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# EBS 수능완성

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We see the effects of lack of knowledge on creative performance every day, when people come up with ideas that are original for them but that nevertheless have been thought of before.

(A) Had he first gained a broad perspective of his field, he could have avoided this amazing yet useless career and instead turned his considerable talents to advancing, not rehashing, the mathematical knowledge base.

(B) Because of his lack of contact with the outside world, he unknowingly spent much of his lifetime independently “rediscovering” much of what was already known in Western mathematics.

(C) A strikingly pitiful case of this phenomenon is that of the Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan, considered one of the most brilliant mathematical thinkers ever.

\*rehash 그대로 반복하다

① (A)-(C)-(B)

② (B)-(A)-(C)

③ (B)-(C)-(A)

④ (C)-(A)-(B)

⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

A bland menu of options is generally unhelpful and can be difficult for patients to assess in a meaningful way.

Most patients are keen to have information about a proposed treatment and its likely outcome. (①) If they are not, or are simply not ready to have it yet, they still need to know that the information is on offer and should be encouraged to keep their decision to refuse, or limit, information under review. (②) All patients need to be aware of the core facts or their consent may be considered invalid. (③) They also need the facts to be given in a way they understand. (④) Advice about what is likely to be most effective or appropriate for their particular situation is often more helpful. (⑤) Sometimes, it is unclear how much the patient is taking in, particularly when the news is bad, unexpected or very complicated. In such cases, the health team should give patients time to reflect and encourage them to ask questions.

\*bland 단조로운

### 3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When scientists conduct their research, they are governed by laws of the scientific method. Progress in science rests on systematic testing, observation, and measurement of phenomena, normally requiring that results can be repeated if experiments are carried out with the same conditions. Historians, by contrast, are always, necessarily, dealing with incomplete information. Indeed, we lose more of the raw material we need to understand the past the further away we get from it. When we talk about new research on the past, very frequently what we mean is a reinterpretation of the materials that formed the evidentiary basis of older monographs. That might be by comparing groups of archival material previously though not to be linked to each other. I am hesitant to believe the modern historical scholarship necessarily represents ‘progress’.

- ① Don't Involve Your Thoughts in Historical Facts
- ② Science: A Tool to Look at History
- ③ Can History Be Science?
- ④ Historical Scholarship: Then Versus Now
- ⑤ Don't Involve Your Thoughts in Historical Facts

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To explore the effects of mood on communication, researchers asked either happy or sad participants to accept or reject the videotaped statements of targets who were questioned after a staged theft, and were either guilty, or not guilty. The targets were instructed to either steal or leave in place a movie pass in an empty room, unobserved by anyone, and then deny taking the movie ticket. So some targets were lying and some were telling the truth when denying the theft. Those in a positive mood were more likely to accept denials as truthful. Sad participants made significantly more guilty judgements, and were significantly better at correctly detecting deceptive (guilty) targets. Negative affect thus \_\_\_\_\_ in the observed interviews. A signal detection analysis also confirmed that sad judges were more accurate in detecting deception (identifying guilty targets as guilty) than were neutral or happy judges, consistent with the predicted mood-induced processing differences.

\*staged 일부러 꾸민 \*\*theft 절도

- ① led to making a poor judgment
- ② caused the participants to be more objective
- ③ induced feeling of happiness reversely in the end
- ④ improved the accurate distinction of truths from lies
- ⑤ decreased the ability to deal with staged embarrassing situations

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

In court we have seen many expert witnesses who have an impressive list of degrees and the highest IQs who use a simple vocabulary and ① adopt obviously simplistic ways to express their ideas. They echo the way they know the average juror speaks and thinks and ② purposely attempt to relate to them at that level. And the jurors know it. The jurors realize that the expert has purposefully ③ avoided the use of technical terms they won't understand in order to communicate with them more effectively. They appreciate the expert's efforts, and view her as sensitive and humble. The expert's image as intelligent and competent is ④ diminished in the process either. If anything, it's enhanced by demonstrating that she has the good judgment to know how to modify her presentation to make it ⑤ meaningful to her audience.

\*juror 배심원

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- ① improves their thinking skills
- ② involves mental representation
- ③ doesn’t relate to what it actually is
- ④ comes up with sympathizing with others
- ⑤ enables them to compare humans with animals

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

In her 30 years as a kindergarten teacher in Illinois and Massachusetts, Jane Katch has watched graham crackers, a pretzel, celery, tree bark and fingers all become transformed into imaginary guns and other weapons. And she has learned to work with, rather than against, the violent boyhood fantasies that accompany these transformations. "When you try to ignore it, it doesn't go away. And when you try to oppress it, it comes out in sneaky ways," Katch said. While many adults see this aggressive play being fueled by the violence portrayed or reported in the media, other educators and researchers claim that banishing violent play from classrooms can be harmful to boys. Katch believes the violence in the media is more and more explicit, and at the same time it is actually much less violent than what is in the media. Through sophisticated play (including games like cops and robbers), children learn to delay gratification, prioritize, consider the perspectives of others, represent things symbolically, and control impulses.



Reports on violent play in the media is   (A)  , but it can be in fact   (B)  .

(A) - (B)

- ① interesting - harmful
- ② sensational - harmful
- ③ surprising - educational
- ④ exaggerated - educational
- ⑤ overstated - social

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It should be noted that there has been a change in the way employers have responded to recessionary periods over time. ① Layoffs are never good to avoid its recessionary period and conflicts between a corporation and its workers wisely. ② In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, layoffs were not commonly used. ③ Instead, employers resorted to devices such as work sharing and reducing wages in an effort to keep as many people employed as possible. ④ These practices changed after the passage of the Social Security Act (that is, unemployment insurance) in 1935 because a person must be totally out of work to collect unemployment insurance. ⑤ As a result, employers stopped using work sharing and similar arrangements and moved toward using layoffs.

\*recessionary 불황의 \*\*layoff 일시 해고