

# 2014학년도 6월 모의평가 EBS 연계 자료

독해편

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2014학년도 6월 모의평가 EBS 지문 출전 간단 요약

[발견된 총 문항수 : 12문항 (듣기 제외)]

A. 교재별 출처 현황 (듣기 제외)

수능 특강	영어독해연습
4	8

B. 2013학년도 수능 EBS, 변형독해 출처 현황 간단 표 (듣기 제외)

1. EBS 출처

2014학년도 6월 모평		EBS 출처	
번호	유형	번호	유형
23번	요지	영독, p25, 2번	제목
24번	주제	수특, p192, 1번	빈칸완성
25번	제목	수특, p173, 4번	박스형 어휘
26번	지시어	수특, p75, 7번	내용일치
27번	밑줄형 어법	영독, p110, 5번	무관한 문장
28번	박스형 어휘	영독, p83, 2번	연결사
29번	도표	수특, p122, 3번	도표
31번	빈칸완성	영독, p100, 1번	요지완성
32번	빈칸완성	영독, p127, 5번	밑줄형 어휘
35번	빈칸완성	영독, p44, 5번	박스형 어휘
38번	문단배열	영독, p46, 1번	지시어
39번	문장삽입	영독, p17, 6번	요지

2. 변형독해 출처

2014학년도 6월 모평		변형독해 출처	
번호	유형	번호	유형
23번	요지	변형독해 2탄, 14번	문장삽입
<b>24번</b>	<b>주제</b>	<b>변형독해 1탄, 90번</b>	<b>주제</b>
<b>25번</b>	<b>제목</b>	<b>변형독해 1탄, 78-2번</b>	<b>주제</b>
27번	밑줄형 어법	변형독해 2탄, 67번	빈칸완성
<b>28번</b>	<b>박스형 어휘</b>	<b>변형독해 2탄, 48번</b>	<b>박스형 어휘</b>
31번	빈칸완성	변형독해 2탄, 85쪽	핵심 체크
32번	빈칸완성	변형독해 2탄, 74번	제목
<b>35번</b>	<b>빈칸완성</b>	<b>변형독해 2탄, 28번</b>	<b>빈칸완성</b>
39번	문장삽입	변형독해 2탄, 8번	문단 배열

\* 24번, 25번은 글의 대의를 묻는 문제로 유형이 거의 일치합니다.

\* 28번은 박스형 어휘 문제로 유형이 일치하면서 선택지 (A)부분 위치가 같습니다.

\* 35번은 빈칸완성 문제로 유형이 일치하면서 빈칸 위치가 동일합니다. 거의 같은 문제라 볼 수 있습니다. 35번은 5월 31일 라이브 특강 때도 다룬 지문입니다.

### C. 2013학년도 9월 모의평가 독해 EBS 출제 현황 상세 내역

(동일 지문끼리 같은 색으로 표시했습니다.)

#### 모의평가 23번, 요지

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Everyone would like to assume that their wonderful, creative ideas will sell themselves. But as Galileo, Edvard Munch, Toni Morrison, Sylvia Plath, and millions of others have discovered, they do not. On the contrary, creative ideas are usually viewed with suspicion and distrust. Thus, students need to learn how to persuade other people of the value of their ideas. This selling is part of the practical aspect of creative thinking. If students do a science project, it is a good idea for them to present it and demonstrate why it makes an important contribution. If they develop a plan for a new form of government, they should explain why it is better than the existing form of government.

- ① 공정한 판단은 타인의 의견을 경청하는 데서 시작된다.
- ② 창의적 사고는 문제점을 분석하는 것으로부터 출발한다.
- ③ 과학 프로젝트는 학생들의 창의적 사고 형성에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 학생들은 창의적 생각을 남에게 납득시키는 방법을 배워야 한다.
- ⑤ 학생들은 창의적 사고의 가치를 실용적 측면에서 분석해야 한다.

