

JOE T - 수능 영어는 기술이다!

<약점공략- 순서유형>

- ① 육군사관학교 시험 - 02년도~11년도
12년도~15년도
- ② 경찰대학 시험 (10개년)
- ③ 평가원 시험 - 6·9·수능 각 5개년
- ④ 교육청 시험

양면 복사용 여백

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2010년 6월 모의고사

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The famous expression, “Keep your friends close, but keep your enemies even closer,” was exemplified well in Nelson Mandela’s attempt to learn Afrikaans, the language of his enemy. ①Mandela first began to learn the language of the Afrikaners, the white South Africans, in the 1960’s to the disapproval of his followers. ② They thought it was a waste of time, but Mandela felt that it was crucial for gaining insight into the world view of the Afrikaners. ③ By obtaining this perspective of how the Afrikaners looked at the world, he would be able to understand their strengths and weaknesses. ④ In many ways, Mandela’s greatest contribution as esident of the South Africans including the Afrikaners was the way he chose to leave the presidency. ⑤ This understanding of the Afrikaners proved to be invaluable later in successfully persuading them to accept his people’s demands.

40. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Fortunately, one of the most sustained research programs in postwar musicology has succeeded in reconstructing their original sequence.

Beethoven took scraps of paper with him on his frequent walks, writing down his musical ideas as they came to him. (①) At home, he kept large sketchbooks into which he might copy the results or enter new ideas, fashioning and refashioning the music, crossing it out and starting again. (②) After Beethoven’s death these sketchbooks were scattered and in many cases broken up. (③) As a result, you can work through them and trace the painful process by which Beethoven edged toward the music that we know. (④) For instance, while the first section of the ‘Ode to Joy’ seems to have come to him with little difficulty, the middle section gave him enormous trouble: there is sketch upon sketch in which Beethoven tries one idea, then another. (⑤) And you find that the most characteristic and expressive features of the music come together only during the final stages of the compositional process.

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jim performed fieldwork in Lesotho, a small nation in Africa. There, studying and interacting with local villagers, he patiently earned their trust until one day he was asked to join in one of their songs.

(A) The villagers found his response puzzling. They just stared at Jim and said, “What do you mean you don’t sing? You talk!” Jim recalls later, “It was as odd to them as if I told them that I couldn’t walk or dance, even though I have both my legs.”

(B) Jim replied in a soft voice, “I don’t sing,” and it was true. Although he was an excellent oboe player, he was unable to sing a simple melody.

(C) That’s because singing and dancing were a natural activity in their lives, involving everyone. Their word for singing, *ho bina*, also means ‘to dance’; there is no distinction, since it is assumed that singing involves bodily movement.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (B) - (C) - (A)

⑤ (C) - (A) - (B)

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23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since the 1980’s, zoos have strived to reproduce the natural habitats of their animals, replacing concrete floors and steel bars with grass, rocks, trees, and pools of water. These environments may simulate the wild, but the animals do not have to worry about finding food, shelter, or safety from predators. ① While this may not seem like such a bad deal at first glance, the animals experience numerous complications. ② And yet, most of the complications were settled with no delay in order to ensure the animals’ health and safety. ③ The zebras live constantly in fear, smelling the lions in the nearby Great Cats exhibit every day and finding themselves unable to escape. ④ There is no possibility of migrating or of storing food for the winter, which must seem to promise equally certain doom to a bird or bear. ⑤ In short, zoo life is utterly incompatible with an animal’s most deeply-rooted survival instincts.

* doom: 파멸, 종말

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few years ago we purchased a brand-new camper van. Not long after we bought our camper, a friend of ours asked if her family could borrow it. We were not too interested in loaning out our spotless camper, so we declined.

(A) That in itself would not have been so bad had it not been for the mice. Mice were attracted by the food and they shredded all the curtains, screens, and cushions. Had we let the friend borrow the camper, she would have discovered the boxes before the mice did.

(B) This happened in the fall, and we stored the camper in our backyard all that winter. In the spring my husband and I were setting it up to prepare for a trip.

(C) We were very surprised to find that we had left cookie boxes in the camper over the winter. We had moved and had a baby that previous summer and fall, and cleaning out the camper had been overlooked.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But when ice forms, they can walk out to a hole near where the seals are swimming, then sit and wait for a seal to pop its head up to breathe. Across the Arctic, polar bear numbers are in decline. If the climate continues to warm at the current rate, the bears could disappear completely in the next hundred years. (①) But for now, if you visit Churchill, Canada in October or November, it's almost a sure thing you'll see a polar bear in the wild. (②) Churchill, population 914, sits on the edge of Hudson Bay at the point where the ice first forms every winter. And these bears love ice. (③) Their fondness for frozen seas is simple: Ice means they can eat their favorite meal - seals. (④) Although polar bears are powerful marine mammals, able to swim a hundred miles or more nonstop, they're too slow to catch a seal in open water. (⑤) Or as a bear might put it, "Dinner is served."

