

## ❖ 영어독해연습

### 1. 1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [영어독해연습 1강 2번]

The paradox of modern life is ①that while technological acceleration — in transportation, communication, and production — should provide more free time, those same inventions increase our options at an exponential rate. Email was far faster than snail mail, but the Internet also brought Twitter, YouTube, and so on. As the German sociologist Hartmut Rosa described it, “no matter ②how much we increase the ‘pace of life,’” we cannot keep up with the flood of information. The result is that “our share of the world” feels continually ③squeezing, even as we gain more efficient access to it. Estimates are ④that 90 percent of the world’s data has been created in the last five years. We’re all ⑤drowning in information, a reality that makes even the simplest decisions — where to eat, which health plan to sign up for, which coffee maker to buy — more complicated.

\*exponential 기하급수적인

### 2. 2) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 1강 3번]

In any organization, decision makers often find themselves working with simplified data that lacks any sort of context.

- (A) Having an intuitive understanding of other people can help overcome these challenges. Empathy for the people you serve can make the abstract more grounded and immediate because that information is now connected to a real person you know.
- (B) It can provide context for the data we receive by incorporating factors left off the map. And this kind of connection to other people can, over time, provide the kind of deep experience in a territory that people inside an organization need to identify new opportunities.
- (C) They often deal with information in the abstract instead of experiencing it for themselves. In many cases, their disconnection from customers forces them to rely on so-called authorities who are anything but.

\*off the map 중요하지 않은, 잊혀진

①(A)-(C)-(B)

②(B)-(A)-(C)

③(B)-(C)-(A)

④(C)-(A)-(B)

⑤(C)-(B)-(A)

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### 3. 3)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [영어독해연습 1강 9번]

In daily life, processes constantly come in conflict as the objectives of one process directly ①oppose the objectives of another. For example, every workday, millions of individuals climb into their cars to start the process ②known as going to work. For many, the primary objective of this process is to arrive at work at the proper time. If the individual feels that this primary objective may not be achieved, then speed is at a premium and other objectives ③fall by the wayside. This individual then runs into a significant conflict with another objective. Municipalities have developed a series of processes ④intending to ensure achievement of their primary objective related to safe travel. Speed limits, stop signs, and traffic lanes all work together to frustrate the time-conscious traveler: The driver's objective (the need for speed) ⑤comes in direct conflict with the municipality's objective (the need for safety).

\*fall by the wayside 더 이상 고려되지 않다    \*\*municipality 지방자치단체

### 4. 4)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 1강 10번]

Athletes know the importance of execution and fundamentals. If you don't execute well, all the talent in the world is worthless. At crunch time, athletes who worry lose. Those who execute effectively win. An example is hitting a long drive in golf. Once the body is trained to do the task, \_\_\_\_\_ that knows instinctively what to do. Cognitive meddling messes up the process. I was once skiing with an advanced skier who came to the top of a steep incline, stopped, and looked down and froze. She had negotiated this slope many times without a problem or trauma, but this time she permitted her head to interfere. Once she looked down and kept looking down, all the unconscious fears took over and she sat down and began to cry. Once that happens, the ability for the body to function normally has been lost and failure becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

\*crunch time 결정적인 중요한 시간    \*\*meddling 간섭

- ① engaging the head usually helps the muscle memory
- ② engaging the head only disrupts the muscle memory
- ③ exclusion of the head only disrupts the muscle memory
- ④ exclusion of the head do not help the muscle memory
- ⑤ realizing the importance of the muscle memory

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### 5. 5)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [영어독해연습 1강 11번]

①To learn what's new in the world, you have to start with what's old. This is the paradox that explains why journalists are increasingly becoming part of the news goods they deliver. In trying to attract your attention to their version of the day's events, firms use many types of signals to convey ②which their products will contain. The association of the delivery of the news with a particular anchor or reporter ③is one way for companies to signal what the news product will contain. Though you may not yet know the day's events, the personalities of Peter Jennings, Larry King, Barbara Walters, Geraldo Rivera, Mike Wallace, or Chris Matthews ④create for some consumers an image of the type of news they will experience. Though news involves learning about the unfamiliar, the familiarity of readers or viewers with specific journalists ⑤becomes a way for news outlets to create expectations about their content.

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

[영어독해연습 1강 12번]

Child protection is paramount when working with children and their families.

Although it is always necessary to protect children from harm, one difficulty for staff who work in the family home is determining what is harmful. ( ① ) How individual families conceptualise childhood affects what they see as acceptable childcare practices and what they expect of children in the family. ( ② ) For example, in some cultures it is expected that siblings will care for their younger brothers or sisters, or have a significant role in their care, whilst in other cultures this is seen as an imposition. ( ③ ) However, balancing protecting children from what individuals see as harmful and respecting the family's values can be very difficult when individual views on what is acceptable vary. ( ④ ) Whether a child is suffering significant harm, or is at risk of suffering significant harm, is the key consideration. ( ⑤ )

\*imposition 부담, 강압    \*\*paramount 가장 중요한

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

[영어독해연습 3강 1번]

A point to keep in mind when thinking about paranormal, supernatural, and pseudo-scientific beliefs is that letting go of them is not necessarily a sacrifice. Not only can thinking (A) skeptically / undoubtfully be safer and more economical over the course of a lifetime, it doesn't have to be any less fun, either. Whatever I may have lost by not believing in things like astrology and ghosts, I am confident that I (B) less / more than make up for it by embracing reality with great enthusiasm. All scientific discoveries to date and all the mysteries still to be solved excite me, and I find plenty of reason for optimism and hope, even amid harsh (C) realities / fantasies. I understand that it may feel comforting or stabilizing to believe that invisible forces influence us, but it can also be comforting and stabilizing to realize that as humans we are smart enough and strong enough to face up to the universe as it really is and get on with our lives.

\*paranormal 불가사의한    \*\*pseudoscientific 유사 과학적인    \*\*\*amid ~ 속에서

- |                |      |           |                |      |           |
|----------------|------|-----------|----------------|------|-----------|
| (A)            | (B)  | (C)       | (A)            | (B)  | (C)       |
| ① skeptically  | less | realities | ② skeptically  | less | fantasies |
| ③ skeptically  | more | realities | ④ undoubtfully | more | realities |
| ⑤ undoubtfully | more | fantasies |                |      |           |

8. 8)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[영어독해연습 3강 4번]

Since the early seventeenth century, humans have tried to find ways to live peacefully and prosperously with one another in the absence of a common notion of the good. This effort has been identified with liberalism, which has emphasized toleration, individual choice, and maximizing general utility through market mechanisms and government constraints. To this end, liberalism has treated all goods as effectively equal, interpreting them as merely the \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals. This move entails recognizing and admitting that no good is better than any other good. My preference for justice or a moral life is thus essentially no different from my preference for an apple. Thus no good (thing, process, activity, way of life, etc.) in itself is special, sacred, or necessary. In principle, then, there can be no rational (as opposed to affective) ground for preferring one good over another.

\*entail 필연적으로 ~을 의미하다

- |                      |                          |                       |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① emotional thinking | ② factual selections     | ③ objective judgments |
| ④ neutral decision   | ⑤ subjective preferences |                       |

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### 9. 9)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 3강 3번]

Railroads allowed the North to benefit from its industrial advantages during the Civil War.

- (A) This reduced the preparation time for combat. Railcar artillery pieces were almost always ready to be thrust into battle. This was a marked improvement over the use of horses to haul big guns. Guns that were pulled by horses required artillery platforms that had to be constructed and placed before the guns could engage in battle. With a gun on a railway car, the bed of the car served as the artillery platform.
- (B) Military trains carried mobile artillery. This allowed commanders to reposition heavy guns for both defensive and offensive purposes. As the war went on, the military began to keep some artillery permanently mounted on railcars.
- (C) In some cases, the rails allowed the car to absorb the shock of the gun's firing by allowing the car to slide back on the rails. This innovation eliminated the need for the continual reconstruction of a platform each time a military force moved an artillery piece.

