

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It is important to understand the impact of wide-scale implementation of digital tools because many of the systems ① are adopted by many people. This is why organizations must spend some amount of time preparing and researching the process of technology implementation before deciding ② to add new tools to a system. A good starting point for the implementation of new digital technologies ③ are to anticipate who the users will be and to understand the specific needs of the users. For example, an institution might decide to offer special cell phones to all of ④ its employees, so it must spend some time contemplating who would use the phones, and for what purpose. If the phones are to be used only to stay in touch with the main office, then the phones do not require a built-in camera. The expected use of the technology ⑤ needs to be the most important criteria before introducing new digital tools.

*implementation: 실제로 사용하기

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

Man ① differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. What happened in the past is ② lived again in memory. About what goes on today hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. With the animals, an experience ③ persists as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a ④ reminder of other things. Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely ⑤ physical things but in a world of signs and symbols. A flame is not merely something which warms or burns, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter to which man returns from his casual wanderings. jugis

*reminiscence 회상(담), 추억(담)

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Paying attention to one thing necessarily _____.

Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

- ① occurs simultaneously
- ② ends with all the noise
- ③ requires laboratory experiments
- ④ comes at the expense of another
- ⑤ causes the average level of attention

32. To some degree, biology is destiny when it comes to communication style. Studies of identical and fraternal twins suggest that traits including sociability, anger, and relaxation seem to be partially a function of our genetic makeup. Fortunately, biology isn't the only factor that shapes how we communicate: _____.

As children grow, their ability to communicate effectively develops. For example, older children can produce more sophisticated persuasive attempts than can younger ones. Along with maturity, systematic education (such as the class in which you are now enrolled) can boost communicative competence. Even a modest amount of training can produce dramatic results. After only thirty minutes of instruction, one group of observers became significantly more effective in detecting deception in interviews.

- ① Parental care is the most important factor of all
- ② Biology disposes children to behave certain ways
- ③ Communication is a set of skills that anyone can learn
- ④ Instruction is the only driver to make communication style
- ⑤ How to detect given situations leads one's communicative ability

33. No matter how good an argument is, the truth of the conclusion cannot be established if any of the argument's premises is false. The acceptability of premises rests on whether they represent knowledge commonly believed to be true. For example, it is known that penguins live close to the South Pole, whereas polar bears are found at the North Pole. Therefore, the premise *Because polar bears hunt penguins ...* is not acceptable because it contradicts two pieces of common knowledge. Another important factor is the variability of the data underlying the premise. Suppose you had three blonde female friends and each of them ended up marrying blonde men. How confident would you be in the generalization "Blonde women tend to marry blonde men?" Even though three out of three instances confirm your conclusion, this is a very small sample. Results vary, and there may be _____. You may be amazed by the coincidence and you may see the pathway of inductive reasoning that allows you to arrive at this conclusion. However, the variability of the data suggests that the conclusion is wrong.

- ① a fallacy to find available data
- ② many alternate explanations of your data
- ③ the reconfirm of reliability toward the premise
- ④ other consistent examples supports your conclusion
- ⑤ religious drivers to end up making this generalization

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

As it turns out, the law of conservation of energy isn't completely accurate. Energy and matter are actually interchangeable. In other words, energy can be created (made out of matter) and destroyed (turned into matter). _____ (A) _____, the law of conservation of energy has been changed into the law of conservation of matter and energy. This law states that: the total amount of mass and energy in the universe is conserved (does not change). This is one of the most important laws you will ever learn. Nevertheless, in chemistry we are rarely concerned with converting matter into energy or energy into matter. _____ (B) _____, chemists deal primarily with converting one form of matter into another form of matter (through chemical reactions) and converting one form of energy into another form of energy.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① In contrast | Instead |
| ② As a result | Similarly |
| ③ As a result | Instead |
| ④ In addition | Similarly |
| ⑤ In addition | Consequently |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The inventor of the first written tablets may have realized the advantage these pieces of clay had over holding memories in the brain: first, the amount of information storable in tablets again and again in the same way, while the brain's remembering capacity is limited; second, tablets did not require the presence of the memory-holder to retrieve information. ① Hence, information no longer belongs to a certain one and written tablets in turn emerge as the intelligence-indicating products to the wealthy. ② Suddenly, something intangible - a number, an item of news, a thought, an order - could be acquired without the physical presence of the message-giver. ③ Magically, it could be imagined, noted and passed on across space and beyond time. ④ Since the earliest phases of prehistoric civilization, human society had tried to overcome the obstacles of geography, the finality of death, the erosion of oblivion. ⑤ With a single act - the incision of a figure on a clay tablet - that first anonymous writer suddenly succeeded in all these seemingly impossible feats.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

People are frequently unable to define their own goals and rules of operation — they can conscientiously follow what they are told to do, but are wary of improvising or changing strategies when they reach an impasse.

