

**2021학년도 EBS
수능특강 영어독해연습**

**UNIT 05
WORKBOOK**

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제
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한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. ¹⁾

2. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. ²⁾

3. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. ³⁾

4. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. ⁴⁾

5. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). ⁵⁾

6. Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. ⁶⁾

7. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, ⁸[thinking / think] about activities that engage your attention and that ⁹[require / required] a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people ¹⁰[who / that] it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be ¹¹[very / much] more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, ¹²[demanding / demanded] tasks, such as studying for a math exam, ¹³[because / because of] any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally ¹⁴[demanded / demanding] task may become ¹⁵[overwhelming / overwhelmed], and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). Thus moderately ¹⁶[engaged / engaging] activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in ¹⁷[reducing / reduction] or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, ¹⁸[thinking] about activities that engage your attention and that ¹⁹[required] a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people ²⁰[who] it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be ²¹[very] more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, ²²[demanded] tasks, such as studying for a math exam, ²³[because of] any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally ²⁴[demanded] task may become ²⁵[overwhelmed], and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). Thus moderately ²⁶[engaged] activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in ²⁷[reduction] or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that ²⁸[engage / endorse] your attention and that require a moderate level of ²⁹[concentration / rapport] and effort. Driving, ³⁰[for example / besides], is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small ³¹[level / amount] of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more ³²[attention / diversion]. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, ³³[impending / demanding] tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could ³⁴[devastating / reinforce] negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling ³⁵[depressed / compressed], a mentally demanding task may become ³⁶[overwhelming / trivial], and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even ³⁷[object to / concentrate on] this simple math"). Thus ³⁸[moderately / greedily] engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most ³⁹[effective / ineffective] in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

40)

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort.

- (A) Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention.
- (B) Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.
- (C) But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math").

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

41)

Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best distracters for rumination.

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. ❶ Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. ❷ Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. ❸ But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. ❹ When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). ❺ Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어들을 채우시오.

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about ⁴²⁾ _____ . Driving, ⁴³⁾ _____ , is probably not ideal, because it is ⁴⁴⁾ _____ . Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. ⁴⁵⁾ _____ you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because ⁴⁶⁾ _____ . When you are feeling depressed, a ⁴⁷⁾ _____ may become overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). ⁴⁸⁾ _____ ⁴⁹⁾ _____ are probably ⁵⁰⁾ _____ . Take some time to discover the positive activities that are most effective ⁵¹⁾ _____ .

만약 우울한 기분을 느끼는 데 집중하여 혼자 시간을 많이 보내면서 활동을 훨씬 덜 하게 되었다면, 주의력을 사로잡고 집중력과 노력을 적당한 수준으로 요구하는 활동에 대해 생각해 보라. 예를 들어, 아마 운전은 최적의 것이 아닐 터인데, 왜냐하면 그것은 대부분의 사람들에게는 매우 무의식적인 행위의 연속이므로 아주 적은 양의 주의력만을 흡수하기 때문이다. 힘든 유산소 운동 같은 것은 훨씬 더 효과적일지도 모르는데, 그것(힘든 유산소 운동 같은 것)이 더 많은 주의력을 사로잡기 때문이다. 하지만 여러분은 수학 시험공부를 하는 것 같은 굉장히 복잡하고 힘든 과업을 선택하지 말아야 할 것인데, 왜냐하면 그런 과업을 하는 데 여러분이 겪는 모든 어려움이 부정적이며 자기 비판적인 사고를 강화할 수 있을 것이기 때문이다. 여러분의 기분이 우울할 때 정신적으로 힘든 과업은 감당 못 할 일이 될 수 있으며, 그때 여러분은 과업의 실패에 대해 계속 떠올리기 시작할 것이다.(예를 들어, "이런 간단한 수학에도 집중을 못하니 우울감이 나를 망가뜨리겠구나.") 그래서 적당한 몰입이 필요한 활동이 아마도 어떤 생각을 계속 떠올리는 것에서 주의를 돌리는 최고의 방법이다. 여러분이 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리는 시간을 줄이거나 없애는 데 가장 효과적인 긍정적 활동을 찾는 데 시간을 어느 정도 쓰라.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Body water is involved in several functions critical to performance. ¹⁾

