

# 2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어

## UNIT 15

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제

**나무아카데미** [www.namuacademy.com](http://www.namuacademy.com)

### WORKBOOK

<b>한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.</b>
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1. The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. <sup>1)</sup>
  
2. Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. <sup>2)</sup>
  
3. This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. <sup>3)</sup>
  
4. Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented. <sup>4)</sup>
  
5. Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. <sup>5)</sup>
  
6. And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. <sup>6)</sup>
  
7. Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly. <sup>7)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, <sup>8)</sup>[it / which] has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, <sup>9)</sup>[has caused / causing] advertisers much concern. Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission <sup>10)</sup>[would see / would be seen by] the majority of the population at one fell swoop. This made the television advertising of mass consumer products <sup>11)</sup>[relative / relatively] straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today <sup>12)</sup>[that / it] is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in <sup>13)</sup>[the other / other] media <sup>14)</sup>[have / has] always been fragmented. Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without <sup>15)</sup>[use / using] television, <sup>16)</sup>[reach / reaching] high levels of public awareness very quickly.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, <sup>17)</sup>[it] has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, <sup>18)</sup>[causing] advertisers much concern. Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission <sup>19)</sup>[would see] the majority of the population at one fell swoop. This made the television advertising of mass consumer products <sup>20)</sup>[relative] straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today <sup>21)</sup>[that] is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in <sup>22)</sup>[the other] media <sup>23)</sup>[have] always been fragmented. Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without <sup>24)</sup>[use] television, <sup>25)</sup>[reaching] high levels of public awareness very quickly.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

The <sup>26)</sup>[cohesion / fragmentation] of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the <sup>27)</sup>[minority / majority] of the population at one fell swoop. This made the television advertising of mass <sup>28)</sup>[consumer / retailer] products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up <sup>29)</sup>[coverage / leverage] of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has <sup>30)</sup>[hardly / always] been fragmented. Moreover, advertisers gain <sup>31)</sup>[imaginary / considerable] benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. And television <sup>32)</sup>[remembers / remains] much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public <sup>33)</sup>[rudeness / awareness] very quickly.

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

34)

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern.

- (A) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences.
- (B) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly.
- (C) Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented. Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

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**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

The <sup>36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ — not to say easy — whereas today <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by advertising on a host of channels <sup>40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . <sup>41)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented. <sup>42)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, advertisers <sup>43)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ between the numerous broadcasting stations. And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. <sup>44)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>45)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>46)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

최근 몇십 년 동안 텔레비전 시청자의 (세)분화는 도처에서 새로운 채널이 출범하면서 전 세계적으로 일어났는데, 광고주들에게 많은 우려를 야기했다. 광고주들은 단 하나의 광고 전송을 대부분의 사람들이 단번에 보곤 했던 시절을 향수에 젖어 되돌아본다. 이것이 대량 소비자 제품의 텔레비전 광고를 비교적 간단하게(쉬웠다고 말하는 것은 아니지만) 만들어 준 반면에, 오늘날에는 광고주들이 서로 다른 시청자를 갖고 있는 다수의 채널에 광고를 함으로써, 자신들의 목표 시장의 범위를 시간을 두고 구축하는 것이 필요하다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 다른 미디어에서의 광고는 늘 분화되어 왔으므로, 광고주들이 이 문제에 대해 다소 너무 많이 걱정하고 있다고 주장할 수 있다. 게다가, 광고주들은 다수의 방송국 간의 가격 경쟁으로부터 상당한 이익을 얻는다. 그리고 텔레비전은 여전히 새로운 브랜드나 새로운 캠페인에 대한 대중의 인식을 형성하는 단연코 가장 빠른 방법이다. 텔레비전을 이용하지 않고, 오로지 다른 미디어만 이용하는 새로운 브랜드나 새로운 캠페인이 아주 빠르게 높은 수준의 대중 인지도에 도달하는 경우는 거의 없다.

**한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.**

1. Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. <sup>1)</sup>
2. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. <sup>2)</sup>
3. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. <sup>3)</sup>
4. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. <sup>4)</sup>
5. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves with their social worlds. <sup>5)</sup>
6. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information. <sup>6)</sup>
7. Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive. <sup>7)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others <sup>8)</sup>[behave / behaving] in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming <sup>9)</sup>[accepting / accepted]. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to <sup>10)</sup>[conform / conforming] to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about <sup>11)</sup>[others / the others]. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by <sup>12)</sup>[increasing / increase] their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others <sup>13)</sup>[to conform / conforming] to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show <sup>14)</sup>[that / what] in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect <sup>15)</sup>[them / themselves] with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection <sup>16)</sup>[are / is] more likely to remember socially relevant information. Thus, belongingness needs appear <sup>17)</sup>[to guide / to have guided] the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others <sup>18)</sup>[behaving] in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming <sup>19)</sup>[accepting]. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to <sup>20)</sup>[conform] to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about <sup>21)</sup>[the others]. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by <sup>22)</sup>[increase] their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others <sup>23)</sup>[conforming] to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show <sup>24)</sup>[what] in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect <sup>25)</sup>[them] with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection <sup>26)</sup>[is] more likely to remember socially relevant information. Thus, belongingness needs appear <sup>27)</sup>[to have guided] the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or <sup>28)</sup>[revealed / rejected] by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. These behaviors <sup>29)</sup>[range / portion] from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their <sup>30)</sup>[efforts / dangers] on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi <sup>31)</sup>[observed / reserved] that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people <sup>32)</sup>[seek / secure] to reconnect themselves with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social <sup>33)</sup>[privilege / rejection] are more likely to remember socially relevant information. Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is <sup>34)</sup>[consistent / contradictory] with one's motive.

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

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Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted.

- (A) Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves with their social worlds.
- (B) These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task.
- (C) In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information. Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

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These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to conforming to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others.

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted. ❶ For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task. ❷ Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people. ❸ Thus, these studies show that in response to social rejection, people seek to reconnect themselves with their social worlds. ❹ In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to remember socially relevant information. ❺ Thus, belongingness needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is consistent with one's motive.



