more determined to avoid them. (④) In a sense, we are making use of the fact that it is much easier to identify others' failings than it is to acknowledge their virtues. (⑤) It is also much easier to find fault in others than in ourselves.

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7

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Since neither the people nor the Earth-mother was offended by plastics technology, the ploughs were finally accepted and used.

A simple problem will show that more than a designer with a little bit of good taste is needed. (①) Several years ago a new low-cost plough was designed, built, and distributed in areas of Southeast Asia that commonly use a forked stick weighted down by a rock to plough the soil. (②) After a few years it was discovered that the ploughs were not in use—they were rusting away. (③) In the religious beliefs of the inhabitants, metal makes the soil “sick” and offends the Earth-mother. (④) It was then recommended that the ploughs be dipped in a plastic compound similar to Nylon 60. (⑤) This case just demonstrates that a cross-disciplinary design team, including anthropologists, engineers, biologists, and psychologists, would have prevented the original misdesign.

* cross-disciplinary 여러 학문 간의

8

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Sooner or later, since you cannot do what you are trying to do, you quit.

To require perfection is to invite paralysis. (①) The pattern is predictable: as you see error in what you have done, you steer your work toward what you imagine you can do perfectly. (②) You cling ever more tightly to what you already know you can do—away from risk and exploration, and possibly further from the work of your heart. (③) You find reasons to procrastinate, since not to work is *not* to make mistakes. (④) Believing that artwork should be perfect, you gradually become convinced that you cannot make such work. (⑤) And in one of those perverse little ironies of life, only the pattern itself achieves perfection—a perfect death spiral: you misdirect your work; you stall; you quit.

* paralysis 불능 (상태), 마비

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

Zoom In

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

• 2012학년도 수능 43번 •

Do you worry about losing your good health? Do you fear that crime, war, or terrorist attacks will disrupt the economy and your security?

- (A) It's because television focuses on news that makes the world seem like a more dangerous place than it actually is. Afraid of the world that is portrayed on TV, people stay in their homes with close family and do not build bonds with their neighbors.
- (B) These are legitimate concerns that many people share. We live in difficult and uncertain times. But are these fears real? Research shows that people who watch a lot of news on television overestimate the threats to their well-being. Why?
- (C) Thus they become more vulnerable. Surrounding ourselves with a wall of fear, however, is not the answer. The only way to overcome this problem is to be more connected to others, and this connection will reduce fear and isolation.

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

Words & Phrases

- disrupt 부수다, 붕괴시키다
- portray 묘사하다
- concern 걱정, 관심사
- surround 둘러싸다, 포위하다

- security 안전
- bond 유대, 결속
- overestimate 과대평가하다
- isolation 고립

- actually 실제
- legitimate 온당한, 합법적인
- vulnerable 공격받기 쉬운, 취약한

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.



Problem-Solving Strategies

1
단계

주어진 문장에서부터 글의 주제나 글의 개략적인 윤곽을 유추한다.

주어진 문장	건강에 대해 걱정하고 있는지, 범죄, 전쟁, 테러리스트의 공격을 두려워하고 있는지를 묻고 있다. 따라서 주어진 문장은 글의 도입부에 해당한다.
	worry about losing your good health; fear that crime, war, or terrorist attacks ~

2
단계

이어지는 문장들에서 사용된 지시어, 대명사, 연결어(구) 등을 활용하여 문장 간의 연계성을 유추한다.

(B)	These are legitimate concerns ~의 These 가 주어진 문장의 worry와 fear를 가리킨다.
	사람들이 뉴스를 보고 자신의 안녕에 대한 위협을 과대평가하고 있다고 하는데, 그 이유는? (Why?)

3
단계

(B)의 질문 Why?에 상응하는 문장을 파악한다.

(A)	It's because ~가 (B)의 Why?에 대한 답으로, 텔레비전이 세상을 실제보다도 더 위험한 것처럼 보이게 하기 때문이다.
	따라서 사람들이 가까운 친척과 집에서 나가지 않고 이웃과 유대 관계를 맺지 않는다(stay in their homes with close family and do not build bonds with their neighbors).

4
단계

마지막 부분을 대입시켜서 전체적인 글의 흐름이 자연스러운지 확인한다.

(C)	Thus they become ~의 Thus 가 고립을 택하는 것을 의미하는데, 이는 문제의 해결책이 아니다.
	다른 사람들과 유대를 맺는 것(to be more connected to others)이 공포와 고립을 줄여 주는 유일한 해결책이다.

최종 단계: 다른 순서도 가능한지 검토한 후, 정답을 최종 결정한다.

☞ 사람들의 여러 걱정 → (B) 안녕에 대한 과대평가에 기인 → (A) 이웃과의 유대 단절 → (C) 유대 강화가 유일한 해결책: 고립과 공포를 감소시킴

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

1

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why do we continue to think of negotiation as a win-lose proposition? For one thing, society encourages us to engage in hard bargaining.

- (A) Such an attitude is difficult to unlearn because hard bargaining may have worked in the past, so changing to something that is seen as weaker or emotional is not very appealing. Negotiators often feel that any change would compromise their principles.
- (B) But being flexible does not require compromising principles for the sake of an agreement. Being flexible means protecting and fulfilling your own interests, while finding creative ways to minimally satisfy the interests of others as well.
- (C) Certainly in our society we learn to win at games, beat opponents, and get the best grades, car, or deal, regardless of anyone else's needs.

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

2

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even between equally talkative cultures, there are differences in conversational style. In American society, we tend to believe that, even in casual conversation, only one person should speak at a time.

- (A) In the late 1980s, the U.S. president’s wife, Nancy Reagan, complained to the press about Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet president: “From the moment we met, she talked and talked — so much that I could barely get a word in.”
- (B) Yet in many other countries, it is normal for a listener to chime in when someone is talking in order to show enthusiastic participation or involvement with others. Such logic seems to elude many in the United States.
- (C) Probably unaware of the “one speaker at a time” ethic, Mrs. Gorbachev might have been wondering why her U.S. counterpart never said anything — and made her do all the conversational work.
- * chime in (대화에) 맞장구를 치다. 끼어 들다

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

* chime in (대화에) 맞장구를 치다, 끼어 들다

3

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rice merchants in Osaka, Japan, had already set up the world's first futures market. Rice was so important in Japan at the time that it was almost a form of currency in itself.

- (A) He paid the farmers ten percent in advance and owed them the rest. After the harvest came in, he stored the rice for several months, selling it for a tidy profit once the north's poor harvest had driven prices up.
- (B) The friend was passing through Nagoya on a journey. He reported that the rice harvest in the north was going to be bad. Chozaemon promptly bought the future Nagoya-area rice harvest.
- (C) The idea of forward trading — buying now goods that are to be delivered later — is said to have originated around 1620, when a Nagoya rice merchant named Chozaemon met a friend from Sendai, in the north of Japan.
- * futures market 선물 시장(先物市場)

* futures market 선물 시장(先物市場)

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

4

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many states ban people from riding motorcycles without helmets. To some people, however, these bans are questionable. They ask: If people want to take risks, shouldn't they be allowed to do so?

- (A) This approach imposes some costs on those who want to feel the wind in their hair. But requirements of this kind are less intrusive than a ban — and might do a lot of good as well.
- (B) To date, an intense debate has separated those who support such bans from those who insist that the government should let people do what they want. The columnist John Tierney has suggested a novel way that states might promote safety while maintaining freedom.
- (C) The basic idea is that riders who do not want to use the helmet have to get special licenses. To qualify for the license, a rider would have to take an extra driving course and submit proof of health insurance.

- ① (A)–(B)–(C)

③ (B)–(C)–(A)

⑤ (C)–(B)–(A)

② (B)–(A)–(C)

④ (C)–(A)–(B)

5 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

For centuries the West has conceived of time as linear. Time is a line stretching between the past and the future, divided into centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

- (A) The future is similarly envisioned as a movement along a line: nations follow five-year plans and try to progress; individuals have careers. Everyone should make a determined movement down the line and overcome obstacles and interruptions in order to “get ahead.”
- (B) This way of thinking is embedded in our culture, and we think this way without thinking about the way we are thinking. We take this way of thinking for granted.
- (C) Every event we unhesitatingly classify along that line: The Age of Dinosaurs is many intervals back, World War II is near our present position; pregnancy may stretch nine months along the line, the act of birth is only a point.

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

6 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

For Kant, respect for autonomy entails duties to oneself as well as others, most notably the duty to treat humanity as an end in itself.

- (A) But man is not a thing — not something to be used as a means: he must always in his actions be regarded as an end in himself. Kant concludes that a person has no more right to kill himself than to kill someone else.
- (B) If a person does away with himself in order to escape from a painful situation, he is making use of a person merely as a means to maintain a tolerable state of affairs till the end of his life.
- (C) This duty constrains the way a person can treat himself. According to Kant, murder is wrong because it uses the victim as a means rather than respects him as an end. But the same can be true of suicide.

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

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

7 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ellen Langer learned from her mother how to prepare a roast. As a little girl she would watch as her mother cut off a small bit from one end of the meat before placing it in the roasting pan.

- (A) Langer then asked her grandmother, who explained that when she was a young mother, the only roasting pan she'd had was too short for a standard roast, so she had to cut off the end to fit it into the pan.
- (B) She'd long since gotten roasting pans in larger sizes and hadn't cut an end off since. Yet for years both Langer and her mother had mindlessly followed this routine.
- (C) As an adult, Langer followed the same routine until one day she wondered what the purpose of cutting off the end of the roast was. She asked her mother, who just said she'd learned to do it from her own mother.

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

8 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, using physical punishment on a child for social misbehavior is likely to have the opposite effect and make the youngster less empathic in the future.