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41. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

According to sociologists, one of the most widespread and basic norms of human culture is embodied in the rule for reciprocation. ① The rule requires that one person try to repay, in kind, what another person has provided. ② By obligating the recipient of an act to repayment in the future, the rule for reciprocation allows one individual to give something to another with confidence that it is not being lost.

③ Sociologists have a desire to be consistent with their words, beliefs, attitudes, and deeds. ④ This sense of future obligation within the rule makes possible the development of various kinds of continuing relationships, transactions, and exchanges that are beneficial to the society. ⑤ Consequently, all members of the society are trained from childhood to follow the rule or suffer serious social disapproval.

* reciprocation: 보답

42. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Several plane crashes and near crashes have been attributed to dangerous downward wind bursts known as *wind shear*. These wind bursts generally result from high-speed downdrafts in the turbulence of thunderstorms, but they can occur in clear air when rain evaporates high above the ground. ① The downdraft spreads out when it hits the ground and forms an inward circular pattern. ② A plane entering the pattern experiences an unexpected upward headwind that lifts the plane. ③ Special radar systems are being installed at major airports to detect the location of unpredictable thunderstorms. ④ To resist it, the pilot often cuts speed and lowers the plane's nose to compensate. ⑤ Further into the circular pattern, the wind quickly turns downward, and an airplane can suddenly lose altitude and possibly crash when it is near the ground, as upon landing.

* wind shear: 갑자기 방향이 바뀌는 돌풍

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38. (A) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

People believe that “good books” are educational and useful to academic success. However, it appears that the nature of written language itself helps increase academic achievement, regardless of a book’s quality. ① Even books that provide only pleasure will increase the confidence of students and encourage them to try to read more technical materials in school. ② Comics, magazines, audiobooks, and topics of interest on the Internet are sometimes not considered “real” reading materials. ③ Students should try to guess the meaning of new words while they read rather than look them up in the dictionary. ④ However, these materials let students enjoy the pleasure of reading and gain information, literacy skills, and more. ⑤ This “light” reading is actually very beneficial because it is effortless reading, which improves reading fluency.

39. (A/B) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [3점]

But the ones in which he could get up and do things like industrial arts, drama, science projects, or P.E. were always his favorites.

Jason always seemed to have a tough time in classes, except in the ones where he could do something. In the classes in which the teachers just stood and talked, or told everyone to read, he seemed to get bored and restless. (①) He soon realized that he was not a slow or unmotivated learner; he was a kinesthetic learner. (②) Once he figured this out, he started to use this information to his advantage. (③) He would draw out what he learned from class on notes, posters, and doodles. (④) He would act out things and work with other students on projects using role play and drama. (⑤) This helped his learning come alive, and he was less bored. As a result, he not only enjoyed school more, but his grades also went up.

* kinesthetic: 운동 감각의

40. (A) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Lemonade is the perfect refreshment on a sunny day, and it also contains a lot of vitamin C. Here's a quick and easy way to make lemonade.

(A) Wash the lemons you've prepared and cut them in half. Then, squeeze out as much juice as you can into a bowl. You can squeeze the lemons by hand, but it's easier if you use a lemon squeezer.

(B) Then simply mix together the lemon juice, sugar, and water in a jug, and stir. Pour it into a glass, add some ice, and enjoy your lemonade!

(C) Prepare four lemons, 100g of sugar, one liter of water, and some ice. You also need a bowl, a jug, and a spoon. Don't forget to prepare a cutting board and a knife.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

38. (B) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Organic farmers grow crops that are no less plagued by pests than those of conventional farmers; insects generally do not discriminate between organic and conventional as well as we do.

(A) However, most organic farmers have no choice but to rely on chemicals as necessary supplements to their operations. With pests often consuming up to 40 percent of the crops grown in the United States, they do so as a matter of course.

(B) They might refer to these substances as "botanical extracts." But according to Ned Groth, a senior scientist at Consumers Union, these toxins "are not necessarily less worrisome because they are natural."

(C) It is true that they are far more likely than conventional farmers to practice environmentally beneficial forms of biological control, and that they are also more likely to sensibly diversify their crops to reduce infestation.