**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or rejected by others behave in ways that will <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . These behaviors range <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, or being more sensitive to information about others. <sup>40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism <sup>41)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . <sup>42)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were <sup>43)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . <sup>44)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, these studies show that in response to social rejection, <sup>45)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . <sup>46)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are <sup>47)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . <sup>48)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>49)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ needs appear to guide the processing and retention of information that is <sup>50)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

몇몇 연구는 다른 사람들에 의해 배척, 배제 또는 거부당한 개인들이 자신들이 결국 받아들여질 가능성을 증가시키는 방식으로 행동한다는 것을 보여 주었다. 이러한 행동들은 집단 환 경에서 더 열심히 일하는 것에서부터 집단 인식에 순응하는 것, 또는 타인에 대한 정보에 더 민감한 것까지 다양하다. 예를 들어 Williams와 Sommer는 여성들이 (배척) 이후의 집단 과제에 대한 노력을 증가시킴으로써 배척에 대응한다는 것을 발견했다. 마찬가지로, Williams, Cheung, Choi는 외면당한 개인들이 다른 사람들보다 타인의 의견에 순응할 가능성이 더 높다는 것을 알아냈다. 따라서 이러한 연구들은 사회적 거부에 대한 대응으로 사람들이 자신들을 사회 세계와 다시 연결하려고 시도한다는 것을 보여 준다. 또한 Gardner, Pickett, Brewer는 사회적 거부를 경험한 개인이 사회적으로 관련이 있는 정보를 기억할 가능성이 더 높다는 것을 발견했다. 그러므로 귀속 욕구는 사람들의 동기와 일치하는 정보의 처리와 보유를 유도하는 것으로 보인다.

<b>한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.</b>
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1. David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. <sup>1)</sup>
  
2. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. <sup>2)</sup>
  
3. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. <sup>3)</sup>
  
4. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. <sup>4)</sup>
  
5. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier. <sup>5)</sup>
  
6. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. <sup>6)</sup>
  
7. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being permanently plugged in. <sup>7)</sup>
  
8. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot. <sup>8)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in <sup>9)</sup>[fascinating / fascinated] detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness <sup>10)</sup>[inducing / induces] what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and <sup>11)</sup>[interest / interested] in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to <sup>12)</sup>[make / making] people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become <sup>13)</sup>[high / highly] stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure <sup>14)</sup>[make / are made] worse by our being <sup>15)</sup>[permanently / permanent] plugged in. <sup>16)</sup>[Despite / Though] the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in <sup>17)</sup>[fascinated] detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness <sup>18)</sup>[inducing] what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and <sup>19)</sup>[interest] in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to <sup>20)</sup>[make] people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become <sup>21)</sup>[high] stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure <sup>22)</sup>[make] worse by our being <sup>23)</sup>[permanent] plugged in. <sup>24)</sup>[Despite] the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has <sup>25)</sup>[described / justified] in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, <sup>26)</sup>[for example / nevertheless] , that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to <sup>27)</sup>[possibilities / reasons]. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all <sup>28)</sup>[critical / excellent] qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and <sup>29)</sup>[commitment / engagement] are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly <sup>30)</sup>[peaceful / stressful]. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made <sup>31)</sup>[worse / better] by our being permanently plugged in. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we <sup>32)</sup>[confirm / connect], they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

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

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David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas.

- (A) Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.
- (B) We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job.
- (C) Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being permanently plugged in.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

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Neuroscience tells us that creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier.

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. ❶ We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that stress decreases our cognitive resources, whereas mindfulness induces what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. ❷ In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. ❸ But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly stressful. ❹ Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being permanently plugged in. ❺ Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

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 \_\_\_\_\_. We know, <sup>36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, that  
 self-described happy people have more new ideas. We now know that <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, whereas <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ what is called a toward state in the brain,  
 an <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and interested in what  
 we are doing — all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that <sup>40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_; <sup>41)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the technological onslaught of  
 today's world can also become highly stressful. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse <sup>42)</sup>  
 \_\_\_\_\_. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed  
 Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we connect, they also <sup>43)</sup>

‘일하는 뇌’의 저자인 David Rock은 창의력과 스트레스에 대한 뇌의 복잡한 메커니즘을 대단히 흥미롭게 상세하게 묘사했다. 예를 들  
 어, 우리는 자칭 행복한 사람들이 새로운 생각을 더 많이 가지고 있다는 것을 안다. 우리는 이제 스트레스가 인지 자원을 감소시키는  
 반면, 주의 깊음[유념함]은 소위 뇌의 ‘지향하는 상태’, 즉 가능성에 대한 개방성을 유도한다는 것을 안다. 이런 상태에서 우리는 호기  
 심을 갖고, 열린 마음을 느끼고, 자신이 하고 있는 일에 흥미를 느끼는데, 그것들은 모두 직장에서 성공할 수 있는 훌륭한 자질이다.  
 신경과학은 창의성과 참여가 사람들을 더 행복하게 하는 데 필수적이라고 말한다. 그러나 지금 세상의 (과학) 기술상의 맹공격은 또  
 한 많은 스트레스가 될 수 있다. 우리가 계속해서 접속된 상태로 있음으로 인해 장시간 노동, 힘든 일, 많은 스트레스는 더 악화된다.  
 노트북 컴퓨터, 고속 인터넷, 모바일 기술, 소셜 미디어의 도입은 우리가 (서로) 연결되는 방식에 있어서 훌륭한 장점을 갖고 있지만,  
 그것들은 또한 지향하는 상태를 멈추게 하고 우리를 자동조종 상태로 두는 행동들을 강화한다.

**한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.**

1. For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. <sup>1)</sup>
2. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. <sup>2)</sup>
3. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. <sup>3)</sup>
4. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. <sup>4)</sup>
5. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. <sup>5)</sup>
6. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. <sup>6)</sup>
7. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. <sup>7)</sup>
8. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. <sup>8)</sup>
9. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area. <sup>9)</sup>

**어법 선택** - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, <sup>10</sup> [attached / attaching] to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by <sup>11</sup> [shooting / shoot] their sperms and eggs out into the water. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony <sup>12</sup> [would / will] soon be so crowded <sup>13</sup> [that / what] they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food <sup>14</sup> [to feed / to be fed] the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like <sup>15</sup> [swimming / to swim] larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they <sup>16</sup> [have been scattered / have scattered] over a wide area.

**어법 수정** - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, <sup>17</sup> [attaching] to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by <sup>18</sup> [shoot] their sperms and eggs out into the water. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony <sup>19</sup> [will] soon be so crowded <sup>20</sup> [what] they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food <sup>21</sup> [to be fed] the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like <sup>22</sup> [to swim] larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they <sup>23</sup> [have scattered] over a wide area.

