

제 3 교시

영어 영역

21. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail? On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

[2021학년도 9월 21번]

답: 1번

선정 이유: 해당 글은 우리가 하는 모든 행동에 질문을 던지는 것은 옳지 않다고 말한다. 글 내용도 그리 어렵지 않고, 예시만 읽어도 글의 요점을 쉽게 파악할 수 있다. 그럼에도 불구하고 많은 학생들이 이 지문을 틀린 이유는 밑줄 쳐진 글을 꼼꼼히 읽지 못해서일 것이다. 밑줄은 분명 "don't"까지 쳐져 있지만, "knock the box"에만 밑줄이 쳐져 있었다고 생각하기 쉽다. 처음 보는 표현에 시선이 집중되기 때문이다. 만약 학생이 "knock the box"의 의미만 생각하며 선지를 봤다면 4번을 골랐을 것이다. 하지만 밑줄이 쳐진 곳은 "don't"까지 이므로 "knock the box"를 하지 말라는 1번이 답이 된다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some psychologists believe that insight is the result of a restructuring of a problem after a period of non-progress where the person is believed to be too focused on past experience and get stuck. A new manner to represent the problem is suddenly discovered, leading to a different path to a solution heretofore unpredicted. It has been claimed that no specific knowledge, or experience is required to attain insight in the problem situation. As a matter of fact, one should break away from experience and let the mind wander freely. Nevertheless, experimental studies have shown that insight is actually the result of ordinary analytical thinking. The restructuring of a problem can be caused by unsuccessful attempts in solving the problem, leading to new information being brought in while the person is thinking. The new information can contribute to a completely different perspective in finding a solution, thus producing the Aha! Experience.

\* heretofore: 지금까지

- ① disadvantages of experience in creative thinking
- ② significance of analytical thinking in gaining insight
- ③ contribution of insight in forming a new perspective
- ④ necessity of separating insight from analytical thinking
- ⑤ difficulty of acquiring in-depth knowledge from experience

답: 2번

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When consumers lack adequate information to make informed choices, governments frequently step in to require that firms provide information. In the United States, we are all familiar with the mandatory nutritional information placed on food products. The Securities and Exchange Commission that monitors American stock markets forces firms to meet certain reporting requirements before their stock can be listed on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange. Such reporting helps ensure that private investors have reliable information on which to base their investment decisions. Often, however, these regulations do not work adequately, as the Enron scandal in 2001 clearly illustrates. The oil trading company Enron had cooked its books to overstate its profitability in its mandated reports. One outcome of Enron's subsequent financial collapse was the introduction of new regulations designed to improve the reliability of the information that companies must provide to the public.

\* mandatory: 의무적인 \*\* subsequent: (결과로서) 일어나는

- ① Financial Advice for Better Market Profitability
- ② The Emergence of New Business Opportunities
- ③ Ethical Stock Investment for Reliable Businesses
- ④ Disclosing Truth: The Push for Market Credibility
- ⑤ Inflated Figures: The Driving Force for Investment

[2018학년도 9월 22, 23번]

답: 4번

선정 이유: 두 문제 모두 영어 절대평가가 처음으로 시행된 2018년도의 9월 모의평가에서 나온 문제로 역대 주제, 제목 문제 중 가장 정답률이 낮고 이 수치는 거의 빈칸이나 순서, 삽입의 킬러 문제들의 정답률과 유사할 정도다. 이 문제에서 시사하는 바는 크게 두 가지이다.

첫 번째, 주제 제목 문제에서 접속사 특히 역접의 접속사는 정말 중요하다는 것이다. 두 문제 모두 역접의 접속사(Nevertheless, however)의 뒷부분에서 답의 근거를 찾을 수 있었다. 역접의 접속사의 경우 글의 앞부분과 뒷부분이 대조를 이루며 필자의 대의파악이 두 문제의 출제목적이기 때문에 뒷부분의 내용을 가지고 정답을 찾을 수 있어야 한다.