* infestation: 횡행, 만연

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

- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

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35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

Music can convey the scope of a film, effectively communicating whether the motion picture is an epic drama or a story that exists on a more personal scale. Music can convey the quality and size of a space. ①For example, in *Alien* and Olivier's *Hamlet*, the music serves at times to make small and/or artificial spaces seem more grand and to enhance the sense of realism. ②In addition, music can establish a narrative's placement in time. ③Music for motion pictures often serves to authenticate the era or to provide a sense of nostalgia. ④Music has traditionally been classified by musical instruments. ⑤Examples of the former would include *Amadeus* and *Immortal Beloved*, while a sense of nostalgia is communicated through the music selected for films such as *American Graffiti* and *The Big Chill*.

36. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

It is difficult to appreciate what a temperature of 20,000,000°C means. ①If the solar surface, not the center, were as hot as this, the radiation emitted into space would be so great that the whole Earth would be vaporized within a few minutes. ②Indeed, this is just what would happen if some cosmic giant were to peel off the outer layers of the Sun like skinning an orange, for the tremendously hot inner regions would then be exposed. ③It is believed that the brightness of the Sun can be predicted theoretically. ④Fortunately, no such circumstance is possible, and the outer layers of the Sun provide a sort of blanket that protects us from its inner fires. ⑤Yet in spite of these blanketing layers, some energy must leak through from the Sun's center to its outer regions, and this leakage is of just the right amount to compensate for the radiation emitted by the surface into surrounding space.

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

Mom and Dad went to dinner at a nice restaurant. On that first night to myself, Dad entrusted me with his movie projector and all the reels of film.

(A) Then I can play the film backward and watch the cat fly down to the floor and see all the splashes of ice cream slurp themselves back into the dish. I made Simon jump in and out several times before I watched the rest of the film.

(B) He said I could do everything myself that night. So I set up the screen at one end of the living room. I turned on the projector, turned off the light, put the bowl of popcorn in my lap, and settled in to watch the film labeled HATTIE-1951.

(C) It's one of my favorites because my third birthday party is on it and I can watch our old cat Simon jump up on the dining room table and land in a dish of ice cream.

* slurp: 후루룩 소리를 내다

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

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

Since group performance in problem solving is superior to even the individual work of the most expert group members, it should not be surprising that students learn better when they cooperate. However, there is one issue that needs further consideration.

(A) In addition to that benefit, helping lower-ability students often pulls higher-ability students to a more sophisticated understanding of the material. The cliché that teachers learn as much as their pupils is certainly true.

(B) Not quite. Knowledge, happily, is not a zero-sum product. Higher -ability students can reinforce their own knowledge by teaching those with lower ability.

(C) Specifically, the technique of having students help one another raises the question of whether students with lower ability are being helped at the expense of those with higher ability. Is this true?

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

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But no one, even your child, is exactly like you.

Parents often believe that they are providing help to their children when they constantly correct and criticize them, assuming that they will grow from these remarks. But ask yourself: Do you like being corrected? Do you grow when you are constantly criticized? (①) In truth, we tend to stay the same when we are criticized. (②) We want to defend what we have done, and our innate stubbornness refuses to permit us to accept the criticism we are receiving. (③) Behind virtually all criticism is the sentence “If only you were more like me, and living life as I see it, you would be a lot better off.” (④) Praise your children for attempting a task, even if it was unsuccessful, and for taking risks.(⑤) Create an environment in which your children know that you are with them in their efforts, rather than looking to criticize them.

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43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even worse than reaching a conclusion with just a little evidence is the fallacy of reaching a conclusion without any evidence at all. Sometimes people mistake a separate event for a cause-and-effect relationship.

(A) You therefore leap to the conclusion that the man in the black jacket has robbed the bank. However, such a leap tends to land far from the truth of the matter. You have absolutely no evidence – only a suspicion based on coincidence. This is a *post hoc* fallacy.

(B) They see that ‘A’ happened before ‘B’ so they mistakenly assume that ‘A’ caused ‘B’ This is an error known in logic as a *post hoc* fallacy.

(C) For example, suppose you see a man in a black jacket hurry into a bank. You notice that he is nervously carrying his briefcase, and a few moments later you hear a siren.

① (A) - (B) - (C)

② (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (B) - (C) - (A)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The clanhouse usually consists of a room adjoining the dwelling of the senior female member of the clan.

Hopi religion features a ritual calendar that includes a large number of annually required ceremonies. In most cases, each ceremony is 'owned' by the members of a certain clan. (①) Every clan represented in a village has a clanhouse in which the masks and other sacred items used in the ceremonies are kept when not in use. (②) This woman is in charge of storing ritual equipment and of seeing to it that they are treated with the proper respect. (③) There is also a male head of each clan whose duties likewise are partly religious because he is in charge of the performance of ceremonies owned by his clan. (④) A male clan head passes his position down to either his younger brother or his sister's son. (⑤) In this way, culturally important ritual knowledge is kept within the clan.