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**EBS 영어독해연습 B형, 25쪽, 2번, 제목**

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Everyone would like to assume that their wonderful, creative ideas will sell themselves. But as Galileo, Edvard Munch, Toni Morrison, Sylvia Plath, and millions of others have discovered, they do not. On the contrary, creative ideas are usually viewed with suspicion and distrust. Thus, students need to learn how to persuade other people of the value of their ideas. This selling is part of the practical aspect of creative thinking. If students do a science project, it is a good idea for them to present it and demonstrate why it makes an important contribution. If they develop a plan for a new form of government, they should explain why it is better than the existing form of government. At times, teachers may find themselves having to justify their ideas about teaching to their principal. They should prepare their students for the same kind of experience.

- ① Creative Ideas Will Win in the End
  - ② Weigh the Value of Others' Ideas Fairly
  - ③ Educate Students to Sell Their Creative Ideas
  - ④ Encourage Students to Come Up with Creative Ideas
  - ⑤ Only Creative Teachers Can Bring Up Creative Students
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변형독해 2단, 24쪽, 14/14-2번, 문장삽입

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

This selling is part of the practical aspect of creative thinking.

14-2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

At times, teachers may find themselves having to justify their ideas about teaching to their principal.

***Realizing that creative ideas do not sell themselves.***

Everyone would like to assume that their wonderful, creative ideas will sell themselves. ① But as Galileo, Edvard Munch, Toni Morrison, Sylvia Plath, and millions of others have discovered, they do not. ② On the contrary, creative ideas are usually viewed with suspicion and distrust. ③ Thus, students need to learn how to **persuade** other people of the value of their ideas. ④ If students do a science project, it is a good idea for them to present it and demonstrate why it makes an important contribution. **If they create a piece of artwork, they should be prepared to describe why they think it has value.** If they develop a plan for a new form of government, they should explain why it is better than the existing form of government. ⑤ They should prepare their students for the same kind of experience.

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## 모의평가 24번, 주제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the nineteenth century, a decisive moment occurred when people in advertising and journalism discovered that if they framed their stories and appeals with fear, they could capture our attention. It is an emotion we find hard to resist or control, and so they constantly shifted our focus to new possible sources of anxiety: the latest health scare, the new crime wave, and endless hazards in the environment of which we were not aware. With the increasing sophistication of the media and the haunting quality of the imagery, they have been able to give us the feeling that we are fragile creatures in an environment full of danger — even though we live in a world infinitely safer and more predictable than anything our ancestors knew. With their help, our anxieties have only increased.

- ① the crisis of modern journalism
  - ② the various sources of human fears
  - ③ the media's exploitation of human anxieties
  - ④ the importance of advertising and journalism
  - ⑤ the fragile nature of human life in modern society
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**EBS 수능특강, 192쪽, 1번, 빈칸완성**

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the nineteenth century, a decisive moment occurred when people in advertising and journalism discovered that if they framed their stories and appeals with fear, they could capture our attention. It is an emotion we find hard to resist or control, and so they constantly shifted our focus to new possible sources of anxiety: the latest health scare, the new crime wave, and endless hazards in the environment of which we were not aware. With the increasing sophistication of the media and the haunting quality of the imagery, they have been able to give us the feeling that we are fragile creatures in an environment full of danger — even though we live in a world infinitely safer and more predictable than anything our ancestors knew. With their help, our anxieties .....

- ① have united us all
- ② have only increased
- ③ had their roots in our childhood
- ④ have been a positive and useful experience
- ⑤ have pushed us to a place of careful resolution



변형독해 1탄, 145쪽, 90번, 주제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

[In the evolution of fear,] a decisive moment occurred in the nineteenth century when people in advertising and journalism discovered that if they **framed** their stories and appeals with fear, they could **capture** our attention. It is an emotion we find hard to resist or control, and so they constantly **shifted** our focus to new possible sources of anxiety: the latest health scare, the new crime wave, and endless hazards in the environment of which we were not aware. With the increasing **sophistication** of the media and the haunting quality of the imagery, they have been able to give us the feeling that we are **fragile** creatures in an environment full of danger — even though we live in a world infinitely safer and more predictable than anything our ancestors knew. With their help, our anxieties have only increased.

- ① the danger of environmental degradation
- ② various ways to overcome fear and anxiety
- ③ the development of advertising media
- ④ the reason we are getting worried and anxious
- ⑤ emotional appeal to convince people to donate

\* 지문뿐만 아니라 문제 유형과 출제 의도가 같습니다.