두 번째, 글의 내용을 전반적으로 파악해야 하며 선지는 글의 내용을 표현을 바꿔서(paraphrasing) 출제한다는 것이다. 재진술의 Paraphrasing은 빈칸과 같은 고난도 문제에서 주로 쓰이는 것이 이제는 주제, 제목에서도 사용되며 이는 지금까지도 이어지고 있는 추세이다. 또한 글의 전체적인 내용을 적절히 포괄할 수 있는 선지가 답이 될 수 있는데, 학생들이 오답으로 많이 고른 답들을 보면 글 속 표현 일부를 그대로 사용하거나 글의 일부분만 포함하여 오답으로 냈을 때 학생들이 많이 헛갈려 한다는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 우리는 글의 전반적인 내용을 keywording하여 글의 흐름을 전반적으로 파악하고 이를 적절하게 글 속 표현이 아닌 다른 단어로 표현한 것이라도 그 의미가 같다는 것을 알아내야 주제, 제목 나아가 빈칸과 순서/삽입과 같은 고난도 유형을 잘 풀 수 있다고 할 수 있겠다.

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

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, 'thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them'. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much ① more about food. This process is therefore also known as the rebound effect. The ② ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts ③ unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by ④ inappropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤ accessible.

[2021학년도 고3 9월 30번]

답: 4번

선정 이유: 본 문항에는 정답 선지만큼이나 선지 선택률이 높은 오답 선지가 존재한다. 지문에 쓰인 'the intended ones'나 'inappropriate thoughts' 등의 표현이 무엇을 지칭하는지 명확히 찾지 못한 학생들은 오답을 골랐을 가능성이 높다. 특히 선지 선택률이 높은 ③번과 ④번의 경우, 각 문장에 사용된 어구가 '억제하려는 생각'과 '억제하려는 생각과 무관한 생각' 중 어느 것을 지칭하는지 파악하는데 어려움이 있었으리라 판단된다.

32. People have always wanted to be around other people and to learn from them. Cities have long been dynamos of social possibility, foundries of art, music, and fashion. Slang, or, if you prefer, "lexical innovation," has always started in cities – an outgrowth of all those different people so frequently exposed to one another. It spreads outward, in a manner not unlike transmissible disease, which itself typically "takes off" in cities. If, as the noted linguist Leonard Bloomfield argued, the way a person talks is a "composite result of what he has heard before," then language innovation would happen where the most people heard and talked to the most other people. Cities drive taste change because they \_\_\_\_\_, who not surprisingly are often the creative people cities seem to attract. Media, ever more global, ever more far-reaching, spread language faster to more people.

\* foundry: 주물 공장  
 \*\* lexical: 어휘의

- ① provide rich source materials for artists
- ② offer the greatest exposure to other people
- ③ cause cultural conflicts among users of slang
- ④ present ideal research environments to linguists
- ⑤ reduce the social mobility of ambitious outsiders

[2023학년도 대학수학능력시험 34번]

답: 2

선정 이유: 빈칸 포함 문장의 표현들과 그에 대한 정확한 문맥, 의미파악의 필요성이 현재의 경향성을 굉장히 잘 보여주는 문제라고 생각한다.

34. Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous "narrowing down" of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an "explosion" of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of \_\_\_\_\_, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth. [3점]

\*proliferation: 증식

- ① criteria for evaluating historical representations
- ② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
- ③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
- ④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
- ⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

[2022학년도 대학수학능력시험 32번]

답: 2

선정 이유: 빈칸 포함 문장 앞에서의 내용전환일 수 있는 부분이, 해당하는 어휘와 문맥 파악에 있어서도 굉장히 중요한 내용으로서 현재 출제 경향성을 잘 보여주는 문제라고 생각한다.

35. 다음 중 글의 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오.