**낱말 선택** - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle <sup>24</sup> [dissatisfies / provides] a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, <sup>25</sup> [isolated / attached] to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean <sup>26</sup> [currencies / currents], and they never have to move. They have even <sup>27</sup> [solved / socialized] the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so <sup>28</sup> [vacant / crowded] that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down <sup>29</sup> [intermittently / immediately]. They swim and <sup>30</sup> [drift / shift] with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.

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

31)

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom.

- (A) But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area.
- (B) So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.
- (C) All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

32)

So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately.

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. ❶ They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. ❷ But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. ❸ There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. ❹ They swim and drift with the ocean currents. ❺ By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.



**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite <sup>33)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. They have even solved the <sup>34)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their sperms and eggs out into the water. <sup>35)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ then, <sup>36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ , <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately. They swim and drift with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

멍게에게 있어서, 이분화된 생애 주기는 매우 분명한 이득을 제공한다. 성체[다 자란] 멍게들은 해저면(海底面)에 붙어서 매우 편안하게 살아간다. 그것들이 필요로 하는 모든 먹이는 해류를 타고 자신들에게 흘러오므로 그것들은 절대로 움직일 필요가 없다. 그들은 심지어 짝짓기를 위해 서로 만나야 하는 문제까지도 바닷물 속으로 정자와 난자를 뿜어냄으로써 해결했다. 하지만, 새끼 멍게들이 즉각적으로 해저면에 정착한다면, 멍게 군집은 곧 매우 조밀해져서 새끼 멍게들이 서로 포개어져서 성장해야만 할 것이다. 좁은 지역에 모두 뻥뻥하게 들어차 있어서, 거대한 멍게 무리를 먹여 살리기에 충분한 먹이가 없게 될 것이다. 그래서 그 대신에, 울챙이처럼 헤엄치는 멍게의 유충들은 즉각적으로 정착하지 않는다. 그들은 해류를 따라 헤엄치고 흘러 다닌다. 성체로 변모하여 해저면에 자리를 잡을 준비가 될 때, 그들은 넓은 영역에 걸쳐 이미 흩어져 있게 된다.

**한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.**

1. The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. <sup>1)</sup>
2. Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. <sup>2)</sup>
3. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. <sup>3)</sup>
4. If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. <sup>4)</sup>
5. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack. <sup>5)</sup>
6. Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. <sup>6)</sup>
7. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously. <sup>7)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

The halo effect causes one trait about a person <sup>8</sup>[coloring / to color] your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more <sup>9</sup>[noticeable / noticeably] the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more <sup>10</sup>[difficultly / difficult] it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him <sup>11</sup>[get / to get] away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply <sup>12</sup>[fulfilling / fulfilled] and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice <sup>13</sup>[what / if] things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to <sup>14</sup>[other / another] measurements and to resist attack. Beautiful people seem more <sup>15</sup>[intelligent / intelligently], strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes <sup>16</sup>[unconscious / unconsciously].

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

The halo effect causes one trait about a person <sup>17</sup>[coloring] your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more <sup>18</sup>[noticeably] the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more <sup>19</sup>[difficultly] it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him <sup>20</sup>[to get] away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply <sup>21</sup>[fulfilled] and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice <sup>22</sup>[what] things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to <sup>23</sup>[another] measurements and to resist attack. Beautiful people seem more <sup>24</sup>[intelligently], strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes <sup>25</sup>[unconscious].

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and <sup>26</sup>[consequences / perceptions] of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more noticeable the <sup>27</sup>[aspect / proposal] is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. So, <sup>28</sup>[for example / however] , if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of <sup>29</sup>[obnoxious / satisfactory] behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply <sup>30</sup>[suppressing / fulfilling] and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to <sup>31</sup>[resist / reside] attack. Beautiful people seem more <sup>32</sup>[negligent / intelligent], strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you <sup>33</sup>[forgive / denounce] and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

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

34)

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect.

- (A) Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.
- (B) If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack.
- (C) So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

35)

Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect.

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits.

- ① So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. ② If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. ③ If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack. ④ Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. ⑤ When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

The halo effect <sup>36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . Even stranger, <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ , <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect <sup>40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ . Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on. When they fall short, you <sup>41)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them, sometimes unconsciously.

후광 효과로 인해 어떤 사람의 한 가지 특성은 그 사람의 다른 모든 특성에 대한 여러분의 태도와 인식에 영향을 끼치게 된다. 훨씬 더 이상하게도, 여러분이 여러분의 첫인상을 형성할 때 그 모습이 더 두드러질수록, 그 모습에 관한 여러분의 태도를 바꾸는 것은 더 어려워진다. 그래서, 예를 들면, 여러분이 새로운 직장에서 첫 한 주일 동안 어떤 직장 동료의 따뜻함과 친절함에 강한 인상을 받는다면, 여러분은 나중에, 아마도 심지어 수년 동안 그 사람이 많은 불쾌한 행동을 해도 그냥 넘어가게 해 줄 것이다. 관계를 맺는 첫해가 매우 만족스럽고 인생을 바꿀 정도라면, 이후에 일이 틀어질 경우 (그것을) 알아차리는 데 긴 시간이 걸릴 수 있다. 여러분이 어떤 개인의 특정 측면을 좋아한다면, 후광 효과로 인해 그 긍정적인 평가가 다른 측정치로 퍼져나가 공격[비판]에 저항하게 된다. 아름다운 사람들은 더 똑똑한 것처럼 보이고, 강한 사람들은 더 고결한 것처럼 보이며, 친절한 사람들은 더 신뢰할 수 있는 것처럼 보이는 것 등이 그러하다. 그들이 미흡할 때, 여러분은 때때로 무의식적으로 그들을 용서하고 방어한다.