* clan: 씨족

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43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason why the definitions of words have changed over time is simply because of their misuse. There are a growing number of examples where the incorrect meaning of relatively commonplace language has become more widespread than the original intention or definition.

(A) Now, imagine that an angry customer sent you a letter about the service he received in one of your stores. If your reply is that you 'perused his letter,' he is likely to get even more angry than he was before.

(B) The word 'peruse' is one of them. Most people think that to 'peruse' something means to 'scan or skim it quickly, without paying much attention.' In fact, this is the exact opposite of what 'peruse' really means: 'to study or read something carefully, in detail.'

(C) But the word has been misused so often by so many people, that this second sense of it — the exact opposite of what it actually means — has finally been accepted as a secondary definition and as far as most people know, it is the only definition.

①(A) - (C) - (B)

②(B) - (A) - (C)

③(B) - (C) - (A)

④(C) - (A) - (B)

⑤(C) - (B) - (A)

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The smartest of our deep ancestors would have stored their excess meat in the bodies and minds of others (not just their own kin).

Evolutionary psychologists have suggested that the absence of any effective form of refrigeration was critical to our early moral development. Let's say that you're an early humanoid hunting and gathering on the African savannah and you strike it lucky. (①) You come across a huge beast and you manage to kill it. (②) It yields far more meat than anyone involved in the hunt or their families can possibly consume. (③) How do you get the most benefit of your excess meat without a fridge, or anywhere to store it? (④) Provided those benefiting from your gift could possibly repay your generosity in the future, that was the best thing you could do with excess meat. (⑤) Groups of early humans who developed stable relationships and practiced this sort of mutual altruism were in a better position to prosper and multiply.

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41. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

Economic distance relates to the time and cost involved in traveling from the origin to the destination area and back. The higher the economic distance, the higher the resistance for that destination and, consequently, the lower the demand. ① It follows, conversely, that between any origin and destination point, if the travel time or travel cost can be reduced, demand will increase. ② Many excellent examples of this are available, such as the introduction of the jet plane in 1959 and the introduction of the wide-bodied jets in the late 1960s. ③ Jet planes first cut travel time between California and Hawaii, for example, from twelve hours to five hours, and demand grew dramatically. ④ A similar surge in demand was experienced with the introduction of the wide-bodied planes for transatlantic flights. ⑤ The agricultural products picked up from Hawaiian farms in the morning were on dinner tables in Californian homes by evening. The introduction of these planes cut the travel cost by almost 50 percent between the United States and most countries on the European continent.

[42~43]주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

42. A former resident of Canton, Ohio, was trying to describe her image of the city to her classmates. She found they had no image of this mid-sized city. She described Canton as a city with major manufacturing facilities and a downtown revitalization program.

(A) That fact suddenly crystallized the concept of Canton. If Canton is destroyed, the nation might fall. That's an image that gave meaning and fullness to what it meant to live in Canton.

(B) Her explanation moved the city from the position of no image to that of a negative image. The class concluded that Canton is a typical, boring, industrialized city.

(C) Then she suddenly recalled an experience: "I remember hearing from a teacher that during World War II Canton was a major U.S. target of the Germans." Imagine, right after the cities of Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles, appears the name of Canton.

①(A) - (C) - (B)

②(B) - (A) - (C)

③(B) - (C) - (A)

④(C) - (A) - (B)

⑤(C) - (B) - (A)

43. Studying history is not about memorizing what we have been told — it requires us to investigate the past. Like a detective, we start with the easy, known pieces of information.

(A) You have to go further to ask questions such as, "Why was he cruel?" and "What were the results of his rule?" Hence, studying history trains us not to accept everything we read or hear as the truth. Instead, it trains us to use our critical thinking skills to get the full picture of the past.

(B) For example, if someone told you that Chinese Emperor Qin Shihuang was a cruel ruler, would you simply accept this as the truth? Or, would you ask questions about the statement and look for information or evidence to support it?

(C) We then shuffle the pieces around to see how they fit together. Once all the pieces fit, we have the full picture. As we put the pieces together, we challenge ourselves to think of other ways to describe what we know.

①(A) - (C) - (B)

②(B) - (A) - (C)

③(B) - (C) - (A)

④(C) - (A) - (B)

⑤(C) - (B) - (A)

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

While there are many places where this traditional view of a scientist still holds true, labs aren't the only place where science is at work. When you hear the word science, what's the first thing that comes to mind? It's probably an image of a laboratory filled with glassware and sophisticated equipment. (①) The person doing the science is wearing a white lab coat and probably looks rather serious while engaged in some type of experiment. (②) Science can also be found at a construction site, on a basketball court, and at a concert. (③) The truth is that science is happening all around us. (④) It's at work in the kitchen when cooking meals, and we can even use it when painting pictures. (⑤) Architects use science when designing buildings, and science also explains why your favorite baseball player can hit a home run.