- (A) Rather, the best way to bring out one's mature empathic potential is through induction, in which parents highlight the other's perspective, point up the other's distress, and make it clear that the child's action caused it.
- (B) When the intervention is done with care and fairness, and the child becomes genuinely aware that he caused another's distress, as illustrated, it can lead to a sense of guilt and a sincere effort to want to make compensation.
- (C) For example, if the child takes another child's toy away from him, the parent might sit him down and ask him how bad he would feel if someone did the same thing to him. Then the parent might ask him to imagine how bad the other child now feels.

* empathic 감정 이입의, 자신과 대상이 서로 통한다고 느끼는

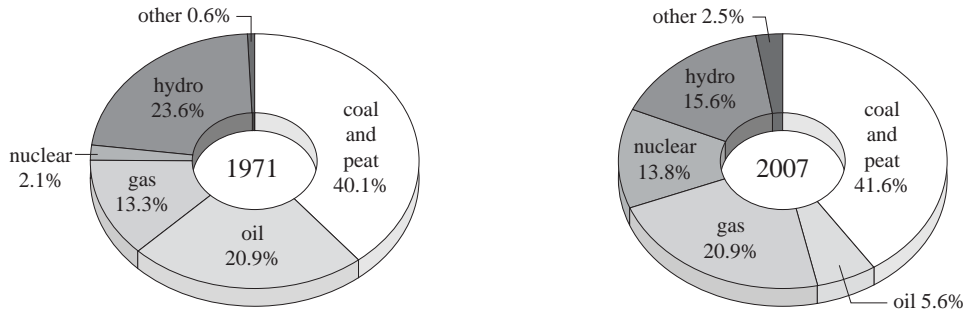
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① (A)–(C)–(B) | ② (B)–(A)–(C) |
| ③ (B)–(C)–(A) | ④ (C)–(A)–(B) |
| ⑤ (C)–(B)–(A) | |

Zoom In

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?

• 2012학년도 수능 36번 •

World Electricity Generation by Source of Energy in 1971 and 2007



The graphs above show the percentage of world electricity generation by sources of energy for 1971 and 2007. ① According to the graphs, the primary source of electricity generation in both 1971 and 2007 was coal and peat, accounting for over 40% of the total electricity generation. ② Oil showed the biggest decrease in electricity generation, which fell from 20.9% in 1971 to 5.6% in 2007. ③ The source that showed the biggest increase was nuclear, which rose from 2.1% in 1971 to 13.8% in 2007. ④ In 1971, hydro was the second biggest source of electricity generation, but in 2007, gas was the second biggest, accounting for more than 20% of the total electricity generation. ⑤ Besides coal and peat, hydro was the only source that accounted for more than 20% of the total electricity generation in both 1971 and 2007.

Words & Phrases

- generation 생성, 발생
- hydro 수력 전기

- peat 토탄

- account for ~을 차지하다

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.



Problem-Solving Strategies

1
단계

도표의 제목, 도표의 내용 및 종류를 파악한다.

- ① 1971년과 2007년의 에너지원에 따른 세계 전력 생산
- ② 왼쪽의 표는 1971년의 에너지원, 오른쪽 표는 2007년의 에너지원
- ③ 에너지원의 종류: 석탄과 토탄, 석유, (천연)가스, 원자력, 수력, 기타

2
단계

글의 도입부분을 통해서 전체 글의 주제를 파악한다.

- ① 글의 도입 부분
그래프는 1971년과 2007년의 에너지원에 따른 세계의 전력 생산의 비율을 보여 준다.
- ② 주제
에너지 생산원의 비율을 과거(1971년)와 최근(2007년)의 시간상 변화를 알려 준다.

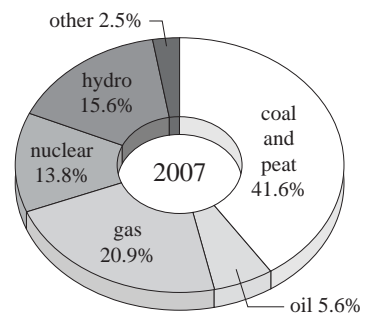
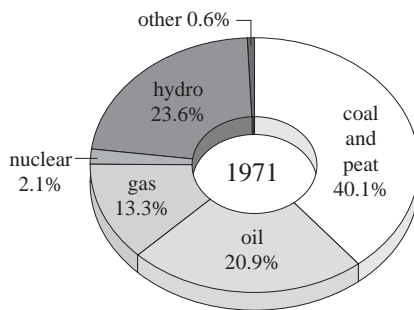
3
단계

도표의 내용과 본문을 비교한다.

- ① 그래프에 따르면 1971년과 2007년 모두 전력 생산의 주된 에너지원은 석탄과 토탄이었는데, 전체 전력 생산의 40퍼센트 이상을 차지했다. → 일치함

- ③ 가장 큰 증가를 보여 준 에너지원은 원자력이었는데, 1971년 2.1퍼센트에서 2007년 13.8퍼센트로 올라갔다. → 일치함

- ② 석유는 전력 생산에서 가장 큰 감소를 보여 주었는데, 1971년 20.9퍼센트에서 2007년 5.6퍼센트로 떨어졌다. → 일치함

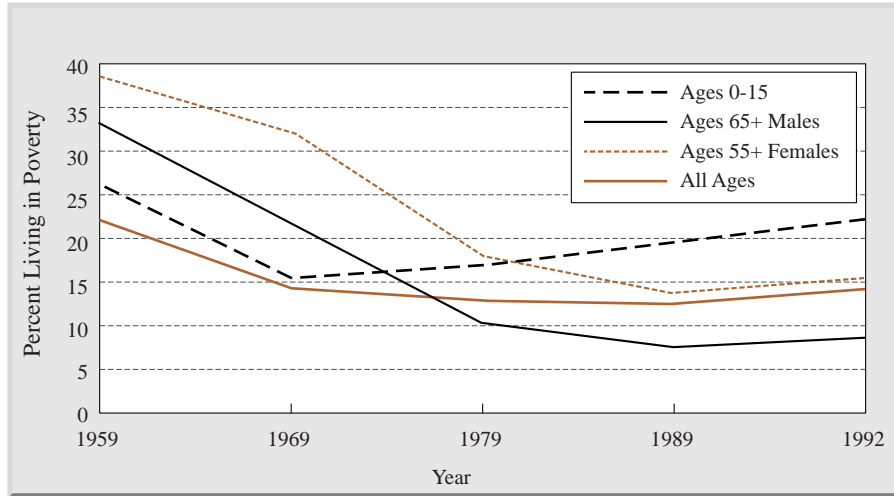


- ④ 1971년에 수력은 두 번째로 큰 전력 생산 에너지원이었지만, 2007년에는 (천연)가스가 두 번째로 큰 에너지원이었으며, 전체 전력 생산의 20퍼센트 이상을 차지했다. → 일치함

- ⑤ 석탄과 토탄을 제외하고, 수력은 1971년과 2007년에 전체 전력 생산의 20퍼센트 이상을 차지한 유일한 에너지원이었다. → 불일치 (15.6%)

1 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Trends in Poverty Rates by Age Group: 1959-1992

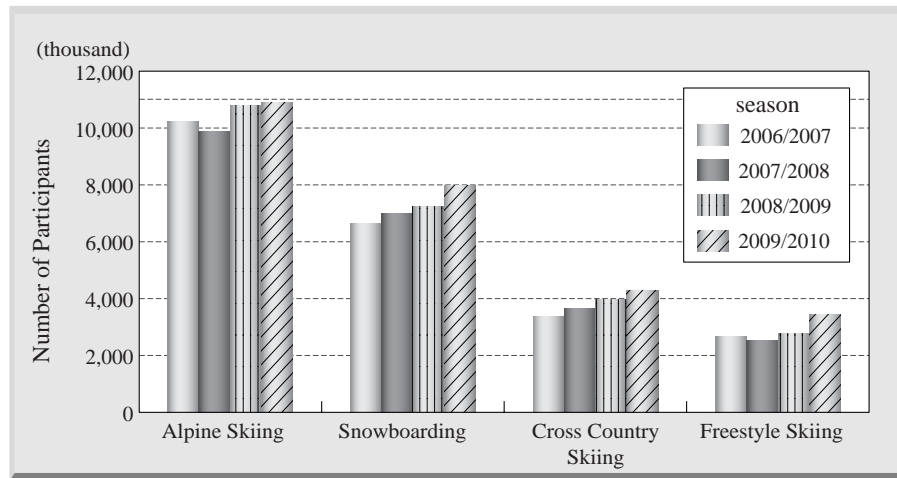


The graph above shows the trends in poverty rates for various age groups over the period from 1959 to 1992. ① In 1959, the poverty rates for older people (above 55 years old), which were about 33 and 38 percent, were higher than the poverty rate for children (0-15) or the population as a whole. ② But the poverty rates for older people declined during the 1970s, reaching their lowest levels in 1989. ③ By 1992, poverty among older men had fallen below the average for all ages, and poverty among older women differed significantly from the average for all ages. ④ In contrast, the poverty rate for children rose from 1969 to 1992. ⑤ Overall, the elderly experienced larger decline than children and the total population in poverty rates.