2. The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work occur in water. ²⁾

3. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water. ³⁾

4. Of most importance to the exercising athlete is the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin, where water is essential for the production of sweat. ⁴⁾

5. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on exposed skin surfaces. ⁵⁾

6. An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke. ⁶⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Body water ⁷[involved in / is involved in] several functions critical to performance. The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work ⁸[are occurred / occur] in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes ⁹[are carried / carried] on in body water. Of most ¹⁰[importance / important] to the exercising athlete is the fact ¹¹[which / that] a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles ¹²[are / is] transported by water in the blood to the skin, ¹³[which / where] water is essential for the production of sweat. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on ¹⁴[exposed / exposing] skin surfaces. An abundant supply of body water, first ¹⁵[transporting / to transport] muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and ¹⁶[life-threatened / life-threatening] heat stroke.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Body water ¹⁷[involved in] several functions critical to performance. The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work ¹⁸[are occurred] in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes ¹⁹[carried] on in body water. Of most ²⁰[important] to the exercising athlete is the fact ²¹[which] a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles ²²[are] transported by water in the blood to the skin, ²³[which] water is essential for the production of sweat. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on ²⁴[exposing] skin surfaces. An abundant supply of body water, first ²⁵[transporting] muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and ²⁶[life-threatened] heat stroke.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Body water is involved in several functions critical to ²⁷[performance / dispute]. The body's chemical processes that provide the ²⁸[energy / endeavor] for muscle work occur in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, ²⁹[nutrients / instruments], and body wastes are carried on in body water. Of most importance to the exercising athlete is the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is ³⁰[translated / transported] by water in the blood to the skin, where water is essential for the production of ³¹[swarm / sweat]. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on ³²[exhibited / exposed] skin surfaces. An ³³[exiguous / abundant] supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat ³⁴[excitement / exhaustion], and life-threatening heat stroke.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

35)

Body water is involved in several functions critical to performance.

- (A) Of most importance to the exercising athlete is the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin, where water is essential for the production of sweat. Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on exposed skin surfaces.
- (B) The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work occur in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water.
- (C) An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

36)

Body heat is dissipated most efficiently through the evaporation of sweat on exposed skin surfaces.

Body water is involved in several functions critical to performance. ❶ The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work occur in water. ❷ All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water. ❸ Of most importance to the exercising athlete is the fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin, where water is essential for the production of sweat. ❹ An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the sweat needed for evaporative cooling, is the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke. ❺

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Body water is involved in ³⁷⁾ _____ . The body's chemical processes that provide the energy for muscle work occur in water. All of the transport functions of oxygen, nutrients, and body wastes are carried on in body water. ³⁸⁾ _____ the exercising athlete is the ³⁹⁾ _____ , where water is ⁴⁰⁾ _____ . Body heat is dissipated most efficiently ⁴¹⁾ _____ . An abundant supply of body water, first to transport muscle-generated heat and then to produce the ⁴²⁾ _____ , is ⁴³⁾ _____ , _____ , _____ .

체수분은 (신체) 활동에 중요한 여러 기능에 관련된다. 근육 활동에 에너지를 주는 신체의 화학적 과정은 체수분에서 일어난다. 산소, 영양분, 그리고 몸의 노폐물을 운반하는 모든 기능은 체수분에서 계속 수행된다. 운동하는 선수에게 가장 중요한 것은 근육 운동에 의해 만들어지는 많은 양의 열이 혈액 속에 있는 수분에 의해 피부로 운반되는데, 거기서 수분은 땀이 만들어지는 데 필수적이라는 사실이다. 체열은 노출된 피부 표면에서 땀의 증발을 통해 가장 효율적으로 방산된다. 먼저 근육에서 만들어지는 열을 운반하기 위해, 그리고 그 다음에는 증발을 통해 몸을 식히는 데 필요한 땀을 만들기 위해 많은 체수분을 공급하는 것은 열 경련, 열탈진, 그리고 생명을 위협하는 열사병의 합병증에 대비하는 최고의 예방책이다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. ¹⁾

2. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. ²⁾

3. Winning is usually attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. ³⁾

4. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. ⁴⁾

5. Such beliefs underscore the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. ⁵⁾

6. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. ⁶⁾

7. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. ⁷⁾

8. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea. ⁸⁾

9. The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society. ⁹⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually ¹⁰[attributing / attributed] to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume ¹¹[that / what] the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve ¹²[to win it / to win]. Such beliefs ¹³[to underscore / underscore] the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be ¹⁴[why / because] she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief ¹⁵[where / that] the rich and poor both deserve ¹⁶[whatever / however] money they have. The point here is not ¹⁷[that / how] merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) ¹⁸[what / that] prevent poor people from ¹⁹[development / developing] themselves to the fullest and ²⁰[becoming / become] valuable members of society.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Sport sends some messages that support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually ²¹[attributing] to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume ²²[what] the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve ²³[to win it]. Such beliefs ²⁴[to underscore] the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be ²⁵[why] she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief ²⁶[where] the rich and poor both deserve ²⁷[however] money they have. The point here is not ²⁸[how] merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) ²⁹[what] prevent poor people from ³⁰[development] themselves to the fullest and ³¹[become] valuable members of society.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Sport sends some messages that ³²[attempt / support] socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most ³³[prevalent / sparse] organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually ³⁴[contributed / attributed] to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or ³⁵[lacked / failed] talent and so didn't deserve to win. Such beliefs underscore the American ³⁶[conception / exception] of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. The flip side is that if someone fails ³⁷[mutually / financially], it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the ³⁸[behavior / belief] that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to overlook the societal ³⁹[barriers / bankruptcies] (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, ⁴⁰[lag / lack] of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. ¹⁾

2. The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. ²⁾

3. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. ³⁾

4. The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely. ⁴⁾

5. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. ⁵⁾

6. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies. ⁶⁾

7. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine ⁸[did / had done] so by 1969. The vast majority of these ⁹[was / were] in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s ¹⁰[opened / opening] up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color ¹¹[should see / must have been seen] as a powerful boost if used wisely. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were ¹²[like / likely] simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond ¹³[should see / must have seen] this new technology as an advantage in ¹⁴[promoting / promotion] brands. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color ¹⁵[should be / must have been] similar to the challenges ¹⁶[facing / faced] actors when sound ¹⁷[introduced / was introduced] to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements ¹⁸[put them back / put back them] to square one: they could either understand ¹⁹[how / what] to use color effectively ²⁰[or / and] face losing clients.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine ²¹[did] so by 1969. The vast majority of these ²²[was] in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s ²³[opening] up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color ²⁴[should see] as a powerful boost if used wisely. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were ²⁵[like] simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond ²⁶[should see] this new technology as an advantage in ²⁷[promotion] brands. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color ²⁸[should be] similar to the challenges ²⁹[faced] actors when sound ³⁰[introduced] to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements ³¹[put back them] to square one: they could either understand ³²[what] to use color effectively ³³[and] face losing clients.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have ³⁴[aggravated / adopted] color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. The ³⁵[vast / modest] majority of these were in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and ³⁶[powerful / fragile] medium. The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful ³⁷[boast / boost] if used wisely. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white ³⁸[sparks / spots], ³⁹[conventional / creative] directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. In many ways, this ⁴⁰[transition / intoxicating] from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and ⁴¹[replacements / requirements] put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or ⁴²[face / tolerate] losing clients.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

43)

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969.