While being an introvert comes with its challenges, it definitely has its advantages as well. For example, an introvert is far less likely to make a mistake in a social situation, such as inadvertently insulting another person whose opinion is not agreeable. ① An introvert would enjoy reflecting on their thoughts, and thus would be far less likely to suffer from boredom without outside stimulation. ② The only risk that you will face as an introvert is that people who do not know you may think that you are aloof or that you think you are better than them. ③ If you learn how to open up just a little bit with your opinions and thoughts, you will be able to thrive in both worlds. ④ An introvert may prefer online to in-person communication, as you do when feeling temporarily uncertain with your relationships. ⑤ You can then stay true to your personality without appearing to be antisocial.

\* inadvertently: 무심코 \*\* aloof: 냉담한  
[2019학년도 6월 35번]

답: 4번

선정 이유: 대부분 정답률이 50%를 넘기는 무관한 문장 문제들 중에서 거의 유일하게 정답률이 오답률과 비슷한 수치를 보이는 문제로, 평가원 문제이면서 동시에 학생들이 정답을 고르는데 어려워했기 때문에 풀어볼 가치가 있다.

이 문제에서는 단순히 소재가 내성적인 사람이라고 파악하는 것에서 끝나는 것이 아니라 주제라고 할 수 있는 내성적인 사람들의 이점, 그리고 더 나아가 그 이점이 바로 내성적인 성격을 살리면 좋은 관계를 맺을 수 있다는 것을 파악하고 각 문장들이 지문에서 말하고자 하는 바와 같은 이야기를 하고 있는지 계속 비교해야 한다.

4번 문장의 경우, 내성적인 사람에 대해서 얘기하고 있지만 다른 문장들과는 달리 의사소통 방식에 초점을 두어 문장을 서술하고 있다. 이렇게 소재뿐만 아니라 지문에서 말하고자 하는 바를 파악한 후, 해당 문장이 정말로 주제를 담고 있는지, 다른 관점에서 서술하고 있지는 않은지 비교해 봐야 함을 알 수 있다. 또한, 평가원에서 어떻게 무관한 문장 문제를 어렵게 낼 수 있는지 확인도 가능하기에 풀어볼 가치가 있다.

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The most commonly known form of results-based pricing is a practice called contingency pricing, used by lawyers.

- (A) Therefore, only an outcome in the client's favor is compensated. From the client's point of view, the pricing makes sense in part because most clients in these cases are unfamiliar with and possibly intimidated by law firms. Their biggest fears are high fees for a case that may take years to settle.
- (B) By using contingency pricing, clients are ensured that they pay no fees until they receive a settlement. In these and other instances of contingency pricing, the economic value of the service is hard to determine before the service, and providers develop a price that allows them to share the risks and rewards of delivering value to the buyer.
- (C) Contingency pricing is the major way that personal injury and certain consumer cases are billed. In this approach, lawyers do not receive fees or payment until the case is settled, when they are paid a percentage of the money that the client receives.

\* intimidate: 위협하다

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

[2023학년도 대학수학능력시험 37번]

정답: 4

선정 이유: 학생들이 낯설게 느낄 수 있는 분야의 소재를 활용하고, (지시어, 대명사, 연결어 등) 직접적인 연결 근거를 제시하는 것이 아닌 논리적 흐름이 가장 큰 답의 근거가 된다는 점에서 최근 경향성을 가장 잘 보여주는 문항이라 생각된다.

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

On top of the hurdles introduced in accessing his or her money, if a suspected fraud is detected, the account holder has to deal with the phone call asking if he or she made the suspicious transactions

Each new wave of technology is intended to enhance user convenience, as well as improve security, but sometimes these do not necessarily go hand-in-hand. For example, the transition from magnetic stripe to embedded chip slightly slowed down transactions, sometimes frustrating customers in a hurry. ( ① ) Make a service too burdensome, and the potential customer will go elsewhere. ( ② ) This obstacle applies at several levels. ( ③ ) Passwords, double-key identification, and biometrics such as fingerprint-, iris-, and voice recognition are all ways of keeping the account details hidden from potential fraudsters, of keeping your data dark. ( ④ ) But they all inevitably add a burden to the use of the account. ( ⑤ ) This is all useful at some level - indeed, it can be reassuring knowing that your bank is keeping alert to protect you - but it becomes tiresome if too many such calls are received. \* fraud: 사기

[2023학년도 9월 39번]

답: 5

선정 이유: 소재가 생소하고, biometrics나 fraudster같이 학생들이 처음 볼 법한 단어들 등장했다.