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모의고사 25번, 제목

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past, many public-sector recreation providers allowed people free access, or charged for permits to control the season for different recreational activities such as fishing or horse-riding. However, governments and other public agencies are finding that funding to maintain sites and facilities, to cope with increased demand on the landscape, is becoming difficult to maintain. Opportunities to charge visitors for appropriate services to help compensate for these costs are being considered as one solution. This is a sensitive matter, as free access for all people to the outdoors is a much cherished right. There is also an additional dilemma for public agencies where recreation facilities are already provided from public money, and it could be argued that the taxpayer is being charged twice. Thus, care is needed by public bodies to ensure that charges are only made for services that are clearly additional to the provision of free access.

- ① How to Use Public Facilities for Out door Activities
- ② Public Recreation Services: To Charge or Not?
- ③ Access to Public Facilities: Denied or Delayed?
- ④ A Short History of Public Recreation Facilities
- ⑤ Preserving the Landscape: Torn Between Two Demands

EBS 수능특강, 173쪽, 4번, 박스형 어휘

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the past, many public-sector recreation providers allowed people free access, or charged for permits to control the season for different recreational activities. However, governments are finding that funding to maintain sites and facilities, to cope with increased demand on the landscape, is becoming difficult to maintain. Opportunities to (A) charge / support visitors for appropriate services to help offset these costs are being considered as one solution. This is a sensitive matter, as free access for all people to the outdoors is a much cherished right. There is also an additional (B) solution / dilemma for public agencies where recreation facilities are already provided from public money, and it could be argued that the taxpayer is being charged twice. Thus, care is needed by public bodies to ensure that charges are only made for services that are clearly (C) additional / central to the provision of free access.

- ① charge ..... solution ..... additional
- ② support ..... solution ..... central
- ③ charge ..... dilemma ..... additional
- ④ support ..... dilemma ..... central
- ⑤ charge ..... dilemma ..... central

변형독해 1단, 132쪽, 78-2번, 주제

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the past, many public-sector recreation providers allowed people free access, or charged for permits to control the [amount or] season for different activities such as fishing or horse riding. However, governments [and other public agencies] are finding that funding to maintain sites and facilities, [and] to cope with increased demand [and wear and tear] on the landscape, is becoming difficult to maintain. Opportunities to charge visitors for appropriate services to help offset these costs, [or to upgrade old or provide new facilities] are being considered as one solution. This is a sensitive matter, as [in many European countries] free access for all people to the outdoors is a much cherished [tradition or] right. There is also an additional dilemma for public agencies where recreation facilities are already provided from public money, and it could be argued that the taxpayer is being charged twice. Thus, care is needed by public bodies to ensure that charges are only made for services that are clearly additional to the provision of free access.

- ① environmental issues of outdoor recreation
- ② the necessity of raising taxes for public service
- ③ a guideline on the commercialization of recreation service
- ④ trends in demand for outdoor recreation
- ⑤ the reasons why recreation is important

\* 글의 대의를 묻는다는 측면에서 지문뿐만 아니라 출제 의도가 같습니다.

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## 모의평가 26번, 지시어

밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Zaynab Fawwaz was born into a poor family in South Lebanon. As a young girl ① she went to Alexandria with the Egyptian family for whom she worked. Her mistress was intrigued by her maid's native intelligence and introduced Zaynab to ② her literate friend, Fatima. She, in turn, taught her reading, writing and arithmetic. Zaynab quickly learned what ③ her teachers had to offer and in time went on to study with Egyptian scholars. Eventually, ④ she became very active in women's issues and she wrote some pioneering poetry and essays focused on women's rights. The most famous of ⑤ her essays was The Zaynab Letters.

EBS 수능특강, 75쪽, 7번, 내용일치

Zaynab Fawwaz에 관한 설명으로 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Zaynab Fawwaz was born into a poor family in South Lebanon. As a young girl she went to Alexandria with the Egyptian family for whom she worked. Her mistress took an interest in her maid's native intelligence and arranged for her to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic. Zaynab quickly learned what her teachers had to offer and in time went on to study with Egyptian scholars. Eventually, she became very active in women's issues and she wrote some pioneering poetry and essays focused on women's rights. The most famous of her essays was *The Zaynab Letters*. She also wrote two novels entitled *King Qurush*, a historical romance criticizing slavery during the Persians' conquest of the Medes, and *Good Outcomes or the Shining Maidens*, and an unpublished four-act play, *Passion and Loyalty*.