\*artillery 대포    \*\*be thrust into ~으로 투입되다    \*\*\*haul (힘들여) 끌다

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

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

[영어독해연습 3강 7번]

Broadly speaking, art exists as a consequence of the universal human desire for sympathy. Man (A) is / are forever endeavoring to break down the wall which separates him from his fellows. Whether we call it egotism or simply humanity, we all know the wish to make others appreciate our feelings; to show them how we suffer, how we enjoy. We batter our fellowmen with our opinions sufficiently often, but this is nothing in comparison to the insistence (B) with which / which we pour out our feelings. A friend is the most valued of earthly possessions largely because he is willing to receive without appearance of impatience the unending story of our mental sensations. We are all more or less conscious of the constant impulse which urges us on to expression; of the inner necessity which moves us to continual endeavors to make others (C) shared / share our thoughts, our experiences, but most of all our emotions. It seems to me that if we trace this instinctive desire back far enough, we reach the beginnings of art.        \*batter 난타하다, 연타하다

- |       |            |        |       |       |       |
|-------|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A)   | (B)        | (C)    | (A)   | (B)   | (C)   |
| ① is  | with which | share  | ② is  | which | share |
| ③ are | with which | shared | ④ are | which | share |
| ⑤ are | which      | shared |       |       |       |

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

[영어독해연습 3강 11번]

Scientific ideas are often ①counterintuitive to everyday thinking. For example, when you place your hand on a piece of metal in a room, it feels cool to your touch. When you place your hand on a piece of wood in the same room it feels warmer to the touch. Many people will deduce that the temperature of the metal is cooler than that of the wood. Yet, if the objects have been in the same room for any length of time, their temperatures will be ②different. It turns out that when you place your hand on metal, it conducts heat out of your hand ③quickly, thus giving the impression that it is cold. The wood does not conduct heat as rapidly as the metal and therefore “feels” warmer than the metal. In other words, that instead of everything in the room being at room temperature, the metal is cooler than anything else. Therefore our ④erroneous conclusion: Metal objects are always cooler than other objects in a room. Indeed, if you go from room to room and touch many objects, your idea is reinforced and becomes more and more ⑤resistant to change.

\*counterintuitive 직관에 반대되는

12. 12)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 5강 1번]

People hate to lose something more than they like gaining something of equal value.

(A) Pressure to avoid getting an “F” in a class leads many students to bring cheat sheets into exams more so than does the possibility of getting an “A.” Pressure to avoid losing market share tempts those in business to break laws more often than does setting new sales records. Not owing the government additional money is a bigger motivator for cheating on taxes than is getting a bigger refund.

(B) Sure, in all these cases gains like the bigger sales figure or the bigger refund may motivate people to cheat, but the point is that they'll never be as motivating as avoiding a loss of equal amount.

(C) Given this near-universal truth about the human psyche, it may not be surprising that many acts of dishonesty and cheating in the real world are born from fear of losing something we value.

\*psyche 마음, 정신

①(A)-(C)-(B)

②(B)-(A)-(C)

③(B)-(C)-(A)

④(C)-(A)-(B)

⑤(C)-(B)-(A)

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13. 13)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[영어독해연습 5강 9번]

Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person's mental orientation. What I mean is this. At any moment, a person has a particular take on what is happening. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events. If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches. In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but \_\_\_\_\_ . A more extreme case arises when one person construes things in an idiosyncratic way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema.

\*construe ~ 을 (...으로) 이해하다 \*\*idiosyncratic 개인에게 특유한

- ① in fact, they are experiencing entirely different shop
- ② their physical condition affects the mental perception of the shop
- ③ they are having quite different experiences of that shop
- ④ in other sense, they are influenced by each other's thought
- ⑤ one person's opinion is correct, and the other person's opinion is wrong.

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

[영어독해연습 5강 10번]

Economic growth is almost universally considered a worthwhile goal. Ecological conservation and cultural preservation are also accepted as important. These three large-scale systems are not (A) independent / dependent so one cannot focus on one goal while ignoring the other two. The ever-expanding web of globalization and industrialization, partly caused by the expanding human population, further links these three systems. In 1987, the term 'sustainable development' brought into common use by the World Commission on Environment and Development. The commission's report, Our Common Future, defined the term as a form of development that "meets the needs of the present without (B) protecting / compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Both developed and developing countries have ignored / embraced the concept of sustainable development, but often in different ways. The shared goal, however, is to maintain and improve the long-term welfare of both humans and ecosystems.

- | (A)           | (B)          | (C)      | (A)           | (B)          | (C)      |
|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| ① dependent   | compromising | embraced | ② dependent   | protecting   | embraced |
| ③ independent | protecting   | ignored  | ④ independent | compromising | ignored  |
| ⑤ independent | compromising | embraced |               |              |          |

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

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

[영어독해연습 7강 4번]

For nearly two centuries, people in the United States have plowed or paved over the nation's swamps and marshes. Rich wetland soils make highly productive farmlands, and sites near large rivers or the coast is ①desirable locations for development. These mysterious ecosystems are also home to creatures many people think of as ②undesirable, such as crocodiles and mosquitoes, which provides another reason to eliminate them. California has lost over 90% of its wetlands. Now, nearly two-thirds of the state's native fish are extinct, endangered, threatened, or in decline. Forested riparian wetlands near the Mississippi River once had the ③capacity to store about 60 days of river discharge but now can store only about 12 days. Researchers say that the flooding of the Gulf of Mexico coast from Hurricane Katrina in 2005 would have been much ④less extensive had the region not lost so much of its wetlands in the past century. Without wetlands, pollutants make their way more ⑤hardly to streams, lakes, and the oceans.

\*swamp 늪    \*\*marsh 습지    \*\*\*riparian 강가의, 강가에 사는

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

[영어독해연습 7강 5~6번]

Anxiety, as I experience it, is deeply rooted in anticipation. If I am required to go somewhere that I know will be potentially agitating, then I can fall into an endless sequence of "what ifs" and theoretical scenarios. What is ①critical here is the word "theoretical." What do I know for sure about an upcoming event? What value is there in mentally rehearsing multiple scenarios? How much of my anxiety is simply transferring negative past experiences into these scenarios without any real evidence? I have found that if I ②stick with what I actually know about an impending event (which turns out usually to be much less than one would think), then I can dump all my anxiety-generating scenarios into my "conjecture box." Conjecture has ③little weight in my cognition. Conjecture is something requiring additional data and further analysis. I am much ④more likely to be anxious about something that cannot be solved due to lack of data. To me, in a very real sense, knowledge is power. The more I know about a future situation, the more I can anticipate the agitating factors and prepare myself. The more I know about what I don't know, the more I can successfully move the future into my conjecture box, and ⑤remove some of its anxiety-producing power.

\*agitating 마음을 동요하게 하는    \*\*impending곧 닥칠    \*\*\*conjecture 추측, 억측



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

[영어독해연습 7강 8번]

The effect and implications of using images of animals in advertising are subtle. Animals used to (A) sell / selling products and services that are aimed at children are usually shown as silly or "cute." "Tony the Tiger" is just one example of an animal image (B) which / with which we are all familiar and that has come to be closely associated with a particular food product marketed to children. Tigers, many would argue, should be valued as the wild and independent creatures that they are in nature, and should not be portrayed as friendly purveyors of breakfast cereal. Although most people would view the use of animal images as (C) harmless / harmlessly, many advocates of animal rights argue that these images exploit animals, contribute to the perpetuation of a view that trivializes animals, and ultimately contribute to a lack of respect for members of other species.

\*purveyor (식품 또는 정보의) 제공자      \*\*perpetuation 영속화

- |           |            |            |           |       |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-------|------------|
| (A)       | (B)        | (C)        | (A)       | (B)   | (C)        |
| ① sell    | with which | harmless   | ② sell    | which | harmless   |
| ③ selling | with which | harmless   | ④ selling | which | harmlessly |
| ⑤ selling | which      | harmlessly |           |       |            |

18. 18)다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 7강 9번]

Organic material occurs naturally in aquatic environments: fish die, leaves fall into streams and soil washes into rivers. This kind of material is fairly insoluble, however. It breaks down quite slowly, so it does not demand a lot of oxygen all at once. It's a different picture when you pour thousands of liters of sewage into a lake. Because sewage is made up of lots of small bits of organic material dissolved or suspended in water, it starts to break down very quickly, creating an immediate demand for large amounts of oxygen. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, as it breaks down, reduction as well as oxidation can occur. When organic material is reduced, it liberates ammonia. Neither oxygen depletion nor ammonia liberation is good for fish or other aquatic organisms. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, salmon and trout require a minimum oxygen level of 6 milligrams per liter to live in a river. Trout cannot grow if the ammonia concentration exceeds 0.025 milligrams per liter, and they will die if it exceeds 0.25 milligrams per liter.

\*reduction 환원      \*\*oxidation 산화

- |               |                   |               |             |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A)           | (B)               | (A)           | (B)         |
| ① Furthermore | On the other hand | ② Furthermore | For example |
| ③ Therefore   | For instance      | ④ Therefore   | Hence       |
| ⑤ Hence       | On the other hand |               |             |

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### 19. 19)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 7강 10번]

In Aristotle's opinion, men were bigger and stronger than women, so it was logical to him that men would have more teeth than women do.

