

수능특강

4-3 주제, 삽입, 순서, 빈칸

주제 : 통증은 더 큰 부상을 막아주는 신호이다.

<People born without the ability to feel pain suffer more injuries than the average person.> <For instance, some people with this misfortune try to walk on a broken leg because they can't feel the pain from the break. Others have suffered burns without knowing. The infection and damage associated with such injuries can lead to extreme disability and death.> (((<Fortunately, the majority of us are born with the ability to feel pain.))) So the next time we break a bone we will go to the doctor and start the process of repair. When we touch a stove, we pull our hand away before experiencing further damage.> <Knowing that we are being harmed or have been harmed is critically important. It allows us to take some course of action to stop being harmed, which then allows us to start the healing process.>

4-4 지칭, 순서, 빈칸, 삽입

<Some anxious teens feel as if they rely too much on friends and family to help them cope with anxiety. But ~~these teens do not rely on friends and family enough!~~> <①They are unwilling to ask for help because ②they worry that they will put others off or upset them if ③they request their help. Teens who do not want to bother other people may think that asking parents or friends for help will burden ④them with their problems or that ⑤their anxiety is so extreme that it will overwhelm them.> <(((However, nothing could be farther from the truth.))) Most parents and friends often feel honored when asked to help a teen learn and apply tools to manage anxiety.> <Parents and friends much prefer helping in this way rather than providing a lot of reassurance to calm the anxious teen or doing all the things he is unable to do because of his anxiety.>

*reassurance 안심시키는 말(행동]

15-4 연결사, 빈칸, 제목

제목 : Recorded music and radio : Something to change

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, (however), was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. This occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." (On the other hand), it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a ~~strong complement~~, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their mus

test1-15 연결사, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 의사소통과 동의는 별개다

Good communication is often mistakenly defined by the communicator as "agreement" instead of "clarity of understanding." If someone disagrees with us, many of us assume the person just didn't fully understand our position. (In other words), many of us define good communication as having someone accept our views. But a person can understand very clearly what you mean and not agree with what you say. (In fact), when a manager concludes that a lack of communication must exist because a conflict between two employees has continued for an extended period of time, a closer examination often reveals that there is plenty of effective communication going on. Each fully understands the other's position. The problem is one of equating effective communication with agreement.ic.

수능특강 독해

1-11 순서, 어휘, 빈칸

<Humans have never been alone on the Earth. Their lives -- culture, technology, and art -- have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them. So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought.> <He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and nightingales. They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests. "In the most important concerns," he wrote, "~~we are pupils(master주의) of the animals.~~"> <A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued in a book filled with examples from every part of the world that dance owes its origin and elaboration to human imitation of the varied movements of mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, etc. The idea of the impacts of other forms of life on humans can be followed even further.> <Our species, from earliest times down through history, gained more from the others than a few crafts. Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.>

3-6 순서, 삽입, 요지

요지 : 도덕적 강도가 우리 윤리 인식에 영향을 끼친다

<Thomas Jones proposed that individuals are more likely to recognize the ethical nature of issues that are *morally intense*.> <The moral intensity of an issue is higher when the consequences for others are potentially large, these consequences are relatively immediate and likely to occur, and the potential victims are psychologically or physically close to the decision-maker.> <For example, a decision to allow toxic chemicals to leak into the local water supply is very likely to harm many people in one's own community. Such a decision is "morally intense," and therefore the decision-maker is more likely to see it as an ethical issue.> <(((In contrast, a decision that might require laying off a few individuals in a foreign subsidiary would be less likely to trigger ethical awareness.))) Only a few people will be affected, the consequences will occur in the future, and these individuals are both psychologically and physically distant from the decision-maker.>

5-7 순서, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 성인 권위의 모호함이 교과학습을 축소시킨다.

<The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past.> <Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements. The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood where their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently called into question by educational experts.> <One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that self-consciously question the status of subject-based knowledge, leading to ~~the downsizing of academic learning~~ in the school curriculum.> <Many policymakers and curriculum engineers argue that learning from current experience is more rewarding than the study of subject-based knowledge. They often dismiss academic subject-based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out' of the curriculum. >

12-9 순서, 연결사, 빈칸

<The importance of the retail sector to the global economy is particularly evident during times of crisis. World leaders, faced with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help.> <After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans to carry on with their lives, to not lose confidence, and to continue spending. Leaders made similar requests in response to the recent global recession, because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt.> <(In contrast), when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, making stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms.> <(Meanwhile), governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes. Consumers are at ~~the heart of all this economic activity~~.>

수능완성

5-2 순서, 빈칸

<Online communities provide social and political outlets that were not possible before the invention of the Internet. They also allow for new forms of political and social engagement that **are** not subject to control by gatekeepers who exercise power in a vertical, top-down fashion.> <The interests of the user determine **whom** users interact with. But the very power of peer-to-peer relationships should give pause to those engaged in **them**, as sometimes this engagement comes at great expense to personal privacy.> <This is not to say that an individual should avoid participating in social networking activities, only **that** the individual should consciously choose what personal information to reveal to the world.> <Though individuals might not realize it, through the release of this information the individual is creating a digital identity that ~~once **formed** can be difficult to change.~~>

12-4 빈칸, 순서

<In one study, psychologists Davis, Woolley, and Bruell presented children with a sequence of pictures illustrating a story about a girl, a bird, and a butterfly. The final picture depicted the girl with the bird nearby.> <The girl was waving her arms as if to fly, and a "thought bubble" above the girl's head indicated that she was thinking about the butterfly. Children were asked which of the two animals the girl was pretending to be.> <The girl's flying actions were consistent with both the bird and the butterfly, so if the children did not understand that pretending involves thinking about something, they should have chosen randomly between the two animals.> <However, even 3-year-olds were quite successful at this task, and 4- and 5-year-olds performed perfectly. This study suggests that by age 3, children have begun to understand that the act of pretending involves mental representation. This understanding improves with age, and seems to be relatively well established by about age 5.>

test1-33 삽입, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 환자들은 자신들을 위해 더 많은 것이 이뤄질 때 더 만족한다.

Paradoxically, some studies suggest that patients may be more satisfied when more is done, even if what is done doesn't improve their health. Researchers at nine Virginia hospitals tested the benefit of more doctor visits and more frequent telephone follow-up for patients released from the hospital. They studied patients with chronic problems: heart failure, diabetes, or emphysema. Unexpectedly, patients who got closer follow-up were more likely to be sent into hospital again and spent more days in the hospital than patients who just got their usual care. There were no differences in quality of life between the groups. (((Nonetheless, those with closer follow-up were more satisfied with their care.))) This suggested that ~~the added attention and care made patients happier but not healthier.~~

*diabetes 당뇨병 **emphysema 폐기종

test2-34 빈칸, 순서, 삽입

<Marian Dawkins at Oxford University has pioneered a number of studies that explore what animals prefer and how much they want it. To do this she has designed experiments where animals must work for access to different choices.>
<Measurements of how hard the animal will work begin to tell us how valuable that resource is to the animal. This provides a way of measuring the animal's strength of preference.> <For example, animals can be trained to push against a door to open it to get access to one type of resource or another. (((By putting heavier and heavier weights onto the doors you can find out how hard the animal is prepared to work to reach its choice.)))> <Similarly, you can make the animal do something it prefers not to. Chickens do not like to squeeze through narrow spaces, but they will if this gives them access to something they really desire such as a place where they can dust-bathe.>

*dust-bathe 모래 목욕을 하다