- ① South Lebanon의 가난한 가정에서 태어났다.
- ② 어린 소녀였을 때 알렉산드리아로 갔다.
- ③ 일하던 집 주인이 그녀를 도와 공부를 하게 해주었다.
- ④ 여성 인권에 관한 시와 수필을 썼다.
- ⑤ 희곡 작품인 *Passion and Loyalty*를 출판했다.

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**모의평가, 27번, 밑줄형 어법**

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Given that music appears to enhance physical and mental skills, are there circumstances where music is ① damaging to performance? One domain ② which this is of considerable significance is music's potentially damaging effects on the ability to drive safely. Evidence suggests an association between loud, fast music and reckless driving, but how might music's ability to influence driving in this way ③ be explained? One possibility is that drivers adjust to temporal regularities in music, and ④ that their speed is influenced accordingly. In other words, just as faster music causes people to eat faster, ⑤ so it causes people to drive at faster speeds, as they engage mentally and physically with ongoing repeated structures in the music.

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**EBS 영어독해연습, 110쪽, 5번, 무관한 문장**

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Given that music appears to enhance physical and mental skills, are there circumstances under which music is damaging to performance? ① One domain in which this is of considerable significance is music's potentially damaging effects on the ability to drive safely. ② Evidence suggests an association between loud, fast music and reckless driving, but how might music's ability to influence driving in this way be explained? ③ Thanks to the voice recognition system, drivers can talk on a cell phone and listen to music in a safe manner while they are at the wheel. ④ One possibility is that drivers adjust to temporal regularities in music, and that their speed is influenced accordingly. ⑤ In other words, just as faster music causes people to eat faster, so it causes people to drive at faster speeds, as they engage mentally and physically with ongoing repeated structures in the music.



변형독해 2단, 91쪽, 67번, 빈칸완성

다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?



Given that music appears to enhance physical and mental skills, are there circumstances under which music is ever detrimental to performance? One domain in which this is of considerable significance is music's potentially detrimental effects on the ability to drive safely. **Anecdotal** Evidence suggests an association between loud, fast music and

reckless driving, but how might music's ability to influence driving in this way be explained? One possibility is that \_\_\_\_\_, and that their speed (**and aggression**) is influenced accordingly. In other words, just as faster music tends to cause people to **move around a store faster and eat and drink** faster so it causes people to drive at faster speeds, as they engage mentally and physically with ongoing repeated structures in the music.

- ① drivers cannot hear what is happening outside
- ② drivers' concentration is distracted by music
- ③ music provokes intense emotional responses in drivers
- ④ drivers adjust to temporal regularities in music
- ⑤ drivers' reaction time decreases when listening to music

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모의평가 28번, 박스형 어휘

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

England's plan to establish colonies in North America, starting in the late sixteenth century, was founded on a (A) false / valid idea. It was generally assumed that Virginia, the region of the North American continent to which England laid claim, would have the same climate as the Mediterranean region of Europe, since it lay at similar latitudes. As a result, the English hoped that the American colonies, once established, would be able to supply Mediterranean goods such as olives and fruit and reduce England's (B) dependence / restriction on imports from continental Europe. One prospectus claimed that the colonies would provide "the wines, fruit and salt of France and Spain ... the silks of Persia and Italy." Similarly, (C) abundant / scarce timber would do away with the need to import wood from Scandinavia. In short, America was mistakenly expected to be a land of plenty that would quickly turn a profit.