2

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

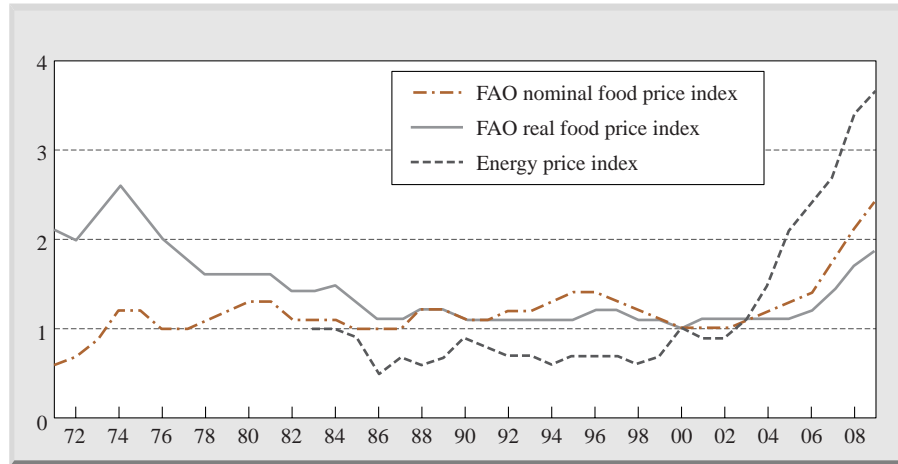
Snow Sports Participation Trends



The graph shows the trends of snow sports participation in the past four winter seasons of 2006/2007 to 2009/2010. ① In each of the seasons, alpine skiing had more participants than any of the other sports: snowboarding, cross country skiing, and freestyle skiing. ② But the number of participants in alpine skiing in the 2007/2008 season decreased a little compared to the previous season. ③ In both snowboarding and cross country skiing, the number of participants showed a steady increase over the four winter seasons. ④ In the 2009/2010 season, cross country skiing was more popular than freestyle skiing, and the difference from the previous season's participants was smaller in the latter than in the former. ⑤ In the same season, the combined number of participants in alpine skiing and snowboarding was nearly 19,000,000.

3 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Long-term Food and Energy Price Trends

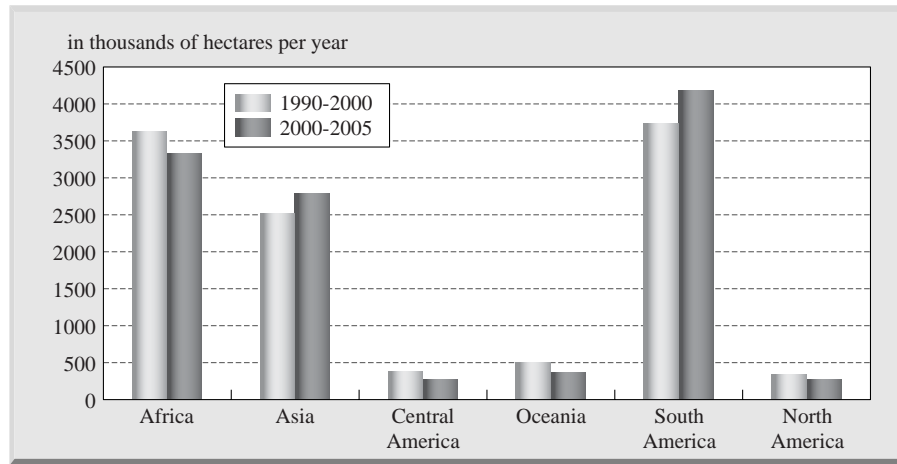


The above graph, from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), shows long-term food and energy price trends, real or nominal. ① The FAO index of nominal food prices was relatively constant from the mid-1970s to the mid-1990s but doubled between 2002 and 2008. ② Energy prices showed a gentle decline in the early 1990s but began rising in 1999, having tripled since 2002. ③ The real food price index began rising in 2002, after three decades of predominantly declining trends, and spiked sharply upwards in 2006 and 2007. ④ By 2008, real food prices were 60 percent above the levels of 2002. ⑤ The only other period of significantly rising real food prices since this data series began occurred in the early 1970s, during which nominal food prices also significantly rose.

* nominal 명목의

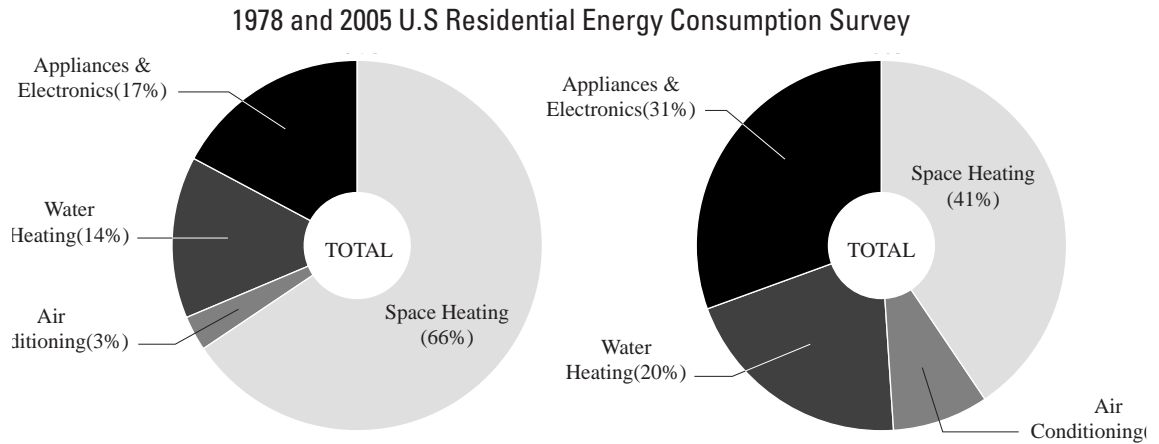
4 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Tropical Deforestation by Region, 1990-2000 & 2000-2005



The above graph provides a detailed picture of the tropical deforestation by region during two periods, 1990-2000 and 2000-2005. ① Tropical deforestation was most widespread in three main regions, Africa, Asia, and South America. ② Of these regions, South America showed the largest areas of deforestation, which amounted to over 4,000,000 hectares per year from 2000 to 2005. ③ Similar deforestation happened in Asia, where over 2,700,000 hectares of forest disappeared per year over the same period. ④ Although the pace of deforestation slowed a little, Africa had to witness the deforestation of over 3,500,000 hectares of forest per year from 2000 to 2005. ⑤ In Central America, Oceania, and North America, which experienced relatively little deforestation, the rate of deforestation decreased over the study periods, and each region lost less than 500,000 hectares of forest per year from 2000 to 2005.

5 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

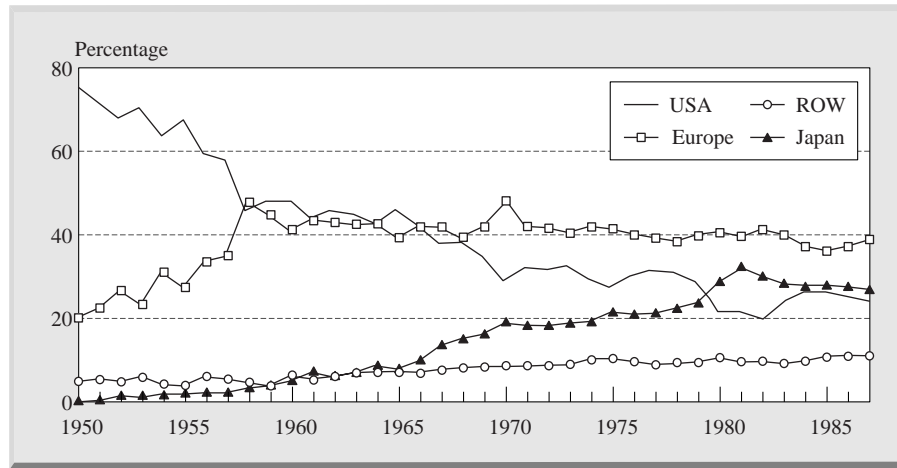


These pie charts show the proportions of the U.S. residential energy consumption in the years 1978 and 2005 by space heating, air conditioning, water heating, and appliances & electronics.

- ① The share of residential energy used by space heating had decreased by 25% from 1978 to 2005.
 ② Compared with 1978, water heating accounted for a higher percentage of the total residential energy usage in 2005. ③ The share of residential electricity used by appliances & electronics in homes had increased from 17 percent to 31 percent. ④ The difference in the proportions occupied by water heating and appliances & electronics was smaller in 2005, as compared with the year of 1978. ⑤ The percentages of residential energy used for air conditioning remained the lowest among the four sectors for both of the years.

6 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

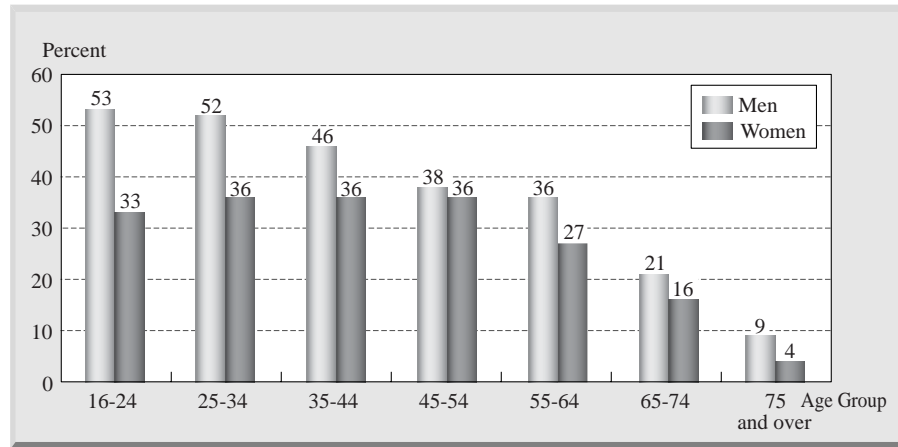
National Shares of Global Production in Motor Vehicles: 1950-1987



The graph shows the changing national shares of global production in motor vehicles from 1950 to 1987. ① The U. S. share of global production dropped from around 75 percent in 1950 to around 25 percent in 1985. ② Europe increased its share from about 20 percent in 1950 to almost 45 percent in 1970, but fell back to less than 40 percent around 1985. ③ Japan increased its share from virtually zero in 1950 to about 30 percent by 1981. ④ Even though Europe remained the largest producing region in 1980s, Japan's share of global production rose rapidly after the late 1960s, overtaking that of the United States in 1980. ⑤ The rest of the world (ROW) steadily increased their share to around 8 percent in the 1980s from the lowest share of global production in 1955.

