

2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 10 어휘 적절성 파악

Q. [] 안에서 문맥 상 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오.

어휘선택(문제지)

1. p62-Gateway

It has been suggested that "organic" methods, 1[**defined / refined**] as those in which only natural products can be used as 2[**inputs / outputs**], would be less damaging to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of "organic" farming methods, however, would 3[**reduce / induce**] yields and increase production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are essential for 4[**preserving / maintaining**] moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either 5[**limited / extended**] or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are 6[**constraints / modifications**] to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as "green manure" crops. In many cases, weed control can be very 7[**convenient / difficult**] or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and fewer people are 8[**reluctant / willing**] to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in "organic" farming, however, such as the 9[**sensitive / sensible**] use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important 10[**considerations / contributions**] to the 11[**suspendibility / sustainability**] of rural ecosystems.

2. p64-no.01

People usually accept more 12[**restorations / restrictions**] on their freedom during times of crisis. There is a widespread belief that as long as everybody goes along with the stricter rules then we'll all get through it and we can get back to 13[**normal / particular**] after it's over. That was true during the Depression when the U.S. federal government 14[**exploited / exploded**] in size. It was true during World War II, when the people 15[**denied / accepted**] all kinds of rationing and wage and price controls. As a matter of fact, 16[**shrinking / expanding**] government powers in times of emergencies is so easy and well-accepted that it has been the formula for 17[**expostulation / expansion**] even in peacetime: Convince the public there is a crisis and then do whatever you want. There has been the "War" on Poverty, the "War" on Drugs, the health insurance "crisis," the "crisis" in education, the housing "crisis," the prescription drugs for seniors "crisis," and more. The latest is the War on Terror. Time will tell, but the expansion of government powers always changes the balance between those who 18[**govern / obey**] and those who are governed.

3. p64-no.02

Generally, advertising research has 19[**applied / complied**] objectives. Its purpose is not to 20[**conceal / uncover**] basic concepts and theories that explain human behavior. Rather, it is to help 21[**accumulate / stimulate**] sales of specific products or services to specific categories of consumers. Not surprisingly, this use of research, 22[**aimed / applied**] at discovering how to manipulate people, has aroused 23[**considerate / considerable**] criticism. Although the research tries to 24[**demonstrate / illustrate**] the effectiveness of particular advertisements and campaigns, critics claim that no scientific cause-and-effect relationship can be 25[**estimated / established**] between a given ad and the product or service it seeks to sell. Many social scientists believe that there are just too many uncontrollable 26[**variations / variables**] in almost any situation to 27[**proceed / prove**] that particular ads actually work. In spite of these criticisms, however, those preparing or funding ads believe that advertising works - and they are the ones making decisions to spend millions of dollars to 28[**prohibit / promote**] products and services.

4. p65-no.03

Because speakers have to 29[**estimate / establish**] agreement on meaning, languages are regional. Languages were not established by expert committees or by decree, but 30[**gradually / sharply**] evolved out of people's interactions with each other and their desire to communicate. Separation, physical or social, breeds new dialects. Yet as long as there is 31[**interagency / interaction**], language boundaries are more 32[**rigid / fluid**] than names for languages or national borders might suggest. 33[**However / For example**], I grew up in Germany a stone's throw away from the Dutch border. My parents' version of German, their local dialect rather than what they were taught at school, is very 34[**contrary / similar**] to the local dialect on the Dutch side. The Germans might not 35[**misunderstand / understand**] high Dutch, and the Dutch may not understand high German, but the farmers on either side of the border use pretty much the same language. They are neighbors, after all. Their language is part of the West Germanic dialect continuum.

5. p65-no.04

Fashion functions as 36[**fashion / cleanliness**] only in the environment for which it is 37[**determined / distributed**], and this applies globally. This means that a bathing costume at the opera will not be 38[**perceived / received**] by visitors as fashionable or unfashionable but first and foremost as a(n) 39[**truthful / incorrect**] or unsuitable garment. Objects are 40[**perceived / patronized**] in context with their surroundings and processed 41[**cognitively / cautiously**]. Advertising takes advantage of this insight

in order to attract more attention, among other things via an unusual locational ⁴²[reference / referee]. A bathing costume will not — as long as society has not ⁴³[agreed / advised] on this — be ⁴⁴[accepted / avoided] as fashion for the opera. Quite apart from the functional and moral components, the bathing costume ⁴⁵[lacks / possesses] the added value that ⁴⁶[confers / refers] to the environment of the opera (referential aspect) such as elegance, festive quality or glamour. However, the contemporary, ⁴⁷[persistent / flexible] society no longer ⁴⁸[upholds / denies] the vestimentary demands of space that nineteenth-century bourgeois society made, and that continued to have an effect into the 1950s: for example evening wear at the opera.

6. p66-no.05

Every culture ⁴⁹[halts / maintains] certain key beliefs that are centrally important to that culture, upon which all ⁵⁰[sedentary / secondary] beliefs are ⁵¹[predicated / predicted]. These key beliefs cannot be easily given up, because if they are, everything falls, and the ⁵²[unknown / increased] once again rules. Western morality and behavior, ⁵³[otherwise / for example] , are based on the assumption that every individual is ⁵⁴[scared / sacred]. This belief was already present in its nascent form among the ancient Egyptians, and ⁵⁵[prevents / provides] the very cornerstone of Judeo-Christian civilization. Successful challenge to this idea would ⁵⁶[acknowledge / invalidate] the actions and goals of the Western individual; would destroy the Western dominance hierarchy, the social context for individual action. In the ⁵⁷[absence / presence] of this central assumption, the body of Western law — formalized myth, codified morality — erodes and falls. There are no individual rights, no individual value — and the foundation of the Western social (and psychological) structure ⁵⁸[resolves / dissolves]. The Second World War and Cold War were fought largely to ⁵⁹[eliminate / facilitate] such a challenge.

7. p66-no.06

Satire's favorite targets are those who ⁶⁰[contain / imagine] that they are wiser or better than others. In some periods that means ⁶¹[self-righteous / self-conscious] clergy, who show off their supposed ⁶²[superiority / inferiority] to the laity. Since the age of reason, the intelligentsia plays the ⁶³[opposite / same] role. Intellectuals are drawn to theories that offer the key to human affairs, and they almost always imagine that theoretical knowledge is far ⁶⁴[superior / prior] to practical wisdom. From the satirist's perspective, the reason is ⁶⁵[obvious / adoptive]: if theory rules the world, then theorists should rule the world. As Tolstoy puts it, it is "natural and agreeable" for learned people to think "that their class is the basis of the movement of all humanity," and if we have histories that ⁶⁶[trace / neglect] the cause of

events to men of ideas, but none to the activity of merchants or shoemakers, that is only because merchants and shoemakers do not write histories. The worldly 67[**failure / success**] of merely practical people therefore seems to them an injustice to be 68[**remedied / reminded**]. The wealth of those who do or produce things seems like some sort of trick, if not theft.