뿐만 아니라 답의 근거가 명시적으로 제시되어 있지 않은 것도 이 문제를 꼭 풀어봐야 하는 이유중 하나이다. 연결어가 아닌 대명사(5번 뒤의 this) 혹은 삽입 문장의 the phone call과 5번 뒤의 such calls가 근거가 되었는데, 5번 문장 뒤에 나오는 이 단서들을 찾기가 매우 어려워 4번 답을 고른 학생들이 5번 답을 고른 학생들보다 많았다.

굉장히 어려운 지문이었지만 자세히 보면 명확한 근거가 제시되어 있다는 점에서 가이드 문제 또한 이와 같은 방향성을 가지고 제작해야 한다 판단된다.

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

From a cross-cultural perspective the equation between public leadership and dominance is questionable. What does one mean by 'dominance'? Does it indicate coercion? Or control over 'the most valued'? 'Political' systems may be about both, either, or conceivably neither. The idea of 'control' would be a bothersome one for many peoples, as for instance among many native peoples of Amazonia where all members of a community are fond of their personal autonomy and notably allergic to any obvious expression of control or coercion. The conception of political power as a coercive force, while it may be a Western fixation, is not a universal. It is very unusual for an Amazonian leader to give an order. If many peoples do not view political power as a coercive force, nor as the most valued domain, then the leap from 'the political' to 'domination' (as coercion), and from there to 'domination of women', is a shaky one. As Marilyn Strathern has remarked, the notions of 'the political' and 'political personhood' are cultural obsessions of our own, a bias long reflected in anthropological constructs. \*coercion: 강제 \*\*autonomy: 자율 \*\*\*anthropological: 인류학의



It is \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to understand political power in other cultures through our own notion of it because ideas of political power are not \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ across cultures.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A)            | (B)               |
| ① rational     | ..... flexible    |
| ② appropriate  | ..... commonplace |
| ③ misguided    | ..... uniform     |
| ④ unreasonable | ..... varied      |
| ⑤ effective    | ..... objective   |

[2021학년도 대학수학능력시험 40번]

답: 3번

선정 이유: 선지의 단어가 모두 다르게 구성되어 있다. 다소 어려운 주제를 다루며 추상적인 설명이 주인 지문이기 때문에 정확하게 해석해 핵심을 파악하는 것이 쉽지 않다.

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

Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less \_\_\_\_\_ (A), appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social \_\_\_\_\_ (B).

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (A)         | (B)                 |
| ① necessary | ..... inequality    |
| ② necessary | ..... growth        |
| ③ limited   | ..... consciousness |
| ④ desirable | ..... service       |
| ⑤ desirable | ..... devide        |

[2023학년도 6월 40번]

답: 1번

선정 이유: 전체 내용과의 연관성을 바로 파악하기 어려운 문장이 포함되어 있다. 같은 해 9월 모평, 수능에 출제된 같은 유형 문제와 달리 본문에 요약문과 유사한 형식의 문장이 제시되지 않아 난도가 더 높다.

