

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)
대수능 20번 (주제)

[20~21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

20. Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. For instance, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

- ① history of science education
- ② limitations of learning strategies
- ③ importance of learning by doing
- ④ effects of intuition on scientific discoveries
- ⑤ difference between philosophy and science

정답 ③



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 인수 Day 1-7

(주제 문장 넣기 문제, 세상의 변형 요지 100% 적중)

7. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences.

Many disciplines are better learned by entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. (①) For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned through the use of examples and actual problem solving. (②) Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and intuitions that enable him to see the centrality and relevance of this mode of thinking. (③) The laboratory provides the context within which one learns to see according to a scientific modality. (④) Gradually the messy blob of a frog's innards begins to take the recognizable shape of well-defined organs, blood vessels, and the like. (⑤) Similarly, only after a good deal of observation do the sparks in the bubble chamber become recognizable as the specific movements of identifiable particles.

*blob: 형태가 뚜렷하지 않은 것 **innards: 내장

해석 많은 교과들이 단순한 이론적인 공부에 의해서보다 실제로 행해봄으로써 더 잘 학습된다. 이것은 표면적으로 더 실용적인 교과뿐만 아니라 가장 이론적인 교과에서도 흔히 그러하다. 예를 들어, 철학 관련 교과 내에서 논리는 사례의 사용과 실제적 문제 해결을 통해서 학습되어야 한다. 어느 정도의 시간과 노고가 있는 뒤에야 학습자는 이런 사고방식의 중요성과 타당성을 알 수 있게 해주는 통찰력과 직관을 발달시키기 시작한다. 행함으로써 배우는 이런 학습은 많은 과학 교과들에서 필수적이다. 실험실은 과학적 양식에 따라 이해하는 법을 배우는 환경은 제공한다. 개구리 내장의 어질러지고 형태가 뚜렷하지 않은 부분은 점차로 윤곽이 뚜렷한 장기, 혈관 등의 인식 가능한 모습을 갖추기 시작한다. 이와 유사하게, 상당한 양의 관찰이 있는 뒤에야 거품 상자의 불꽃은 확인 가능한 미립자의 구체적 운동으로서 인식될 수 있게 된다.

해설 실제로 해보는 학습에 관한 글이다. ③ 앞에 언급된 사례의 사용과 실제적 문제해결, 시간과 노고를 통해 통찰력과 직관을 발달시키는 것이 행함으로써 배우는 학습이며, 주어진 문장의 This learning by doing이 그 뒤에 이어져야 한다.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)
대수능 21번 (주제)

21. The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like insurmountable problems in living. But by playing them out, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so in symbolic ways that are hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes little sense to us at the moment, since we do not know the purposes it serves. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well intentioned, may divert him from seeking and eventually finding the solution that will serve him best.

- ① dangers of playing violent games to mental health
- ② beneficial influence of playing outdoors in childhood
- ③ children's play as problem solving with minimal intervention
- ④ necessity of intervening in disputes between siblings
- ⑤ parental roles in children's physical development

정답 ③



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 완성 Day 7-7

(최소한의 간섭으로 아이의 문제 해결 능력을 높이라는 주제 일치)

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

The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like ① insurmountable problems in living. But by playing them out, in the way he chooses, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so in symbolic ways that are ② hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes ③ little sense to us at the moment or may even seem ill-advised, since we do not know the purposes it serves or how it will end. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering, just because he is so ④ uninterested in it. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well-intentioned, may ⑤ divert him from seeking, and eventually finding, the solution that will serve him best.

해석 가장 정상적이고 유능한 아이라 하더라도 살면서 극복할 수 없는 문제를 여러 번 보이는 것을 만난다. 하지만 자기가 선택한 방식으로 그것들을 놀이로 해 봄으로써 아이는 점진적인 과정을 통해 그것들에 대처할 수 있게 될지도 모른다. 그는 그 기원이 자신의 무의식 안에 깊이 숨겨져 있을지도 모르는 내부의 과정에 반응하고 있기 때문에, 흔히 지조차 이해하기 힘든 상징적인 방식으로 그렇게 한다. 이것은 그 순간에는 우리가 거의 이해하기 어렵거나, 심지어 분별없는 것처럼 보일지도 모르는 놀이가 될 수 있는데, 우리가 그것이 기여하는 목적이나 그것이 어떻게 끝날지 모르기 때문이다. 당면한 위험이 없을 때, 간섭하지 말고 아이의 놀이를 인정해 주는 것이 대개 제일 좋는데, 단지 그 아이가 놀이에 너무나 무관심해(→ 몰두해) 있기 때문이다. 선의라 하더라도, 그(아이가) 힘들어할 때 도와주려고 노력하게 되면, 그가 자신에게 가장 도움이 될 해결책을 모색해, 마침내 찾아내는 것을 방해할 수 있다.