8. p67-no.07

An important norm that people learn is that when we become angry, we need to hold our tempers in check and not physically 69[**assault / approach**] other people. Thus we are socialized to 70[**avoid / avail**] behaving aggressively in a physical manner, and this belief 71[**exhibits / inhibits**] us from behaving 72[**exclusively / aggressively**]. However, the media 73[**present / pressure**] a continual stream of messages where violence is used successfully to 74[**sort / solve**] problems. More often than not, it is the "good" characters or heroes who use violence in a rewarded manner. This stream of media messages in which violence and physical aggression is 75[**portrayed / betrayed**] as a good thing gradually 76[**alters / alerts**] our belief that violence is bad; that is, our socialized inhibitions 77[**gradually / abruptly**] 78[**erode / build**]. This 79[**gradual / immediate**] wearing down of a person's socialized beliefs that the use of violence and aggression is socially 80[**unacceptable / appropriate**] has been labeled the "disinhibition effect." We are socialized in a way to 81[**inhibit / induce**] aggressive behavior, so when the media show that our favorite characters behave aggressively and that this 82[**results in / participates in**] them getting what they want, we have our inhibitions eroded.

9. p67-no.08

Norman Owen-Smith, an ecologist at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, has made a(n) 83[**careless / careful**] study of what he calls megaherbivores: elephants, rhinos, and hippos, the only surviving land mammals that weigh more than 1,000 kg as adults. Their size, he has found, makes these animals ecologically 84[**general / unique**]. Adults are so 85[**massive / persuasive**] that they are 86[**immoral / immune**] to the attacks of lions and other large predators, yet megaherbivores are particularly 87[**tolerable / vulnerable**] to the impacts of human hunting. Owen-Smith 88[**populates / calculates**] that the potential growth rate of an African elephant population is no more than 6.5 percent per year. Such a slow-breeding species, he says, would be doomed if any efficient 89[**predictor / predator**] began to focus on it. This, he believes, 90[**exactly / incapably**] describes the situation of Pleistocene elephants in the Americas. Owen-Smith 91[**interprets / interferes**] the fact that the great 92[**mayor / majority**] of known Ice Age kill sites involved mammoths or mastodons as evidence that they

were humans' preferred prey. There were plenty of smaller animals around to ⁹³[**sustain / attain**] them if they couldn't bag a megamammal, so human hunting pressure did not let up as elephant numbers ⁹⁴[**dwindled / swell**].

2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 10 어휘 적절성 파악

Q. [] 안에서 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오.

어법선택(문제지)

1. p62-Gateway

It has been suggested 1[**what / that**] "organic" methods, defined as those 2[**in which / which**] only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less 3[**damaged / damaging**] to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of "organic" farming methods, however, would reduce yields and 4[**increasing / increase**] production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are 5[**essentially / essential**] for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, 6[**because of / because**] organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either 7[**limited / limiting**] or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are constraints to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as "green manure" crops. In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or 8[**require / required**] much hand labor if chemicals cannot be 9[**used / using**], and fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods 10[**using / used**] in "organic" farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

2. p64-no.01

People usually accept more restrictions on their freedom during times of crisis. There is a widespread belief 11[**that / which**] as long as everybody goes along with the stricter rules then we'll all get through it and we can get back to normal after it's over. That was true during the Depression when the U.S. federal government 12[**exploding / exploded**] in size. It was true during World War II, 13[**which / when**] the people accepted all kinds of rationing and wage and price controls. As a matter of fact, expanding government powers in times of emergencies 14[**are / is**] so 15[**easy / easily**] and well-accepted 16[**what / that**] it has been the formula for expansion even in peacetime: Convince the public there is a crisis and then do 17[**however / whatever**] you want. There has been the "War" on Poverty, the "War" on Drugs, the health insurance "crisis," the "crisis" in education, the housing "crisis," the prescription drugs for seniors "crisis," and more. The latest is the War on Terror. Time will tell, but the expansion of government powers always changes the balance between those who govern and those who are 18[**governing / governed**].

3. p64-no.02

Generally, advertising research has applied objectives. Its purpose is not to uncover basic concepts and theories ¹⁹**[what / that]** explain human behavior. Rather, it is to help ²⁰**[stimulate / stimulating]** sales of specific products or services to specific categories of consumers. Not surprisingly, this use of research, ²¹**[aiming / aimed]** at discovering ²²**[what / how]** to manipulate people, ²³**[has / have]** aroused considerable criticism. Although the research tries to demonstrate the effectiveness of particular advertisements and campaigns, critics claim ²⁴**[that / what]** no scientific cause-and-effect relationship can be ²⁵**[established / establishing]** between a given ad and the product or service it seeks to ²⁶**[be sold / sell]**. Many social scientists believe ²⁷**[what / that]** there are just too many uncontrollable variables in almost any situation to prove ²⁸**[what / that]** particular ads actually work. In spite of these criticisms, however, those preparing or funding ads believe ²⁹**[that / what]** advertising works - and they are the ones ³⁰**[made / making]** decisions to spend millions of dollars to promote products and services.

4. p65-no.03

Because speakers have to establish agreement on meaning, languages are regional. Languages were not ³¹**[established / establishing]** by expert committees or by decree, but gradually ³²**[evolved / evolving]** out of people's interactions with each other and their desire to communicate. Separation, physical or social, breeds new dialects. Yet as long as there is interaction, language boundaries are more ³³**[fluid / fluidly]** than names for languages or national borders might suggest. For example, I grew up in Germany a stone's throw away from the Dutch border. My parents' version of German, their local dialect rather than what they were ³⁴**[taught / teaching]** at school, ³⁵**[is / are]** very ³⁶**[similar / similarly]** to the local dialect on the Dutch side. The Germans might not understand high Dutch, and the Dutch may not understand high German, but the farmers on either side of the border use pretty much the same language. They are neighbors, after all. Their language is part of the West Germanic dialect continuum.