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39. (A) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

To create a unifying theme for the many crowd scenes, he invented a character of a backpacking tourist who would appear in each location.

In 1986, Martin Handford, a young British commercial artist who specialized in drawing cartoon scenes for clients, had the idea of publishing his illustrations in book form. (①) His idea was to depict humorous crowd scenes in various locations, including a beach, a train station, and a country fair. (②) In the original British editions of the book, the character's name was Wally. (③) He went on to publish seven more *Where's Wally* books, create a television show, and license several video games. (④) Although the fad for his character declined in the late 1990s, there is still occasional talk of a Wally movie. (⑤) Wally is licensed in at least 17 countries, where he looks pretty much the same but often goes by different names.

* fad: 일시적 유행(열광)

40. (A기준/ B-38) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of the words we use and the meanings we think about are a combination of simpler ideas.

(A) Some of them are specialized for sitting at certain high places, like bar stools. If you learned about a culture in which a certain type of chair was used only for the purpose of sitting while waiting for a bus, you might think this is odd but would have no difficulty understanding it.

(B) Consider a chair. Before you can have an idea of a chair, you need to understand that there exist in the world certain functional objects. Some of these objects support human activity, in this case, sitting.

(C) The combination of the concepts *chair* and *waiting for bus* allows you to create the new complex concept *chair used while waiting for bus*. But the basic concept of chair is built out of the simpler ideas that we take for granted: object, furniture, sitting.

①(A) - (C) - (B)

②(B) - (A) - (C)

③(B) - (C) - (A)

④(C) - (A) - (B)

⑤(C) - (B) - (A)

39. (B) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The experimenter then changed the context so that the participants had to do a subtly different task.

By changing the focus or context of a task, we can get renewed energy even when we feel that we are completely out of energy. To demonstrate this, a psychologist asked people to take part in what she called 'semi-free tasks'. The tasks included drawing, repeatedly writing 'ababababababab...', or reading a short poem. (①) The participants were asked to do these tasks until they felt exhausted. (②) Those drawing were asked to redraw their last picture to demonstrate how quickly they could draw. (③) Those writing 'abab' were asked to sign their name and address. (④) In this new context their fatigue disappeared. (⑤) This phenomenon of creating a second wind can be seen in action at airports where security officers rotate around different stations to stop routine-induced fatigue from settling in.

2014년 9월 모의고사

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We've all heard the phrase "the family that plays together, stays together." The wisdom in this phrase is that social play builds ties between people that are lasting and consequential.

(A) In crying out, the danger-spotting squirrel draws attention to itself, which may well attract the predator. Scientists used to think that animals would risk their lives like this only for kin with whom they shared common genes.

(B) This wisdom holds outside the human family circle as well. For example, when one ground squirrel sees a predator in the distance, it will sound an alarm call that alerts other squirrels to run for cover. It's a risky move.

(C) New evidence suggests, however, that squirrels also sound alarm calls for former playmates, not genetically related. These squirrels developed a social resource while playing – and these buddies will put their lives on the line to save their playmates.

①(A) - (C) - (B)

②(B) - (A) - (C)

③(B) - (C) - (A)

④(C) - (A) - (B)

⑤(C) - (B) - (A)

[36 ~ 37]

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

36. The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the higher expectations.

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a positive side. (①) We know that students introduced to their teachers as "intellectual bloomers" often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who lack such a positive introduction. (②) In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had exceptional abilities while others were only average. (③) In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were equal in ability. (④) The commanders later reported that the so-called "exceptional" crew members performed better than the "average" ones. (⑤) The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.

* bloomer: 재능을 발휘하는 사람

37. But neither are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks.

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks than at unmarked crosswalks. But as some researchers found, that does not necessarily make things safer. (①) When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. (②) Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. (③) Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. (④) Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop, they act more cautiously. (⑤) Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an unrealistic picture of their own safety.

[38~39] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장을 고르시오.

38. Some researchers investigated the effects of different media on children' ability to produce imaginative responses. In one study, children in grades one through four were separated randomly into two groups and presented with the same fictional story. One group listened to the story via radio, while the other group watched the story on a television. ① Afterward, all of the children were asked what they thought would happen next in the story. ② The researchers rated children' imaginativeness by recording the novel elements (such as characters, setting, dialogue, and feelings) they used in their responses. ③ Some novelists prefer to include as many characters as possible in their stories. ④ The children who listened to the radio produced more imaginative responses, whereas the children who watched the television produced more words that repeated the original story. ⑤ Media scholars have used this study to illustrate the "visualization hypothesis," which states that children' exposure to ready-made visual images restricts their ability to generate novel images of their own.