- (A) This conclusion, however, was also incorrect. Eighteen centuries later, Galileo tried this experiment by dropping two balls of different masses off a building (the Leaning Tower of Pisa, according to legend). Galileo discovered, by experimental observation, that the two balls hit the ground at exactly the same time. Aristotle's logical conclusion was again wrong.
- (B) Thus, Aristotle concluded this as a fact without actually counting the number of teeth in any mouths. Had he done so, he would have found that men and women have exactly the same number of teeth.
- (C) As another example, Aristotle considered what would happen if he were to drop two balls identical in all ways but mass. In his mind, it was clear that the heavier ball would fall faster than the lighter one would, and he concluded that this must be a law of nature. Once again, he did not consider doing an experiment to see which ball would fall faster.

①(A)-(C)-(B)

②(B)-(A)-(C)

③(B)-(C)-(A)

④(C)-(A)-(B)

⑤(C)-(B)-(A)

### 20. 20)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 9강 1번]

Research has shown that high levels of automation for tasks can put users out-of-the-loop, leading to low levels of situation awareness. As long as situation awareness is compromised, the ability of the user to be \_\_\_\_\_ is threatened. In 1996, an American Airlines B-757 crashed in the mountains around Cali, Colombia. The crew had lost awareness of the actions of the aircraft's automated flight management system computer that was providing navigation and was unable to regain sufficient situation awareness to resume safe control of the aircraft. While a person does not need to perform every task, the person does need to be in control of managing what the systems are doing in order to maintain the situation awareness needed for successful performance across a wide variety of conditions and situations. \*out-of-the-loop (상황을) 잘 알지 못하는

① a precise situation grasper

② a technical manufacturer

③ a skillful system mender

④ an excellent moral person

⑤ an effective decision maker



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### 23. 23)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [영어독해연습 9강 11번]

We should not forget that the integrated body ①possesses a wholeness; if you analyze it, it can be reduced to cells and atoms and electrons but the phenomena that these atoms or electrons express themselves cannot simulate ②what the integrated body expresses. For instance, it is nonsense to explain why birds fly and fish swim in terms of cells which cannot fly or swim. In this way we can understand what living things or the life of living things means and that there are differences between the two worlds. One is the world of matter or cells ③which constitute living things or the life of living things, but they are on a lower level and in a different world from the other world of living things which is an integration of them. Physics and chemistry, which deal with matter, ④developing earlier and independently of biology. At present, cellular research is still included in biology, but in the future we may imagine that cytology will develop into a distinct interdisciplinary field that ⑤deals with an area somewhere between living things and matter.

\*cytology 세포학 \*\*interdisciplinary 종합 학문적인

### 24. 24)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 11강 1번]

The effective use of time is one of the ultimate ways to display authority, even when you don't have it.

- (A) Whoever controls time controls the situation in most instances. They will always remind anyone who wants to meet with them that their time is valuable. However, there may be situations where you will want to reverse your use of tight time tactics.
- (B) When she enters your office at the appointed hour, take your watch off ostentatiously, and place it face down on your desk. Say, "My time belongs to you for as long as you need it." Watch the cooperation level of your peer go up exponentially at the outset of your meeting. You'll be able to get anything you want from her.
- (C) Let's say you have agreed to meet with one of your peers to discuss a difficult situation that has developed between your two respected departments. You need more help from your peer than she needs from you to get things resolved, even though you've told her your time is limited.

\*ostentatiously 과시하듯이

\*\*exponentially 기하급수적으로

①(A)-(C)-(B)

②(B)-(A)-(C)

③(B)-(C)-(A)

④(C)-(A)-(B)

⑤(C)-(B)-(A)

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

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

[영어독해연습 11강 2번]

The majority of medical errors are flaws in thinking rather than technical or implementation flaws. Through ample use of checklists and structured decision-making models, medical procedures are generally (A) implementing / implemented with high precision. However, if a physician missed a presenting symptom or did not rule out alternate hypotheses, then the treatment would not meet the actual need of the patient, and the result would not be the desired one. A classic example of this is the overuse of antibiotics. Antibiotics can be effective for treating bacterial infections, but they are useless for viral infections. There are certainly tests to help determine whether the source of a sinus infection is viral or bacterial. However, because the tests are costly and take time to produce results, many physicians (B) use / used to skip those tests, assume a bacterial infection, and prescribe antibiotics. Not only would the antibiotics be ineffective for helping overcome viral infections, but the unintended consequence is (C) that / what we have an increasing number of bacteria strains resistant to what were once effective medications. \*sinus infection 부비감염 \*\*strain(동식물, 질병 등의) 종류[유형]

- | (A)            | (B)  | (C)  | (A)            | (B)  | (C)  |
|----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| ① implementing | used | that | ② implementing | use  | what |
| ③ implemented  | used | what | ④ implemented  | used | that |
| ⑤ implemented  | used | that |                |      |      |

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

[영어독해연습 11강 8번]

If this is not the case it is quite possible that the view of the landscape that the fully sighted person relays to the myopic person is in fact misleading.

An intelligent person in modern society is like a person with twenty-twenty vision in primitive times. ( ① ) In primitive times the person with perfect vision would have been able to see any dangers that may have been hidden in the distance and could warn the tribe in enough time so that preventative action could be taken. ( ② ) A person with myopia, commonly known as shortsightedness, would obviously be at a great disadvantage, and one that may at some point cost the person his life. ( ③ ) In this analogy, intelligence is the ability to 'see' and education is that transfer of knowledge between the person with good eyesight and the person with myopia. ( ④ ) However, this 'education' process only works for the benefit of the myopic person as long as the person with twenty-twenty vision has his best interests at heart. ( ⑤ )

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

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

[영어독해연습 11강 11번]

The beauty of mountains is equally obvious.

Mountains exert a mysterious power over the human imagination. They can fascinate, terrify, invite, or repel us. They are among the most visually exciting and dramatic geological features of our planet — and, at the same time, the most inhospitable. ( ① ) To climb a mountain is to enter a world where one's own insignificance and vulnerability are painfully obvious — a world that is as indifferent to our desire to overcome its obstacles as it is to our survival. ( ② ) They seem to have changing moods, producing their own unique and often-violent weather and altering with the seasons. ( ③ ) This changeability, along with sheer enormity and complex topography, creates the impression of a moving, living, overwhelmingly powerful being. ( ④ ) Avalanches, storms, and rockfall reinforce this impression, resembling deliberate acts of an evil consciousness — it's no wonder that beliefs in mountain gods are so common throughout the world. ( ⑤ )

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

[영어독해연습 test2 15번]

It is important to note that few scientists currently believe that either side of the brain deals ①exclusively with a particular kind of information. In fact, the following case illustrates how ②adaptable the brain can be. Bruce Lipstadt had the left hemisphere of his brain removed when he was 5 years old. ③Few doctors had hope for the development of his verbal ability, and most thought the operation would paralyze part of his body. Twenty-six years later, Bruce had an IQ of 126 — better than 9 out of 10 people. He swam, rode his bike, and got an A in a statistics course. Because his speech was ④normal, the right hemisphere must have taken over many of the functions formerly conducted mainly by the left hemisphere. Obviously, this does not always happen as a result of operations of this type, especially after puberty. But it does suggest that, although the right and left hemispheres seem to ⑤share in processing certain types of information, they are by no means limited to processing only one.

\*puberty 사춘기

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

29. 29)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 test2 1번]

Until relatively recently, Sweden was an agriculturally based society.

- (A) This is also true of younger Swedes who, similar to their counterparts elsewhere, seem to devote a significant amount of time on their computers and smart phones. Still, while in the countryside, these younger Swedes behave in a fashion similar to their parents.
- (B) About 90% of families lived on farms until the Industrial Revolution in the early 1900s brought workers to the cities. Sweden has changed quickly into an industrialized, city-based country, with only 2% of the population now employed in agriculture.
- (C) Thus many Swedes remember life on the farm or have certainly heard stories about it. Ties to the farm are very strong and deeply personal. Although they enjoy everyday city life, most Swedes are still peasants at heart who could easily return to the ways of their ancestors, because the past is not too distant. Back-to-the-farm and back-to-nature romanticism constitutes a major part of Swedish culture. Swedes long for an escape to the country where they can remind themselves of a simpler time.

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

30. 30)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [영어독해연습 test2 22번]

Many teachers, when keeping a student after the lesson for a reprimand, will ask the student to write down what happened and why. This is an excellent technique to use.