5. p65-no.04

Fashion functions as fashion only in the environment ³⁷**[for which / for what]** it is determined, and this applies globally. This means ³⁸**[what / that]** a bathing costume at the opera will not be perceived by visitors as fashionable or unfashionable but first and foremost as an incorrect or unsuitable garment. Objects are ³⁹**[perceiving / perceived]** in context with their surroundings and processed ⁴⁰**[cognitively / cognitive]**. Advertising takes advantage of this insight in order to attract more attention, among other

things via an unusual locational reference. A bathing costume will not — as long as society has not agreed on this — ⁴¹**[is / be]** accepted as fashion for the opera. Quite apart from the functional and moral components, the bathing costume lacks the added value that ⁴²**[is referred / refers]** to the environment of the opera (referential aspect) such as elegance, festive quality or glamour. However, the contemporary, flexible society no longer ⁴³**[upholding / upholds]** the vestimentary demands of space that nineteenth-century bourgeois society made, and ⁴⁴**[that / what]** continued to have an effect into the 1950s: for example evening wear at the opera.

6. p66-no.05

Every culture ⁴⁵**[maintaining / maintains]** certain key beliefs that are centrally important to that culture, ⁴⁶**[upon which / which]** all secondary beliefs are predicated. These key beliefs cannot be easily ⁴⁷**[given / giving]** up, because if they are, everything falls, and the unknown once again rules. Western morality and behavior, for example, ⁴⁸**[are / is]** based on the assumption that every individual is sacred. This belief was already present in its nascent form among the ancient Egyptians, and ⁴⁹**[provides / providing]** the very cornerstone of Judeo-Christian civilization. Successful challenge to this idea would invalidate the actions and goals of the Western individual; would destroy the Western dominance hierarchy, the social context for individual action. In the absence of this central assumption, the body of Western law — formalized myth, codified morality — erodes and falls. There are no individual rights, no individual value — and the foundation of the Western social (and psychological) structure dissolves. The Second World War and Cold War were fought ⁵⁰**[large / largely]** to eliminate such a challenge.

7. p66-no.06

Satire's favorite targets are those who imagine ⁵¹**[what / that]** they are wiser or better than others. In some periods that means self-righteous clergy, who ⁵²**[shows / show]** off their supposed superiority to the laity. Since the age of reason, the intelligentsia plays the same role. Intellectuals are ⁵³**[drawn / drawing]** to theories that offer the key to human affairs, and they almost always imagine ⁵⁴**[what / that]** theoretical knowledge is far superior to practical wisdom. From the satirist's perspective, the reason is ⁵⁵**[obviously / obvious]:** if theory rules the world, then theorists should rule the world. As Tolstoy puts it, it is "natural and agreeable" for ⁵⁶**[learning / learned]** people to think "that their class is the basis of the movement of all humanity," and if we have histories that trace the cause of events to men of ideas, but none to the activity of merchants or shoemakers, ⁵⁷**[which / that]** is only because merchants and shoemakers do not write histories. The worldly success of merely practical people therefore seems to

58[**them / themselves**] an injustice to be remedied. The wealth of those who do or produce things
59[**seems / seem**] like some sort of trick, if not theft.

8. p67-no.07

An important norm that people learn 60[**is / are**] 61[**what / that**] when we become angry, we need to hold our tempers in check and not physically assault other people. Thus we are socialized to avoid behaving 62[**aggressively / aggressive**] in a physical manner, and this belief inhibits us from behaving aggressively. However, the media present a continual stream of messages 63[**which / where**] violence is used 64[**successfully / successful**] to solve problems. More often than not, it is the "good" characters or heroes who use violence in a rewarded manner. This stream of media messages 65[**in which / which**] violence and physical aggression 66[**is / are**] portrayed as a good thing gradually alters our belief that violence is bad; that is, our socialized inhibitions gradually erode. This gradual wearing down of a person's socialized beliefs 67[**that / which**] the use of violence and aggression is socially unacceptable 68[**has / have**] been 69[**labeled / labeling**] the "disinhibition effect." We are socialized in a way to inhibit aggressive behavior, so when the media show 70[**what / that**] our favorite characters behave aggressively and that this results in them getting 71[**that / what**] they want, we have our inhibitions 72[**eroded / eroding**].

9. p67-no.08

Norman Owen-Smith, an ecologist at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, 73[**has / have**] made a careful study of what he calls megaherbivores: elephants, rhinos, and hippos, the only surviving land mammals that weigh more than 1,000 kg as adults. Their size, he has found, 74[**making / makes**] these animals ecologically 75[**unique / uniquely**]. Adults are so 76[**massively / massive**] that they are immune to the attacks of lions and other large predators, yet megaherbivores are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of human hunting. Owen-Smith calculates 77[**that / what**] the potential growth rate of an African elephant population 78[**is / are**] no more than 6.5 percent per year. Such a slow-breeding species, he says, would be doomed if any efficient predator began to focus on it. This, he believes, exactly describes the situation of Pleistocene elephants in the Americas. Owen-Smith interprets the fact 79[**which / that**] the great majority of known Ice Age kill sites involved mammoths or mastodons as evidence 80[**that / which**] they were humans' preferred prey. There were plenty of smaller animals around to sustain 81[**them / themselves**] if they couldn't bag a megamammal, so human hunting pressure did not let up as elephant numbers 82[**dwindled / dwindling**].

Q. 문맥 상 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 쓰시오.

문단배열(문제지)

1. p62-Gateway

It has been suggested that "organic" methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere.

- (A) In addition, there are constraints to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as "green manure" crops.
- (B) Large-scale adoption of "organic" farming methods, however, would reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops.
- (C) Inorganic nitrogen supplies are essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers.
- (D) In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in "organic" farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

2. p64-no.01

People usually accept more restrictions on their freedom during times of crisis.

- (A) The latest is the War on Terror. Time will tell, but the expansion of government powers always changes the balance between those who govern and those who are governed.
- (B) That was true during the Depression when the U.S. federal government exploded in size. It was true during World War II, when the people accepted all kinds of rationing and wage and price controls.
- (C) As a matter of fact, expanding government powers in times of emergencies is so easy and well-accepted that it has been the formula for expansion even in peacetime: Convince the public there is a crisis and then do whatever you want. There has been the "War" on Poverty, the "War" on Drugs, the health insurance "crisis," the "crisis" in education, the housing "crisis," the prescription drugs for seniors "crisis," and more.
- (D) There is a widespread belief that as long as everybody goes along with the stricter rules then we'll all get through it and we can get back to normal after it's over.

3. p64-no.02

Generally, advertising research has applied objectives.

- (A) Many social scientists believe that there are just too many uncontrollable variables in almost any

situation to prove that particular ads actually work. In spite of these criticisms, however, those preparing or funding ads believe that advertising works - and they are the ones making decisions to spend millions of dollars to promote products and services.

(B) Not surprisingly, this use of research, aimed at discovering how to manipulate people, has aroused considerable criticism. Although the research tries to demonstrate the effectiveness of particular advertisements and campaigns, critics claim that no scientific cause-and-effect relationship can be established between a given ad and the product or service it seeks to sell.

(C) Rather, it is to help stimulate sales of specific products or services to specific categories of consumers.