7 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Proportion of People Meeting Physical Activity Recommendations: by Sex and Age, 2006

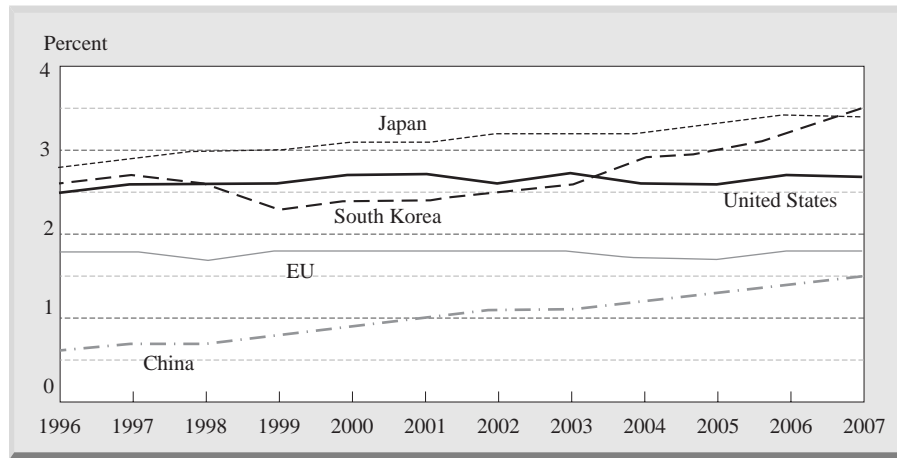


This graph shows the proportion of people who met England's physical activity guidelines in 2006, by sex and age. ① Overall, a consistently higher proportion of men than women in all age groups met these guidelines. ② Over one-half of men aged 16 to 24 met these guidelines, compared with 33 percent of women. ③ The proportion of women achieving the recommended level of physical activity was generally stable for those aged between 16 and 54, after which it declined with age. ④ The biggest gap between the two genders can be seen in the age group of 16 to 24, while the smallest gap in the age group of 65 to 74. ⑤ The proportion of men meeting the guidelines in the age group of 55 to 64 is four times as high as that of men meeting the guidelines in the age group of 75 and over.

8

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

R&D/GDP Ratios of Selected Countries and the EU (1996-2007)



EU = European Union, GDP = Gross Domestic Product, R&D = Research and Development

The graph shows the R&D/GDP ratios of selected countries — Japan, the U.S., South Korea, and China — and the EU. ① Over the 1996-2007 period, the economies of the three Asian countries led to an increase in their R&D/GDP ratios; conversely, the ratios of the U.S. and the EU essentially held steady. ② Japan's R&D expenditures amounted to about 3.4% of its GDP in 2007, and those of South Korea increased steeply in the 2000s, accounting for about 3.5% of its GDP in 2007. ③ South Korea's R&D/GDP ratio fell behind that of the U.S. from 1996 to 2003, but the former surpassed the latter after 2004. ④ Meanwhile, China's R&D/GDP ratio more than doubled from 1996 to 2007, a period during which China's economy expanded rapidly. ⑤ Overall, South Korea and China are the countries which showed the biggest increases in R&D/GDP ratios among the four countries and the EU.

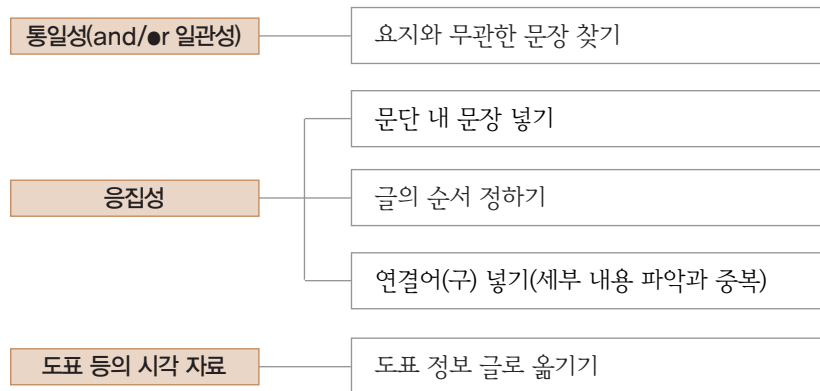
문단의 요건

문장이 아무 단어나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없듯이, 문단 또한 아무 문장이나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없다. 문장이 결합되어 문단을 이루려면 다음 조건이 만족되어야 한다.

- 하나의 요지(one main idea): 문단은 하나의 요지를 가지고 있어야 한다. 요지가 없거나 또는 요지가 두 개 이상 있다면, 문단이라고 할 수 없다.
- 통일성(unity): 문단은 통일성이 있어야 한다. 문단을 구성하는 어떤 문장이라도 문단의 요지와 관련되어야 한다.
- 응집성(cohesion): 문단은 응집성이 있어야 한다. 문단을 구성하는 각 문장이 밀접하게 연결되어야 한다.
- 일관성(coherence): 문단은 일관성이 있어야 한다. 문단이 의미상 유의미해야 한다.

문단의 요건과 관련된 수능 문제 유형

수능 영어 시험에서는 문단의 요건과 관련하여 다음 다섯 가지의 문제 유형이 있다.



문단의 통일성

이미 언급했듯이, 문단의 통일성은 하나의 문단이 하나의 주제를 다루어야 한다는 것이다. 즉, 만약 주제가 존재한다면, 주제문과 이를 보충하는 세부 내용 문장들 모두가 하나의 주제에 관한 것이어야 한다. 한 문장이라도 주제와 연관이 없는 문장이 있다면, 그 문단은 통일성이 없는 것이다.

문단의 통일성 여부를 판단하는 능력을 기르기 위해서 13강의 4번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

Just as there are no two sets of fingerprints alike in the world, so the imprints of animals have a like individuality. ① To take a single example: Elephants can be identified by their pads as definitely as human beings by their fingerprints. ② As William Baze, who spent forty years in the Indonesian jungle, puts it in *Just Elephants*, the footprints of elephants, like those of human beings, are all different. ③ Sometimes the nails are most prominent, sometimes the heel, sometimes the imprint shows a

closed foot, sometimes a flat foot; everything depends on the way in which the animal walks. ④ No elephant works mechanically as other animals do, and he never stops learning because he is always thinking. ⑤ These distinct variations make it possible to provide every trained elephant in Indo-China with its own identity card.

이 글의 요지는 동물의 자국은 (지문과) 비슷한 개체성을 가지고 있다는(the imprints of animals have a like individuality) 것인데, 이를 ①부터 ⑤의 문장이 코끼리의 발자국을 통해 예시하고 있다. 이들 문장 중에서 어느 코끼리도 다른 동물처럼 기계적으로 일하지 않고, 항상 사고하기 때문에 배우기를 결코 멈추지 않는다는 ④의 문장만이 요지의 예시와 무관하다. 즉, 이 문장이 없어야 문단의 통일성이 갖춰질 수 있다. 예시문에서 볼 수 있듯이, 문단에서 필요 없는 문장을 찾기 위해서는 먼저 글의 요지를 이해해야 하고, 이 요지를 보충 설명하거나 예시하거나 뒷받침하지 않는 문장이 무엇인지 찾아야 한다. 이렇게 요지와 무관한 문장은 글의 주제에 대한 문장이 아니거나 또는 요지의 내용과 양립할 수 없는 문장이다.

문단의 응집성

응집성은 글 조각들을 결합시키는 접착제이다. 달리 말해, 글의 응집성은 문단의 모든 문장이 다음 문장으로 매끄럽게 이어지는 것을 의미한다. 응집성이 있으면, 독자는 글쓴이가 전달하고자 하는 의견을 쉽게 이해할 수 있다. 응집성 장치에는 독자를 위해 문장의 관계를 명확하게 해 주는 *therefore, furthermore*, 또는 *for instance*와 같은 연결어(구)가 있다. 하지만 연결어(구)만 가지고 글의 응집성을 보장하기에는 충분하지 않다. 주요 어구의 반복, 대명사와 같은 대용 표현의 사용, 생략 등이 응집성을 위해 또한 필요하다.

문단의 응집성 여부를 판단하는 능력을 기르기 위해서 15강의 2번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

Even between equally talkative cultures, there are differences in conversational style. In American society, we tend to believe that, even in casual conversation, only one person should speak at a time. Yet in many other countries, it is normal for a listener to chime in when someone is talking in order to show enthusiastic participation or involvement with others. Such logic seems to elude many in the United States. In the late 1980s, the U.S. president's wife, Nancy Reagan, complained to the press about Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet president: "From the moment we met, she talked and talked—so much that I could barely get a word in." Probably unaware of the "one speaker at a time" ethic, Mrs. Gorbachev might have been wondering why her U.S. counterpart never said anything—and made her do all the conversational work.