<b>한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.</b>
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1. Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe “air” that is a mixture of oxygen and helium.  
1)
2. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve in the bloodstream. 2)
3. This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the “bends.” 3)
4. If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. 4)
5. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. 5)
6. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. 6)
7. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends. 7)

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

Divers <sup>8)</sup>[working / have worked] at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less <sup>9)</sup>[alike / likely] to dissolve in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the "bends." If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface <sup>10)</sup>[as / than] deep underwater causes dissolved gases <sup>11)</sup>[bubbling / to bubble] out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often <sup>12)</sup>[get trapped / trapped] in the joints, <sup>13)</sup>[causing / caused] extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver <sup>14)</sup>[straighten / to straighten] up, which is <sup>15)</sup>[why / because] this condition is <sup>16)</sup>[aptly / apt] named the bends.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

Divers <sup>17)</sup>[have worked] at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less <sup>18)</sup>[alike] to dissolve in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the "bends." If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface <sup>19)</sup>[as] deep underwater causes dissolved gases <sup>20)</sup>[bubbling] out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often <sup>21)</sup>[trapped] in the joints, <sup>22)</sup>[caused] extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver <sup>23)</sup>[straighten] up, which is <sup>24)</sup>[because] this condition is <sup>25)</sup>[apt] named the bends.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a(n) <sup>26)</sup>[mixture / distraction] of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less <sup>27)</sup>[likely / unwilling] to dissolve in the bloodstream. This offers better <sup>28)</sup>[prediction / protection] against one of the major hazards of diving, called the "bends." If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower <sup>29)</sup>[protest / pressure] at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is <sup>30)</sup>[removed / repaired]. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get <sup>31)</sup>[trapped / tapped] in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it <sup>32)</sup>[possible / impossible] for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

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

33)

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe “air” that is a mixture of oxygen and helium.

- (A) If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed.
- (B) In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.
- (C) Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the “bends.”

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

34)

If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood.

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe “air” that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. ❶ Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve in the bloodstream. ❷ This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the “bends.” ❸ The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. ❹ In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. ❺ This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.



**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe “air” that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is <sup>35)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in this mixture because it is less <sup>36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ than nitrogen and therefore <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the bloodstream. This <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one of the major hazards of diving, called the “bends.” If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the blood. The effect is <sup>40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often <sup>41)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, <sup>42)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

물속 높은 압력에서 작업하는 잠수부들은 보통 산소와 헬륨의 혼합물인 ‘공기’를 마신다. 헬륨은 이 혼합물에서 질소를 대체하는데 그 이유는 헬륨이 질소보다 용해성이 덜하고 따라서 혈류에서 용해될 가능성이 덜하기 때문이다. 이는 ‘잠수병’이라 불리는 잠수의 주된 위험 중의 하나에 대해 더 나은 보호를 제공한다. 만일 잠수부가 잠수 후에 너무 빨리 수면으로 돌아오면 물속 깊은 곳보다 상대적으로 더 낮은 수면의 압력이 용해된 기체로 하여금 혈액의 용액 밖으로 거품이 되어 빠져나오게 한다. 그 효과는 병뚜껑을 제거했을 때 탄산수 병 안에서 거품이 이는 것과 비슷하다. 인체에서 이렇게 방출되는 기체 거품은 보통 관절에 갇히게 되는데 이것이 잠수부에게 극심한 통증을 유발한다. 이 통증은 흔히 잠수부가 자세를 똑바로 하는 것을 불가능하게 만드는데, 이 질환이 the bends 라고 적절하게 이름 붙여진 것은 바로 이런 이유 때문이다.

<b>한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.</b>
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1. In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. <sup>1)</sup>
  
2. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea! <sup>2)</sup>
  
3. They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter. <sup>3)</sup>
  
4. After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. <sup>4)</sup>
  
5. This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing. <sup>5)</sup>
  
6. It must be admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. <sup>6)</sup>
  
7. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow. <sup>7)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

In England in the early 1900s property owners <sup>8</sup>[their / whose] land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government <sup>9</sup>[to take / taking] preventive action. Their island was <sup>10</sup>[disappeared / disappearing] beneath the sea! They argued so loudly <sup>11</sup>[that / what] a Royal Commission <sup>12</sup>[was appointed / appointed] to study the matter. After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, <sup>13</sup>[gave / giving] a net gain of <sup>14</sup>[nearly / near] nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people <sup>15</sup>[which / whose] land disappeared <sup>16</sup>[complained / complaining] more loudly than those <sup>17</sup>[which / whose] land was increasing. It must be admitted, however, <sup>18</sup>[that / what] the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which <sup>19</sup>[disappeared / was disappeared] in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning <sup>20</sup>[in that / that] erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

In England in the early 1900s property owners <sup>21</sup>[their] land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government <sup>22</sup>[taking] preventive action. Their island was <sup>23</sup>[disappeared] beneath the sea! They argued so loudly <sup>24</sup>[what] a Royal Commission <sup>25</sup>[appointed] to study the matter. After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, <sup>26</sup>[gave] a net gain of <sup>27</sup>[near] nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people <sup>28</sup>[which] land disappeared <sup>29</sup>[complaining] more loudly than those <sup>30</sup>[which] land was increasing. It must be admitted, however, <sup>31</sup>[what] the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which <sup>32</sup>[was disappeared] in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning <sup>33</sup>[in that] erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave <sup>34</sup>[action / static] clamored for the Government to take preventive action. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea! They <sup>35</sup>[contradicted / argued] so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter. After making a(n) <sup>36</sup>[hasty / careful] survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared <sup>37</sup>[complained / cooperated] more loudly than those whose land was increasing. It must be admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly <sup>38</sup>[pure / valuable]. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is <sup>39</sup>[warning / heading] that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

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

40)

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea!

- (A) Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.
- (B) They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter. After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year.
- (C) This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing. It must be admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

41)

It must be admitted, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable.

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take preventive action. ❶ Their island was disappearing beneath the sea! ❷ They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter. ❸ After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. ❹ This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing. ❺ Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

<b>낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.</b>
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In England in the early 1900s <sup>42)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by wave action clamored <sup>43)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Their island was disappearing beneath the sea! They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was appointed to study the matter. After making a careful survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that <sup>44)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It must be admitted, <sup>45)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly valuable. Non-geologists are usually not aware that <sup>46)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

1900년대 초반 영국에서 자신의 땅이 파도의 작용으로 침식되고 있던 토지 소유자들이 정부에게 예방 조치를 취하라고 아우성쳤다. 그들의 섬이 바다 밑으로 사라지고 있었던 것이다! 그들이 너무나도 시끄럽게 주장해서 왕립위원회가 그 문제를 조사하도록 지정되었다. 주의 깊은 조사 후, 그 위원회는 35년 동안 잉글랜드와 웨일스에서 4,692에이커가 사라지고 35,444에이커가 생겨서 1년에 거의 900에이커의 순증가가 발생했다고 보고했다. 이 조사 결과는 땅이 사라진 사람들이 땅이 커지고 있던 사람들보다 더 큰 소리로 불평했다는 점을 입증하는 듯했다. 그렇지만, 잃어버린 땅은 아마도 극적으로 사라진 탁 트인 해변의 멋진 절벽 부지였던 반면 얻은 땅은 저지대의 모래땅이며 별로 가치가 없었다는 점이 인정되어야 한다. 지질학자가 아닌 사람들은 변화가 매우 천천히 일어나는 것처럼 보여도 절벽의 존재 자체가 침식 작용이 일어나고 있다는 경고라는 것을 대체로 인식하지 못한다.