- (A) For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients.
- (B) The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely.
- (C) Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

44)

In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies.

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969.

❶ The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. ❷ The rise in the use of television in the 1950s opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. ❸ The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely. ❹ Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. ❺ For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s ⁴⁵⁾ _____ within a more emotional and powerful medium. ⁴⁶⁾ _____

Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond ⁴⁷⁾ _____. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color ⁴⁸⁾ _____ when sound was introduced to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements ⁴⁹⁾ _____: they could ⁵⁰⁾ _____.

Wikipedia에 따르면 컬러텔레비전을 이용하기 시작한 나라들 중에서 29개국은 1969년쯤 그렇게 했다(이용하기 시작했다). 이런 나라들 중 대다수는 유럽과 북미에 있었다. 1950년대 텔레비전 사용의 증가는 더 감정을 자극하고 강력한 매체 안에서 광고의 창의성을 가능하게 했다. 색깔의 추가는 현명하게 사용된다면 강력한 상승력으로 여겨졌음에 틀림없다. 초기의 컬러 텔레비전 광고는 의심할 바 없이 그저 재촬영한 흑백 광고일 가능성이 있었지만 뉴욕에서 런던, 파리 그리고 그 너머의 광고대행사들의 창의적인 감독들은 이 신기술을 상품을 홍보하는 데 이점으로 여겼음에 틀림없다. 여러 가지 면에서 흑백에서 컬러로의 이런 이행은 소리가 영화에 처음 도입되었을 때 배우들이 직면한 어려운 일들과 비슷했음에 틀림없다. 1960년대 광고대행사들의 경우, 엄청나게 많은 새로운 가능성과 요구 사항이 그들을 원점으로 되돌렸다. 즉, 그들은 효과적으로 색깔을 이용하는 법을 이해하거나 아니면 고객을 잃는 사태에 직면할 수 있었던 것이다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. In the business world, large bureaucratic organizations are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, innovative firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly. ¹⁾

2. This situation occurs partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures. ²⁾

3. Compare the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the traditional bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. ³⁾

4. Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic structure. ⁴⁾

5. Moreover, in the network structure, lines of communication link all units. ⁵⁾

6. In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information flows only upward. ⁶⁾

7. Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more satisfied workers, happier clients, and bigger profits. ⁷⁾

8. Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. ⁸⁾

9. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. ⁹⁾

10. They began eliminating middle-management positions. ¹⁰⁾

11. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and delegated authority to autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that were allowed to make many decisions themselves. ¹¹⁾

12. They formed "quality circles" of workers to monitor and correct defects in products and services. ¹²⁾

13. Consequently, product quality, worker morale, and profitability improved. ¹³⁾

14. Today, these ideas have spread well beyond the Swedish and Japanese automobile industries and are evident in many large North American companies, both in the manufacturing and in the service sectors. ¹⁴⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

In the business world, large bureaucratic organizations are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, innovative firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly. This situation ¹⁵[is occurred / occurs] partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures. ¹⁶[Comparing / Compare] the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the traditional bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic structure. Moreover, in the network structure, lines of communication link all units. In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information ¹⁷[flows / flow] only upward. Much evidence ¹⁸[suggesting / suggests] that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more ¹⁹[satisfying / satisfied] workers, happier clients, and bigger profits. Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. They began eliminating middle-management positions. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and ²⁰[delegated / delegating] authority to autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that ²¹[were allowed / allowed] to make many decisions themselves. They formed "quality circles" of workers to monitor and ²²[be corrected / correct] defects in products and services. Consequently, product quality, worker morale, and profitability improved. Today, these ideas have spread well beyond the Swedish and Japanese automobile industries and are evident in many large North American companies, both in the manufacturing and in the service sectors.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

In the business world, large bureaucratic organizations are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, innovative firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly. This situation ²³[is occurred] partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures. ²⁴[Comparing] the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the traditional bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic structure. Moreover, in the network structure, lines of communication link all units. In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information ²⁵[flow] only upward. Much evidence ²⁶[suggesting] that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more ²⁷[satisfying] workers, happier clients, and bigger profits. Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. They began eliminating middle-management positions. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and ²⁸[delegating] authority to autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that ²⁹[allowed] to make many decisions themselves. They formed "quality circles" of workers to monitor and ³⁰[be corrected] defects in products and services. Consequently, product quality, worker morale, and profitability improved. Today, these ideas have spread well beyond the Swedish and Japanese automobile industries and are evident in many large North American companies, both in the manufacturing and in the service sectors.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

In the business world, large bureaucratic ³¹[organizations / operations] are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, ³²[innovative / innocent] firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly. This situation occurs partly because ³³[investigable / innovative] firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures. Compare the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the ³⁴[traditional / fiery] bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic ³⁵[structure / stem]. Moreover, in the network structure, lines of ³⁶[communication / competition] link all units. In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information ³⁷[floats / flows] only upward. Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more ³⁸[satisfied / disappointed] workers, happier clients, and bigger profits. Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic ³⁹[innovation / tradition] in these countries. They began ⁴⁰[eliminating / illuminating] middle-management positions. They allowed worker ⁴¹[participation / antipathy] in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and delegated authority to ⁴²[arbitrary / autonomous] teams of a dozen or so workers that were allowed to make many decisions themselves. They ⁴³[formatted / formed] "quality circles" of workers to monitor and correct defects in products and services. Consequently, product quality, worker ⁴⁴[morale / morality], and profitability improved. Today, these ideas have spread well beyond the Swedish and Japanese automobile industries and are ⁴⁵[considerate / evident] in many large North American companies, both in the manufacturing and in the service sectors.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

⁴⁶

In the business world, large bureaucratic organizations are sometimes unable to compete against smaller, innovative firms, particularly in industries that are changing quickly. This situation occurs partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures.

- (A) Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. They began eliminating middle-management positions. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and delegated authority to autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that were allowed to make many decisions themselves.
- (B) They formed "quality circles" of workers to monitor and correct defects in products and services. Consequently, product quality, worker morale, and profitability improved. Today, these ideas have spread well beyond the Swedish and Japanese automobile industries and are evident in many large North American companies, both in the manufacturing and in the service sectors.
- (C) Compare the flat network structure in smaller, innovative firms with the traditional bureaucratic structure in large bureaucratic organizations. Note that the network structure has fewer levels than the traditional bureaucratic structure. Moreover, in the network structure, lines of communication link all units. In the traditional bureaucratic structure, information flows only upward. Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication produce more satisfied workers, happier clients, and bigger profits.

- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 05 - 01번

- 1) 만약 우울한 기분을 느끼는 데 집중하여 혼자 시간을 많이 보내면서 활동을 훨씬 덜 하게 되었다면, 주의력을 사로잡고 집중력과 노력을 적당한 수준으로 요구하는 활동에 대해 생각해 보라.
- 2) 예를 들어, 아마 운전은 최적의 것이 아닐 터인데, 왜냐하면 그것은 대부분의 사람들에게는 매우 무의식적인 행위의 연속이므로 아주 적은 양의 주의력만을 흡수하기 때문이다.
- 3) 힘든 유산소 운동 같은 것은 훨씬 더 효과적일지도 모르는 데, 그것(힘든 유산소 운동 같은 것)이 더 많은 주의력을 사로잡기 때문이다.
- 4) 하지만 여러분은 수학 시험공부를 하는 것 같은 굉장히 복잡하고 힘든 과업을 선택하지 말아야 할 것인데, 왜냐하면 그런 과업을 하는 데 여러분이 겪는 모든 어려움이 부정적이며 자기 비판적인 사고를 강화할 수 있을 것이기 때문이다.
- 5) 여러분의 기분이 우울할 때 정신적으로 힘든 과업은 감당 못 할 일이 될 수 있으며, 그때 여러분은 과업의 실패에 대해 계속 떠올리기 시작할 것이다.(예를 들어, "이런 간단한 수학에도 집중을 못하니 우울감이 나를 망가뜨리겠구나.")
- 6) 그래서 적당한 몰입이 필요한 활동이 아마도 어떤 생각을 계속 떠올리는 것에서 주의를 돌리는 최고의 방법이다.
- 7) 여러분이 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리는 시간을 줄이거나 없애는 데 가장 효과적인 긍정적 활동을 찾는 데 시간을 어느 정도 쓰라.
- 8) think
- 9) require
- 10) that
- 11) much
- 12) demanding
- 13) because
- 14) demanding
- 15) overwhelming
- 16) engaging
- 17) reducing
- 18) think
- 19) require
- 20) that
- 21) much
- 22) demanding
- 23) because
- 24) demanding
- 25) overwhelming
- 26) engaging
- 27) reducing
- 28) engage
- 29) concentration
- 30) for example
- 31) amount
- 32) attention
- 33) demanding
- 34) reinforce
- 35) depressed
- 36) overwhelming
- 37) concentrate on
- 38) moderately
- 39) effective
- 40) (A) - (C) - (B)
- 41) ⑤
- 42) activities that engage your attention and that require a

moderate level of concentration and effort

- 43) for example
- 44) such an automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention
- 45) But
- 46) any difficulties you have doing such a task could reinforce negative, self-critical thinking
- 47) mentally demanding task
- 48) Thus
- 49) moderately engaging activities
- 50) the best distracters for rumination
- 51) in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 05 - 02번

- 1) 체수분은 (신체) 활동에 중요한 여러 기능에 관련된다.
- 2) 근육 활동에 에너지를 주는 신체의 화학적 과정은 체수분에서 일어난다.
- 3) 산소, 영양분, 그리고 몸의 노폐물을 운반하는 모든 기능은 체수분에서 계속 수행된다.
- 4) 운동하는 선수에게 가장 중요한 것은 근육 운동에 의해 만들어지는 많은 양의 열이 혈액 속에 있는 수분에 의해 피부로 운반되는데, 거기서 수분은 땀이 만들어지는 데 필수적이라는 사실이다.
- 5) 체열은 노출된 피부 표면에서 땀의 증발을 통해 가장 효율적으로 방산된다.
- 6) 먼저 근육에서 만들어지는 열을 운반하기 위해, 그리고 그 다음에는 증발을 통해 몸을 식히는 데 필요한 땀을 만들기 위해 많은 체수분을 공급하는 것은 열 경련, 열탈진, 그리고 생명을 위협하는 열사병의 합병증에 대비하는 최고의 예방책이다.
- 7) is involved in
- 8) occur
- 9) are carried
- 10) importance
- 11) that
- 12) is
- 13) where
- 14) exposed
- 15) to transport
- 16) life-threatening
- 17) is involved in
- 18) occur
- 19) are carried
- 20) importance
- 21) that
- 22) is
- 23) where
- 24) exposed
- 25) to transport
- 26) life-threatening
- 27) performance
- 28) energy
- 29) nutrients
- 30) transported
- 31) sweat
- 32) exposed
- 33) abundant
- 34) exhaustion
- 35) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 36) ④

- 37) several functions critical to performance
- 38) Of most importance to
- 39) fact that a large amount of heat generated by exercising muscles is transported by water in the blood to the skin
- 40) essential for the production of sweat
- 41) through the evaporation of sweat on exposed skin surfaces
- 42) sweat needed for evaporative cooling
- 43) the best insurance against the complications of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and life-threatening heat stroke