(D) Its purpose is not to uncover basic concepts and theories that explain human behavior.

4. p65-no.03

Because speakers have to establish agreement on meaning, languages are regional.

(A) Yet as long as there is interaction, language boundaries are more fluid than names for languages or national borders might suggest. For example, I grew up in Germany a stone's throw away from the Dutch border.

(B) They are neighbors, after all. Their language is part of the West Germanic dialect continuum.

(C) My parents' version of German, their local dialect rather than what they were taught at school, is very similar to the local dialect on the Dutch side. The Germans might not understand high Dutch, and the Dutch may not understand high German, but the farmers on either side of the border use pretty much the same language.

(D) Languages were not established by expert committees or by decree, but gradually evolved out of people's interactions with each other and their desire to communicate. Separation, physical or social, breeds new dialects.

5. p65-no.04

Fashion functions as fashion only in the environment for which it is determined, and this applies globally.

(A) This means that a bathing costume at the opera will not be perceived by visitors as fashionable or unfashionable but first and foremost as an incorrect or unsuitable garment.

(B) Quite apart from the functional and moral components, the bathing costume lacks the added value that refers to the environment of the opera (referential aspect) such as elegance, festive quality or glamour. However, the contemporary, flexible society no longer upholds the vestimentary demands of space that nineteenth-century bourgeois society made, and that continued to have an effect into the 1950s: for example evening wear at the opera.

(C) Advertising takes advantage of this insight in order to attract more attention, among other things via an unusual locational reference. A bathing costume will not — as long as society has not agreed on this — be accepted as fashion for the opera.

(D) Objects are perceived in context with their surroundings and processed cognitively.

6. p66-no.05

Every culture maintains certain key beliefs that are centrally important to that culture, upon which all secondary beliefs are predicated.

- (A) Western morality and behavior, for example, are based on the assumption that every individual is sacred. This belief was already present in its nascent form among the ancient Egyptians, and provides the very cornerstone of Judeo-Christian civilization.
- (B) There are no individual rights, no individual value — and the foundation of the Western social (and psychological) structure dissolves. The Second World War and Cold War were fought largely to eliminate such a challenge.
- (C) These key beliefs cannot be easily given up, because if they are, everything falls, and the unknown once again rules.
- (D) Successful challenge to this idea would invalidate the actions and goals of the Western individual; would destroy the Western dominance hierarchy, the social context for individual action. In the absence of this central assumption, the body of Western law — formalized myth, codified morality — erodes and falls.

7. p66-no.06

Satire's favorite targets are those who imagine that they are wiser or better than others.

- (A) In some periods that means self-righteous clergy, who show off their supposed superiority to the laity.
- (B) Since the age of reason, the intelligentsia plays the same role. Intellectuals are drawn to theories that offer the key to human affairs, and they almost always imagine that theoretical knowledge is far superior to practical wisdom.
- (C) From the satirist's perspective, the reason is obvious: if theory rules the world, then theorists should rule the world. As Tolstoy puts it, it is "natural and agreeable" for learned people to think "that their class is the basis of the movement of all humanity," and if we have histories that trace the cause of events to men of ideas, but none to the activity of merchants or shoemakers, that is only because merchants and shoemakers do not write histories.
- (D) The worldly success of merely practical people therefore seems to them an injustice to be remedied. The wealth of those who do or produce things seems like some sort of trick, if not theft.

8. p67-no.07

An important norm that people learn is that when we become angry, we need to hold our tempers in check and not physically assault other people.

- (A) This gradual wearing down of a person's socialized beliefs that the use of violence and aggression is socially unacceptable has been labeled the "disinhibition effect." We are socialized in a way to inhibit aggressive behavior, so when the media show that our favorite characters behave aggressively and that

this results in them getting what they want, we have our inhibitions eroded.

(B) However, the media present a continual stream of messages where violence is used successfully to solve problems.

(C) More often than not, it is the "good" characters or heroes who use violence in a rewarded manner. This stream of media messages in which violence and physical aggression is portrayed as a good thing gradually alters our belief that violence is bad; that is, our socialized inhibitions gradually erode.

(D) Thus we are socialized to avoid behaving aggressively in a physical manner, and this belief inhibits us from behaving aggressively.

9. p67-no.08

Norman Owen-Smith, an ecologist at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, has made a careful study of what he calls megaherbivores: elephants, rhinos, and hippos, the only surviving land mammals that weigh more than 1,000 kg as adults.

(A) Such a slow-breeding species, he says, would be doomed if any efficient predator began to focus on it. This, he believes, exactly describes the situation of Pleistocene elephants in the Americas.

(B) Their size, he has found, makes these animals ecologically unique.

(C) Owen-Smith interprets the fact that the great majority of known Ice Age kill sites involved mammoths or mastodons as evidence that they were humans' preferred prey. There were plenty of smaller animals around to sustain them if they couldn't bag a megamammal, so human hunting pressure did not let up as elephant numbers dwindled.

(D) Adults are so massive that they are immune to the attacks of lions and other large predators, yet megaherbivores are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of human hunting. Owen-Smith calculates that the potential growth rate of an African elephant population is no more than 6.5 percent per year.

Q. 문맥 상 다음 문장들의 적절한 순서를 쓰시오.

문장배열(문제지)

1. p62-Gateway

- (A) Large-scale adoption of "organic" farming methods, however, would reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops.
- (B) Some methods used in "organic" farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.
- (C) In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier.
- (D) It has been suggested that "organic" methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere.
- (E) In addition, there are constraints to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as "green manure" crops.
- (F) Inorganic nitrogen supplies are essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers.

2. p64-no.01

- (A) There is a widespread belief that as long as everybody goes along with the stricter rules then we'll all get through it and we can get back to normal after it's over.
- (B) People usually accept more restrictions on their freedom during times of crisis.
- (C) As a matter of fact, expanding government powers in times of emergencies is so easy and well-accepted that it has been the formula for expansion even in peacetime: Convince the public there is a crisis and then do whatever you want.
- (D) There has been the "War" on Poverty, the "War" on Drugs, the health insurance "crisis," the "crisis" in education, the housing "crisis," the prescription drugs for seniors "crisis," and more.
- (E) It was true during World War II, when the people accepted all kinds of rationing and wage and price controls.
- (F) The latest is the War on Terror. Time will tell, but the expansion of government powers always changes the balance between those who govern and those who are governed.
- (G) That was true during the Depression when the U.S. federal government exploded in size.

3. p64-no.02

- (A) Its purpose is not to uncover basic concepts and theories that explain human behavior.