- (A) Such advance work will usually ensure a successful climb. Quite often, however, once the team is on its way the route will look quite different than it did from base camp.
- (B) The rock could be looser than expected, more covered with ice, more overhanging. Unless the team is willing to shift to an alternative route, should the circumstances demand it, they might pay for it dearly.
- (C) In many endeavors such lack of initiative can only lead to disaster. Mountaineers prepare their routes obsessively, and it is not unusual for a climbing team to spend days at the base of an intended climb, checking the rock face through telescopes, and planning each of the hundreds of moves they will make after they start.

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

37.

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable.

- (A) In the times between performances, it is possible to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.
- (B) Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances.
- (C) For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution.

*degradation 변질 **diffuser 산광기

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

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

38.

Thus it is harder for people to predict how an emotionally unstable person will act from day to day.

People working under the direction of an emotionally unstable leader hide or minimize bad news because that bad news leads to unpleasant interactions. As a result, the lines of communication within an organization suffer; information is not being given to everyone who needs it. ① The problem is that if group members hide small problems from leadership, those problems may not get rectified until they become big problems. ② It is important for an organization to be comfortable coming to a leader with small problems, secure in the knowledge that they will be greeted with a problem-solving mind-set. ③ In addition, studies suggest that emotionally unstable people are less consistent in the way they display their personality characteristics than emotionally stable people. ④ Good leaders need to create an environment with consistent expectations for the people working for them. ⑤ Emotional instability gets in the way of this goal.

39.

This is the reason flat maps were developed — three-dimensional Earth is projected onto a two-dimensional map.

Globes provide the most accurate depiction of surface features on Earth; they are the only true representation of distance, area, direction, and proximity. However, you can't fold up a globe and put it into your pocket. ① Moreover, if you need to locate a particular city street in a specific city, you would need a very large globe. ② You could, of course, make a huge globe and then just cut the sections you need from the globe. ③ I think you get my point. Globes are accurate but not easy to transport from place to place. ④ You can fold up a flat map and carry it almost anywhere. ⑤ However, even though these flat maps are convenient and do display spatial information, they give a distorted view. At present, there is no flat map that does not have some type of distortion.

*proximity:근접성

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

You may not always be aware of them, but you are continually making pictures in your mind. These pictures have a favourable effect if they are positive (and, in contrast, a harmful effect if they are negative). A writer said, "What the mind can conceive, the will can achieve." That's why top sportsmen and women use creative imagery and autosuggestion to help them win trophies and break world records; business executives use them to help make better sales presentations and gain promotion; leading doctors teach patients to relieve painful symptoms and even rid themselves of serious diseases, using these techniques; and psychotherapists help their clients overcome a wide range of emotional problems using them, including fears and panic attacks, eliminating unwanted habits, stress and lack of confidence.

*autosuggestion: 자기 암시



People from various fields keep using the effect of (A) images to achieve what they (B).

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① inner ······ accomplished ② harmful ······ desired
- ③ favorable ······ created ④ internal ······ intended
- ⑤ picturesque····· eliminated

- 정 답 및 연 계 내 역 -

28	수능완성 실전편 5회 32번	29	수능특강 16강 5번	31	수능특강 3강 1번
	③		③		④
32	수능완성 실전편 4회 23번	33	인터넷수능2 6강 3번	34	수능특강 22강 2번
	③		②		③
35	수능완성 실전편 2강 22번	36	인터넷수능2 1강 7번	37	수능특강 7강 2번
	①		④		⑤
38	인터넷수능1 15강 2번	39	수능완성 실전편 2회 34번	40	수능완성 유형편 3강 4번
	④		④		④