해설 아이가 놀이에 너무나 몰두해 있기 때문에 당면한 위험이 없으면 간섭하지 말고 아이의 놀이를 인정해 주는 것이 제일 좋다는 문맥이 적절하므로, uninterested를 engrossed로 고쳐야 한다. 그러므로 정답은 ④이다.

세상의 모든 변형 문제 The most normal and competent child encounters what seem like insurmountable / vincible problems in living. But by playing them out, in the way he chooses, he may become able to cope with them in a step-by-step process. He often does so / such in symbolic ways that are hard for even him to understand, as he is reacting to inner processes whose / which origin may be buried deep in his unconscious. This may result in play that makes little sense to us at the moment or may even seem ill-advised, since we do not know the purposes it serves or how it will end. When there is no immediate danger, it is usually best to approve of the child's play without interfering, just because he is so engrossed in it. Efforts to assist him in his struggles, while well-intentioned, may divert him from seeking, and eventually find / finding the solution that will serve him best.

대수능 22번 (제목)

[22~23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. At some time in their lives, most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly motivated toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel guilty when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in esteem those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.

- ① Feeling Guilty? Check Your Self-Esteem First
- ② Do Not Let Your Moral Principles Change!
- ③ Moral Integrity: A Principle of Philosophy
- ④ How Do People Form Their Personalities?
- ⑤ Moral Principles: Guiding Our Conduct



정답 ⑤

색시한 둔변형 파이널 완성 77번

(요지추론과 핵심 내용<도덕적 원칙에 따라 행동>이 제목유형과 100% 일치)

세상의 모든 변형

At some time in their lives most people pause to reflect on their own moral principles and on the practical implications of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best justified. When a person accepts a moral principle, when that principle is part of his or her personal moral code, then naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that, as the philosopher Richard Brandt emphasized. When a principle is part of a person's moral code, that person is strongly **a motivated / demoralized** toward the conduct required by the principle, and against behavior that conflicts with that principle. The person will tend to feel **b honorable / guilty** when his or her own conduct violates that principle and to disapprove of others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to hold in **c blame / esteem** those whose conduct shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle.

EBS 원문제

어휘추론 ((A) 3번째줄 accepts, (B) 밑에서 2번째줄 conflicts, (C)마지막줄 abundance)

출제포인트

1. 요지추론 : 사람들은 자신의 도덕적인 원칙에 따라 행동을 하고, 그 원칙에 충돌하는 행동은 하지 않도록 동기를 부여 받는다.
2. 빈칸추론 : 마지막줄 shows an abundance of the motivation required by the principle
3. 연결어구 : 5번째줄 But, 밑에서 2번째줄 Likewise
4. 어휘추론 : a motivated b guilty c esteem
5. 문장순서 : 3번째줄 When a, 5번째줄 But there, 밑에서 4번째줄 The person

해석

인생의 어떤 시기에 대부분의 사람들은 자기 자신의 도덕적 원칙과 그 원칙의 실질적인 함축된 의미에 대해 잠시 멈추어 생각해보며, 그들은 때때로 사람들이 어떤 원칙을 가져야 하는지 또는 어떤 도덕적인 기준이 가장 잘 정당화될 수 있는지에 대해 생각한다. 어떤 사람이 도덕적 원칙을 받아들이고, 그 원칙이 그의 개인적인 도덕적 규범의 일부가 될 때, 그때 그 사람은 당연히 그 원칙이 중요하고 아주 정당하다고 믿는다. 하지만 철학자 Richard Brandt가 강조했듯이, 도덕적 원칙에는 그것보다 더한 것이 있다. 어떤 원칙이 어떤 사람의 도덕적 규범의 일부이면, 그 사람은 그 원칙에 의해 요구되는 행동을 하도록, 그리고 그 원칙과 충돌하는 행동은 하지 않도록 강하게 동기를 부여받는다. 그 사람은 자신의 행동이 그 원칙에 위배되면 죄책감을 느끼는 경향이 있을 것이며, 그것과 충돌하는 행동을 하는 다른 사람을 못마땅해 하는 경향이 있을 것이다. 마찬가지로, 그 사람은 그 원칙이 요구하는 동기(열의)가 풍부함을 보여주는 행동을 하는 사람을 존경하는 경향이 있을 것이다.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 23번 (주제)