- (B) Rather, it is to help stimulate sales of specific products or services to specific categories of consumers.
- (C) Generally, advertising research has applied objectives.
- (D) In spite of these criticisms, however, those preparing or funding ads believe that advertising works - and they are the ones making decisions to spend millions of dollars to promote products and services.
- (E) Not surprisingly, this use of research, aimed at discovering how to manipulate people, has aroused considerable criticism.
- (F) Many social scientists believe that there are just too many uncontrollable variables in almost any situation to prove that particular ads actually work.
- (G) Although the research tries to demonstrate the effectiveness of particular advertisements and campaigns, critics claim that no scientific cause-and-effect relationship can be established between a given ad and the product or service it seeks to sell.

4. p65-no.03

- (A) They are neighbors, after all. Their language is part of the West Germanic dialect continuum.
- (B) My parents' version of German, their local dialect rather than what they were taught at school, is very similar to the local dialect on the Dutch side. The Germans might not understand high Dutch, and the Dutch may not understand high German, but the farmers on either side of the border use pretty much the same language.
- (C) Languages were not established by expert committees or by decree, but gradually evolved out of people's interactions with each other and their desire to communicate. Separation, physical or social, breeds new dialects.
- (D) Yet as long as there is interaction, language boundaries are more fluid than names for languages or national borders might suggest. For example, I grew up in Germany a stone's throw away from the Dutch border.
- (E) Because speakers have to establish agreement on meaning, languages are regional.

5. p65-no.04

- (A) Objects are perceived in context with their surroundings and processed cognitively.
- (B) This means that a bathing costume at the opera will not be perceived by visitors as fashionable or unfashionable but first and foremost as an incorrect or unsuitable garment.
- (C) Quite apart from the functional and moral components, the bathing costume lacks the added value that refers to the environment of the opera (referential aspect) such as elegance, festive quality or glamour. However, the contemporary, flexible society no longer upholds the vestimentary demands of space that nineteenth-century bourgeois society made, and that continued to have an effect into the 1950s: for example evening wear at the opera.
- (D) Fashion functions as fashion only in the environment for which it is determined, and this applies globally.
- (E) Advertising takes advantage of this insight in order to attract more attention, among other things via

an unusual locational reference. A bathing costume will not — as long as society has not agreed on this — be accepted as fashion for the opera.

6. p66-no.05

(A) Successful challenge to this idea would invalidate the actions and goals of the Western individual; would destroy the Western dominance hierarchy, the social context for individual action. In the absence of this central assumption, the body of Western law — formalized myth, codified morality — erodes and falls.

(B) There are no individual rights, no individual value — and the foundation of the Western social (and psychological) structure dissolves. The Second World War and Cold War were fought largely to eliminate such a challenge.

(C) Every culture maintains certain key beliefs that are centrally important to that culture, upon which all secondary beliefs are predicated.

(D) Western morality and behavior, for example, are based on the assumption that every individual is sacred. This belief was already present in its nascent form among the ancient Egyptians, and provides the very cornerstone of Judeo-Christian civilization.

(E) These key beliefs cannot be easily given up, because if they are, everything falls, and the unknown once again rules.

7. p66-no.06

(A) Satire's favorite targets are those who imagine that they are wiser or better than others.

(B) The worldly success of merely practical people therefore seems to them an injustice to be remedied. The wealth of those who do or produce things seems like some sort of trick, if not theft.

(C) Since the age of reason, the intelligentsia plays the same role. Intellectuals are drawn to theories that offer the key to human affairs, and they almost always imagine that theoretical knowledge is far superior to practical wisdom.

(D) From the satirist's perspective, the reason is obvious: if theory rules the world, then theorists should rule the world. As Tolstoy puts it, it is "natural and agreeable" for learned people to think "that their class is the basis of the movement of all humanity," and if we have histories that trace the cause of events to men of ideas, but none to the activity of merchants or shoemakers, that is only because merchants and shoemakers do not write histories.

(E) In some periods that means self-righteous clergy, who show off their supposed superiority to the laity.

8. p67-no.07

(A) An important norm that people learn is that when we become angry, we need to hold our tempers in check and not physically assault other people.

(B) Thus we are socialized to avoid behaving aggressively in a physical manner, and this belief inhibits us

from behaving aggressively.

(C) However, the media present a continual stream of messages where violence is used successfully to solve problems.

(D) This gradual wearing down of a person's socialized beliefs that the use of violence and aggression is socially unacceptable has been labeled the "disinhibition effect." We are socialized in a way to inhibit aggressive behavior, so when the media show that our favorite characters behave aggressively and that this results in them getting what they want, we have our inhibitions eroded.

(E) More often than not, it is the "good" characters or heroes who use violence in a rewarded manner. This stream of media messages in which violence and physical aggression is portrayed as a good thing gradually alters our belief that violence is bad; that is, our socialized inhibitions gradually erode.

9. p67-no.08

(A) Owen-Smith interprets the fact that the great majority of known Ice Age kill sites involved mammoths or mastodons as evidence that they were humans' preferred prey. There were plenty of smaller animals around to sustain them if they couldn't bag a megamammal, so human hunting pressure did not let up as elephant numbers dwindled.

(B) Their size, he has found, makes these animals ecologically unique.

(C) Such a slow-breeding species, he says, would be doomed if any efficient predator began to focus on it. This, he believes, exactly describes the situation of Pleistocene elephants in the Americas.

(D) Norman Owen-Smith, an ecologist at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, has made a careful study of what he calls megaherbivores: elephants, rhinos, and hippos, the only surviving land mammals that weigh more than 1,000 kg as adults.

(E) Adults are so massive that they are immune to the attacks of lions and other large predators, yet megaherbivores are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of human hunting. Owen-Smith calculates that the potential growth rate of an African elephant population is no more than 6.5 percent per year.

2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 10 어휘 적절성 파악

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

문장삽입(문제지)

1. p62-Gateway

Inorganic nitrogen supplies are essential for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers.

It has been suggested that "organic" methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere. (①) Large-scale adoption of "organic" farming methods, however, would reduce yields and increase production costs for many major crops. (②) In addition, there are constraints to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as "green manure" crops. (③) In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and fewer people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. (④) Some methods used in "organic" farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important contributions to the sustainability of rural ecosystems. (⑤)

2. p64-no.01

As a matter of fact, expanding government powers in times of emergencies is so easy and well-accepted that it has been the formula for expansion even in peacetime: Convince the public there is a crisis and then do whatever you want.