- ① false ..... dependence ..... abundant
- ② false ..... dependence ..... scarce
- ③ false ..... restriction ..... abundant
- ④ valid ..... restriction ..... scarce
- ⑤ valid ..... restriction ..... abundant

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**EBS 영어독해연습, 83쪽, 2번, 연결사**

다음 글의 빈칸 (A.), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

England's plan to establish colonies in North America, starting in the late sixteenth century, was founded on a false idea. It was generally assumed that Virginia, the region of the North American continent to which England laid claim, would have the same climate as the Mediterranean region of Europe, since it lay at similar latitudes. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, the English hoped that the American colonies, once established, would be able to supply Mediterranean goods such as olives and fruit and reduce England's dependence on imports from continental Europe. One prospectus claimed that the colonies would provide "the wines, fruit and salt of France and Spain ... the silks of Persia and Italy." (B)\_\_\_\_\_, abundant timber would do away with the need to import wood from Scandinavia. In short, America was expected to be a land of plenty that would quickly turn a profit.

- ① Nonetheless ..... That is to say
- ② Nonetheless ..... In brief
- ③ In addition ..... By contrast
- ④ As a result ..... For instance
- ⑤ As a result ..... Similarly

변형독해 2단, 65쪽, 48번, 박스형 어휘

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

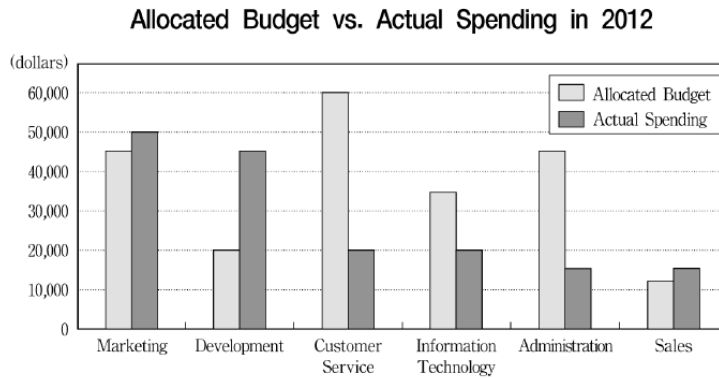
England's plan to establish colonies in North America, starting in the late sixteenth century, was founded on a(n) (A) evidence / fallacy. It was generally assumed that the region of the North American continent to which England laid claim — **the lands between thirty-four degrees and thirty-eight degrees north, named Virginia in honor of Queen Elizabeth I, the virgin queen** — would have the same climate as the Mediterranean region of Europe, since it lay at similar (B) latitudes / altitudes. As a result, the English hoped that the American colonies, once established, would be able to supply Mediterranean goods such as olives and fruit and (C) reduce / deduce England's dependence on imports from continental Europe. One prospectus claimed that the colonies would provide "the Wines, Fruit and Salt of France and Spain ... the silks of Persia and Italy." Similarly, abundant timber would do away with the need to import wood from Scandinavia. **The colonists and their backers in London also hoped to find precious metals, minerals, and jewels.** America, in short, was expected to be a land of plenty that would quickly turn a profit.

- ① fallacy — reduce — latitudes
- ② fallacy — reduce — altitudes
- ③ fallacy — deduce — latitudes
- ④ evidence — deduce — altitudes
- ⑤ evidence — reduce — altitudes

\* 문제 유형이 같으며, 특히 (A)부분의 위치가 같습니다. 다만 변형독해는 원문 단어인 fallacy를 사용했습니다.

모의평가 29번, 도표

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

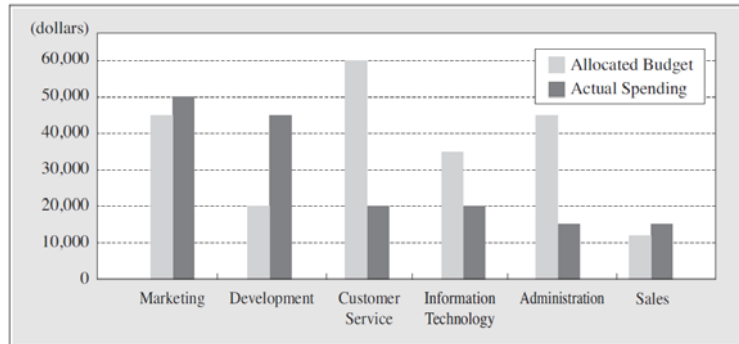


The above graph shows the comparison between the allocated budget and actual spending for six departments at Triton Ventures in 2012. ① The Customer Service department was allocated 60,000 dollars, which was greater than the amount allocated to any other department. ② On the other hand, in terms of actual spending, the top two departments that spent the most were Marketing and Development. ③ The Customer Service and Information Technology departments spent the same amount of money, which was 20,000 dollars. ④ The actual spending by the Administration department was less than half the allocated budget. ⑤ The Sales department showed the largest gap between the allocated budget and its actual spending among the six departments.