23. The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

* mogul: 모굴(스키의 활주 사면에 있는 단단한 눈 더미)

- ① Separating the Possible from the Impossible
- ② Focus on the Next Step, Not the Final Result
- ③ Start with Ultimate Goals in Mind!
- ④ The Wonders of Committed Efforts
- ⑤ Success Through Risk Avoidance

정답 ②



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 4-8

(주제 및 세상의 모든 변형 요지 <자연스레 다음 단계로> 100%일치)

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The key to successful risk taking is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation, whether it is learning a new skill or starting a new project, is our tendency to focus on the end result.

- (A) The ones that decide to make it change their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill.
- (B) Skiers who are unsure of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and from where they are on the hill, determine that the slope is too steep for them to try.
- (C) Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

*mogul: 모굴(스키의 활주 사면에 있는 단단한 눈 더미) **run: (스키 등의) 비탈 코스

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

해설 성공적인 위험 감수의 열쇠는 여러분이 취하고 있는 행위가 자연스러움 다음 단계이어야 한다는 것을 이해하는 것이다. 그곳이 새로운 기술을 배우는 것이든 새로운 사업을 시작하는 것이든 가에 우리가 위험 상황에 맞닥뜨릴 때 자주 저지르는 실수 중의 하나는 마지막 결과에 초점을 맞추는 우리의 경향이다. (B)스스로에 대해 확신하지 못하는 스키 타는 사람이 자주 이런 일을 한다. 그들은 급경사면의 끝으로 가서 밑바닥까지의 모든 경로를 살펴보고는 그들이 언덕 위에 서있는 곳에서부터 볼 때 그 경사가 그들이 시도하기에는 너무 가파르다고 결론을 내릴 것이다. (A)해내기로 마음먹은 사람들은 언덕 위의 첫 번째 모굴을 통과하는 것 같이, 첫 번째 단계에 숙달하기 위해 해야 할 필요가 있는 것을 분석함으로써 그들의 초점을 바꾼다. (C)일단 그들이 거기에 도달하면 그들은 다음번 모굴에 집중하고, 비탈 코스가 끝나면 마침내 다른 이들은 불가능한 산이라고 생각했던 밑바닥에 다다른다.

해설 위험상황에서 자주 저지르는 실수에 관한 글이다. (B)의 이런 일(this)는 (B)앞의 마지막 결과에 초점을 맞추는 경향을 뜻한다. (A)는 경사가 너무 가파르다고 결론을 내린 다음, 초점을 바꾸는 내용이다. (C)에서 도달하는 그곳(once they get there)이 (A)에서 언급한 첫 번째 모굴이다.

세상의 모든 변형 문제 The key to successful risk [take / taking] is to understand that the actions you're taking should be the natural next step. One of the mistakes we often make when confronting a risk situation, whether it is learning a new skill or starting a new project, is our tendency to focus on the end result. Skiers who are [unsure / sure] of themselves often do this. They'll go to the edge of a difficult slope, look all the way down to the bottom, and from where they are on the hill, determine that the slope is too steep for them to try. The ones that decide to make it [changes / change] their focus by analyzing what they need to do to master the first step, like getting through the first mogul on the hill. Once they get there, they concentrate on the next mogul, and over the course of the run, they end up at the bottom of what others thought was an impossible mountain.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)
대수능 28번 (어법)

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases ① devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas ② close to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens were initially constructed ③ meaning that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites ④ where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, ⑤ has helped aquaculture to clean up its act.



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 파이널 인수 41번
(어휘 문제로 변형을 했고, 핵심 어휘 주변의 어법문제 출제됨)

세상의 모든 변형

During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases devastated not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas close to the fish farms ① continues / ceases to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens or cages were initially constructed, meant that pollution from ② excess / deficient feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites where there is good water flow to remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that ③ decrease / increase the overall amount of uneaten food, has helped aquaculture to clean up its act. With this history lurking in the background, it seems quite possible that the industry's **enthusiasm to embrace fish welfare initiatives** is a proactive effort to obtain a positive image.

EBS 원문제

문장넣기(끝에서 4번째줄 This, in addition to ~ to clean up its act.)