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 05 - 03번

- 1) 스포츠는 사회경제적 불공평을 뒷받침하는 몇 개의 메시지를 보낸다.
- 2) 예를 들어, 승리는 스포츠 경기에 대한 신문 기사와 텔레비전 방송에서 가장 일반적인 (내용) 구성의 주제이다.
- 3) 승리는 보통 자기 훈련, 재능 그리고 노력 덕분에 여겨진다.
- 4) 만약 어떤 선수나 팀이 이기지 않으면 그 선수나 팀은 게으르거나 재능이 부족하고 그래서 이길 자격이 없었다고 우리는 가정한다.
- 5) 그런 믿음은 우수성에 대한 미국적 개념을 강조하는데, 우리는 흔히 노력과 재능을 금전적 성공과 관련짓는다.
- 6) 그것의 안 좋은 부분은 누군가 금전적으로 실패하면 그것은 틀림없이 그 사람이 재능이 없거나 열심히 일하지 않았기 때문이라는 것이다.
- 7) 이런 추론은 우리가 부자와 가난한 사람은 둘 다 얼마만큼의 돈을 가졌든 그만큼 가질 만하다는 믿음을 갖게 한다.
- 8) 여기서 요지는 우수성이 좋지 않은 생각이라는 게 아니다.
- 9) 문제는 이런 논리가 흔히 우리로 하여금 가난한 사람들이 한껏 자신을 계발하고 사회의 가치 있는 구성원이 되는 것을 막는 사회적 장벽(예를 들면, 영양 부족, 인근 범죄 조직의 폭력, 도서관과 컴퓨터 이용의 어려움, 역기능 가족, 아이 돌봄의 부족)을 간과하게 한다는 것이다.
- 10) attributed
- 11) that
- 12) to win
- 13) underscore
- 14) because
- 15) that
- 16) whatever
- 17) that
- 18) that
- 19) developing
- 20) becoming
- 21) attributed
- 22) that
- 23) to win
- 24) underscore
- 25) because
- 26) that
- 27) whatever
- 28) that
- 29) that
- 30) developing
- 31) becoming
- 32) support
- 33) prevalent
- 34) attributed

- 35) lacked
- 36) conception
- 37) financially
- 38) belief
- 39) barriers
- 40) lack
- 41) ㉠
- 42) messages that support socioeconomic inequities
- 43) For example
- 44) attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work
- 45) didn't deserve to win
- 46) underscore
- 47) flip side
- 48) This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have
- 49) leads us to overlook the societal barriers
- 50) prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 05 - 04번

- 1) Wikipedia에 따르면 컬러텔레비전을 이용하기 시작한 나라들 중에서 29개국은 1969년쯤 그렇게 했다(이용하기 시작했다).
- 2) 이런 나라들 중 대다수는 유럽과 북미에 있었다.
- 3) 1950년대 텔레비전 사용의 증가는 더 감정을 자극하고 강력한 매체 안에서 광고의 창의성을 가능하게 했다.
- 4) 색깔의 추가는 현명하게 사용된다면 강력한 상승력으로 여겨졌음에 틀림없다.
- 5) 초기의 컬러 텔레비전 광고는 의심할 바 없이 그저 재촬영한 흑백 광고일 가능성이 있었지만 뉴욕에서 런던, 파리 그리고 그 너머의 광고대행사들의 창의적인 감독들은 이 신기술을 상품을 홍보하는 데 이점으로 여겼음에 틀림없다.
- 6) 여러 가지 면에서 흑백에서 컬러로의 이런 이행은 소리가 영화에 처음 도입되었을 때 배우들이 직면한 어려운 일들과 비슷했음에 틀림없다.
- 7) 1960년대 광고대행사들의 경우, 엄청나게 많은 새로운 가능성과 요구 사항이 그들을 원점으로 되돌렸다. 즉, 그들은 효과적으로 색깔을 이용하는 법을 이해하거나 아니면 고객을 잃는 사태에 직면할 수 있었던 것이다.
- 8) had done
- 9) were
- 10) opened
- 11) must have been seen
- 12) likely
- 13) must have seen
- 14) promoting
- 15) must have been
- 16) facing
- 17) was introduced
- 18) put them back
- 19) how
- 20) or
- 21) had done
- 22) were
- 23) opened
- 24) must have been seen
- 25) likely
- 26) must have seen
- 27) promoting
- 28) must have been

- 29) facing
- 30) was introduced
- 31) put them back
- 32) how
- 33) or
- 34) adopted
- 35) vast
- 36) powerful
- 37) boost
- 38) spots
- 39) creative
- 40) transition
- 41) requirements
- 42) face
- 43) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 44) ㉞
- 45) opened up the creativity of advertising
- 46) The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful boost if used wisely
- 47) must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands
- 48) must have been similar to the challenges facing actors
- 49) put them back to square one
- 50) either understand how to use color effectively or face losing clients

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- 1) 사업의 세계에서 큰 관료주의적 조직은 때로는 더 작은 혁신적인 회사와 경쟁할 수 없는데, 특히 급변하는 산업에서 그러하다.
- 2) 이런 상황은 부분적으로 혁신적인 회사가 더 수평적이고 더 민주적인 조직 구조를 갖는 경향이 있기 때문에 생긴다.
- 3) 더 작은 혁신적인 회사에서의 수평적인 네트워크 구조와 큰 관료주의적 조직에서의 전통적인 관료주의적 구조를 비교해 보라.
- 4) 네트워크 구조에는 전통적인 관료주의적 구조보다 층이 더 적다는 것에 주목하라.
- 5) 게다가, 네트워크 구조에서 의사소통의 경로는 모든 구성단위를 연결한다.
- 6) 전통적인 관료주의적 구조에서 정보는 오로지 위로만 흐른다.
- 7) 많은 증거가 보여주기를, 분권화된 의사 결정과 다수의 의사소통의 경로를 지닌 더 수평적인 관료주의가 더 만족하는 직원, 더 행복한 고객 그리고 더 큰 수익을 만든다.
- 8) 이런 증거의 일부는 스웨덴과 일본에서 나온다.
- 9) 1970년대 초반에 시작해서 Volvo와 Toyota는 이 나라들에서 관료주의 혁신의 선두에 있었다.
- 10) 그 회사들은 중간 관리자 직위들을 없애기 시작했다.
- 11) 그 회사들은 주요 업무와 관련된 다양한 과업에서 직원 참여를 허용했고 많은 의사 결정을 스스로 내리도록 허용된 십여 명의 직원으로 구성된 자율적인 팀에게 권한을 위임했다.
- 12) 그들은 제품과 서비스에서의 결함을 감시하고 수정하는 직원들의 '품질 관리 서클'을 구성했다.
- 13) 결과적으로 제품 품질, 직원 사기 그리고 수익성이 향상되었다.
- 14) 오늘날 이런 아이디어는 스웨덴과 일본의 자동차 업계를 훨씬 넘어 확산되었고 제조업 부문과 서비스 부문 둘 다에서 많은 북미의 대기업에서 드러난다.
- 15) occurs

- 16) Compare
- 17) flows
- 18) suggests
- 19) satisfied
- 20) delegated
- 21) were allowed
- 22) correct
- 23) occurs
- 24) Compare
- 25) flows
- 26) suggests
- 27) satisfied
- 28) delegated
- 29) were allowed
- 30) correct
- 31) organizations
- 32) innovative
- 33) innovative
- 34) traditional
- 35) structure
- 36) communication
- 37) flows
- 38) satisfied
- 39) innovation
- 40) eliminating
- 41) participation
- 42) autonomous
- 43) formed
- 44) morale
- 45) evident
- 46) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 47) partly because innovative firms tend to have flatter and more democratic organizational structures
- 48) Moreover
- 49) flows only upward
- 50) allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions
- 51) to monitor and correct defects in products and services
- 52) Consequently