<b>한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.</b>
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1. Solid objects cohere as wholes. <sup>1)</sup>
  
2. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. <sup>2)</sup>
  
3. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. <sup>3)</sup>
  
4. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. <sup>4)</sup>
  
5. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. <sup>5)</sup>
  
6. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. <sup>6)</sup>
  
7. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it. <sup>7)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent <sup>8)</sup>[which / that] they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object <sup>9)</sup>[moving / to move] slowly through <sup>10)</sup>[it / them]. If a liquid body is subject to a force <sup>11)</sup>[which / it] will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic <sup>12)</sup>[one / ones] that will urge the liquid <sup>13)</sup>[to move / moving] in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body <sup>14)</sup>[to cohere / cohering]. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water <sup>15)</sup>[to bear / bearing] down on it.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent <sup>16)</sup>[which] they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object <sup>17)</sup>[to move] slowly through <sup>18)</sup>[it]. If a liquid body is subject to a force <sup>19)</sup>[which] will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic <sup>20)</sup>[ones] that will urge the liquid <sup>21)</sup>[moving] in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body <sup>22)</sup>[cohering]. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water <sup>23)</sup>[to bear] down on it.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

Solid <sup>24)</sup>[objects / triggers] cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the <sup>25)</sup>[infection / direction] of an applied force. Bodies of liquid <sup>26)</sup>[divide / differ] in this respect. They freely <sup>27)</sup>[adapt / evade] their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is <sup>28)</sup>[subject / unwilling] to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any <sup>29)</sup>[dependency / tendency] for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with <sup>30)</sup>[equal / diverse] facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

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

31)

Solid objects cohere as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. Bodies of liquid differ in this respect.

- (A) Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere.
- (B) They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force.
- (C) Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

**문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.**

32)

Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere.

Solid objects cohere as wholes. ❶ While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. ❷ Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. ❸ They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. ❹ If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. ❺ Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.



**낱말 채우기 - [ ] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.**

Solid objects <sup>33)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, While their shapes can <sup>34)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, in the main they accelerate or tend to <sup>35)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Bodies of liquid <sup>36)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in this respect. They <sup>37)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply <sup>38)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. If a liquid body <sup>39)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. <sup>40)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, the applied force is <sup>41)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, unconstrained by <sup>42)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

고체는 전체로서 응집한다. 그것의 모양은 탄성이 있는 정도까지 어느 정도 변형될 수 있지만, 그것은 대체로 가해지는 힘의 방향으로 전체로서 속력이 더해지거나 움직이는 경향이 있다. 이 점에 있어서 액체는 다르다. 그것은 (액체를) 담은 용기나 (액체 속에) 담긴 고체에 따라 그 모양을 자유로이 바꾸고, 천천히 액체를 가르며 움직이는 고체에 그저 길을 내준다. 만약 액체가 어떤 힘의 영향을 받는다면, 그것은 그 힘의 방향으로 전체로서 움직이는 경향을 보이지는 않을 것이다. 그러기는커녕 가해지는 힘은 그 액체에 의해, 액체가 응집하는 어떤 경향에도 구애되지 않고 그 액체에게 트인 방향이면 어디로든지 움직이도록 강제하는 등방성의 힘으로 전환된다. 물은 파이프를 압박하는[파이프에 가해지는] 수압의 무게 방향[수압이 실리는 방향]만이 아니라 어느 방향으로든 똑같이 순조로이 파이프에서 으레 새어 나오게 된다.

**한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.**

1. Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. <sup>1)</sup>
2. For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. <sup>2)</sup>
3. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci. <sup>3)</sup>
4. No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. <sup>4)</sup>
5. However, the intriguing smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. <sup>5)</sup>
6. Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind. <sup>6)</sup>
7. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone. <sup>7)</sup>

**어법 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.**

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least <sup>8</sup>[likely / like], one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, <sup>9</sup>[were painted / painted] by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the <sup>10</sup>[intrigued / intriguing] smile in this painting <sup>11</sup>[is interpreted / interpreted] in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly <sup>12</sup>[who / what] the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication <sup>13</sup>[cannot occur / cannot be occurred] between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

**어법 수정 - [ ] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.**

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least <sup>14</sup>[like], one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, <sup>15</sup>[were painted] by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the <sup>16</sup>[intrigued] smile in this painting <sup>17</sup>[interpreted] in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly <sup>18</sup>[who] the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication <sup>19</sup>[cannot be occurred] between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

**낱말 선택 - [ ] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.**

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive <sup>20</sup>[communication / experience] between the artist and the audience very difficult. For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most <sup>21</sup>[straightforward / thorny] painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes that this painting is the <sup>22</sup>[portrait / postpone] of a woman; that much we know. <sup>23</sup>[Additionally / However], the intriguing smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. <sup>24</sup>[However / Therefore], an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot <sup>25</sup>[invade / occur] between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

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

26)

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult.

- (A) For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
- (B) Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.
- (C) No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the intriguing smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts.

**문장 삽입** - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

27)

Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind.

Subjectivity is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. ❶ For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. ❷ Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci. ❸ No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. ❹ However, the intriguing smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts. ❺ This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.



- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - Gateway

- 1) 최근 몇십 년 동안 텔레비전 시청자의 (세)분화는 도처에서 새로운 채널이 출범하면서 전 세계적으로 일어났는데, 광고주들에게 많은 우려를 야기했다.
- 2) 광고주들은 단 하나의 광고 전송을 대부분의 사람들이 단번에 보곤 했던 시절을 향수에 젖어 되돌아본다.
- 3) 이것이 대량 소비자 제품의 텔레비전 광고를 비교적 간단하게(쉬웠다고 말하는 것은 아니지만) 만들어 준 반면에, 오늘날에는 광고주들이 서로 다른 시청자를 갖고 있는 다수의 채널에 광고를 함으로써, 자신들의 목표 시장의 범위를 시간을 두고 구축하는 것이 필요하다.
- 4) 그럼에도 불구하고, 다른 미디어에서의 광고는 늘 분화되어 왔으므로, 광고주들이 이 문제에 대해 다소 너무 많이 걱정하고 있다고 주장할 수 있다.
- 5) 게다가, 광고주들은 다수의 방송국 간의 가격 경쟁으로부터 상당한 이익을 얻는다.
- 6) 그리고 텔레비전은 여전히 새로운 브랜드나 새로운 캠페인에 대한 대중의 인식을 형성하는 단연코 가장 빠른 방법이다.
- 7) 텔레비전을 이용하지 않고, 오로지 다른 미디어만 이용하는 새로운 브랜드나 새로운 캠페인이 아주 빠르게 높은 수준의 대중 인지도에 도달하는 경우는 거의 없다.
- 8) which
- 9) has caused
- 10) would be seen by
- 11) relatively
- 12) it
- 13) other
- 14) has
- 15) using
- 16) reach
- 17) which
- 18) has caused
- 19) would be seen by
- 20) relatively
- 21) it
- 22) other
- 23) has
- 24) using
- 25) reach
- 26) fragmentation
- 27) majority
- 28) consumer
- 29) coverage
- 30) always
- 31) considerable
- 32) remains
- 33) awareness
- 34) (A) - (C) - (B)
- 35) ④
- 36) fragmentation
- 37) caused advertisers much concern
- 38) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward
- 39) it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time
- 40) with separate audiences
- 41) Still
- 42) Moreover
- 43) gain considerable benefits from the price competition

- 44) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media
- 45) without using television
- 46) reach high levels of public awareness very quickly

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 01번

- 1) 몇몇 연구는 다른 사람들에 의해 배척, 배제 또는 거부당한 개인들이 자신들이 결국 받아들여질 가능성을 증가시키는 방식으로 행동한다는 것을 보여 주었다.
- 2) 이러한 행동들은 집단 환 경에서 더 열심히 일하는 것에서부터 집단 인식에 순응하는 것, 또는 타인에 대한 정보에 더 민감한 것까지 다양하다.
- 3) 예를 들어 Williams와 Sommer는 여성들이 (배척) 이후의 집단 과제에 대한 노력을 증가시킴으로써 배척에 대응한다는 것을 발견했다.
- 4) 마찬가지로, Williams, Cheung, Choi는 외면당한 개인들이 다른 사람들보다 타인의 의견에 순응할 가능성이 더 높다는 것을 알아냈다.
- 5) 따라서 이러한 연구들은 사회적 거부에 대한 대응으로 사람들이 자신들을 사회 세계와 다시 연결하려고 시도한다는 것을 보여 준다.
- 6) 또한 Gardner, Pickett, Brewer는 사회적 거부를 경험한 개인이 사회적으로 관련이 있는 정보를 기억할 가능성이 더 높다는 것을 발견했다.
- 7) 그러므로 귀속 욕구는 사람들의 동기와 일치하는 정보의 처리와 보유를 유도하는 것으로 보인다.
- 8) behave
- 9) accepted
- 10) conforming
- 11) others
- 12) increasing
- 13) to conform
- 14) that
- 15) themselves
- 16) are
- 17) to guide
- 18) behave
- 19) accepted
- 20) conforming
- 21) others
- 22) increasing
- 23) to conform
- 24) that
- 25) themselves
- 26) are
- 27) to guide
- 28) rejected
- 29) range
- 30) efforts
- 31) observed
- 32) seek
- 33) rejection
- 34) consistent
- 35) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 36) ①
- 37) increase their chances of eventually becoming accepted
- 38) from working harder in group settings
- 39) to conforming to group perceptions
- 40) For example

- 41) by increasing their efforts on a subsequent group task
- 42) Similarly
- 43) more likely than others to conform to the opinions of other people
- 44) Thus
- 45) people seek to reconnect themselves with their social worlds
- 46) In addition
- 47) more likely to remember socially relevant information
- 48) Thus
- 49) belongingness
- 50) consistent with one's motive

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 02번**

- 1) '일하는 뇌'의 저자인 David Rock은 창의력과 스트레스에 대한 뇌의 복잡한 메커니즘을 대단히 흥미롭게 상세하게 묘사했다.
- 2) 예를 들어, 우리는 자칭 행복한 사람들이 새로운 생각을 더 많이 가지고 있다는 것을 안다.
- 3) 우리는 이제 스트레스가 인지 자원을 감소시키는 반면, 주의 깊음[유념함]은 소위 뇌의 '지향하는 상태', 즉 가능성에 대한 개방성을 유도한다는 것을 안다.
- 4) 이런 상태에서 우리는 호기심을 갖고, 열린 마음을 느끼고, 자신이 하고 있는 일에 흥미를 느끼는데, 그것들은 모두 직장에서 성공할 수 있는 훌륭한 자질이다.
- 5) 신경과학은 창의성과 참여가 사람들을 더 행복하게 하는 데 필수적이라고 말한다.
- 6) 그러나 지금 세상의 (과학) 기술상의 맹공격은 또한 많은 스트레스가 될 수 있다.
- 7) 우리가 계속해서 접속된 상태로 있음으로 인해 장시간 노동, 힘든 일, 많은 스트레스는 더 악화된다.
- 8) 노트북 컴퓨터, 고속 인터넷, 모바일 기술, 소셜 미디어의 도입은 우리가 (서로) 연결되는 방식에 있어서 훌륭한 장점을 갖고 있지만, 그것들은 또한 지향하는 상태를 멈추게 하고 우리를 자동조종 상태로 두는 행동들을 강화한다.
- 9) fascinating
- 10) induces
- 11) interested
- 12) making
- 13) highly
- 14) are made
- 15) permanently
- 16) Though
- 17) fascinating
- 18) induces
- 19) interested
- 20) making
- 21) highly
- 22) are made
- 23) permanently
- 24) Though
- 25) described
- 26) for example
- 27) possibilities
- 28) excellent
- 29) engagement
- 30) stressful
- 31) worse
- 32) connect