People usually accept more restrictions on their freedom during times of crisis. There is a widespread belief that as long as everybody goes along with the stricter rules then we'll all get through it and we can get back to normal after it's over. (①) That was true during the Depression when the U.S. federal government exploded in size. (②) It was true during World War II, when the people accepted all kinds of rationing and wage and price controls. (③) There has been the "War" on Poverty, the "War" on Drugs, the health insurance "crisis," the "crisis" in education, the housing "crisis," the prescription drugs for seniors "crisis," and more. (④) The latest is the War on Terror. (⑤) Time will tell, but the expansion of government powers always changes the balance between those who govern and those who are governed.

3. p64-no.02

Not surprisingly, this use of research, aimed at discovering how to manipulate people, has aroused considerable criticism.

Generally, advertising research has applied objectives. (①) Its purpose is not to uncover basic concepts and theories that explain human behavior. (②) Rather, it is to help stimulate sales of specific products or services to specific categories of consumers. (③) Although the research tries to demonstrate the

effectiveness of particular advertisements and campaigns, critics claim that no scientific cause-and-effect relationship can be established between a given ad and the product or service it seeks to sell. (4) Many social scientists believe that there are just too many uncontrollable variables in almost any situation to prove that particular ads actually work. (5) In spite of these criticisms, however, those preparing or funding ads believe that advertising works - and they are the ones making decisions to spend millions of dollars to promote products and services.

4. p65-no.03

My parents' version of German, their local dialect rather than what they were taught at school, is very similar to the local dialect on the Dutch side.

Because speakers have to establish agreement on meaning, languages are regional. Languages were not established by expert committees or by decree, but gradually evolved out of people's interactions with each other and their desire to communicate. Separation, physical or social, breeds new dialects. (1) Yet as long as there is interaction, language boundaries are more fluid than names for languages or national borders might suggest. (2) For example, I grew up in Germany a stone's throw away from the Dutch border. (3) The Germans might not understand high Dutch, and the Dutch may not understand high German, but the farmers on either side of the border use pretty much the same language. (4) They are neighbors, after all. (5) Their language is part of the West Germanic dialect continuum.

5. p65-no.04

Advertising takes advantage of this insight in order to attract more attention, among other things via an unusual locational reference.

Fashion functions as fashion only in the environment for which it is determined, and this applies globally. (1) This means that a bathing costume at the opera will not be perceived by visitors as fashionable or unfashionable but first and foremost as an incorrect or unsuitable garment. (2) Objects are perceived in context with their surroundings and processed cognitively. (3) A bathing costume will not — as long as society has not agreed on this — be accepted as fashion for the opera. (4) Quite apart from the functional and moral components, the bathing costume lacks the added value that refers to the environment of the opera (referential aspect) such as elegance, festive quality or glamour. (5) However, the contemporary, flexible society no longer upholds the vestimentary demands of space that nineteenth-century bourgeois society made, and that continued to have an effect into the 1950s: for example evening wear at the opera.

6. p66-no.05

This belief was already present in its nascent form among the ancient Egyptians, and provides the very cornerstone of Judeo-Christian civilization.

Every culture maintains certain key beliefs that are centrally important to that culture, upon which all

secondary beliefs are predicated. These key beliefs cannot be easily given up, because if they are, everything falls, and the unknown once again rules. (①) Western morality and behavior, for example, are based on the assumption that every individual is sacred. (②) Successful challenge to this idea would invalidate the actions and goals of the Western individual; would destroy the Western dominance hierarchy, the social context for individual action. (③) In the absence of this central assumption, the body of Western law — formalized myth, codified morality — erodes and falls. (④) There are no individual rights, no individual value — and the foundation of the Western social (and psychological) structure dissolves. (⑤) The Second World War and Cold War were fought largely to eliminate such a challenge.

7. p66-no.06

The worldly success of merely practical people therefore seems to them an injustice to be remedied.

Satire's favorite targets are those who imagine that they are wiser or better than others. In some periods that means self-righteous clergy, who show off their supposed superiority to the laity. (①) Since the age of reason, the intelligentsia plays the same role. (②) Intellectuals are drawn to theories that offer the key to human affairs, and they almost always imagine that theoretical knowledge is far superior to practical wisdom. (③) From the satirist's perspective, the reason is obvious: if theory rules the world, then theorists should rule the world. (④) As Tolstoy puts it, it is "natural and agreeable" for learned people to think "that their class is the basis of the movement of all humanity," and if we have histories that trace the cause of events to men of ideas, but none to the activity of merchants or shoemakers, that is only because merchants and shoemakers do not write histories. (⑤) The wealth of those who do or produce things seems like some sort of trick, if not theft.

8. p67-no.07

This stream of media messages in which violence and physical aggression is portrayed as a good thing gradually alters our belief that violence is bad; that is, our socialized inhibitions gradually erode.

An important norm that people learn is that when we become angry, we need to hold our tempers in check and not physically assault other people. (①) Thus we are socialized to avoid behaving aggressively in a physical manner, and this belief inhibits us from behaving aggressively. (②) However, the media present a continual stream of messages where violence is used successfully to solve problems. (③) More often than not, it is the "good" characters or heroes who use violence in a rewarded manner. (④) This gradual wearing down of a person's socialized beliefs that the use of violence and aggression is socially unacceptable has been labeled the "disinhibition effect." (⑤) We are socialized in a way to inhibit aggressive behavior, so when the media show that our favorite characters behave aggressively and that this results in them getting what they want, we have our inhibitions eroded.

9. p67-no.08

Owen-Smith interprets the fact that the great majority of known Ice Age kill sites involved mammoths

or mastodons as evidence that they were humans' preferred prey.

Norman Owen-Smith, an ecologist at the University of Witwatersrand in South Africa, has made a careful study of what he calls megaherbivores: elephants, rhinos, and hippos, the only surviving land mammals that weigh more than 1,000 kg as adults. Their size, he has found, makes these animals ecologically unique. (①) Adults are so massive that they are immune to the attacks of lions and other large predators, yet megaherbivores are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of human hunting. (②) Owen-Smith calculates that the potential growth rate of an African elephant population is no more than 6.5 percent per year. (③) Such a slow-breeding species, he says, would be doomed if any efficient predator began to focus on it. (④) This, he believes, exactly describes the situation of Pleistocene elephants in the Americas. (⑤) There were plenty of smaller animals around to sustain them if they couldn't bag a megamammal, so human hunting pressure did not let up as elephant numbers dwindled.