- (A) It works even better if you take the time and trouble to write a short updated description of the student's behaviour, and when the two are read alongside each other it gives powerful proof of progress.
- (B) I have found a way to get maximum advantage from this time. You keep the note and a few lessons later you call the student back for a short chat, read back the note to them and then point out specifically how things have improved.
- (C) It allows the student to express their own feelings and the writing becomes a good focus for discussion. It is a more productive use of time than say, copying a dictionary. But the problem is that almost always, that will be the end of it — the student's note will then be discarded.                      \*reprimand 질책, 징계

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



## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

31. 31)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[영어독해연습 test2 23번]

If you're angry at other drivers, they are at fault. If you're angry at the long commute, the "incompetent" highway department is to blame. Unrealistic expectations of other people and events can fuel anger and trigger a flood of inner events when those expectations are not met. It's not the people, events, or circumstances in the external world that cause anger, and we can all learn to control the inner events that occur when unreasonable expectations go unmet. Subscribing to this myth about anger is refusing personal responsibility: "If only others would change, all would be well." In your lifetime, perhaps all highways will move smoothly and other drivers will become courteous. Children will be quiet, wives and husbands will do what you want when you want it, and Republicans and Democrats will start cooperating to work things out. However, you and I may not live long enough for this utopia to emerge, and we are insulated from anger by \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. \*utopia 유토피아, 이상향 \*\*insulate 보호하다

- ① actively trying to change reality
- ② learning to control our anger well
- ③ reasonably satisfying with the current situation
- ④ keeping our expectations within the bounds of reality
- ⑤ broadening the scope of reality with the aim above

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

[영어독해연습 test3 14번]

The mechanical thinker takes considerable ①pride in his opinions, which he believes to be "right." It is proper and necessary, he believes, for a person to "take a stand" on things — on just about everything, in fact. Each time he voices a sweeping generalization on some topic, he commits himself to adopt a rigid stand on similar topics. He must, above all, be "②consistent." If you study the mechanical thinker closely, you will probably notice a singular ③lack of apparent curiosity. He seldom asks questions, and he seldom seeks new information about his world. He would seldom admit to having learned something from another person. He rarely reads books and certainly not nonfiction material. If a man, he may read the sports pages, which is ④acceptable behavior for a male in his society — or if a woman she may read the women's section of the paper. The mechanical thinker may reveal a noticeable uneasiness in unfamiliar situations and may be embarrassed when confronted with a fact that forces him to ⑤accept a strongly held opinion.



**33. 33)다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?**

[영어독해연습 test3 16번]

It is worth remembering that the idea of classical music widely accepted today did not exist until about 300 years ago. Performing music in concert halls to a paying audience, as something inherently pleasurable and significant, was pretty much unheard of until the eighteenth century and not widely established until the nineteenth. The concert hall, the audience, and the idea of 'masterpieces' of classical music, were all effectively invented during the course of the eighteenth century — in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and other European cities. Much of the music that is now performed in public concerts was not composed for that purpose. The cantatas of J. S. Bach, for example, were written to be sung in religious services at the Church of St. Thomas in Leipzig where Bach was cantor. These pieces were part of weekly worship, and included chorales (hymns) for the congregation to join in with the singing. Sing along during a modern concert hall performance of one of these works today and you're likely to be told to shut up.

\*cantor 성가대 합창 지휘자    \*\*chorale 합창곡    \*\*\*congregation 신도들

- ① Music in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- ② Change of the way to enjoy music.
- ③ Various types of performing music.
- ④ Importance of acknowledging the value of music.
- ⑤ The public is always interested in classical music.

**34. 34)주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?** [영어독해연습 test3 18번]

Economists use the term "taste" as a shorthand way of referring to the system of preferences that so clearly affects the pattern of every consumer's demand.

- (A) We all recognize that in the aggregate these preferences must strongly affect the dimensions of our cultural life.
- (B) To take a simple example, some consumers prefer white bread to whole wheat or rye, while some prefer rolls to bread. Obviously, the aggregate of these preferences influences the demand for white bread as compared with the other types, or for bread compared with rolls.
- (C) Similarly, in the realm of culture some consumers prefer the visual to the performing arts, some enjoy the theater but have no taste for music, and some watch television in preference to attending any sort of arts activity.

\*rye (bread) 호밀 흑빵    \*\*aggregate 집합체, 합계

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

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

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

[영어독해연습 test3 17번]

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, rationalizing that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is (A) less / more important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, (B) few / all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in mental factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress (C) slower / faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST early in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

	(A)	(B)	(C)	*homogeneous 동질적인	(A)	(B)	(C)	**optimal 최적의
①	less	all	faster	②	less	few	faster	
③	less	few	slower	④	more	all	faster	
⑤	more	few	slower					

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

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

[영어독해연습 test3 19번]

Everyone would agree that teenagers seem to be obsessed with their clothing. Why is this so? Most people would simply say that it is a stage (A) that / what teens go through. In fact, there are good reasons for the obsession with clothing, not the least (B) which / of which is that for the first time in their lives teens are starting to define themselves as people without the guidance, or interference, of their parents. As teens set out to establish themselves, and by so (C) do / doing start to break free from the control of parents, their very first opportunity to express themselves as individuals comes through choosing their own clothing. Thus, teen clothing represents much more than style, fashion, or fad. In truth, it represents the very first authentic opportunity for teens to self-define.

\*fad 일시적 유행

- | (A)    | (B)      | (C)   | (A)    | (B)   | (C)   |
|--------|----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ① what | of which | do    | ② what | which | doing |
| ③ that | which    | do    | ④ that | which | doing |
| ⑤ that | of which | doing |        |       |       |

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

[영어독해연습 test3 22번]

Habits form when the brain takes a shortcut and stops actively ① deliberating over what to do next. The brain quickly learns to codify behaviors that provide a solution to whatever situation it encounters. For example, nail biting is a common behavior that occurs with little or no conscious thought. Initially, the biter might start biting her fingernail for a ② reason — to remove an unsightly hangnail, for example. However, when the behavior occurs for no conscious purpose — simply as an ③ automatic response to a cue — the habit is in control. For many persistent nail-biters, the unconscious trigger is the ④ unpleasant feeling of stress. The more the biter associates the act of nail biting with the temporary relief it provides, the harder it becomes to change the ⑤ unconditioned response.

\*hangnail 손거스러미(손톱 주변에 살갓이 일어난 것)

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 자작 변형문제(수능특강 영어독해연습)

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

[영어독해연습 test2 19번]

Space can be understood in a number of ways. In its simplest form, space can be viewed merely as 'the container within which things happen.' This is an absolute conception of space based on an idea of space as natural. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, space can also be mentally constructed through cognitive processes; for example, we all have 'mental maps' of where we live, focusing on the important roads, buildings and open spaces. Finally, most important for present-day geographical research is an understanding of space as produced through social interactions within material space. For example, domestic kitchens are often associated with women's work because of social norms regarding gendered work and care, and therefore are constructed as feminine spaces. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, kitchens in expensive restaurants are often constructed as masculine spaces that require stamina and emotional resilience. Thus, the intersection of material space of the kitchen with the norms and practices of a particular society produces a space that can include certain kinds of people and behaviour, and exclude others.

\*resilience 회복력

- | (A)         | (B)               | (A)         | (B)               |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| ① However   | For instance      | ② However   | On the other hand |
| ③ Therefore | However           | ④ Therefore | Hence             |
| ⑤ Hence     | On the other hand |             |                   |

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

[영어독해연습 test3 4번]

It can be extremely time-consuming to operate in this way and you will end up continually chasing your tail.

Your customers are your business. Your existing customers form the bedrock providing the foundation from which to grow. Your prospects are your future. ( ① ) The only way you are going to be able to build your relationship with these people is to communicate with them. ( ② ) If you are to do that effectively then you will need a system. Any system starts with customer records. ( ③ ) Keeping names written on scraps of paper, held in your head or contained in your inbox is not an effective way to manage your database. ( ④ ) If you have full and detailed customer records you will be able to understand your business better. ( ⑤ ) You will be able to analyse spending patterns and see trends. This information can help you with your future business decisions and marketing activities.

\*bedrock 탄탄한 기반 \*\*chase one's tail 별 소득 없이 바쁘기만 하다

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 변형문제

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

[영어독해연습 test3 23번]

This type of imitative behavior occurs throughout the animal world.