- 33) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 34) ㉓
- 35) the intricate mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress
- 36) for example
- 37) stress decreases our cognitive resources
- 38) mindfulness induces
- 39) openness to possibilities
- 40) creativity and engagement are essential to making people happier
- 41) But
- 42) by our being permanently plugged in
- 43) reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 03번**

- 1) 멍게에게 있어서, 이분화된 생애 주기는 매우 분명한 이득을 제공한다.
- 2) 성체[다 자란] 멍게들은 해저면(海底面)에 붙어서 매우 편안하게 살아간다.
- 3) 그것들이 필요로 하는 모든 먹이는 해류를 타고 자신들에게 흘러오므로 그것들은 절대로 움직일 필요가 없다.
- 4) 그들은 심지어 짝짓기를 위해 서로 만나야 하는 문제까지도 바닷물 속으로 정자와 난자를 뿜어냄으로써 해결했다.
- 5) 하지만, 새끼 멍게들이 즉각적으로 해저면에 정착한다면, 멍게 군집은 곧 매우 조밀해져서 새끼 멍게들이 서로 포개어져서 성장해야만 할 것이다.
- 6) 좁은 지역에 모두 뻘뻘하게 들어차 있어서, 거대한 멍게 무리를 먹여 살리기에 충분한 먹이가 없게 될 것이다.
- 7) 그래서 그 대신에, 올챙이처럼 헤엄치는 멍게의 유충들은 즉각적으로 정착하지 않는다.
- 8) 그들은 해류를 따라 헤엄치고 흘러 다닌다.
- 9) 성체로 변모하여 해저면에 자리를 잡을 준비가 될 때, 그들은 넓은 영역에 걸쳐 이미 흩어져 있게 된다.
- 10) attached
- 11) shooting
- 12) would
- 13) that
- 14) to feed
- 15) swimming
- 16) have been scattered
- 17) attached
- 18) shooting
- 19) would
- 20) that
- 21) to feed
- 22) swimming
- 23) have been scattered
- 24) provides
- 25) attached
- 26) currents
- 27) solved
- 28) crowded
- 29) immediately
- 30) drift
- 31) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 32) ㉔
- 33) obvious advantage
- 34) problem of getting together to mate by shooting

- 35) But
- 36) if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom
- 37) the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other
- 38) So
- 39) have been scattered over a wide area

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 04번**

- 1) 후광 효과로 인해 어떤 사람의 한 가지 특성은 그 사람의 다른 모든 특성에 대한 여러분의 태도와 인식에 영향을 끼치게 된다.
- 2) 훨씬 더 이상하게도, 여러분이 여러분의 첫인상을 형성할 때 그 모습이 더 두드러질수록, 그 모습에 관한 여러분의 태도를 바꾸는 것은 더 어려워진다.
- 3) 그래서, 예를 들면, 여러분이 새로운 직장에서 첫 한 주일 동안 어떤 직장 동료의 따뜻함과 친절함에 강한 인상을 받는다면, 여러분은 나중에, 아마도 심지어 수년 동안 그 사람이 많은 불쾌한 행동을 해도 그냥 넘어가게 해 줄 것이다.
- 4) 관계를 맺는 첫해가 매우 만족스럽고 인생을 바꿀 정도라면, 이후에 일이 틀어질 경우 (그것을) 알아차리는 데 긴 시간이 걸릴 수 있다.
- 5) 여러분이 어떤 개인의 특정 측면을 좋아한다면, 후광 효과로 인해 그 긍정적인 평가가 다른 측정치로 퍼져나가 공격[비판]에 저항하게 된다.
- 6) 아름다운 사람들은 더 똑똑한 것처럼 보이고, 강한 사람들은 더 고결한 것처럼 보이며, 친절할 사람들은 더 신뢰할 수 있는 것처럼 보이는 것 등이 그러하다.
- 7) 그들이 미흡할 때, 여러분은 때때로 무의식적으로 그들을 용서하고 방어한다.
- 8) to color
- 9) noticeable
- 10) difficult
- 11) get
- 12) fulfilling
- 13) if
- 14) other
- 15) intelligent
- 16) unconsciously
- 17) to color
- 18) noticeable
- 19) difficult
- 20) get
- 21) fulfilling
- 22) if
- 23) other
- 24) intelligent
- 25) unconsciously
- 26) perceptions
- 27) aspect
- 28) for example
- 29) obnoxious
- 30) fulfilling
- 31) resist
- 32) intelligent
- 33) forgive
- 34) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 35) ❶
- 36) causes one trait about a person to color your attitude

- and perceptions of all her other traits
- 37) the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression
- 38) the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect
- 39) it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later
- 40) causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack
- 41) forgive and defend

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 05번**

- 1) 물속 높은 압력에서 작업하는 잠수부들은 보통 산소와 헬륨의 혼합물인 '공기'를 마신다.
- 2) 헬륨은 이 혼합물에서 질소를 대체하는데 그 이유는 헬륨이 질소보다 용해성이 덜하고 따라서 혈류에서 용해될 가능성이 덜하기 때문이다.
- 3) 이는 '잠수병'이라 불리는 잠수의 주된 위험 중의 하나에 대해 더 나은 보호를 제공한다.
- 4) 만일 잠수부가 잠수 후에 너무 빨리 수면으로 돌아오면 물속 깊은 곳보다 상대적으로 더 낮은 수면의 압력이 용해된 기체로 하여금 혈액의 용액 밖으로 거품이 되어 빠져나오게 한다.
- 5) 그 효과는 병뚜껑을 제거했을 때 탄산수 병 안에서 거품이 이는 것과 비슷하다.
- 6) 인체에서 이렇게 방출되는 기체 거품은 보통 관절에 갇히게 되는데 이것이 잠수부에게 극심한 통증을 유발한다.
- 7) 이 통증을 흔히 잠수부가 자세를 똑바로 하는 것을 불가능하게 만드는데, 이 질환이 the bends라고 적절하게 이름 붙여진 것은 바로 이런 이유 때문이다.
- 8) working
- 9) likely
- 10) than
- 11) to bubble
- 12) get trapped
- 13) causing
- 14) to straighten
- 15) why
- 16) aptly
- 17) working
- 18) likely
- 19) than
- 20) to bubble
- 21) get trapped
- 22) causing
- 23) to straighten
- 24) why
- 25) aptly
- 26) mixture
- 27) likely
- 28) protection
- 29) pressure
- 30) removed
- 31) trapped
- 32) impossible
- 33) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 34) ❸
- 35) substituted for nitrogen
- 36) soluble
- 37) less likely to dissolve
- 38) offers better protection against