어휘선택 (정답지)

1. p62-Gateway

1. defined [해설] define 정의하다, 한계 짓다, 한정하다 refined 정제된, 세련된
2. inputs [해설] input 투입, 입력; 입력하다 output 생산, 산출, 출력
3. reduce [해설] reduce 줄이다, 낮추다, 감소하다 induce 유도[설득]하다, 유발하다, 일으키다
4. maintaining [해설] maintain 유지하다, 주장하다 preserve 보존[보호]하다, 저장하다; 금렵 지구
5. limited [해설] limited 제한된, 제한적인 extended 장기간의, 늘어난, 광범위한
6. constraints [해설] constraint 제약, 억제, 강제 modification 변화, 수정, 변경
7. difficult [해설] difficult convenient 편리한, 편만한
8. willing [해설] willing 기꺼이 ~하는, 자발적인, 순조로운 reluctant 꺼리는, 주저하는, 마지못한
9. sensible [해설] sensible 분별력 있는, 의식하는, 상당한 sensitive 민감한, 신경 과민인, 감수성이 풍부한
10. contributions [해설] contributions 공헌, 기여 consideration 고려 (사항), 배려, 숙고
11. sustainability [해설] sustainability 지속 가능성, 유지 가능성 suspendibility

2. p64-no.01

12. restrictions [해설] restriction 제한, 한정, 규정 restoration 회복, 복구, 반환
13. normal [해설] normal 보편적인, 정상적인 particular 특정한, 개개의; 사항, 상세
14. exploded [해설] explode 폭발[파열]하다, 격발하다 exploit 착취하다, 이용[개발]하다; (-s) 위업
15. accepted [해설] accepted 일반적으로 인정된, 용인된 deny 부인[부정]하다, 거절하다
16. expanding [해설] expanding 확대되는, 확장되는 shrinking 줄어들고 있는
17. expansion [해설] expansion 확대, 확장, 팽창 expostulation
18. govern [해설] govern 지배하다, 좌우하다, 다스리다 obey 복종하다, 순종하다

3. p64-no.02

19. applied [해설] applied (특히 학문 분야가) 응용의, 실용적인 comply 준수하다, 따르다, 응하다
20. uncover [해설] uncover 폭로하다, 털어놓다, 덮개를 열다 conceal 감추다, 숨기다
21. stimulate [해설] stimulate 자극하다, 격려하다, 고무하다 accumulate 모으다, 축적하다, 늘어나다
22. aimed [해설] aim 겨냥하다, 목표하다; 목적, 조준 applied (특히 학문 분야가) 응용의, 실용적인
23. considerable [해설] considerable 상당한, 많은 considerate 사려 깊은, 배려하는
24. demonstrate [해설] demonstrate 입증[설명]하다, 보여 주다, 시위하다 illustrate 보여 주다, 예증하다, 삽화를 넣다
25. established [해설] established 확립된, 입증된, 정착한, 상비의 estimated 대략적인, 어림잡은, 평이 좋은
26. variables [해설] variable 다양한, 변하기 쉬운, 가변(성)의; 변수 variation 변화, 변동, 변형, 변주
27. prove [해설] prove 입증하다, ~으로 판명되다[드러나다] proceed 진행하다, 나아가다, 계속되다
28. promote [해설] promote 촉진[장려]하다, 홍보하다, 진급시키다 prohibit 금지하다, 금하다

4. p65-no.03

- 29. establish [해설] establish 설립하다, 수립하다, 제정하다 estimate 견적, 평가; 추정하다, 평가하다
- 30. gradually [해설] gradually 서서히, 점차 sharply 급격히, 날카롭게, 민첩하게
- 31. interaction [해설] interaction 상호 작용 interagency
- 32. fluid [해설] fluid 유동체, 체액; 유동적인, 부드러운 rigid 엄격한, 융통성 없는, 완고한
- 33. For example [해설] For example however 그러나
- 34. similar [해설] similar 비슷한, 유사한 contrary 반대의, 적합치 않은, 불리한; 정반대
- 35. understand [해설] understand misunderstand 오해하다

5. p65-no.04

- 36. fashion [해설] fashion 형성하다, 만들다 cleanliness 청결(함)
- 37. determined [해설] determined 결연한, 단호한, 결정된 distributed 분포된
- 38. perceived [해설] perceived 인지된(명사 perception) receive 받다, 받아들이다
- 39. incorrect [해설] incorrect 틀린, 사실이 아닌 truthful 정직한
- 40. perceived [해설] perceived 인지된(명사 perception) patronize 가르치려 들다, 깔보는 듯한 태도로 대하다
- 41. cognitively [해설] cognitively 인식에 의해, 인지적으로 cautiously 조심스럽게, 신중히
- 42. reference [해설] reference 참고 (문헌), 참조, 언급 referee 심판; 심판하다, 중재하다
- 43. agreed [해설] agreed 합의된, 결정된 advise 조언하다, 충고하다
- 44. accepted [해설] accepted 일반적으로 인정된, 용인된 avoid 피하다, 막다
- 45. lacks [해설] lack 부족, 결핍; ~가 부족하다 possess 소유하다, ~의 마음을 사로잡다
- 46. refers [해설] refer 언급[참조]하다, 말기다, (~에게) 보내다 confer 상의하다, 수여하다
- 47. flexible [해설] flexible 융통성이 있는, 유연한, 탄력적인 persistent 지속적인, 끊임없는
- 48. upholds [해설] uphold 지키다, 지지[유지]하다, 떠받치다 deny 부인[부정]하다, 거절하다

6. p66-no.05

- 49. maintains [해설] maintain 유지하다, 주장하다 halt 정지, 일시 멈춤; 정지하다, 정지시키다
- 50. secondary [해설] secondary 중등교육의, 부수적인, 제 2의 sedentary 앉아서 하는, 좌식의, 정착성의
- 51. predicated [해설] predicate 입각하다, 근거를 두다 predict 예견하다, 예측하다
- 52. unknown [해설] unknown 알려지지 않은, 미지의, 무명의 increased 증가한
- 53. for example [해설] for example otherwise 그렇지 않으면, ~와 다르게
- 54. sacred [해설] sacred 신성한, 성스러운, 종교적인 scared 무서워하는, 겁먹은
- 55. provides [해설] provide 주다, 공급하다 prevent 막다, 예방하다
- 56. invalidate [해설] invalidate 무효화하다 acknowledge 인정[승인]하다, 감사하다
- 57. absence [해설] absence 부재, 결석, 없음, 결핍 presence 존재, 실재, 참석, 출현
- 58. dissolves [해설] dissolve 녹이다, 용해시키다, 해산시키다 resolve 결심[결정]하다, 해결하다, 용해하다