출제포인트

1. 글의요지 : 수산 양식 산업의 팽창에 따른 문제점을 해결하기 위한 노력이 이루어지고 있다.
2. 빈칸추론 : 끝에서 2번째줄 enthusiasm to embrace fish welfare initiatives
3. 어휘추론 : ①continues ②excess ③decrease
4. 순서문제 : 6번째줄 Furthermore, 8번째줄 These were, 10번째줄 This, in addition to

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 30번 (어휘)

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

While the eye sees at the surface, the ear tends to penetrate below the surface. Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that (A) **fuses / replaces** an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colors, but we can give a precise *number* to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of (B) **diversity / precision**. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is, a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which (C) **underlies / undermines** everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about her stance toward life, about her intentions.

* acoustical: 청각의

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | fuses | precision | undermines |
| ② | replaces | diversity | underlies |
| ③ | fuses | diversity | undermines |
| ④ | replaces | precision | underlies |
| ⑤ | fuses | precision | underlies |

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 3-2

(빈칸문제 100% 일치)

2. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colours, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of _____. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

- ① intention
- ② cognition
- ③ prediction
- ④ precision
- ⑤ observation

해설 눈과 달리 귀는 수치화할 수 있을 만큼 정확하게 정보를 인식할 수 있다는 내용이므로 우리 눈은 우리가 이런 종류의 정확성(precision)을 가지고 지각하도록 해 주지는 않는다는 맥락으로 이어져야 한다.

- ① 의도 ② 인지 ③ 예측 ④ 정확성 ⑤ 관찰

세상의 모든 변형 문제 In his book, Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that **fuses an ability to measure with an ability to judge**. We can discern different colours, but we can **give a precise number to different sounds**. Our eyes do not let us **perceive / to perceive** with this kind of precision. An unmusical person can **recognise / unrecognise** an octave and, perhaps once **instructed / instructing**, a quality of tone, that is a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are **few / a few** 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are **many / much** optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the **invisible / visible**, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which underlies everything around us. **The sense of tone and music in another's voice** gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about their stance toward life, about their intentions.

변형 전 문제 요지 추론(The ear perceives things so accurately that it is most reliable)문제로 출제

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)
대수능 31번 (빈칸추론)

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (the CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks _____ that everything happens at the same time, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing. [3점]

- ① expels the myth ② feeds the illusion
- ③ conceals the fact ④ proves the hypothesis
- ⑤ blurs the conviction



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 10-7

(어법문제로 변형 했고, 빈칸 부분의 어법 문항이 일치)

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

The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to (A) describing / describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive. Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's (B) misled / misleading, for even computers can process only one piece of code at a time. When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks (C) feed / feeds the illusion that everything happens simultaneously, so comparing computers to humans can be confusing.

세상의 모든 변형 문제 The concept of humans doing multiple things at a time has been studied by psychologists since the 1920s, but the term "multitasking" didn't exist until the 1960s. It was used to describe computers, not people. Back then, ten megahertz was so fast that a new word was needed to describe a computer's ability to quickly perform many tasks. In retrospect, they probably made a poor choice, for **the expression "multitasking" is inherently deceptive.** Multitasking is about multiple tasks alternately sharing one resource (CPU), but in time the context was flipped and it became interpreted to mean multiple tasks being done simultaneously by one resource (a person). It was a clever turn of phrase that's misleading, for even **computers can process only one piece of code at a time.** When they "multitask," they switch back and forth, alternating their attention until both tasks are done. The speed with which computers tackle multiple tasks feeds the illusion that everything happens simultaneously, so comparing computers to humans can be confused / confusing.

32. My friend was disappointed that scientific progress has not cured the world's ills by abolishing wars and starvation; that gross human inequality is still widespread; that happiness is not universal. My friend made a common mistake — a basic misunderstanding in the nature of knowledge. Knowledge is amoral — not immoral but morality neutral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further *their* favorite hopes for society — and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view, but _____.

To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application. [3점]

- ① to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd
- ② to know the nature of knowledge is to practice its moral value
- ③ to remove social inequality is the inherent purpose of knowledge
- ④ to accumulate knowledge is to enhance its social application
- ⑤ to make science progress is to make it cure social ills



정답 ①

색시한 둔변형 완성 Day 16-4
(빈칸 문제 문형 일치)

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Knowledge is not immoral but amoral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further their favorite hopes for society—and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view; to confuse this with the progress of knowledge is absurd. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent in knowledge that _____.

- ① makes our relative moral system superior
- ② determines your path or your achievements
- ③ makes one person more valuable than another
- ④ dictates any specific social or moral application
- ⑤ gives precedence to some things over others

해설 이 글은 지식의 도덕 중립에 관한 글로서, 지식에는 도덕적인 가치가 관여되어 있지 않다는 내용의 글이다. 과학이 치유하지 못한 세계의 여러 불행 및 불평등에 대해 실망하는 것이 타당한 견해지만, 지식은 도덕과 관계없는 것이고 세상의 지식과 그 사용은 별개의 문제이므로 빈칸에는 '(지식에는) 구체적인 사회적 또는 도덕적 적용을 좌우하는(dictates any specific social or moral application) (내재적인 것은 없다.)' 라는 내용이 들어가야 문맥상 가장 자연스럽고 적절하다. 그러므로 정답은 ④번('dictates any specific social or moral application(구체적인 사회적 또는 도덕적 적용을 좌우하는)')이다.

- ① 우리의 상대주의적 도덕 체계를 우월하게 만들어 주는
- ② 당신의 진로 계획과 업적[성취]을 결정짓는
- ③ 한 사람을 다른 사람보다 더 가치 있게 만드는
- ④ 구체적인 사회적 또는 도덕적 적용을 좌우하는
- ⑤ 어떤 것들이 다른 것들보다 우선하도록 만드는

세상의 모든 변형 문제 Knowledge is not immoral but amoral. It can be used for any purpose, but many people assume it will be used to further their favorite hopes for society—and this is the fundamental flaw. Knowledge of the world is one thing; its uses create a separate issue. To be disappointed that our progress in understanding has not be remedied / remedied the social ills of the world is a legitimate view; to confuse this with the progress of knowledge are / is absurd. To argue that knowledge is not progressing because of / because the African or Middle Eastern conflicts misses the point. There is nothing inherent / coherent in knowledge that dictates any specific social or moral application.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)
대수능 33번 (빈칸추론)

33. According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science _____ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe. [3점]

* germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

- ① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms
- ② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference
- ③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures
- ④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community
- ⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 파이널 인수(1) 30번
(빈칸 및 세상의 변형 100% 일치)

세상의 모든 변형

The growth in the size and complexity of human populations (A) was / were the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate, and found that they could understand and predict events better if they (B) increased / reduced passion and prejudice, (C) replaced / replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. The Roman and Chinese empires were big, but the (D) rigid / loose social control (E) was required / required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science required a large and loosely structured, competitive community to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow (F) emotion / reason in seventeenth-century Europe.

* germinate 싹트다, 시작되다

EBS 원문

문장 넣기(3번째줄 As communities ~ and inference)

출제포인트

1. 글의요지 : 과학은 인구 수가 많고 사회적 통제가 엄격하지 않을 때 발달한다.
2. 빈칸추론 : 끝에서 3번째줄 required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 34번 (빈칸추론)

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

New media can be defined by four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition, it is easy to identify media as old or new. _____ (A) _____, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. _____ (B) _____, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitalized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.

(A) (B)

- ① For example Additionally
- ② Nevertheless In other words
- ③ Therefore Additionally
- ④ For example In other words
- ⑤ Nevertheless Consequently



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 15-3

(연결사 For example, In contrast 세상의 변형 100% 적중)

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? ▼

We can say that the new media can be defined by all four characteristics simultaneously: they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means.

- (A) In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connected to the Internet.
- (B) It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new.
- (C) For example, traditional television is integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code.

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

세상의 모든 변형 문제 we can say that the new media can define / be defined by all four characteristics simultaneous / simultaneously : they are media at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries which are both integrated and interactive and use digital code and hypertext as technical means. It follows that their most common alternative names are multimedia, interactive media and digital media. By using this definition it is easy to identify media as old or new. For example, traditional television is integrating / integrated as it contains images, sound and text, but it is not interactive or based on digital code. The plain old telephone was interactive, but not integrated as it only transmitted speech and sounds and it did not work with digital code. In contrast, the new medium of interactive television adds interactivity and digital code. Additionally, the new generations of mobile or fixed telephony are fully digitized and integrated as they add text, pictures or video and they are connecting / connected to the Internet.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 37번 (글의 순서)

37.

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They walk dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, “cooked” by pouring hot water into the package.

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



2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 특강 Day 4-2
 (순서문제 100% 일치)

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities and permutations are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet. Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters.