- 39) causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution
- 40) similar to
- 41) makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up
- 42) which is why this condition is aptly named the bends

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 06번**

- 1) 1900년대 초반 영국에서 자신의 땅이 파도의 작용으로 침식되고 있던 토지 소유자들이 정부에게 예방 조치를 취하라고 아우성쳤다.
- 2) 그들의 섬이 바다 밑으로 사라지고 있었던 것이다!
- 3) 그들이 너무나도 시끄럽게 주장해서 왕립위원회가 그 문제를 조사하도록 지정되었다.
- 4) 주의 깊은 조사 후, 그 위원회는 35년 동안 잉글랜드와 웨일스에서 4,692에이커가 사라지고 35,444에이커가 생겨서 1년에 거의 900에이커의 순증가가 발생했다고 보고했다.
- 5) 이 조사 결과는 땅이 사라진 사람들이 땅이 커지고 있던 사람들보다 더 큰 소리로 불평했다는 점을 입증하는 듯했다.
- 6) 그렇지만, 잃어버린 땅은 아마도 극적으로 사라진 탁 트인 해변의 멋진 절벽 부지였던 반면 얻은 땅은 저지대의 모래땅이며 별로 가치가 없었다는 점이 인정되어야 한다.
- 7) 지질학자가 아닌 사람들은 변화가 매우 천천히 일어나는 것처럼 보여도 절벽의 존재 자체가 침식 작용이 일어나고 있다는 경고라는 것을 대체로 인식하지 못한다.
- 8) whose
- 9) to take
- 10) disappearing
- 11) that
- 12) was appointed
- 13) giving
- 14) nearly
- 15) whose
- 16) complained
- 17) whose
- 18) that
- 19) disappeared
- 20) that
- 21) whose
- 22) to take
- 23) disappearing
- 24) that
- 25) was appointed
- 26) giving
- 27) nearly
- 28) whose
- 29) complained
- 30) whose
- 31) that
- 32) disappeared
- 33) that
- 34) action
- 35) argued
- 36) careful
- 37) complained
- 38) valuable
- 39) warning
- 40) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 41) ㉠
- 42) property owners whose land was being eroded
- 43) for the Government to take preventive action

- 44) people whose land disappeared complained more loudly than those whose land was increasing
- 45) however
- 46) the very existence of a cliff is warning that erosional processes are at work

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 07번**

- 1) 고체는 전체로서 응집한다.
- 2) 그것의 모양은 탄성이 있는 정도까지 어느 정도 변형될 수 있지만, 그것은 대체로 가해지는 힘의 방향으로 전체로서 속력이 더해지거나 움직이는 경향이 있다.
- 3) 이 점에 있어서 액체는 다르다.
- 4) 그것은 (액체를) 담는 용기나 (액체 속에) 담긴 고체에 따라 그 모양을 자유로이 바꾸고, 천천히 액체를 가르며 움직이는 고체에 그저 길을 내준다.
- 5) 만약 액체가 어떤 힘의 영향을 받는다면, 그것은 그 힘의 방향으로 전체로서 움직이는 경향을 보이지는 않을 것이다.
- 6) 그러기는커녕 가해지는 힘은 그 액체에 의해, 액체가 응집하는 어떤 경향에도 구애되지 않고 그 액체에게 트인 방향이면 어디로든지 움직이도록 강제하는 등방성의 힘으로 전환된다.
- 7) 물은 파이프를 압박하는[파이프에 가해지는] 수압의 무게 방향[수압이 실리는 방향]만이 아니라 어느 방향으로든 똑같이 순조로이 파이프에서 으레 새어 나오게 된다.
- 8) that
- 9) moving
- 10) them
- 11) it
- 12) one
- 13) to move
- 14) to cohere
- 15) bearing
- 16) that
- 17) moving
- 18) them
- 19) it
- 20) one
- 21) to move
- 22) to cohere
- 23) bearing
- 24) objects
- 25) direction
- 26) differ
- 27) adapt
- 28) subject
- 29) tendency
- 30) equal
- 31) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 32) ㉠
- 33) cohere as wholes
- 34) be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic
- 35) move as wholes in the direction of an applied force
- 36) differ
- 37) freely adapt their shape to
- 38) give way to a solid object moving slowly through them
- 39) is subject to a force
- 40) Rather
- 41) converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it

42) any tendency for the liquid body to cohere

**2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 15강 - 08번**

- 1) 주관성은 모든 예술의 필수적인 부분이고 때로는 전혀 그럴 것 같지 않은 곳에서조차 우리는 예술가와 관객 사이의 포괄적인 소통이 매우 어렵다고 생각한다.
- 2) 예를 들어 추상화에서뿐만 아니라 가장 직접적인 (표현의) 그림에서도 말이다.
- 3) Leonardo da Vinci가 그린 '모나리자'라는 가장 잘 알려진 그림 중 하나를 예로 들어보자.
- 4) 이 그림이 한 여성의 초상화라는 것은 아무도 오해하지 않는데, 그만큼은 우리가 안다.
- 5) 그러나 이 그림에서 호기심을 자아내는 그 미소는 이 미소가 어떤 마음 상태를 묘사하는지와 관련하여 참으로 많은 서로 다른 방식으로 해석된다.
- 6) 따라서 관객은 예술가가 정확히 무엇을 생각하고 있었는지를 절대로 확신할 수 없다.
- 7) 이것은 모든 면에서 그러하며, 따라서 대부분의 예술가와 관객들 사이에서 예술품만을 통하여 완벽한 소통은 일어날 수 없다.
- 8) likely
- 9) painted
- 10) intriguing
- 11) is interpreted
- 12) what
- 13) cannot occur
- 14) likely
- 15) painted
- 16) intriguing
- 17) is interpreted
- 18) what
- 19) cannot occur
- 20) communication
- 21) straightforward
- 22) portrait
- 23) However
- 24) Therefore
- 25) occur
- 26) (A) - (C) - (B)
- 27) ㉠
- 28) Subjectivity
- 29) where it seems the least likely
- 30) one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult
- 31) For example
- 32) However
- 33) in terms of what state of the mind this smile depicts
- 34) Therefore
- 35) what the artist had in mind
- 36) perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone