

2017학년도 EBS수능특강 영어 7강

변형문제 1단계-실전유형



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

In both cases the focus is exclusively on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object might be relevant.

The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to their failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. (①) Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." (②) But of course a piece of wood tossed into water floats instead of sinking. (③) This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! (④) But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it caused them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole. (⑤) The notion that events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese.

01 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

With the rise of an urban middle class in the nineteenth century, many cats no longer had to serve as full-time mousers.

(A) American cat lovers soon followed suit with a show of their own, at New York's Madison Square Garden in 1895. Perhaps not surprisingly, a Maine Coon, a breed of Yankee ancestry, won that first best-in-show award. Today the cat fancy is alive and well, and hundreds of clubs worldwide sponsor cat shows.

(B) Increasingly, they were kept by owners who simply liked having them around for their beauty, grace, and the affection they could offer. A phenomenon called the "cat fancy" followed. The pets of "fanciers" competed for ribbons at cat shows, and breeders began to refine existing breeds and develop new ones.

(C) The first recorded cat show — with 170 cats on exhibit — was held in 1871 at London's Crystal Palace. Just eighteen years later, more than three times as many cats were shown, and 20,000 cat fanciers attended.

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

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02 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every situation, properly perceived, becomes an opportunity. But you have to act on it if you're going to be successful. Distant pastures always look greener than those close at hand, but real opportunities are right where you are. You must take advantage of them when they appear. Success is not in your environment, in luck or chance, or in the help of others. Success is in yourself alone. Take a second look at what appears to be someone's "good luck." You'll find not luck but preparation, planning and success-producing thinking. When you're prepared for opportunity, your chance for success is sure to come. The season of failure is the best time for sowing the seeds of success. Decide that this year will be your year for success and prepare for it to happen.

- ① 반드시 실패를 겪어야만 성공을 할 수 있다.
- ② 성공하기 위해선 다른 사람의 도움을 얻어야 한다.
- ③ 철저한 준비를 하고 운이 따른다면 성공할 수 있다.
- ④ 성공의 기회가 반드시 올 것이라 생각하고 준비해야 한다.
- ⑤ 기회가 오기를 기다리지 말고 성공을 위해 노력해야 한다.

03 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

An individual driven by companionship is motivated by the opportunity to get things done as a member of a group. The key factor here is not the capability of being a team player, nor is it the team spirit itself. It is how much somebody is motivated to follow through and achieve a peak result by the fact that he is working together with others to achieve the desired result. Think of exercise bikes, for example. Some people have no problem being disciplined and riding them in the gym, where there are others doing the same. But if they have one at home, it collects dust and is never used. The reason is not lack of character or missing discipline; the reason is that the powerful companionship motivator of these individuals is not activated when alone at home.

- ① Companionship as a Strong Motivator
- ② Usefulness of Working Out in the Gym
- ③ Team Spirit as the Key Factor for Success
- ④ Importance of Self-discipline for Achievement
- ⑤ How to be Self-disciplined for the Desired Result

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04 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the skills and abilities that are encouraged in video games are useful for many different purposes. Most of all, video games are excellent for developing visual awareness. For example, recent studies show that they can significantly improve a surgeon's skill in using her hands when performing operations. Also, playing video games has been shown to increase short-term memory of people in test groups. The reason for this is that most games require players to spread their attention over the screen quickly in order to detect and react to changing events. In fact, playing video games may trigger previously inactive genes that are important for developing neural pathways necessary for spatial attention. Research is now suggesting that playing video games could even increase attention spans rather than reduce them.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① Furthermore | | In fact |
| ② Furthermore | | Therefore |
| ③ As a result | | Likewise |
| ④ For example | | In fact |
| ⑤ For example | | Therefore |

05 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Seasonal weather conditions are always a concern for greenhouse gardeners. Not only can the _____ determine what type of greenhouse to build, it can play a critical role in determining how a greenhouse will function after it is built from one season to the next. For example, in a cold-weather climate that frequently experiences heavy snowfall, a high-pitched roof might be ideal because it can prevent the build-up of ice and snow by efficiently helping them to slide off. In a location that sees less snowfall but gets cold, strong winds, a sun-heated pit, which is a greenhouse with the majority of the structure housed below ground, might be the best choice, because it is naturally insulated and requires less heat to operate. The same type of roof might not be practical for a more temperate area.

- ① season
- ② climate
- ③ location
- ④ snowfall
- ⑤ temperature

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06 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Learn to express what you want rather than putting the emphasis on what you don't want when speaking with a child. Children are highly responsive to the messages they receive. If an adult says, "Don't slam the door," the child listening hears the phrase slam the door, with the word don't in front of it. The child must figure out that slamming the door is the undesirable thing to do, which is difficult to comprehend, especially for young children. The chances for a successful response from a child increase dramatically when an adult says, "Please close the door gently." Now the child _____. The words spoken fit together well with the request, which makes it much easier to understand.

- ① has visual image to follow
- ② sees what they should not do
- ③ realizes why their parents were angry
- ④ knows slamming the door will make adults angry
- ⑤ understands what to do when their parents are angry

07 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Closely related to the debate over readers' conceptions of fictional characters is the question of the nature of the emotions that readers experience. ① Many of the philosophers and literary scholars who allow for the possibility of significant emotional response to fiction do so with qualifications and reservations about the nature of the types of emotions that fiction can generate. ② In classics such as *Hamlet*, the write expressed a complex emotional state of characters and it is still considered one of the most famous fictions describing feelings of characters. ③ Indeed, this has led some theorists to draw sharp distinctions between readers' responses to fiction and fictional characters, on the one hand, and non-fiction and real-life individuals on the other. ④ Kendall Walton, an American philosopher, calls fiction-induced emotions quasi-emotions, implying that they are of an entirely different nature from our experiences in real life. ⑤ Yet, this division is less obvious than it would appear.

08 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The Greek philosopher Aristotle cites the archer as his favorite example in describing moral wisdom. An archer comprehends his task if firstly he knows what his target is and secondly if he is aware of all circumstances (the means) that determine the situation where he has to shoot. ① He has assessed the strength and direction of the wind, the characteristics of the arrow and the tension of the bow. ② Aristotle sees the wise person as such an archer, someone with knowledge of the target (the goal) and of the means to reach the goal (the pathways). ③ Aristotle also had his own philosophy of nature and believed that everything should be studied in a careful, precise way. ④ The archer is more likely to hit the right mark if he has a target to aim at. ⑤ Aristotle stated that striving for excellence is important but that knowledge of the goal is only useful if there is a striving to attain that goal (agency).