이 글의 요지는 똑같이 말을 많이 하는 문화 사이에서도 대화 스타일에서 차이점이 있다는(Even between equally talkative cultures, there are differences in conversational style.) 첫 문장에 나타나 있다. 이 요지를 두 번째 문장과 세 번째 문장이 뒷받침한다. 두 번째 문장은 미국 사회의 대화 스타일을 설명하고, 세 번째 문장은 미국 사회의 대화 스타일과 다른 대화 스타일을 소개하고 있다. 이 두 번째 주요 세부 사항이 첫 번째 주요 세부 사항과 대조가 되기 때문에 세 번째 문장이 연결어 Yet으로 시작하고 있다. 네 번째 문장부터 끝까지(Such logic seems ~ all the conversational work.)는 두 번째 주요 세부 사항을 예를 통해 보충 설명하고 있다. 세 번째 문장에서 소개하고 있는 대화 스타일의 다른 나라에서의 통용을 네 번째 문장의 Such logic이 지시적으로 연결시키고 있다.

위의 설명에서 알 수 있듯이, 연결어는 주요 내용을 연결하거나 주요 내용을 뒷받침하는 부속 세부 내용을 연결하는 역할을 한다. 주요 내용을 연결하는 연결어를 주연결어, 그리고 부속 세부 내용을 연결하는 연결어를 소연결어라고 한다.

문단의 응집성 판단 연습을 위해서 14강의 5번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

The premodern world was complex. Its societies were intricate, its social networks sophisticated, and the stories of its inhabitants are both fascinating and valuable to us today. If this has not always been widely understood, it is because we know less about the inhabitants of pre-Columbian Mesoamerica or Zhou Dynasty China than we do about nineteenth-century Britain, for example. For a long time, historians had little understanding of these periods because few written records survived. **More recently, however, new sources of information have begun to emerge through the application of techniques borrowed from archaeology, linguistics, and other disciplines.** Moreover, more and more documentary sources are being dug up and interpreted from these periods. These new sources of information reveal not only the complexity of societies around the world but also the sophistication of their trading and exchange networks.

이 글의 요지는 새로운 정보원에 의해서 현대 이전 세계 사회의 복잡성뿐만 아니라 이들의 거래와 교환 네트워크의 정교함이 알려졌다는(These new sources ~ of their trading and exchange networks.) 마지막 문장에 나타나 있다. 이 요지를 밑에서 세 번째 문장과 밑에서 두 번째 문장이 뒷받침하고 있다. 후자가 전자의 의미를 강화하기 때문에 후자가 주연결어 Moreover로 시작된다. 이들 문장을 제외한 나머지는 독자의 관심을 글의 주제로 끌리게 하는 도입부이다. 이 도입부에는 대명사(its)나 지시어(these), 주요 어구(complex, intricate, sophisticated)의 반복, 동의어(know, understood), 그리고 연결어구(for example)가 소연결어로 사용되었다. 14강의 5번 문제는 제시된 문장(More recently, however, new sources of information ~ and other disciplines.)이 어느 위치에 와야 하는지 묻는 문항이다. 이 문장이 요지를 뒷받침하는 주요 세부 내용이고 이 주요 세부 내용을 강화시켜 주는 또 다른 주요 세부 사항이 바로 다음에 이어지기 때문에 현재의 위치에 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다. 이상 살펴보았듯이, 주

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

진 문장의 문단 내에서의 위치를 파악하기 위해서는 요지와 이를 뒷받침하는 주요 세부 내용을 파악하고, 이들의 연결 관계, 그리고 각 주요 세부 내용 안에서의 소연결어의 사용을 이해해야 한다.

문단의 일관성

통일성과 응집성을 갖췄다고 모두 완벽한 문단이 되는 것은 아니다. 다음 글을 읽어 보자.

The quarterback threw the ball toward the tight end. ① Balls are used in many sports. ② Most balls are spheres, but a football is an ellipsoid. ③ The tight end leaped to catch the ball.

Words & Phrases

the tight end 전위 측면 공격수

ellipsoid 타원체

우선 위 문단은 응집성이 있다. 첫 문장이 쿼터백이 측면 공격수에게 공을 던지는 상황을 묘사하는데, 이어지는 ①과 ②의 문장에서 ‘공’이라는 개념이 나오기 때문에 최소한의 응집성은 갖췄다고 볼 수 있다. 그럼에도, 위 글은 이해하기 어렵다. 이는 위 네 문장이 묘사하는 상황들이 어우러지지 못하기 때문이다. 한 덩어리로 어우러진 일관된 그림을 주기 위해서는 ①과 ②의 문장이 없어야 한다. 수능 시험에서는 통일성을 활용한 문제와 일관성을 활용한 문제를 따로 구분하지 않고, 문단에서 필요 없는 문장을 찾아내는 문제 형태로 이 둘을 함께 다루고 있다.

도표 정보 글로 옮기기

도표의 정보를 글로 옮길 때, 다음 사항에 유의해야 한다.

- 도표의 제목이 들어가 있는 문장이 올바른지 확인하라. 또는 도표가 무엇에 관한 것인지 파악한 후, 이에 관한 설명이 올바른지 확인하라.
- 도표 자료의 출처가 올바르게 표현되었는지 주의하라.
- 도표 자료의 세부 내용이 올바르게 표현되었는지 확인하라.

수능 시험에서는 도표 정보를 글로 옮기는 능력을 간접 평가 방식으로 테스트한다. 즉, 도표를 주고, 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 내용을 골라내는 능력을 측정한다. 이 유형의 문제는 도표가 제시하는 세부 내용을 묻기 때문에 도표가 제시하는 특징적인 정보가 무엇인지 파악하는 것이 가장 중요하다. 양적으로 가장 많거나 적은 것이 무엇이고, 가장 큰 변화와 가장 작은 변화가 무엇인지 이해하고 있어야 한다. 또한 변화의 흐름이 같거나 비슷한 것과 그렇지 않은 것을 알고 있어야 한다. 아울러, 이러한 특징적인 정보를 표현하는 상투적인 영어 표현을 익혀 두는 것이 이 문제를 효율적으로 해결하는 지름길이 될 것이다.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

Zoom In

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

• 2012학년도 수능 46~48번 •

- (A) When I was a freshman in high school, I won second prize in our local newspaper's essay contest on the theme of 'future career.' I wrote about wanting to become a journalist. We had to collect our prizes at the local variety store and, while waiting in line, a little notebook in the stationery department caught my eye. (a) It was a black and red hardcover book with the word 'Record' neatly engraved in gold on the cover. I reasoned that since I was going to be a journalist, I'd need a very special notebook in which to write. So I bought (b) it.
- (B) Then during a serious illness when I was thirty-five, I found the little notebook I had purchased twenty years earlier. From my sick bed I noticed (c) it on a nearby shelf. It was still blank but something told me to write my deepest feelings and thoughts, my pain and fear, my wishes and dreams, the words of my inner world. This was my first 'official' journal. And the process of journal-keeping through writing and drawing helped heal me from a mysterious illness which had defied the doctors and their medicines.
- (C) My life changed so much after that. I began listening to my own feelings and inner wisdom. The insights I gained through journal-keeping led me into a new career as an art therapist and teacher of diary writing and drawing. More importantly, I learned to play and enjoy life again. For instance, several years after recovering from my illness, I started skateboarding for the first time in my life and loved (d) it. I'm grateful to that high school girl that I was for having the sense to buy a little blank book. I used it to save my life and to help others.
- (D) But I put the notebook away and promptly forgot about (e) it and about becoming a journalist. Painting became my great love. Upon graduating from high school, I went to college as a fine art major and English minor. After becoming a professional artist, marriage followed, then the birth of two daughters. A career change came next which led to teaching underprivileged young children in Los Angeles. The years passed.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

1 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3 위 글의 'I'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 지역 신문사의 에세이 대회에서 2등 상을 탔다.
 ② 심한 병을 앓고 있었을 때 20년 전에 산 공책을 발견했다.
 ③ 병이 나은 지 몇 년 후에 스케이트보딩을 처음으로 시작했다.
 ④ 대학에서 미술을 전공하지는 않았다.
 ⑤ 전문 화가가 된 후, 결혼을 했고 두 딸을 두었다.

Words & Phrases

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • theme 주제 • engrave 새기다 • insight 통찰력 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variety store 잡화점 • reason 생각하다 • promptly 곧 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stationery 문방구 • defy 허용하지 않다, 도전하다 • underprivileged 소외 계층의 |
|--|--|--|



Problem-Solving Strategies

1
단계

주어진 단락 (A)를 읽고, 글의 방향을 잡는다.

문방구에서 우연히 눈에 띈 공책을 구입한 사연

2
단계

1단계의 어구 목록으로부터 주제와 요지를 파악한다.

① (A)의 마지막 문장 So I bought it(= the notebook).과 (D)의 첫 문장 But I put the notebook away and promptly forgot about it이 자연스럽게 이어진다. (D)에는 한동안 그 공책을 잊은 채 살아가는 필자가 삶이 묘사되고 있다.

② 그 다음은 필자가 심한 병에 걸려 그 공책을 다시 발견하게 되는 내용 (B)가 자연스럽게 이어지고, 다시 발견한 그 공책으로 인해 필자의 삶이 변화되었다는 것을 설명하는 (C)가 마지막에 오는 것이 가장 적절하다.

3
단계

이해한 글의 내용을 바탕으로 나머지 문항을 푼다.

① (a), (b), (c), (e)는 필자가 고등학교 때 구입했던 공책을 가리키며, (d)는 스케이트보딩을 가리킨다.

② 선택지 ④는 (D)의 I went to college as a fine art major와 일치하지 않는다.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

1~3 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

For many years praise was viewed as a tool to make children feel good about themselves and to motivate learning and good behavior. More recent research, however, indicates that there is a poor correlation between use of praise and success in learning. Praise is often used by teachers not as a way to express genuine pleasure about a child's actions, but rather as a means to manipulate future behavior.