EBS 수능특강, 122쪽, 3번, 도표

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Allocated Budget vs. Actual Spending in 2012



The above graph shows the allocated budget and actual spending for six departments at Triton Ventures in 2012. ① The actual spending exceeded the allocated budget in the three departments of Marketing, Development, and Sales. ② The Customer Service department had the largest budget allocation among the six departments, but it showed the greatest gap between the allocated budget and actual spending. ③ The actual spending by the Development department was more than twice its allocated budget. ④ The Development department spent a larger amount than any other department. ⑤ It was the Sales department that showed the smallest gap between the allocated budget and actual spending.

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### 모의평가 31번, 빈칸완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Appearance creates the first impression customers have of food, and first impressions are important. No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do “eat with our eyes” because our sense of sight is more highly developed than the other senses. The sense of sight is so highly developed in humans that messages received from other senses are often ignored if they conflict with what is seen. Yellow candy is expected to be lemon-flavored, and if it is grape-flavored, many people -----  
Strawberry ice cream tinted with red food coloring seems to have a stronger strawberry flavor than one that has no added food coloring, even when there is no real difference.

- ① cannot correctly identify the flavor
- ② will not favor the grape-flavored candy
- ③ can clearly sense the difference in flavor
- ④ will be instantly attracted to the grape flavor
- ⑤ will enjoy the subtle difference between them

EBS 영어독해연습 B형, 100쪽, 1번, 요지완성

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

Appearance creates the first impression customers have of food, and first impressions are important. No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do “eat with our eyes” because our sense of sight is more highly developed than the other senses. The sense of sight is so highly developed in humans that messages received from other senses are often ignored if they conflict with what is seen. Yellow candy is expected to be lemon-flavored, and if it is grape-flavored, many people cannot correctly identify the flavor. Strawberry ice cream tinted with red food coloring seems to have a stronger strawberry flavor than one that has no added food coloring, even when there is no real difference.



Customers’ abilities to perceive the (A) \_\_\_\_\_ of food are greatly influenced by the (B) \_\_\_\_\_ information they get of the food.

- ① price ..... visual
- ② price ..... safety
- ③ flavor ..... visual
- ④ flavor ..... safety
- ⑤ ingredients ..... nutritional



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변형독해 2단, 85쪽, [핵심체크]

No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do “eat with our eyes” because our sense of sight is more highly developed than our other senses.

## 모의평가 32번, 빈칸완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The Rust Belt is notorious for its poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, and ozone depletion. But a new study from Harvard University suggests that the Rust Belt's thick particulate fog may have helped slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven't seen the same rise. In fact, temperatures there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution. Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate reflect the sun's light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is -----.

\* particulate: 분진, 미립 물질

- ① an accumulation of carbon dioxide
- ② a net cooling across entire regions
- ③ a steep acceleration of global warming
- ④ a significant improvement in air quality
- ⑤ a slow but steady increase in temperatures

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**EBS 영어독해연습 B형, 127쪽, 5번, 밑줄형 어휘**

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

The Rust Belt is notorious for its ① poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, and ozone depletion. But a new study from Harvard University suggests that the Rust Belt's thick particulate fog may have helped ② slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven't seen the same ③ rise. In fact, temperatures there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution, reports E Magazine. Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate ④ absorb the sun's light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is a net cooling across entire regions. Today, with cleaner air over the Midwest and East Coast, particulates have much ⑤ less impact.

변형독해 2단, 103쪽, 74번, 제목

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A Foggy Notion: Particulate Pollution



The Rust Belt is notorious for its poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, ozone depletion, and a host of other problems. But a new study from Harvard suggests that the Rust Belt's thick particulate fog may have helped slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one

degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven't seen the same rise. In fact, temps there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution, reports E Magazine (May 7, 2012). Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate reflect the sun's light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is a net cooling across entire regions. Today, with cleaner air over the Midwest and East Coast, particulates have much less impact.