39. One of the many strengths of the African American community is an intrinsic support for the athletic endeavors of African American girls and women. ① Since African American culture appreciates a greater flexibility of gender roles and accepts a broader range of gender-appropriate behaviors, African American women are not as bound as white women by gender role stereotypes. ② Athletics for girls and women is not perceived as conflicting with an African American female's gender role. ③ Hall and Bower's study of African American females found that African American women defined themselves as "oftly strong"—C owning both strength and femininity without conflict. ④ African American males have played an increasingly important role in global politics. ⑤ Welcome support from the African American community has energized many African American girls and women to participate in sports.

2011년도 수능

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Consider the following implication involving the role of social bonds and affection among group members. If strong bonds make even a single dissent less likely, the performance of groups and institutions will be impaired. ① A study of investment clubs showed that the worst-performing clubs were built on affective ties and were primarily social, while the best-performing clubs limited social connections and focused on making money. ② Dissent was far more frequent in the high-performing clubs. ③ The low performers usually voted unanimous with little open debate. ④ As illustrated in the study, the high performers placed more importance on social bonds than the low performers, resulting in their high rate of success. ⑤ The central problem is that the voters in low-performing groups were trying to build social cohesion rather than to produce the highest returns.

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The body has been viewed as a 'natural' phenomenon – a fixed, unchanging fact of nature. Recently, however, it is also being seen as a part of culture in the sense that it can be socially defined in different ways.

(A) It has also opened up new questions and issues in the sociology of sport. Some people in the sociology of sport are now working with colleagues in other disciplines who share interests in the body.

(B) Social definitions of the body are grounded in social relations and influenced by those with the power to promote agreement about what should be considered 'natural' when it comes to the body. This new way of thinking about the body has challenged the traditional mind-body split that has characterized Western thought since the time of Plato.

(C) In their work they are asking critical questions about how the body is trained, disciplined, and manipulated in sports and how some sport scientists are using technology to probe, monitor, test, evaluate, and rehabilitate the body as a performance machine.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

However, recent success in the packaged-cookie market suggests that these may not be the only, or perhaps even the most important, reasons.

Why eat a cookie? Some reasons might be to satisfy your hunger, to increase your sugar level, or just to have something to chew on. (①) It appears that cookie-producing companies are becoming aware of some other influences and, as a result, are delivering to the market products resulting from their awareness. (②) These relatively new product offerings are usually referred to as 'soft' or 'chewy' cookies, to distinguish them from the more typical crunchy varieties. (③) Why all the fuss over their introduction? (④) Apparently much of their appeal has to do with childhood memories of sitting on the back steps devouring those melt-in-your-mouth cookies that were delivered by Mom straight from the oven, while they were still soft. (⑤) This emotional and sensory appeal of soft cookies is apparently at least as strong as are the physical cravings that the product satisfies.

2012년도 수능

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

During the 1997 Kyoto negotiations, Brazil made a suggestion that has since become known as the Brazilian Proposal. ①Its idea was that countries should now share the burden of emissions cuts according to how historically responsible they were for the problem. ②In other words, we should calculate what concentration of greenhouse gases each country has put into the atmosphere over time and use those figures to allocate emissions cuts. ③That would mean, for instance, that countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom, which have been emitting for longer than most countries, would bear a larger share than their current emissions implied. ④ Greenhouse gases have been known to absorb heat and hold this heat in the atmosphere, instead of reflecting it back into space. ⑤It would also mean that big emitters that had developed their industries more recently, such as Australia, would bear less of a share.

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you worry about losing your good health? Do you fear that crime, war, or terrorist attacks will disrupt the economy and your security?

(A) It's because television focuses on news that makes the world seem like a more dangerous place than it actually is. Afraid of the world that is portrayed on TV, people stay in their homes with close family and do not build bonds with their neighbors.

(B) These are legitimate concerns that many people share. We live in difficult and uncertain times. But are these fears real? Research shows that people who watch a lot of news on television overestimate the threats to their well-being. Why?

(C) Thus they become more vulnerable. Surrounding ourselves with a wall of fear, however, is not the answer. The only way to overcome this problem is to be more connected to others, and this connection will reduce fear and isolation.

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

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한곳은?

The DNA extracted from these bits of whale skin not only identifies the individuals in the group, but also reveals their relationships to each other.