The ability to detect danger in the posture of others has been studied by the neuroscientist Beatrice Gelder. ( ① ) Her research has demonstrated that the brain of an observer reacts more powerfully to the body language of a person in a posture indicating fear than it does even to a fearful facial expression. ( ② ) Looks of fear can paralyze or, at least, evoke our own potent fear-based reactions. ( ③ ) Yet, as powerful as facial expressions are in conveying danger, a person's uptight posture and furtive movements make us even more uncomfortable. ( ④ ) Wouldn't you, too, be startled by the sudden recoiling of the hiker in front of you a split second before you heard the hissing of a coiled snake? ( ⑤ ) If, for example, one bird in a flock on the ground suddenly takes off, all the other birds will follow immediately after; they do not need to know why.

\*furtive 수상한, 은밀한    \*\*recoil 움찔하다    \*\*\*hissing 쉿쉿거리는 소리

41. 41) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 2강 1번]

The dominant idea today is that, because \_\_\_\_\_, we best expose it by telling stories of those rare geniuses — the ones who made the Sistine Chapel, Hamlet or the light bulb. This model basically follows the declaration made by Thomas Carlyle in the 1840s: "The history of the world is but the biography of great men." The most common alternative to the lone-genius model locates creativity in networks. See, for example, Herbert Spencer's retort to Carlyle that "the genesis of the great man depends" on a "long series of complex influences." "Before he can remake his society," Spencer wrote, "his society must make him." Rather than focus on the solitary hero snatching inspiration from the heavens (or the unconscious), this concept emphasizes the long, meandering course of innovation. Instead of heroic individuals, it prioritizes heroic cultures — the courts of sixteenth-century Florence, say, or the coffee shops of Enlightenment London.

- ① geniuses should conform to the society
- ② little numbers of the geniuses dominate the society
- ③ creativity resides within the individual
- ④ remarkable inventions are discovered, not invented
- ⑤ biography is the essential ingredients for being geniuses

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 변형문제

42. 42)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 2강 4번]

In the early 17th century, when the Netherlands ①was the world's leader in commerce, the middle class were enthusiastic about tulips, ②which then led to a bidding war over tulip bulbs. In 1635, the heyday of the tulip bubble, someone was willing to pay up to 12 hectares of land in the heart of the city in exchange for a special tulip bulb. Another merchant was willing to pay 4 heads of cattle, 8 pigs, 2 boxes of wine, 4 boxes of beer and 1,000 pounds of cheese in exchange for a bulb ③named "the governor". People were all ④dreamt about becoming millionaires, even billionaires. Of course, this didn't last for very long. In 1636, one Dutchman woke up and refused to buy a tulip at the promised price, which ⑤caused people to doubt. Then the price fell and stayed down. Many people who had sold everything they owned to obtain a couple of tulips became beggars overnight. Some rich men lost fortunes that had been accumulated generation after generation.

43. 43)(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[수능특강 영독 2강 6번]

Individuals who survive an infection normally become immune to that particular disease, although not to other diseases. The reason is (A) why / that the immune system "remembers" foreign antigens, a process called immune memory. Next time the same antigen appears, it triggers a far (B) swift / swifter and more aggressive response than before. Consequently, the (C) invading / invaded microorganisms will usually be overwhelmed before they cause noticeable illness. Immune memory is due to specialized B cells called memory cells. Virgin B cells are triggered to divide if they encounter an antigen that matches their own individual antibody. Most of the new B cells are specialized for antibody synthesis, and they live only a few days. However, a few active B cells become memory cells, and instead of making antibodies, they simply wait. If one day the antigen that they recognize appears again, most of the memory cells switch over very rapidly to antibody production.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)
① why	swifter	invaded	② why	swifter	invading
③ why	swift	invaded	④ that	swift	invaded
⑤ that	swifter	invading			

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 변형문제

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### 44. 44)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 2강 8번]

How frequently do people gauge themselves against others? This probably happens far more often than we like to admit, and probably forms a more important part of our lives than most people are ready to acknowledge at a conscious level. Consider buying a luxury vehicle. Although almost everyone would like to believe that they would make such a purchase for reasons of self-gratification, it is probably true that the purchase of such an outwardly visible manifestation of personal success is overwhelmingly motivated by \_\_\_\_\_ reasons. In other words, half the point of buying such a vehicle is to let other people know you own it, and to be seen driving it. The buyer wants his neighbors to see his car. He'll park it in the driveway just to put it on display. He wants his friends and coworkers to be aware of his ability to buy such a vehicle.

- ① satisfying      ② competitive      ③ internal  
④ external      ⑤ material

### 45. 45)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 2강 10번]

Because all individuals matter, and because different individuals can have opposing interests, we need a rule for weighing one person's preferences against another's. If we are called upon to decide whether to expand the logging industry, and if Jack values newspapers while Jill values woodlands, we need a way to compare Jack's potential gains with Jill's potential losses. There are many philosophically defensible stands here, and the logic of cost-benefit analysis (which is another name for what I have elsewhere called "the logic of efficiency") chooses unambiguously among them. Its position is pronounced in another principle: \_\_\_\_\_, with the strength of their preferences measured by their willingness-to-pay. If Jack values a tree in the sawmill at \$100 and Jill values a tree standing in the forest at \$200, then we declare the benefit of logging to be \$100 and the cost to be \$200. We don't inquire into the moral worthiness of Jack or Jill.

- ① All individuals matter equally  
② The tastes of individuals are always different against  
③ Each individuals' incomes are different  
④ One can behave more moral than another  
⑤ Morality is not that important these days

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 변형문제

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46. 46) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 4강 3번]

Stanislavski warned, "Young actor, fear your admirers!" After you enter the magic circle of self-deception, it is difficult to escape the mendacity. It is pleasant to hear the flattery and praise of your adoring admirers because you desperately want to believe them. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, you should not enter into this profession simply to amuse your followers, and do not discuss your artistic process with anyone other than trusted mentors and colleagues. The naive compliments of friends and family — who are not actors — will not help you grow as an artist. Talk to your admirers, but listen, understand, and even love the observations of a true professional. There is nothing more beneficial to your growth than the brutally honest words of someone who knows. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, you will not always be lucky enough to have an acting coach who knows or cares standing over your shoulder giving you expert advice. \_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_, you must know how to objectively observe your own work.

- | (A)           | (B)       | (C)       | (A)           | (B)         | (C)       |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| ① However     | Therefore | Otherwise | ② However     | For example | Therefore |
| ③ However     | However   | Therefore | ④ For example | Therefore   | Otherwise |
| ⑤ For example | Therefore | Therefore |               |             |           |

47. 47) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 4강 4번]

When we purchase a lunch from a food vendor, we exchange money for the material food. At the same time we exchange information regarding the relationship between the vendor and ourselves, ranging from happiness to indifference to anger. Although the food will be consumed and require further material exchanges for additional consumption, the relationship between the vendor and us has the capacity to evolve and grow. The relationship will most likely \_\_\_\_\_ through intentionally communicating in loving manners that acknowledge and appreciate the value the vendor adds to our lives in these material and relationship exchanges. Consequently, the food provides physical nourishment, while the relationship can evolve to provide emotional, social, and spiritual nourishment. Future purchases exchange similar quantities of money, while the relationship can increase qualitatively in a variety of important ways.

- ① raise more cost of time spending to talk
- ② make more material benefit for them
- ③ develop the market economy efficiently
- ④ make easier not to cheat each other
- ⑤ grow towards greater cooperation and shared oneness



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48. 48)(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?  
[수능특강 영독 4강 5번]

If leadership ability is (A) learned / inherited, the selection and recruitment of managers as potential leaders would only focus on the candidate's parents and ancestors — evidence of work experience would not be valued. Moreover, if leaders are born and not developed, then high performing people would always (B) be rare / emerge regardless of the business context, their management ability or the company's willingness to recruit and select well, or coach, mentor, train, develop and evaluate employees. Furthermore, attempts to improve performance would be a wasteful exercise. Such an idea should not be taken too seriously, so why, then, have I mentioned it? Simply because, in my experience, some managers manage their people based on this idea, and it prevents them from applying the person-management skills and techniques that lead to improved performance. I feel that it is far better to (C) doubt / accept that the work environment, including management action, shapes people's behaviour and abilities and that every manager can improve the way they manage people regardless of innate characteristics.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	inherited	be rare	doubt
②	inherited	emerge	accept
③	inherited	be rare	accept
④	learned	be rare	doubt
⑤	learned	emerge	accept

49. 49)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 이법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 4강 9번]

Science is ubiquitous. Its boundaries are unclear, its range ①confused. Distinctions have been drawn between different types of science, natural versus social, hard versus soft, historical versus experimental, and so on. Disagreement ②reigns over whether economics is science, whether anthropology is science, whether history is science. Creation science calls itself science, but many call ③foul. Politicians have suggested — what sounds thoroughly reasonable — that policy should utilize sound science and avoid junk science. Scientific discoveries are reported in the media; scientific concepts are utilized in novels, film and television. Science is popularized and ④demonized. It offers explanations of our most common observations, but in terms that ⑤is peculiar and hard to comprehend. Scientific developments are integral to some of society's most remarkable achievements, but also some of our most horrifying tragedies. Thus, science is both utterly familiar and an immediate source of controversy and debate.