- (A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal and drink a small amount of water for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.
- (B) The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.
- (C) They pound out dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package, or more cold snacks.

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

세상의 모든 변형 문제 Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities and permutations are endless, so you can constantly **limit / vary** your diet. Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and **cook / cooking** **multi-course dinners**. They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal and drink a small amount of water for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking. They pound out dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks **eating / eaten** **on the move**. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, "cooked" by pouring hot water into the package, or more cold snacks.

2015년 대비 대수능 문제 (실시 2014.11.13.)

대수능 38번 (문장 넣기)

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

38.

The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.

Exactly how cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers, and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. (①) For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. (②) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. (③) By doing this, the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. (④) Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. (⑤) So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time by counting the peaks.

* nymph: 애벌레
** sap: 수액

2015 대비 색시한 둔변형 문제

색시한 둔변형 N제 Day 2-1

(순서 및 문장넣기의 응집성 문항 유형 일치)

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Exactly how the cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock.

- (A) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.
- (B) Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure.
- (C) By doing this the trees were "tricked" into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time based on the number of the peaks.

*nymph: 애벌레 **amino acid: 아미노산 ***sap: 수액

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

해석 정확히 어떻게 매미가 시간을 파악하는 지는 항상 연구자들에게 흥미를 불러일으켰고 그 곤충은 체내의 시계에 의존하는 것임에 틀림없다고 항상 여겨져 왔다. (B) 하지만 최근에 California에서 17년 된 매미를 연구하는 한 과학자 집단은 매미의 애벌레들이 외부의 신호를 사용하며 수를 셀 수 있다는 것을 시사했다. 실험을 위해 그들은 15년 된 애벌레들을 잡아 실험용 구역으로 옮겼다. (A) 이 애벌레들은 성충으로 나오기 위해서 2년이 더 필요했어야 했지만, 사실은 단 1년만 걸렸다. 연구자들은 매미들이 뿌리를 먹는 복숭아나무가 햇빛에 노출되는 시간을 늘림으로써 이것(애벌레가 성충이 되는 데 2년이 필요하지만 1년만 걸리게 한 것)이 발생하도록 만들었다. (C) 이것을 함으로써 복숭아나무는 그 해에 평소의 한 번이 아닌 두 번의 꽃을 피우는 것으로 “속임”을 당했다. 나무에 꽃이 피는 것은 그 곤충들이 먹는 수액의 아미노산 농도의 최고점과 일치한다. 그래서 매미는 최고점의 횟수에 기반 하여 시간을 추적하는 것처럼 보인다.

해설 주어진 글에서 매미의 시간과약 방법에 대한 기존의 생각(체내의 시계에 의존한다는 것)이 나와 있다. 최근의 연구결과 매미들이 체내 시계에 의존하는 것이 아니라 외부의 신호를 사용하고 이를 증명하기 위해 애벌레로 실험했다는 내용인 (B)가 처음에 이어지고, 애벌레가 성충이 되는 시간을 바꾸기 위해 복숭아나무가 햇빛에 노출되는 시간을 조절했다는 내용인 (A)가 다음에 오게 되며, 매미가 복숭아나무 수액의 아미노산 농도에 근거해 시간을 파악하는 것으로 보인다는 내용의 (C)가 마지막에 오게 된다.

39.

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. (①) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. (②) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. (③) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. (④) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. (⑤) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously. [3점]



색시한 둔변형 완성 Day 6-7
(주어진 문장 넣기 유형 100% 일치)

7. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. (①) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, the pace and volume of their speech, and the total length of each teaching session. (②) They also rated how generally extroverted the subjects appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language. (③) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the pseudo-extroverts were surprisingly convincing. (④) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. (⑤) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it involuntarily.

해설 한 실험에서 내성적인 사람들에게 외향적인 사람들처럼 행동할 것을 요청한 뒤 보폭, 시선, 말의 속도와 성량 등을 측정하고 얼마나 외향적인 것처럼 보이는지 평가했다는 내용 다음에 실제 외향적인 사람들과도 똑같은 실험을 하여 결과를 비교했다는 내용으로 그 이후에 실험의 결과가 이어지므로 글의 흐름상 ③에 주어진 문장이 들어가는 것이 가장 적절하다.

세상의 모든 변형 문제 Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them acting / to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking / to talk the pace and volume of their speech, and the total length of each teaching session. They also rated how / what generally introverted / extroverted the subjects appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language. Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. He found what / that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the pseudo-extroverts were surprisingly convincing. It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it involuntarily.