Sperm whales travel in social groups that cooperate to defend and protect each other, and may even share suckling of calves. (①) It is difficult to determine the membership of these groups from sightings alone, because of the practical difficulties of observing whale behavior, most of which happens underwater. (②) To make things even more difficult, sperm whales can travel across entire oceans and can dive to a depth of a kilometer. (③) Biologists who study whale behavior generally have to be content with hanging around in boats, waiting for their subjects to surface. (④) But when they do surface, in addition to taking photos which allow individual whales to be identified, biologists can zip over in worryingly small boats and pick up the bits of skin that the whales leave behind on the surface when they re-submerge. (⑤) This has allowed researchers to describe sperm whale social groups in detail.

2013년도 수능

41. 다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Apologies often fail. One reason apologies fail is that the “offender” and the “victim” usually see the event differently. Examining personal narratives, researchers have found that those who cause harm tend to minimize the offense – probably to protect themselves from shame and guilt. They also tend to downplay the consequences of their actions. ① These tendencies can inflame the anger of the hurt person, who, in contrast, may see an offense as bigger than it really is. ② When sincere apologies are offered in an ordinary human relationship, they are readily accepted by the victims and reconciliations ensue. ③ Those who are hurt tend to see the act as one with severe consequences and as part of an ongoing pattern that is inexcusable and immoral. ④ Each person has his or her own truth, and there is distortion on both sides. ⑤ Therefore, to apologize sincerely we must first listen attentively to how the other person really feels about what happened – not simply assert what we think happened.

42. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you walk into a store, you are besieged by information. Even purchases that seem simple can quickly turn into a cognitive quagmire. Look at the jam aisle.

(A)Rational models of decision-making suggest that the way to find the best product is to take all of this information into account and to carefully analyze the different brands on display. But this method can backfire.

(B)A glance at the shelves can inspire a whole range of questions. Should you buy the smooth-textured strawberry jam or the one with less sugar? Does the more expensive jam taste better?

(C)When we spend too much time thinking in the supermarket, we can trick ourselves into choosing the wrong things for the wrong reasons. Making better decisions when picking out jams or bottles of wine is best done with the emotional brain, which generates its verdict automatically.

*quagmire: 수렁, 진창

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

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

But now rock radio is in seemingly terminal decline and MTV doesn't show many music videos anymore.

Once upon a time, there was only one way to launch a hit album: radio. Nothing else reached as many people, as often. Getting on a radio playlist was difficult, but once a song was in heavy rotation on the radio, it had a high probability of selling. Then, in the 1980s, came MTV, which became the second way to create a hit. (①) It had even more limited capacity for new music, but its influence over a generation was unparalleled. (②) For the music labels, those were good times; it was a brutally competitive business, but it was a business they knew. (③) They understood the rules, and they could earn their keep by working them. (④) So how to market music? (⑤) Labels know the answer lies online, tapping the word-of-mouth forces that are replacing traditional marketing in creating demand, but they're still trying to figure out exactly how best to do it.

* label: 음반사

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

Despite such evidence of favoritism toward handsome politicians, follow-up research demonstrated that voters did not realize their bias.

Research has shown that we automatically assign to good-looking individuals such favorable traits as talent, kindness, honesty, and intelligence. (①) Furthermore, we make these judgements without being aware that physical attractiveness plays a role in the process. (②) Some consequences of this unconscious assumption that “good-looking equals good” scare me. (③) For example, a study of the 1974 Canadian federal elections found that attractive candidates received more than two and a half times as many votes as unattractive candidates. (④) In fact, 73 percent of Canadian voters surveyed denied in the strongest possible terms that their votes had been influenced by physical appearance; only 14 percent even allowed for the possibility of such influence. (⑤) Voters can deny the impact of attractiveness on electability all they want, but evidence has continued to confirm its troubling presence.

2014년도 수능 (A or B)

37. (A) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

You have probably heard about sending messages across the sea in bottles. The problem is, it is impossible to tell how long it will take the sea to deliver its bottled messages or where it will wash them up.

(A) Columbus was still more than a thousand miles from Europe, and he feared he would never live to tell the king and queen of his discovery. So he wrote the news on a piece of paper.

(B) In 1493, Christopher Columbus sent one of the earliest and most famous bottled messages. He was returning to Spain to tell the king and queen about what he had discovered, when his ship got caught in a bad storm.

(C) He put it in a wooden bottle and tossed it overboard. More than 300 years later, it was found by the captain of an American ship off the coast of Africa, near Morocco.

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

38. (A) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Life can be like riding a roller coaster. There are ups and downs, fast and slow parts, bumps and shaky parts, and even times when you're upside down. ① You can't control which way the track (or in this case, life events) will take you. ② When you're at the bottom, you can see only what's right in front of you, but when you get to the top, you can see the whole picture a lot better. ③ When you're starting out, accept how you feel and try to enjoy the ride. ④ When you design an amusement park for children, you should carefully consider the location of the roller coaster. ⑤ When it's over, you'll see that it was really cool – even if you couldn't see that when you first started.