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### 50. 50)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 6강 1번]

In the context of SNS, \_\_\_\_\_ has been argued to be especially important in order to make the users aware of their rights when using these tools, and also help them acquire or reinforce human rights values and develop the behaviour necessary to respect other people's rights and freedoms. With regard to peer-to-peer risks such as bullying, this last element is of particular importance. This relates to a basic principle that children are taught in the offline world as well: 'do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you'. This should also be a golden rule with regard to SNS, but for children and young people it is much more difficult to estimate the consequences and potential serious impact of their actions in this environment. Hence, raising awareness of children from a very early age about the particular characteristics of SNS and the potential long-term impact of a seemingly trivial act is crucial.

- ① face-to-face relationship
- ② information equality
- ③ media literacy
- ④ education about SNS at school
- ⑤ school violence prevention

### 51. 51)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 6강 2번]

Adolescence is not a "natural" age division but a \_\_\_\_\_. In earlier centuries, people simply moved from childhood into young adulthood, with no stopover in between. The Industrial Revolution brought such an abundance of material surpluses, however, that for the first time in history, millions of people in their teens were able to remain outside the labor force. At the same time, education became a more important factor in achieving success. The combination of these two forces in industrialized societies created a gap between childhood and adulthood. In the early 1900s, the term adolescence was coined to indicate this new stage in life, one that has become famous for inner turmoil.

- ① internal division
- ② social invention
- ③ some kind of flow
- ④ essential ingredients of education
- ⑤ result of mature thinking

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52. 52)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 6강 8번]

Toward the end of a teaching sequence, news can have a role in helping students consolidate and ①extend their learning. Appropriate news items can provide a fresh way of looking at a topic and novel contexts for applying newly ②acquiring knowledge and understandings. They can present additional information and ideas and ③serve as the basis for research. Furthermore, news-based tasks can be used as a context for students to demonstrate their knowledge with a view to ④identifying gaps in their understanding or weaknesses in their ability to make links between related areas of learning. When ⑤used in this rather specific way, news items have potential in respect of assessment for learning.

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

[수능특강 영독 6강 10번]

But most indigenous and historical peoples would locate the self someplace very different.

The majority of modern peoples, if asked to find the place within their body where the unique self resides, would say that they live about an inch above their eyebrows and about two inches into the skull. ① They would gesture in the region of the heart. ② For most of our history of habitation on Earth, that is where the seat of intelligence, the seat of the soul, was located. ③ That this has changed is more an expression of how and what we are taught in Western cultures than of some exact truth. ④ For consciousness is highly mobile and is able to use a variety of locations in the body through which to process the information we receive from the world. ⑤ The location that most people now identify as themselves, oriented in the brain, is only one of them.

## 6월 모의고사 대비 EBS 변형문제

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54. 54)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 8강 2번]

Pots, bags, and baskets — and eventually bottles — were central to early preservation technologies. Innovation in this realm was a long and drawn-out process extending across millennia, and one that does not easily give up all of ①its clues. Early containers were no doubt ②made from perishable materials such as leaves or grass or leather, ③leaving little or no trace in the archaeological record. Later technologies of ceramics and glass radically expanded human capacity to preserve nature and ④made possible the great ancient civilizations of China, India, Sumer, and Mesoamerica. Changes along these lines accelerated after the Industrial Revolution, especially in the generation around 1900. Industrial containerization ⑤was made it possible to distribute foods throughout the globe; think only of what it would be like to live in a world without tin cans, cardboard cartons, and bottled drinks.

55. 55)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 8강 4번]

If you wonder how things work, and you follow your curiosity, \_\_\_\_\_.  
When my daughter Molly was little, one of her favorite things was a paper-folding kit and book. I was curious about it and found myself unexplainably drawn to playing with it — and years later, when I wanted to design a wastebin with some cardboard, I realized the art of paper-folding held the answer to the burning question, “How do I fold this so it’s nice and compact?” More recently, I picked up a brochure about free conversational French being offered at my local library and decided to take the classes. And then I ended up unexpectedly going to France, where I went on a writer/artist retreat and developed the idea of a new book. Not only that, I just took a blacksmithing course for no other reason than I was curious about it. Now I’m wondering how I’ll use what I learned later on!

- ① your journey will be the hardest one you ever experienced
- ② you can enjoy and understand various arts
- ③ you never know where the information you gather will lead you
- ④ that will be the last time you feel curiosity
- ⑤ you'll regret your hasty decision

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

[수능특강 영독 8강 7번]

Why can't we live forever? Why can't we make human disease a thing of the past? Why is it taking such a long time to cure cancer? These are the sorts of questions that schoolkids often pose to popular science bloggers, student forums, and the "Ask a Scientist" columns of daily newspapers, but they are no less interesting for that. Yet human life expectancy is (A) rapidly in countries worldwide and in some now exceeds eighty years. A recent study shows that the difference today in the (B) in human mortality between hunter gatherers and modern Western-lifestyle populations is greater than that between hunter gatherers and wild chimpanzees. The bulk of this mortality (C) has occurred in just the last four generations of the roughly eight thousand generations of humans that have ever lived. You only have to look at the incredible advances over the last century in surgery, public health, immunology, and transplantation to see what a success story modern medicine has been.

- | (A)          | (B)      | (C)       |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| ① increasing | decrease | reduction |
| ② increasing | decrease | expanding |
| ③ increasing | expand   | expanding |
| ④ dwindling  | expand   | reduction |
| ⑤ decreasing | expand   | expanding |

57. 57)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 8강 8번]

Time in cyberspace can feel \_\_\_\_\_, in part due to the fact that online environments change rapidly. Our subjective sense of time is linked to the rate of change in what happens around us. The more things change, the faster time seems to go. It requires little effort to move around cyberspace, so the people and groups we encounter differ from one moment to the next. If you are a member of an online community for just a year, you might be considered an old-timer. During addictive and highly immersive experiences, time seems to pass so quickly that it almost disappears. Everyone is familiar with the experience of intending to spend just a few minutes online, then two hours later realizing you far exceeded your limit.

- |               |            |                   |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| ① slowed down | ② unhappy  | ③ losing yourself |
| ④ accelerated | ⑤ unworthy |                   |

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### 58. 58)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 8강 9번]

Very recently, scientists have been able to \_\_\_\_\_ to the classification of organisms. Researchers now use genetic or molecular techniques to complement taxonomic techniques. Specifically, they look at organisms' DNA in order to classify them according to their degree of relatedness. This capability is important because animals frequently seem to belong in the same category based on a similar appearance when, in fact, these distant relatives have come to take on a similar appearance because it became advantageous for one reason or another. As an example of such misleading similarities in appearance, many flies look like bumble bees (likely because the sting of a bumble bee may make predators think twice). Though they look superficially like bumble bees, genetic and taxonomic techniques confirm that they are as related as dogs are to cats. Genetic studies can also help with the problem of having only dead specimens to study; wasps and bees can look extraordinarily similar to each other when their behavior can't be observed. Molecular studies, which can be conducted using dead specimens, can confirm that they are truly distant cousins.

- ① make the standard more subjective
- ② add a level of complexity
- ③ classify by the standards with humanities
- ④ give more simplicity
- ⑤ concentrate more on the appearance

### 59. 59)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 8강 10번]

During the first week I visited New York, I became a student of the crowd. In the streets, I discovered that New Yorkers never look up at the awe-inspiring buildings ①towered above them. They move fast and ②efficiently through dense crowds, as if they have a Teflon coat, very rarely bumping into one another. And in the subway, ③where everyone must stand still as the train rattles from station to station, not only don't people make eye contact, but they exist in their own extremely tight universe, as if ④wearing an invisible space suit. It's kind of like driving on the freeway, except that your personal space is only half an inch from your clothes. I marveled that people could live so close — that you could literally be surrounded by thousands who were only inches away — and yet be completely isolated. I found it hard ⑤to imagine.

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### 60. 60)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 8강 11번]

One of the most important and often-forgotten truths about any banking system is that it simply cannot exist without the government. Lending and borrowing have taken place for as long as recorded history. Before the nation-state, borrowing and lending were connected to religious temples, the nucleus of each society. But the banking system we know today, which allows for the development of modern economies by issuing bank notes, lending, and accepting deposits, started with an original transaction between the state and private bankers. The Bank of England was formed in 1694 because King William III needed a loan of 1.2 million pounds to finance a war against France. Forty London merchants joined forces to issue the loan. In return, the crown gave them a monopoly on issuing bank notes — the beginning of state-sponsored paper money. The notes were, in fact, the king's promise to pay back the loan. He never paid it back and those notes and their successors have been circulating and multiplying ever since. The Bank of England and the network of banks it created became the model for the world's current banking system — a model where the bank initially existed to \_\_\_\_\_. Italy, Spain, and France, too, created the first banks to help the monarchy fund a war. The United States came late to the game, but it, too, formed a banking system whose existence depended on the state.

- ① meet the needs of the state
- ② help citizens to save money
- ③ satisfy individuals, especially merchants
- ④ expedite independence between states
- ⑤ regulate the monopoly

### 61. 61)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 6번]

For a long time, the study of the history of Islamic hospitals has focused on what Michael Dols called "their apparent modernity." Earlier historians of Islamic medicine were attracted to what seemed to ①be a premodern ancestor of modern hospitals: Islamic hospitals were seen as "relatively secular" (to use Dols's terms again) because they ②were run by physicians or state officials — and not by religious scholars — and also because they had non-Muslim physicians working in them. This "medical" nature of the Islamic hospital ③embodied in a number of qualities, namely, ④that it was designed and managed by educated Galenic physicians; furthermore, the hospital focused on the ⑤sick with the intention of curing rather than isolating them (and, because of this, hospitals were built in the centers of cities and not on their outskirts) and sponsored medical education and training.

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

[수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 3번]

Politics cannot be \_\_ (A) \_\_, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts \_\_ (B) \_\_ the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A \_\_ (C) \_\_ is required against any suggestion that political disagreement is not the normal state of things.

- |   | (A)        | (B)     | (C)     |
|---|------------|---------|---------|
| ① | opened     | promote | offense |
| ② | opened     | promote | defense |
| ③ | suppressed | promote | defense |
| ④ | suppressed | oppose  | offense |
| ⑤ | suppressed | oppose  | defense |



**63. 63)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 14번]**

Change is natural, but that doesn't mean \_\_\_\_\_ when we reach a particular age. The primary reason people degrade with age is that they believe they will. Our physical form is manifestation a of our nonphysical self, and it does what we expect it to do. If an authority figure like a scientist or doctor tells people they will degrade because they have reached a certain age, then they are likely to believe it — and will do just that. Our beliefs and perceptions cause electrical and chemical reactions in our bodies. If you believe your body is breaking down, you will cause it to break down. It's much like when a physician tells a patient he has three months left to live and the patient dies precisely three months later, or when a witch doctor puts a curse on a person and it works.

- ① change is not have to been suppressed
- ② we don't need to care about health
- ③ it's our big happiness in life
- ④ it's blessing of god
- ⑤ we have to start falling apart

**64. 64)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 15번]**

The origin of preferences for certain objects or their properties almost certainly goes back to \_\_\_\_\_. The best evidence for this idea is that such preferences are not unique to humans. Bowerbirds build structures called bowers that look like small pergolas or tree-lined avenues, decorated with brightly colored objects, usually natural ones, such as bird feathers, beetle wing cases, flowers and fruits, but also colorful artifacts, where available. It may take a male several months to build a bower, which then requires constant maintenance (and defense against theft of desirable objects by other males). The prettiest bowers attract many more females than the least pretty ones. Thus, because the males themselves are mostly fairly uninteresting, successful males are those who create the most attractive external ornaments.

- ① difference of color
- ② certain structure of ornaments
- ③ nature of human
- ④ sexual selection
- ⑤ visual stimulus

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65. 65)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 16번]

Since there's no job training for being a parent, how do we learn how to parent? Most of us probably parent the way we ①parented. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, shared how her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother's infamous threat was always, "If you kids don't stop fighting, I'm going to knock your three heads together!" Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of how their mother would actually accomplish such a task, ②which, thankfully, she never attempted. But what ③drove her mother to make this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling squabbles, probably. No doubt, Louise's mother had learned this threatening tactic from her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of whether it ④worked. If Louise had not learned the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, she would probably ⑤be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today!

66. 66)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 18번]

Genocide, the willful killing of specific groups of people — as occurred in the Nazi extermination camps during World War II — is universally considered wrong even if it is \_\_\_\_\_ by a government or an entire society. The Nuremberg trials that were conducted after World War II supported this point. Even though most of the accused individuals tried to claim they were merely following orders when they murdered or arranged for the murder of large numbers of Jews and other groups, many were found guilty. The reasoning was that there is a higher moral order under which certain human actions are wrong regardless of who endorses them. Thus, despite their desire to view events from a culturally relative standpoint, most sociologists find certain actions wrong, no matter what the context.

- ① ignored
- ② sanctioned
- ③ postponed
- ④ suspended
- ⑤ modified

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

[수능특강 영독 미니테스트2 4번]

But the temptation to compare ourselves to others is intense.

Most runners say they're not competitive and are only trying to beat their previous times.

① We're conditioned to do it when it comes to grades, appearances, and wealth. ② And in running, age-group rankings and finishing places only encourage that. Try to forget everyone else. ③ How any one individual performs on any given race day depends on his or her training, level of fitness, injury history, biomechanics, genetics, psychological preparation, and the weather. In fact, the only common denominators between you and any other runner are the distance you have to cover on race day and the conditions you're running in. ④ Comparing yourself to others can really cause undue stress, plus it's a waste of time. Don't give up control over your experience by defining "success" in terms of factors that aren't relevant to your personal life. ⑤ Your goal should be a very personal thing between you and the road.

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

[수능특강 영독 미니테스트2 5번]

In new relationships, people often disclose themselves (A), sharing only a few details at first, and offering more personal information only if they like and trust each other. When they started becoming friends, for instance, Deepak and Prasad shared mostly routine information with each other, such as where they grew up, what their favorite teams were, and what they did for a living. As they got to know and trust each other more, they started sharing their opinions on things such as politics, relationships, and religion. Only after they had known each other for quite a while did they feel comfortable talking about more personal things, such as Prasad's health problems or the challenges in Deepak's marriage. Although people in some relationships begin sharing intimate information very (B), self-disclosure usually moves in small increments.

- |   | (A)    | (B)       | (C)   |
|---|--------|-----------|-------|
| ① | slowly | carefully | small |
| ② | slowly | quickly   | big   |
| ③ | slowly | quickly   | small |
| ④ | fast   | quickly   | small |
| ⑤ | fast   | carefully | big   |

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69. 69)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 6번]

For the first time in history, shortly after the millennium, the majority of the global population became urban rather than rural. Cities have grown rapidly, and urban growth will continue to ①be accelerate in the years ahead. New and existing cities ②alike will have to make crucial changes to the assumptions for planning and prioritization. Greater focus on the needs of the people who use cities ③must be a key goal for the future. This is the background for the focus on the human dimension of city planning. Cities must urge urban planners and architects to reinforce pedestrianism as an ④integrated city policy to develop lively, safe, sustainable and healthy cities. It is equally urgent to strengthen the social function of city space as a meeting place that ⑤contributes toward the aims of social sustainability and an open and democratic society.

70. 70)다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 미니테스트1 6번]

These days it's common to hear of countries that have "failed" due to internal instability, including civil war and military coups, so it might be instructive to think about what \_\_\_\_\_ a country needs to be successful. Probably no single factor is more important than uniformity. If everyone in a country speaks the same language and practices the same religion, we might conclude that this is the kind of uniformity that makes for a successful state. While these unifying factors are certainly useful, they're neither sufficient nor necessary to make a successful state. Uniformity doesn't mean that everyone has to think alike, but it does mean that the people in a country have to feel some affinity for each other and agree that the country should exist. This basic idea is embodied in an idea called the "nation-state."

- ① languages
- ② practices
- ③ leaders
- ④ agreements
- ⑤ attributes

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

[수능특강 영독 10강 1번]

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are (A). Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. However, where the degree of competition is particularly (B) a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. However, faced with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs increased but the total number of customers stayed the same. In essence, this proved to be a (C) sum game.

- |   | (A)    | (B)     | (C)      |
|---|--------|---------|----------|
| ① | common | intense | negative |
| ② | common | weak    | negative |
| ③ | rare   | intense | negative |
| ④ | rare   | intense | positive |
| ⑤ | rare   | weak    | positive |

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

[수능특강 영독 10강 2번]

For instance, groupthink was at work in high-level meetings preceding the space shuttle Columbia disaster in 2003.

Being a "good team player" can have a downside, because the consensus of a group can sometimes be misguided or dangerous. ① Dissent might save the group from making mistakes, but the pressure to conform despite individual doubts — sometimes called groupthink — can lead to disaster. ② Transcripts of those meetings at NASA show that the official who ran shuttle management meetings, a non-engineer, believed from the beginning that foam insulation debris could not damage the spacecraft. ③ When an engineer expressed his concerns, she dismissed the issue and cut off discussion. ④ The others present quickly fell into line with the person running the meeting. ⑤ A few days later, damage caused by foam insulation debris caused Columbia to break apart on reentry into the Earth's atmosphere.

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73. 73)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 10강 3번]

Lee Ross and his students published a dramatic set of studies ①demonstrating what they named the "false consensus effect." College students were asked if they would be willing to perform various outrageous ②acts on campus (e.g., walking around for 30 minutes wearing a large sandwich board), and then were asked ③how proportion of the rest of the student body would be willing to perform that act. Those who agreed to wear the sign thought 63% of their peers would comply; those who refused thought 23% would comply. There are now more than 100 studies demonstrating similar effects on predictions of peers' knowledge, attitudes, and actions. For example, there is a definite tendency to believe that a larger percentage of the voters ④prefer your favored candidate than actually favor that candidate. The habit even includes beliefs about the candidates themselves, with voters thinking that their ⑤favored candidates are more like them than they actually are.

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

[수능특강 영독 10강 4번]

Sleep, rather than rest, and when the term 'unconsciousness' can be used, is certainly to be found in insects. \_\_ (A) \_\_, at night the bee sleeps for about 6 – 8 hours, when it will often have 'droopy' antennae, and be fairly unresponsive to other bees bumping into it. \_\_ (B) \_\_ most insects have very good eyes, there are no eyelids, and so we cannot tell from their eyes whether they are asleep. \_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_, as antennae are just as important as eyes, and probably more so, droopy antennae certainly indicate that the animal is not in contact with reality and is not just resting. Bees, as well as flies, can easily be sleep deprived by keeping them in continuously moving jars, so that the insects have to fly about all the time. When the jar stops moving they settle down and are even less responsive than normal to further, gentle shaking of the jar. It is as if their sleep has become deeper in compensation for its loss.

- | (A)           | (B)      | (C)        |
|---------------|----------|------------|
| ① Therefore   | Although | However    |
| ② Therefore   | Because  | Eventually |
| ③ For example | Because  | Eventually |
| ④ For example | Although | Eventually |
| ⑤ For example | Although | However    |

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

[수능특강 영독 10강 8번]

In the mid-seventeenth century, however, the East India Company destroyed this age-old state of affairs, turning the worlds of English industry, trade, fashion, and social rank upside down in just a few decades.

Until well into the modern era, textiles were the world's primary manufactured product. ① Often woven with silver, gold, and silk, they were also the chief form of stored wealth for both rich and poor; most families wore their estate on their backs and hung it on their walls and windows. ② More to the point, people inherited these textile treasures from their parents; fashions would remain relatively unchanged for centuries, and all but the wealthiest possessed only a few items. ③ Styles not only were static over time but were also rigidly divided by class. ④ An inflexible social structure, reinforced by sumptuary laws, determined just who could wear what. ⑤ The Company's instrument in this commercial revolution was cotton.

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

[수능특강 영독 10강 9번]

The eye is controlled by small muscle movements, and for children small muscle movements are a challenge in and of themselves.

Part of the challenge children face is in training their eyes to move from left to right across lines of print. ① When the eyes move across a line of print, they make a series of jumps, stopping briefly to focus. ② An experienced adult reader typically sees two letters to the left side of the point of focus and six to eight letters to the right. ③ The inexperienced child reader, however, sees one letter to the left and one letter to the right of their point of focus. ④ This physical reality explains why children learning to read find it easier to decode words made up of fewer than five letters. ⑤ As their eye muscles begin to develop, they are gradually able to take in more on the right side of the point of focus and they can handle longer, unfamiliar words.

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77. 77)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 10강 10번]

①Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that ②is seemed to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). Cute, baby-like features are ③inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance — however ④slight this may have been initially — were thus more popular with customers. Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers ⑤resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

78. 78)다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 10강 11번]

\_\_\_\_\_ — especially someone else's. Anecdotal evidence is often the most difficult advice to resist because it is based on someone else's personal experience, which can sound extremely convincing and compelling. If your next-door neighbour recovered from cancer after a watermelon diet, that can sound very persuasive. But we already know the dangers of assuming cause and effect — just because she ate the watermelon before recovery does not mean that it caused her recovery. Remember, too, that only survivors speak: perhaps 50 other people died of cancer after trying the 'miracle watermelon cure'. Anecdotal reports can give an unbalanced perspective. Now, if there had been a randomised controlled trial showing that patients who ate watermelon survived twice as long, that would have been a different story.

- ① Details don't have absolutely strong power
- ② Choice what to support is hardest one
- ③ You have to accept inconsistency
- ④ You cannot infer a general rule from a single experience
- ⑤ Advices are always hard to listen



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79. 79)다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 영독 12강 2번]

Legislators make laws, boards of directors make organizational policy, and licensing boards establish standards for professionals.

A characteristic of moral standards is that their soundness depends on the adequacy of the reasons that support or justify them. ( ① ) For the most part, fashion standards are set by clothing designers, merchandisers and consumers; grammatical standards by grammarians and students of language; technical standards by practitioners and experts in the field. ( ② ) In those cases, some authoritative body is the ultimate validating source of the standards and thus can change the standards if it wishes. ( ③ ) By contrast, moral standards are not made by such bodies, although they are often supported or rejected by them. ( ④ ) More precisely, the validity of moral standards depends not on authoritative command but rather on the quality of the arguments or the reasoning that supports them. ( ⑤ ) And these arguments are derived from our historical and contemporary attempts to answer that central question of ethics: "How are we to relate to each other in order to ensure that our individual and collective well-being is enhanced?"

80. 80)다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [수능특강 영독 12강 8번]

Text communication does create problems, even for people who are skilled at it. ① Lacked sounds and visuals, it is not a rich sensory encounter. You cannot see other people's faces or hear them speak. All the important interpersonal cues provided by voice, body language, and physical appearance disappear, ② which can dramatically alter how people relate to each other. Without those cues, it is easier to misunderstand the other person. Your online companion might be sick, drunk, or depressed without ③ your knowing it. For some people, the lack of physical presence generated by the cues of voice and appearance might reduce the sense of intimacy, trust, and commitment in the relationship. ④ Typed text feels formal, distant, unemotional, and lacking a supportive and empathic tone. In fact, without a visual and auditory connection, you can never be absolutely certain about the other person's identity. This absence of face-to-face cues, which adds a little anonymity, ⑤ encourages some people to behave inappropriately.

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### 영어 독해 연습 정답

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- 1) ③ (squeezing → squeezed)
- 2) ④
- 3) ④ (intending → intended)
- 4) ②
- 5) ② (which → what)
- 6) ③
- 7) ①
- 8) ⑤
- 9) ②
- 10) ①
- 11) ②
- 12) ④
- 13) ③
- 14) ③
- 15) ⑤ (hardly → readily)
- 16) ④ (more → less)
- 17) ①
- 18) ②
- 19) ③
- 20) ⑤
- 21) ④
- 22) ②
- 23) ④ (developing → developed)
- 24) ①
- 25) ④
- 26) ⑤
- 27) ②
- 28) ⑤ (share → specialize)
- 29) ③
- 30) ⑤
- 31) ④
- 32) ⑤
- 33) ②
- 34) ③
- 35) ①
- 36) ⑤
- 37) ⑤ (unconditioned → conditioned)
- 38) ②
- 39) ④
- 40) ⑤
- 41) ③
- 42) ④
- 43) ⑤
- 44) ②
- 45) ①
- 46) ③
- 47) ⑤

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- 48) ②
- 49) ⑤
- 50) ③
- 51) ②
- 52) ②
- 53) ①
- 54) ⑤
- 55) ③
- 56) ①
- 57) ④
- 58) ②
- 59) ①
- 60) ①
- 61) ③
- 62) ③
- 63) ⑤
- 64) ④
- 65) ①
- 66) ②
- 67) ①
- 68) ③
- 69) ①
- 70) ⑤
- 71) ③
- 72) ②
- 73) ③
- 74) ⑤
- 75) ⑤
- 76) ①
- 77) ②
- 78) ④
- 79) ②
- 80) ①