(B)

Considered as goodies, praise is like the large pink icing rose in the center of a cake. It is appealing and at first bite its sweetness tastes wonderful. A couple more bites still might taste good, but it quickly becomes overly sweet. It has only one simple flavor; we soon tire of it and if we eat very much at any one time, we might even feel slightly ill. It may provide some quick energy but it provides no nourishment and doesn't support growth or health.

(C)

Although praise may encourage these children to continue an activity while an adult is watching, it has been suggested by recent work, they are less likely to continue the activity when the adult leaves or to repeat the activity in the future. Rather than increasing children's commitment to positive behavior, praise encourages children to find ways to get future verbal "goodies" from important adults.

(D)

However, if your goal is to help children build self-direction and inner control, far from manipulating them, then praise is not an effective practice. Praising teaches children to act to receive approval from adults, not because they feel an action is correct or worthy. In some cases, children become so dependent on external evaluation from adults that they can't determine what they like or value. We have known children who ask for adult approval constantly: "Do you like my picture?" "_____." These children were "praise junkies," dependent on praise as the only way to feel good about themselves.

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1 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

2 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Magical Power of Praise
- ② The Secret of a Teacher's Charisma
- ③ Applauding Praise? Consider the Danger!
- ④ How to Raise Your Kids: Praise vs. Punishment
- ⑤ Motivate Your Children with as Many Questions as Possible

3 빈칸에 들어갈 질문으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Can I have a candy?
- ② Am I climbing well?
- ③ May I go to bathroom?
- ④ What does this word mean?
- ⑤ What animal do you like most?

4~6 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Harold was a very active man who enjoyed skiing, hiking, and remodeling projects around his house. When he came to see me, he had been living with back pain for several years. Despite the pain, he lived his life fully. But the pain was getting worse. He saw several doctors, many of whom recommended surgery. He did a great deal of research, exploring many other options, before he decided on surgery.

(B)

But, Harold told me, he actually felt relieved when his doctor removed hope. In the absence of hope, he was able to mourn his loss and face his future. His great insight? He realized he didn't have to wonder how he could endure his physical restriction. He already knew how. He had been living with it for eighteen months. And now that he had stopped fighting, he could get the supports he needed to make his life easier. He told me that he learned that having hope could be good news or bad news.

(C)

Trying to resume his usual physical activities, Harold fell several times. He got frustrated. Every time he went to the doctor, he was told, "There is still a chance." But meanwhile, Harold was getting more depressed. Finally, the doctor said to him, "If you haven't recovered your function by now, you probably won't." All hope removed, Harold felt the despair that had always been inside him. And that was his "How am I going to live with this?" moment.

(D)

Almost immediately after the surgery, he saw that his pain was greatly diminished, but he had lost mobility in one leg. His surgeon said it was caused by swelling around the spine, and as the swelling diminished, Harold would probably regain function of that leg. So Harold was advised to get a brace for his leg, to walk with a cane, and to cut back on some activity. But he did none of those things because he still had hope that his life would be just the way it had been before.

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4 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

5 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Never Let Go of Hope
- ② The Gift of Hopelessness
- ③ Dangers of Being Too Active
- ④ You've Got to Believe Your Doctor!
- ⑤ Importance of Keeping in Good Health

6 위 글의 Harold에 관한 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 여러 의사를 만났지만 한 명만이 수술을 권했다.
- ② 희망을 잃게 된 후 18개월간 방황했다.
- ③ 재활 치료를 통해 다리의 건강을 되찾았다.
- ④ 수술을 받은 후 통증이 크게 줄어들었다.
- ⑤ 의사의 충고를 따라 수술 후 지팡이를 사용했다.

7~9 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There once was a boy who loved stories. One day The Boy tried to write a story, but it wasn't as good as the stories he read so he tried again and again. After a while he realized he wasn't getting anywhere so he sent his story to ten of his favorite authors so they could offer advice. In the coming weeks he received nine form letters apologizing about how busy the authors were and one very helpful letter from Gabriel Winters, (a) his favorite young author. It made the story better without affecting the core plot.

(B)

As he walked through the hospital doors, he found Gabe's room and the bed's occupant was a small frail man. The Boy thought, "He is going to be okay, no one who has a month to live can seem so happy." The thought only lasted a millisecond, but it put (b) his mind at ease. The Boy stayed until a little after the funeral. When he arrived home, he wrote a book about Gabe. It received good reviews and finally let The Boy move on. One day The Boy received a letter. It was from a little girl who wanted (c) his advice on her story. The Boy smiled and began to write.

(C)

The Boy kept sending stories and Gabe kept helping until the letters became more like two friends getting each other's comments on a work than a famous author helping out a little kid. As the years dragged on, he went to a college with a good writing program and wrote stories for the school paper, but always wrote to Gabe. After graduation, (d) he got married young, became a well-known author himself and always wrote to Gabe.

(D)

One morning The Boy was eating his breakfast in his new house when the phone rang. The voice on the phone said, "Hello, is this 334-5672?" "Yes, this is," said The Boy. "Gabriel Winters told me to tell you about his leukemia," stated the voice. "Where is (e) he staying? I need to get there right away." The Boy got the first ticket to Rochester he could find. He didn't care about the baby crying, he didn't care about the person kicking his seat, he cared about Gabe and to The Boy that was all that mattered.

*leukemia 백혈병

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7 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

8 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

9 The Boy에 관한 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

- ① 아홉 명의 저자 중에서 한 통의 답신을 받았다.
- ② Gabriel을 위해 평이 그저 그런 책을 썼다.
- ③ 대학교 졸업 후에 유명 작가가 되었다.
- ④ 새로 이사 간 집에서 Gabriel로부터 직접 전화를 받았다.
- ⑤ 몸이 아파서 휴양을 위해 Rochester에서 살았다.

10~12 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The textile industry routinely deals with dangerous chemicals. Most dye colors contain toxic elements. In fact, the trimmings, or excess cloth, from Rohner Textil's factory contained so many questionable chemicals that the Swiss government classified them as dangerous waste. Furthermore, the trimmings couldn't be burned or buried in Switzerland to comply with government regulations, but they had to be exported — shipped to a country with looser regulations, such as Spain.

(B)

McDonough's new process wasn't just safer, but it was also cheaper. Manufacturing costs shrank twenty percent. The savings came, in part, from the reduced complexity and expense of dealing with toxic chemicals. Workers no longer had to wear protective clothing. And the scraps — instead of being shipped to Spain for burial — were converted to felt, which was sold to Swiss farmers and gardeners for crop insulation. McDonough proved that there can be a _____ between business goals and environmental goals.

(C)

When the production process went on line, inspectors from the Swiss government came to check the water flowing out of the plant to make sure chemical emissions were within legal limits. "At first, the inspectors thought their equipment had broken," said McDonough. The instruments were detecting nothing in the water. Then the inspectors tested the water flowing into the factory, which was Swiss drinking water, and found that the equipment was fine. McDonough said, "The fabrics during the production process were further filtering the water."

(D)

To address this problem, Bill McDonough and Michael Braungart studied 8,000 chemicals commonly used in the textile industry. They measured each chemical against a set of safety criteria. Of the chemicals they tested, 7,962 failed. They were left with thirty-eight chemicals — but those were "safe enough to eat" according to McDonough. Amazingly, using just those thirty-eight chemicals, they were able to create a complete line of fabrics containing every color but black. The fabric they chose was made from natural materials — wool and a plant fiber called ramie.

* ramie 모시

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10 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

11 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① choice
- ② border
- ③ tension
- ④ distinction
- ⑤ consistency

12 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Going Green Can Pay
- ② Make Your Workplace Safe
- ③ How to Pass Water Quality Inspection
- ④ Reducing the Risks of Toxic Exposure
- ⑤ Heavy Fine for Dumping Industrial Waste

Zoom In

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

• 2012학년도 수능 49~50번 •

Since the beginning of time, the mysterious nature of dreaming has led people to believe that dreams were messages from the other world. Dreams have been regarded as prophetic communications which, when properly decoded, would enable us to foretell the future. There is, however, absolutely no scientific evidence for this theory. It is certainly true that individuals who are concerned about a traumatic event, such as the threat of the loss of a loved one who is sick, will dream about that loved one more than would otherwise be the case. If the dreamer then calls and finds that the loved one has died, it is understandable for him or her to assume that the dream was a premonition of that death. But this is a mistake. It is simply a(n) _____ correspondence between a situation about which one has intense concern and the occurrence of the event that one fears.

To prove the existence of premonitory dreams, scientific evidence must be obtained. We would need to do studies in which individuals are sampled in terms of their dream life and judges are asked to make correspondences between these dream events and events that occurred in real life. A problem that arises here is that individuals who believe in premonitory dreams may give one or two striking examples of 'hits,' but they never tell you how many of their premonitory dreams 'missed.' To do a scientific study of dream prophecy, we would need to establish some base of how commonly _____ correspondences occur between dream and waking reality. Until we have that evidence, it is better to believe that the assumption is false.

*premonitory 예고의, 전조의

Words & Phrases

- be regarded as ~로 여겨지다
- foretell 예언하다
- premonition 예고
- arise 발생하다

- prophetic 예언적인
- traumatic 충격적인
- correspondence 일치
- assumption 가정, 가설

- decode 해석하다, 해독하다
- assume 추정하다, 상정하다
- obtain 획득하다, 얻다

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

1

위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Do People Dream? ② Ways to Interpret Dreams
 ③ Origin of Dream Prophecy ④ Scientific History of Dreams
 ⑤ Can Dreams Foretell the Future?

2

위 글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① close ② coincidental ③ inevitable
 ④ logical ⑤ scientific



Problem-Solving Strategies

1 단계

글을 읽기 전에 문제와 선택지를 먼저 읽고, 중점을 두고 읽을 부분을 미리 파악한다.

- 2012학년도 수능: 제목+빈칸(단어)
- 2011학년도 수능: 제목+빈칸(단어)
- 2010학년도 수능: 제목+빈칸(구)
- 2009학년도 수능: 지칭 의미 추론+빈칸(단어)

2 단계

반복되는 어구나 핵심적인 표현을 중심으로 주제·제목·요지 등의 대의를 파악한다.

1단락: 마치 미래를 예언해 주는 것이라고 여겨지는 꿈은 우연의 일치일 뿐이라는 내용이다.

- Dreams have been regarded as prophetic communications ~
- ~ no scientific evidence for this theory.
- ~ simply a coincidental correspondence ~

2단락: 객관적인 과학적 연구가 뒷받침되기 전에는 꿈의 예언적 성격은 존재하지 않는다고 봐야 한다는 내용이다.

- To prove the existence of premonitory dreams, scientific evidence must be obtained.
- A problem that arises here is that ~
- ~, it is better to believe that the assumption is false.

3 단계

반복되는 어구나 핵심적인 표현을 중심으로 주제·제목·요지 등의 대의를 파악한다.

두 단락의 내용을 통해 '꿈은 미래에 일어날 일을 예언할 수 있다'라는 견해는 과학적인 증거가 없다는 것이 이 글의 요지라는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 요지를 압축해서, 또는 상징적으로 가장 잘 표현한 제목은 ⑤ '꿈이 미래를 예언할 수 있는가?'가 가장 적절하다.

4 단계

세부 사항을 묻는 문항을 해결한다.

글의 흐름에 유의해서 빈칸에 적절한 말을 넣는다. 어떤 사람이 앞으로 일어날 일과 관련된 꿈을 꾸게 되는 것은 꿈의 예언적인 성격 때문이 아니라 그 사람의 상황이 만들어 낸 '우연의' 일치일 뿐이라는 내용이다. 따라서 빈칸에는 ② '우연의'가 가장 적절하다.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

1~2 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

One remarkable discovery emerging from science is that we are not cut off from the rest of the universe. A core theme throughout this book is the idea that we each have a natural bond with the cosmos, even though it may be largely unrecognized and undeveloped. The respected author and researcher Dean Radin did an exhaustive analysis of psi research involving more than eight hundred studies and sixty investigators over nearly three decades. After weighing the collective evidence from all these studies, he concluded that we do participate in a subtle field of consciousness where we can both “send” and “receive.” These results are borne out in people’s everyday experience. For example, surveys of the American adult population show that two-thirds say they have had an experience of extrasensory perception such as an accurate intuition about the well-being of someone who is far away. In addition, about 40 percent report having had a “mystical” experience such as seeing the universe as alive and feeling a sense of great peace and safety within that aliveness. In keeping with these findings, a recurring theme of this book is that _____ is not confined within the brain but is an infusing presence throughout the universe that enables us, in cooperation with the brain, to connect meaningfully with the world beyond our physical body.

* psi research 초심리학 연구 ** extrasensory 초감각적인

1 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ① vision | ② reality |
| ③ knowledge | ④ experience |
| ⑤ consciousness | |

2 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Living Universe
- ② Changing Images of Man
- ③ The Great Awakening: Spiritual Revival
- ④ Our Intuitive Connection with the Cosmos
- ⑤ The Road to Happiness through Self-Awareness

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

3~4 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of my responsibilities is to help recruit new independent agencies to represent our company. In our effort to do this, we sent marketing materials to prospective agencies so they could learn more about us. While we hope most agents read our communications, seldom did we receive any direct replies. After learning about the principle of scarcity we realized we were missing out on an opportunity that had been right in front of us all along! We don't do business in every state, and each year we set a modest goal for appointing new agents in our operating areas. We never thought to incorporate those facts, or our current progress, into the communications we were sending. Understanding how the principle can move people to action, we began to include something like this near the end of our communications: "Each year we have a goal of selecting just a few new agencies to partner with us. For 2006 that number was set at only forty-two agencies across our twenty-eight operating states, and so far we've appointed more than thirty-five. It's our sincere hope that your agency will be one of those remaining agencies we appoint before year end." The difference was noticeable immediately! Within days we began to receive inquiries. No extra cost, no new marketing campaigns, no product or system changes needed. The only change was _____.

3 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① setting our business goal higher than before
- ② sending the communications to more partners
- ③ pointing out that the opportunities are not limited
- ④ tailoring the product to the specific needs of our clients
- ⑤ adding three more sentences that contain true statements

4 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Simplicity Can Make a Difference
- ② Scarcity: the Wizard of Persuasion
- ③ Trust: the Bridge to a Client's Heart
- ④ Scarce Resources: the Obstacle to Growth
- ⑤ Offering People More Makes Them Want Less?

5~6 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The Sea Gypsies are nomadic people who live in a group of tropical islands in Myanmar and off the west coast of Thailand. A wandering water tribe, they learn to swim before they learn to walk, and live over half their lives in boats on the open sea. They survive by harvesting clams and sea cucumbers. Their children dive down, often thirty feet beneath the water's surface, and pluck up their food, and have done so for centuries. By learning to lower their heart rate, they can stay under water twice as long as most swimmers. They do this without any diving equipment.

But what distinguishes these children is that they can see clearly at great depths, without goggles. Most human beings cannot see clearly under water because as sunlight passes through water, it is bent so that light doesn't land where it should on the retina.

Anna Gislén, a Swedish researcher, studied the Sea Gypsies' ability to read placards under water and found that they were more than twice as skillful as European children. The Gypsies learned to control the shape of their lenses, and more significantly, to control the size of their pupils, contracting them twenty-two percent. This is a remarkable finding, because human pupils reflexively get larger under water, and pupil adjustment has been thought to be a fixed, inborn reflex, controlled by the brain and nervous system.

This ability of the Sea Gypsies to see under water isn't the product of a unique genetic endowment. Gislén has since taught Swedish children to contract their pupils to see under water. This is one instance of the brain and nervous system showing unexpected training effects that alter what was thought to be a hardwired, unchangeable circuit.

* reflex 반사 운동

5 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Mother Nature Cannot Be Conquered
- ② Training Can Change How Brain Works
- ③ Human History Is Mapped in the Genes
- ④ A New Era of Nomadic Life Is Emerging
- ⑤ Prosperity Comes from Exchange and Trade

6 위 글의 Sea Gypsies에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 미얀마와 태국 등지에서 사는 수상 유목 민족이다.
- ② 잠수 장비 없이도 물속에서 오래 머무를 수 있다.
- ③ 물안경을 쓰지 않고도 물속에서 글씨를 읽을 수 있다.
- ④ 동공의 크기를 22퍼센트 수축시킬 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수정체와 동공을 조절하는 유전 인자를 가지고 있다.

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7~8 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A small female dolphin was captured by means of a hook placed in a tank. The hook injured her, and the shock of capture and of being wounded was so great that she could scarcely keep herself afloat. Dolphins, being mammals, must come up for air and cannot live without it. Therefore glass jars were attached to her to act as floats. It was touch and go whether she would live; she seemed so aimless and dispirited. She merely floated about, and her captors were sure she would die soon unless they could think something up quickly.

How about a male companion, they thought? They brought in a male *Delphinus*. Pauline, as they named the female, showed favorable reactions to the newcomer, making the sounds which are recognizable as indicating _____. Despite the shock and pain of her injury, she even made some effort to swim. The bottles were removed. The male dolphin tried to help Pauline to swim, pushing under her and bringing her to the surface. This he did with infinite patience, again and again.

Pauline recovered. The two dolphins became inseparable, swimming happily around together, playing games, showing every sign of affection. Two months later Pauline died from an infection of the wound that was caused during her capture. As she died, her companion circled round her constantly, emitting a shrill whistle of distress. When she was dead, he continued his cries, swimming round and round for three days, refusing all food. Then he, too, died. An autopsy showed an ulcerous condition aggravated by his refusal to eat. Peritonitis followed, and proved fatal. His ceaseless lamentations after Pauline's death were one of the saddest displays ever witnessed in dolphin research.

*ulcerous 궤양의 **peritonitis 복막염

7 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① confusion | ② acceptance |
| ③ submission | ④ patience |
| ⑤ indifference | |

8 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Dolphin Is My Lifesaver!
- ② A Short Film Starring Dolphins
- ③ A Happy Day with Dolphins in the Sea
- ④ No More Debate on Dolphins' Intelligence
- ⑤ Love and Death: A Story of Two Dolphins

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

What Is a Text?

여러 의미로 사용되는 '텍스트'는 확대된 말의 단위로서 일련의 문단을 가리키기도 한다. 문장이 모여서 문단이 되고 문단이 모여서 텍스트가 된다. 문단이 아무 문장이나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없듯이 텍스트 또한 아무 문단이나 결합되어 만들어질 수 없다. 문단이 결합되어 텍스트를 이루려면 다음의 조건이 만족되어야 한다.

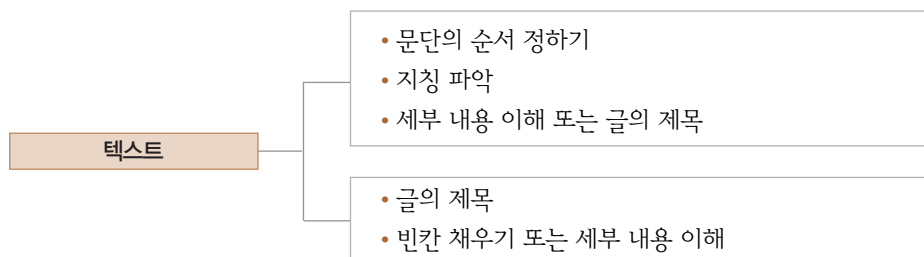
- 하나의 요지(one main idea): 텍스트는 하나의 요지를 가지고 있어야 한다. 요지가 없거나 또는 요지가 두 개 이상 있다면, 텍스트라고 할 수 없다.
- 통일성(unity): 텍스트는 통일성이 있어야 한다. 텍스트를 구성하는 어떤 문단이라도 텍스트의 요지와 관련되어야 한다.
- 응집성(cohesion): 텍스트는 응집성이 있어야 한다. 문장과 문장뿐만 아니라 문단과 문단이 밀접하게 연결되어야 한다.
- 일관성(coherence): 텍스트는 일관성이 있어야 한다. 텍스트가 의미상 유의미해야 한다.

Types of Text

- 서사문(narrative): 일련의 사건을 시간의 경과에 따라 이야기체로 서술하는 글
- 설명문(expositive): 무엇인가 설명하는 글
- 논설문(persuasive): 독자에게 무엇인가 하도록 권하는 글
- 기사문(descriptive): 사물의 특징을 보고 들은 그대로 적은 글로, 3인칭 관점에서 기술한 글

텍스트와 관련된 수능 문제 유형

수능 영어 시험에서는 텍스트와 관련하여 다음 두 가지의 문제 제시 방법이 있다.



위 두 세트 문제 중 최소한 한 세트에서 서사문이 지문으로 사용되는데, 보통 세 문항이 함께 출제되는 세트에서 서사문이 나오는 경우가 많다. 나머지 다른 세트에서는 서사문을 포함하여 다른 장르의 텍스트가 사용된다. 두 유형의 세트 문제를 해결하는 데 있어서 가장 핵심이 되는 사항은 다음과 같다.

- 서사문의 텍스트를 구성하는 문단의 순서: 응집성
- 텍스트의 제목 추론: 하나의 요지

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

서사문의 텍스트를 구성하는 문단의 순서: 응집성

- 서술의 관점: 보통 1인칭(I) 관점이나, 3인칭(he, she, they) 관점도 가능
- 줄거리: 배경과 등장인물, 전개(갈등), 최고조(climax), 결말
- 응집성 장치: 동의어, 어휘 세트, 생략, 대체, 동사의 시제, 때를 가리키는 지칭 표현, 연결어(구)

위의 특징을 이용하여 17강 4~6번의 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

(A)

Harold was a very active man who enjoyed skiing, hiking, and remodeling projects around his house. (...) He did a great deal of research, exploring many other options, before he decided on surgery.

(B)

But, Harold told me, he actually felt relieved when his doctor removed hope. In the absence of hope, he was able to mourn his loss and face his future. (...) He told me that he learned that having hope could be good news or bad news.

(C)

Trying to resume his usual physical activities, Harold fell several times. He got frustrated. (...) All hope removed, Harold felt the despair that had always been inside him. And that was his “How am I going to live with this?” moment.

(D)

Almost immediately after the surgery, he saw that his pain was greatly diminished, but he had lost mobility in one leg. (...) But he did none of those things because he still had hope that his life would be just the way it had been before.

문단(A)는 서사문의 도입 부분으로 글의 주인공 Harold를 소개하고 있는데, 그가 수술하기로 결정했다는 내용이 (A)의 마지막에 나오고 있다. 이 수술에 대한 내용이 (D)의 첫 문장(Almost immediately after the surgery, he ~)에서 다루지고 있다. 그 문단의 마지막 부분에 Harold가 전처럼 살 것이라는 희망을 여전히 가지고 있음을 언급하고 있다. 전개(갈등)에 해당하는 (D) 다음에 글의 최고조가 와야 한다. 희망을 여전히 갖고 일상적인 신체 활동을 하려다가 쓰러졌다는 (C)의 첫 문장 내용과 “이렇게 해서 내가 어떻게 살 수 있을까?”라는 순간이 닥쳤다는 마지막 문장(글의 최고조)의 내용으로 보아, (C)가 (D) 다음에 와야 한다. 그리고 희망을 버리고 나서야 위안을 얻게 되었다는 (B)로 글이 자연스럽게 끝나고 있다.

텍스트의 제목 추론: 하나의 요지

- 각 문단은 텍스트의 요지에 의미적으로 기여하거나 문단과 문단을 이어 주는 역할을 한다.
- 텍스트의 요지에 의미적 기여를 하는 문단은 그 자체의 요지를 가지고 있다.
- 이러한 요지들 가운데 나머지 요지를 모두 아우르는 요지가 바로 텍스트의 요지이다.
- 텍스트의 요지를 토대로 글의 제목을 추론한다.

위의 전략을 이용하여 18강의 5~6번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

The Sea Gypsies are nomadic people who live in a group of tropical islands in Myanmar and off the west coast of Thailand. (...) **By learning to lower their heart rate, they can stay under water twice as long as most swimmers.** They do this without any diving equipment.

But what distinguishes these children is that **they can see clearly at great depths, without goggles.** Most human beings cannot see clearly under water because as sunlight passes through water, it is bent so that light doesn't land where it should on the retina.

Anna Gislén, a Swedish researcher, studied the Sea Gypsies' ability to read placards under water and found that they were more than twice as skillful as European children. **The Gypsies learned to control the shape of their lenses, and more significantly, to control the size of their pupils, contracting them twenty-two percent.** (...)

This ability of the Sea Gypsies to see under water isn't the product of a unique genetic endowment. (...) This is one instance of the brain and nervous system showing unexpected training effects that alter what was thought to be a hardwired, unchangeable circuit.

첫째 문단의 요지 바다 집시의 아이들은 심장 박동수를 낮추는 것을 배움으로써 대부분의 수영하는 사람보다 두 배 더 오래 물속에서 있을 수 있다.

둘째 문단의 요지 바다 집시의 아이들은 깊은 곳에서 물안경 없이도 (물체를) 뚜렷하게 볼 수 있다.

셋째 문단의 요지 바다 집시는 수정체의 모양을 조절하는 것을, 더 중요한 것은, 동공을 22퍼센트 수축시킴으로써 동공의 크기를 조절하는 것을 배웠다.

넷째 문단의 요지 물속에서 사물을 볼 수 있는 바다 집시의 이러한 능력은 독특한 유전적 재능의 산물이 아니다 (즉, 훈련으로 얻을 수 있는 능력이다).

위 네 요지 가운데 나머지 요지를 아우를 수 있는 것은 넷째 문단의 요지이다. 따라서 이 요지가 글 전체의 요지가 되고, 이 요지를 바탕으로 글의 제목을 Training Can Change How Brain Works로 붙일 수 있다.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.

Extended Paragraph

실제 1지문 2문항 형태의 장문 독해에서 확대된 문단의 글이 많이 이용된다. 이 확대된 문단 또한 문단이기 때문에 통일성, 응집성, 일관성과 같은 문단의 충족 요건을 만족해야 한다. 여기에 더해, 일반적으로 확대된 문단은 ‘서론 - 본론 - 결론’의 전개 방식을 취한다. 가끔 본론은 다음과 같이 전개와 반전으로 나뉘기도 한다.

- 도입(기): 글의 주제 소개
- 전개(승, 갈등): 주제에 대한 생각을 풀어 감
- 반전(전, 최고조): 풀어 가는 이야기가 정점에 닿음
- 결론(결, 끝맺음): 이야기를 맺음

위의 전략을 이용하여 18강의 1~2번 지문을 다시 읽어 보자.

[기] One remarkable discovery emerging from science is that we are not cut off from the rest of the universe. A core theme throughout this book is the idea that we each have a natural bond with the cosmos, even though it may be largely unrecognized and undeveloped. [승] The respected author and researcher Dean Radin did an exhaustive analysis of psi research involving more than eight hundred studies and sixty investigators over nearly three decades. After weighing the collective evidence from all these studies, he concluded that we do participate in a subtle field of consciousness where we can both “send” and “receive” [전] These results are borne out in people’s everyday experience. For example, surveys of the American adult population show that two-thirds say they have had an experience of extrasensory perception such as an accurate intuition about the well-being of someone who is far away. In addition, about 40 percent report having had a “mystical” experience such as seeing the universe as alive and feeling a sense of great peace and safety within that aliveness. [결] In keeping with these findings, a recurring theme of this book is that consciousness is not confined within the brain but is an infusing presence throughout the universe that enables us, in cooperation with the brain, to connect meaningfully with the world beyond our physical body.

- 기** 우리 인간은 우주와 천부적으로 연관되어 있다(우주와의 연관성).
- 승** 초심리학 연구에 따르면, 우리는 ‘주고받는’ 불가사의한 의식의 장에 참여한다.
- 전** 이런 결과는 일상 경험에 의해 뒷받침된다.
- 결** 의식은 우리의 머릿속에만 있는 것이 아니고 우리와 우리 몸 밖의 세계를 연결해 주는 전 우주에 걸쳐 있는 존재이다.

따라서 결에 해당하는 내용이 글 전체의 요지가 되고, 이 요지를 토대로 글의 제목이 Our Intuitive Connection with the Cosmos(우리와 우주의 직관적 연결)가 된다.

[사전공개검토용] EBS 허락없이 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복사, 복제, 제본, 2차적 저작물 작성 등으로 이용하는 일체의 행위는 관련법에 따라 금지되어 있습니다.