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The right to privacy may extend only to the point where it does not restrict someone else's right to freedom of expression or right to information. The scope of the right to privacy is (a) similarly restricted by the general interest in preventing crime or in promoting public health. However, when we move away from the property-based notion of a right (where the right to privacy would protect, for example, images and personality), to modern notions of private and family life, we find it (b) easier to establish the limits of the right. This is, of course, the strength of the notion of privacy, in that it can adapt to meet changing expectations and technological advances. In sum, what is privacy today? The concept includes a claim that we should be unobserved, and that certain information and images about us should not be (c) circulated without our permission. Why did these privacy claims arise? They arose because powerful people took offence at such observation. Furthermore, privacy incorporated the need to protect the family, home, and correspondence from arbitrary (d) interference and, in addition, there has been a determination to protect honour and reputation. How is privacy protected? Historically, privacy was protected by restricting circulation of the damaging material. But if the concept of privacy first became interesting legally as a response to reproductions of images through photography and newspapers, more recent technological advances, such as data storage, digital images, and the Internet, (e) pose new threats to privacy. The right to privacy is now being reinterpreted to meet those challenges.

\* arbitrary: 임의의

41. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Side Effects of Privacy Protection Technologies
- ② The Legal Domain of Privacy Claims and Conflicts
- ③ The Right to Privacy: Evolving Concepts and Practices
- ④ Who Really Benefits from Looser Privacy Regulations?
- ⑤ Less Is More: Reduce State Intervention in Privacy!

답: 3번

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

답: 2번

[2022학년도 6월 41, 42번]

선정 이유: 42번 문항은 '선지'가 정형화된 출제 패턴에서 벗어난다고 볼 수 있는 문제이다.

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

2023년 9월 고3 모의고사 43~45번

(A)

Walking out of Charing Cross Station in London, Emilia and her traveling companion, Layla, already felt their hearts pounding. It was the second day of their European summer trip. They were about to visit one of the world's most famous art galleries. The two of them started hurrying with excitement. Suddenly, Emilia shouted, "Look! There it is! We're finally at the National Gallery!" Layla laughed and responded, "(a) Your dream's finally come true!"

(B)

"Don't lose hope yet! Which gallery is the special exhibition at?" Layla asked. Emilia responded, "Well, his Sunflowers is still in England, but it's at a gallery in Liverpool. That's a long way, isn't it?" After a quick search on her phone, Layla stated, "No! It's only two hours to Liverpool by train. The next train leaves in an hour. Why don't we take it?" After considering the idea, Emilia, now relieved, responded, "Yeah, but (b) you always wanted to see Rembrandt's paintings. Let's do that first, Layla! Then, after lunch, we can catch the next train." Layla smiled brightly.

(C)

However, after searching all the exhibition rooms, Emilia and Layla couldn't find van Gogh's masterpiece anywhere. "That's weird. Van Gogh's Sunflowers should be here. Where is it?" Emilia looked upset, but Layla kept calm and said, "(c) you've missed a notice about it. Check the National Gallery app." Emilia checked it quickly. Then, she sighed, "Sunflowers isn't here! It's been lent to a different gallery for a special exhibition. (d) I can't believe I didn't check!"

(D)

Upon entering the National Gallery, Emilia knew exactly where to go first. (e) She grabbed Layla's hand and dragged her hurriedly to find van Gogh's Sunflowers. It was Emilia's favorite painting and had inspired her to become a painter. Emilia loved his use of bright colors and light. She couldn't wait to finally see his masterpiece in person. "It'll be amazing to see how he communicated the feelings of isolation and loneliness in his work," she said eagerly.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

답: 5번

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)            ② (b)            ③ (c)            ④ (d)            ⑤ (e)

답: 2번

45. 밑글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Emilia와 Layla는 유럽 여행 중이었다.
- ② Layla는 Emilia에게 Liverpool로 가자고 제안했다.
- ③ Emilia는 기차를 점심 식사 전에 타자고 말했다.
- ④ National Gallery에는 van Gogh의 Sunflowers가 없었다.
- ⑤ Emilia는 van Gogh의 Sunflowers를 좋아했다.

답: 3번

선정 이유: 인물 뿐 아니라 특정 미술작품과 화가의 이름으로 글의 흐름과 맥락을 파악하는데 어려움을 발생시킨 문제이다.

**\* 확인 사항**  
 ◦ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.