

이 책을 펴내면서...

수능이 얼마 안 남은 지금 시점에서 실전 모의고사를 풀면서 시험을 운영하는 연습, 시간을 분배하는 연습도 중요합니다. 그 연습은 다들 잘 하고 계시는 데니 계속 하시되, 나의 현재 점수에서 등급을 올리려면 내 점수를 깎는 유형을 집중 공략해서 부족한 영역을 메꿔야 합니다.

현재 3~4등급인데 2등급 이상이 절박하신 분들, 현재 2등급인데 1등급이 절박하신 분들 많으시죠? 현재 3~4등급이 수능 날 1~2등급을 받기 위해서, 그리고 현재 1~2등급이지만 불수능이어도 무조건 안정적인 1~2등급을 받기 위해서 반드시 넘어야 할 산이 있으니 그건 바로 빈칸, 순서배열, 문장삽입 등 어려운 유형입니다. 따라서 수능이 얼마 안 남았을수록 점수를 올릴 마지막 기회는 나의 점수를 깎는 약점 유형을 몰입해서 양껏 풀어보면서 정복하는 것입니다. 그게 바로 풀기만 해도 영어 점수가 오르는 극한 모의고사 일명 '플영모'가 탄생한 배경입니다.

플영모는 6평, 9평, 수능, 사관학교, 경찰대 기출문제 중에서 엄선한 문제 및 변형 문제 등으로 구성되어 있습니다. 이미 풀었던 문제라고 하더라도 내 인생에서 마지막으로 푸는 기출문제라고 생각하고, 지금까지 1년 동안 내가 배웠던 방법을 적용해 가면서, 사고과정을 점검해 가면서 풀기 바랍니다.

빈칸, 순서배열, 문장삽입, 밑줄의 함축적 의미 등 어려운 유형으로만 구성되어 있는 이 극한의 모의고사를 시간을 재면서 실전처럼 다 풀고 나면 여러분의 영어점수는 올라가 있을 겁니다.

풀기만 해도

영어 점수가 오르는

극한 모의고사 3회

2

영어 영역

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

People treat children in a variety of ways: care for them, punish them, love them, neglect them, teach them. If parents, relatives, and other agents of socialization perceive a child as smart, they will act toward him or her that way.

(A) Conversely, if we detect unfavorable reactions, our self-concept will likely be negative. Hence, self-evaluative feelings such as pride or shame are always the product of the reflected appraisals of others.

(B) Thus, the child eventually comes to believe he or she is a smart person. One of the earliest symbolic interactionists, Charles Horton Cooley, argued that we use the reaction of others toward us as mirrors in which we see ourselves and determine our self-worth.

(C) Through this process, we imagine how we might look to other people, we interpret their responses to us, and we form a self-concept. If we think people perceive us favorably, we're likely to develop a positive self-concept.

* appraisal: 평가

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

21. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

However, newspapers could be posted free of charge, and this provided a loophole for thrifty Victorians.

The ancient Greek historian Aeneas the Tactician suggested conveying a secret message by pricking tiny holes under particular letters in an apparently ordinary page of text. Those letters would spell out a secret message, easily read by the intended receiver. (①) However, any other person who stared at the page would probably be unaware of pinpricks and thus the secret message. (②) Two thousand years later, British letter writers used exactly the same method, not to achieve secrecy but to avoid paying excessive postage costs. (③) Before the establishment of the postage system in the mid-1800s, sending a letter cost about a shilling for every hundred miles, beyond the means of most people. (④) Instead of writing and sending letters, people began to use pinpricks to spell out a message on the front page of a newspaper. (⑤) They could then send the newspaper through the post without having to pay a penny.

* loophole: 빠져나갈 구멍 ** prick: (찔러서) 구멍을 내다

22. 밑줄 친 everyone is no one이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many writers make the common mistake of being too vague when picturing a reader. When it comes to identifying a target audience, everyone is no one. You may worry about excluding other people if you write specifically for one individual. Relax — that doesn't necessarily happen. A well-defined audience simplifies decisions about explanations and word choice. Your style may become more distinctive, in a way that attracts people beyond the target reader. For example, Andy Weir wrote *The Martian* for science fiction readers who want their stories firmly grounded in scientific fact, and perhaps rocket scientists who enjoy science fiction. I belong to neither audience, yet I enjoyed the book. Weir was so successful at pleasing his target audience that they shared it widely and enthusiastically. Because Weir didn't try to cater to everyone, he wrote something that delighted his core audience. Eventually, his work traveled far beyond that sphere. It may be counterintuitive, but if you want to broaden your impact, tighten your focus on the reader.

- ① It is desirable to consider as broad a class of readers as possible.
 ② All readers want to buy best sellers regardless of their tastes.
 ③ A story can cause various reactions depending on its readers.
 ④ Trying to satisfy all readers leads to nobody's satisfaction.
 ⑤ To specifically target readers is harmful to fiction writers.

23. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the key contributions of critical theorists concerns the production of knowledge. Given that the transmission of knowledge is an integral activity in schools, critical scholars in the field of education have been especially concerned with how knowledge is produced. The scholars argue that a key element of social injustice involves the claim that particular knowledge is objective, neutral, and universal. An approach based on critical theory calls into question the idea that objectivity is desirable or even possible. The term used to describe this way of thinking about knowledge is that knowledge is socially constructed. When we refer to knowledge as socially constructed we mean that knowledge is reflective of the values and interests of those who produce it. This concept captures the understanding that all knowledge and all means of knowing _____.

- ① go through objective evaluation
 ② are connected to a social context
 ③ do not allow public criticism easily
 ④ are universal across time and culture
 ⑤ are linked with various academic fields