- ① How Air Pollution Contributes To Global Warming
- ② The Particulate Fog Fuels Air Pollution
- ③ Air Pollution Holding Back Global Warming
- ④ How to Combat Particulate Pollution
- ⑤ Particulate Pollution : The Trigger For Extreme Weather

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### 모의고사 35번, 빈칸완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership ----- The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening. [3점]

\* an avalanche of: 많은, 쇄도하는

- ① can only be measured by our will to establish it
- ② has made traditional leadership more irreplaceable
- ③ can create viable action plans for restoring normality
- ④ has vastly reduced the probability of resolving paradoxes
- ⑤ has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it

EBS 영어독해연습 B형, 44쪽, 5번, 박스형 어휘

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership has been exceeded only by the (A) prospect / impossibility of finding it. The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the (B) existence / resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of (C) fixing / maintaining any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

- ① prospect ..... existence ..... fixing
- ② prospect ..... resolution ..... fixing
- ③ impossibility ..... existence ..... maintaining
- ④ impossibility ..... resolution ..... maintaining
- ⑤ impossibility ..... resolution ..... fixing

## 변형독해 2단, 42쪽, 28번, 빈칸완성

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Here is my theory. As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership has been exceeded only by ----- . The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of imponderable paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately.

But there's the rub. Chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

- ① the restoration of leadership
- ② holding back people from power
- ③ the impossibility of finding it
- ④ some kind of intellectual deficiency
- ⑤ submission to governing authorities

\* 문제 유형이 같으며, 빈칸 위치가 동일합니다. 완전한 적중이라고 볼 수 있습니다. 본 지문은 6월 모평 대비 5월 31일 라이브 특강 때도 다룬바가 있습니다. (아래 참조)

## 5월 31일 김찬휘 라이브 특강 5번

5. 단어의 둔아일체 - collocation

[인터넷수능 영어독해연습 B형 6강 5번]

As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it. The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

모의고사 38번, 문단배열

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



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**EBS 영어독해연습 B형, 46쪽, 1번, 지칭추론**

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Organic farmers grow crops that are no less plagued by pests than those of conventional farmers. It is true that they are far more likely than conventional farmers to practice environmentally beneficial forms of biological control, and that ① they are also more likely to sensibly diversify their crops to reduce infestation. However, organic farmers have no choice but to rely on chemicals as necessary supplements to ② their operations. With pests often consuming up to 40 percent of the crops grown in the United States, ③ they do so as a matter of course. ④ They might refer to these substances as “botanical extracts” or “biorationals.” But according to Ned Groth, a senior scientist at Consumers Union, these toxins “are not necessarily less worrisome because ⑤ they are natural.”

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### 모의고사 39번, 문장삽입

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

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 감

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**EBS 영어독해연습 B형, 17쪽, 6번, 요지**

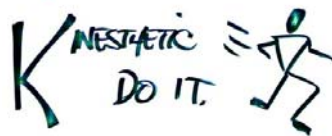
다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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. 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. He soon realized that he was not a slow or unmotivated learner; he was a kinesthetic learner. Once he figured this out, he started to use this information to his advantage. He would draw out what he learned from class on notes, posters, and doodles. He would act out things and work with other students on projects using role play and drama. 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.

- ① Imagine the student you want to be.
  - ② Find out your favorite way to learn.
  - ③ Set up the lifetime goal of education.
  - ④ Think of the reason you are doing the work.
  - ⑤ Make a list of the steps you could take next.
-

변형독해 2단, 18쪽, 8번, 문단 배열

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?



Jason always seemed to have a tough time in classes, except in the ones where he could do something.

(A) He soon realized that he was not a slow or unmotivated learner; he was a **kinesthetic** learner. <Once he figured **this** out, he started to use this information to his advantage.> He would draw out what he learned from class on notes, posters, and doodles. He would act out things and work with other students on projects using role play and drama.

(B) In the classes in which the teachers just stood and talked, or told everyone to read, he seemed to get bored and restless. 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.

(C) **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.

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