59. eliminate [해설] eliminate 없애다, 제거하다, 실격시키다 facilitate 촉진[조장]하다, 용이하게 하다

7. p66-no.06

- 60. imagine [해설] imagine 상상하다 contain 포함[함유]하다, 억누르다, 억제하다
- 61. self-righteous [해설] self-righteous 독선적인 self-conscious 자의식이 강한, 남의 시선을 의식하는
- 62. superiority [해설] superiority 우월, 상위, 탁월, 우세 inferiority 열등함
- 63. same [해설] same 같은 opposite 반대(되는 사람[것]); 반대의
- 64. superior [해설] superior 우수한, 상위의, 뛰어난; 상사, 윗사람 prior 사전의, 이전의
- 65. obvious [해설] obvious 분명한, 명백한 adoptive (부모나 가족이) 입양으로 맺어진
- 66. trace [해설] trace 자취, 흔적, 소량; 추적하다, 거슬러 올라가다 neglect 무시[방치]하다; 소홀, 무시
- 67. success [해설] success 성공 failure 실패, 실패자
- 68. remedied [해설] remedy 치료(약), 해결책; 치료하다, 교정[개선]하다 remind 생각나게 하다, 상기시키다

8. p67-no.07

- 69. assault [해설] assault 폭행, 공격; 폭행하다, 습격하다 approach 접근하다; 접근(법)
- 70. avoid [해설] avoid 피하다, 막다 avail 도움이 되다, 유용하다; 이익, 효용
- 71. inhibits [해설] inhibit 억제[저해]하다, 금하다 exhibit 전시하다, 보여 주다, 드러내다; 전시(품)
- 72. aggressively [해설] aggressively 공격적으로, 적극적으로 exclusively 배타적으로, 독점적으로, 오로지
- 73. present [해설] present 제공하다, 주다; 현재의, 출석한; 현재, 선물 pressure 압력, 압박, 스트레스; 압력을 가하다
- 74. solve [해설] solve 풀다, 해결하다 sort 분류하다, 구분하다; 종류
- 75. portrayed [해설] portray 그리다, 나타내다, 묘사[설명]하다 betrayed 배신감을 느끼는
- 76. alters [해설] alter 바꾸다, 변경하다, 고치다 alert 경고하다; 경계하는, 기민한; 경보
- 77. gradually [해설] gradually 서서히, 점차 abruptly 갑자기, 불쑥, 통명스럽게
- 78. erode [해설] erode 침식시키다, 약화시키다 build 키우다, 쌓아가다
- 79. gradual [해설] gradual 점차적인, 완만한 immediate 즉각적인, 직접적, 인접한
- 80. unacceptable [해설] unacceptable 받아들일 수 없는, 용인할 수 없는 appropriate 적절한, 적합한, 타당한
- 81. inhibit [해설] inhibit 억제[저해]하다, 금하다 induce 유도[설득]하다, 유발하다, 일으키다
- 82. results in [해설] result in 그 결과 ~이 되다, ~을 야기하다 participate in ~에 참여[참가]하다

9. p67-no.08

- 83. careful [해설] careful 주의 깊은, 조심하는 careless 부주의한, 조심성 없는, 경솔한
- 84. unique [해설] unique 독특한, 고유한 general (육군) 원수, 장군; 일반적인
- 85. massive [해설] massive 극심한, 엄청난, 우람한 persuasive 설득력이 있는; 동기, 유인
- 86. immune [해설] immune 면역성의, 면제의 immoral 부도덕한, 비도덕적인
- 87. vulnerable [해설] vulnerable 취약한, 상처 입기 쉬운, 약점이 있는 tolerable 참을 수 있는
- 88. calculates [해설] calculate 추정하다, 계산[산출]하다 populate 거주시키다, 살다, 서식하다

- 89. predator [해설] predator 포식자, 포식동물, 약탈자 predictor 예언자, 전조가 되는 것
- 90. exactly [해설] exactly 정확하게 incapably
- 91. interprets [해설] interpret 해석하다, 통역하다, 설명하다 interfere 방해하다, 간섭하다, 개입하다
- 92. majority [해설] majority 가장 많은 수, 다수 mayor (행정 시, 도 등의) 시장
- 93. sustain [해설] sustain 지속하다, 유지하다, 떠받치다 attain 이루다, 획득하다
- 94. dwindled [해설] dwindle 점점 줄어들다, 저하되다 swell 붓다, 부풀다, 증가하다; 증가, 증대

어법선택 (정답지)

1. p62-Gateway

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. that | 2. in which |
| 3. damaging | 4. increase |
| 5. essential | 6. because |
| 7. limited | 8. require |
| 9. used | 10. used |

2. p64-no.01

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 11. that | 12. exploded |
| 13. when | 14. is |
| 15. easy | 16. that |
| 17. whatever | 18. governed |

3. p64-no.02

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 19. that | 20. stimulate |
| 21. aimed | 22. how |
| 23. has | 24. that |
| 25. established | 26. sell |
| 27. that | 28. that |
| 29. that | 30. making |

4. p65-no.03

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 31. established | 32. evolved |
| 33. fluid | 34. taught |
| 35. is | 36. similar |

5. p65-no.04

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 37. for which | 38. that |
| 39. perceived | 40. cognitively |
| 41. be | 42. refers |
| 43. upholds | 44. that |

6. p66-no.05

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 45. maintains | 46. upon which |
| 47. given | 48. are |
| 49. provides | 50. largely |

7. p66-no.06

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 51. that | 52. show |
| 53. drawn | 54. that |
| 55. obvious | 56. learned |
| 57. that | 58. them |
| 59. seems | |

8. p67-no.07

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 60. is | 61. that |
| 62. aggressively | 63. where |
| 64. successfully | 65. in which |
| 66. is | 67. that |
| 68. has | 69. labeled |
| 70. that | 71. what |
| 72. eroded | |

9. p67-no.08

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 73. has | 74. makes |
| 75. unique | 76. massive |
| 77. that | 78. is |
| 79. that | 80. that |
| 81. them | 82. dwindled |

문단배열 (정답지)

1. p62-Gateway

B-C-A-D

2. p64-no.01

D-B-C-A

3. p64-no.02

D-C-B-A

4. p65-no.03

D-A-C-B

5. p65-no.04

A-D-C-B

6. p66-no.05

C-A-D-B

7. p66-no.06

A-B-C-D

8. p67-no.07

D-B-C-A

9. p67-no.08

B-D-A-C

문장배열 (정답지)

1. p62-Gateway

D-A-F-E-C-B

2. p64-no.01

B-A-G-E-C-D-F

3. p64-no.02

C-A-B-E-G-F-D

4. p65-no.03

E-C-D-B-A

5. p65-no.04

D-B-A-E-C

6. p66-no.05

C-E-D-A-B

7. p66-no.06

A-E-C-D-B

8. p67-no.07

A-B-C-E-D

9. p67-no.08

D-B-E-C-A

문장삽입 (정답지)

1. p62-Gateway

2

2. p64-no.01

3

3. p64-no.02

3

4. p65-no.03

3

5. p65-no.04

3

6. p66-no.05

2

7. p66-no.06

5

8. p67-no.07

4

9. p67-no.08

5