38. (B) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We tend to perceive the door of a classroom as rectangular no matter from which angle it is viewed. Actually, the rectangular door of a classroom projects a rectangular image on our retina only when it is viewed directly from the front.

(A) Slowly the trapezoid becomes thinner and thinner, and all that is projected on the retina is a vertical line, which is the thickness of the door. These changes we can observe and distinguish, but we do not accept them.

(B) Similarly, a round coin is seen as round even when viewed from an angle at which, objectively, it should appear elliptical. In the same way, we see car wheels as round, even though the retinal image is oval when viewed from an angle other than directly from the front.

(C) At other angles, the image will be seen as a trapezoid. The edge of the door towards us looks wider than the edge hinged with the frame.

* trapezoid: 사다리꼴 ** elliptical: 타원형의

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

39. (B) 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

So, when someone is threatening to go to war, or trying to convince us and mounting a huge public relations campaign to justify it, the news media have a responsibility to question everything.

It's important that the media provide us with diverse and opposing views, so we can choose the best available options. Let's take the example of going to war. (①) War should be a last resort, obviously, undertaken when all other options have failed. (②) They should be providing the most intense scrutiny on our behalf, so the public can see the other side of things. (③) Otherwise, we may be drawn into unnecessary wars, or wars fought for reasons other than those presented by governments and generals. (④) Most of the time, the media fail to perform this crucial role. (⑤) Even the large, so-called 'liberal' American media have admitted that they have not always been watchdogs for the public interest, and that their own coverage on some major issues "looks strikingly one-sided at times."

2015년도 수능

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A currently popular attitude is to blame technology or technologists for having brought on the environmental problems we face today, and thus to try to slow technological advance by blocking economic growth. We believe this view to be thoroughly misguided. ① If technology produced automobiles that pollute the air, it is because pollution was not recognized as a problem which engineers had to consider in their designs. ②Solar energy can be a practical alternative energy source for us in the foreseeable future. ③Obviously, technology that produces pollution is generally cheaper, but now that it has been decided that cleaner cars are wanted, less polluting cars will be produced; cars which scarcely pollute at all could even be made. ④This last option, however, would require several years and much investment. ⑤Although technology is responsive to the will of the people, it can seldom respond instantaneously and is never free.

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

The impact of color has been studied for decades. For example, in a factory, the temperature was maintained at 72°F and the walls were painted a cool blue-green. The employees complained of the cold.

(A) The psychological effects of warm and cool hues seem to be used effectively by the coaches of the Notre Dame football team. The locker rooms used for half-time breaks were reportedly painted to take advantage of the emotional impact of certain hues.

(B) The home-team room was painted a bright red, which kept team members excited or even angered. The visiting-team room was painted a blue-green, which had a calming effect on the team members. The success of this application of color can be noted in the records set by Notre Dame football teams.

(C) The temperature was maintained at the same level, but the walls were painted a warm coral. The employees stopped complaining about the temperature and reported they were quite comfortable.

*hue: 색조, 색상

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

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

Food plays a large part in how much you enjoy the outdoors. The possibilities are endless, so you can constantly vary your diet.

(A) They walk only a few miles each day and may use the same campsite for several nights. Survival eaters eat some dry cereal for breakfast, and are up and walking within minutes of waking.

(B) Wilderness dining has two extremes: gourmet eaters and survival eaters. The first like to make camp at lunchtime so they have several hours to set up field ovens; they bake cakes and bread and cook multi-course dinners.

(C) They walk dozens of miles every day; lunch is a series of cold snacks eaten on the move. Dinner consists of a freeze-dried meal, “cooked” by pouring hot water into the package.

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

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

The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.

Exactly how cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers, and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock. Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. (①) For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure. (②) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. (③) By doing this, the trees were “tricked” into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. (④) Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. (⑤) So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time by counting the peaks.

* nymph: 애벌레 ** sap: 수액

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

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. (①) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. (②) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. (③) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. (④) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. (⑤) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously.

[3점]

Joe T <약점공략-순서유형>

평가원(2010년~2014년)편 정답

	2010년	2011년	2012년	2013년	2014년
6월	④③③	②③⑤	③③⑤④	③①④④	④③③⑤④
9월	④②	③④	⑤③⑤②	②④②	②⑤③③④
수능	④②①	④②⑤	②②④④	②④④②	②④②③②

수능은 문제에서는 ‘년도’ 로 표기되어 있지만
답지에서는 ‘년’ 으로 표기함.

(문제에서의 2011년도가 답지에서의 2010년,
문제에서의 2012년도가 답지에서의 2011년)