

수특라이트

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1 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?[수능특강 Light 13-1]

Recent brain research establishes the importance of a less commonly recognized or talked-about safety requirement — the need for emotional safety. When infants or children of any age experience a physical or emotional threat, they become anxious and afraid. Hormones are secreted that automatically shut down the thinking, learning, and reasoning zones of the brain to prepare the child to defend himself or to run away from the danger. These are very primitive fight, flight, or freeze responses that are triggered daily in the lives of children who don't feel safe. When, from very early ages, major portions of the brain shut down under emotionally stressful conditions, a child's brain development, success in learning, and ability to relate to others can be seriously affected.

- ① parent's roles to treat children's social disability
- ② effective ways to help children lower their stress
- ③ various hormones released when children are anxious
- ④ effects of emotional stability on the development of brain
- ⑤ importance of successful experiences when kids are raised

2 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? [수능특강 Light 13-2]

This is a critical way to minimize the overall burden from food and beverage packaging and potentially serve as a resource for new packaging.

Food packaging is a visible form of the food supply's waste. Once the product is consumed, the packaging is left to be handled separately. (①) Consumer packaging waste, however, is not the only source of packaging waste along the supply chain. (②) Packaging waste comes from each stage in the supply chain including restaurants, retailers, distributors, and manufacturers. (③) Not all of the waste is managed appropriately; for example, some of it has ended up clogging our oceans where plastic litter is floating around choking, trapping, and poisoning wildlife. (④) Used packaging may be recovered for recycling and reuse. (⑤)

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3 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠~㉥ 중, 어법상 틀린 것의 개수는?
[수능특강 Light 13-3]

Breadth of knowledge is ㉠ **which** enables you to engage in meaningful small talk, and small talk, as O. Henry once said, is similar to ㉡ **being put** “a few raisins into the tasteless dough of existence.” In short, there’s nothing small about small talk; it’s a social lubricant that looms large in all human exchanges. Thus, ㉢ **informing** on a wide range of topics outside your area of expertise can be immensely helpful in building social bridges. Research has shown that the more people feel they have in common, ㉣ **the better** they like each other. So by increasing your breadth of knowledge, you’ll be able to project a favorable image more ㉤ **easy** with more people.

① 1개 ② 2개 ③ 3개 ④ 4개 ⑤ 5개

4 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[수능특강 Light 14-3]

Years ago, at the University of Chicago Medical School, I was fortunate to be selected as “favorite professor.” This was one of the biggest honors we professors could receive; we all wanted to be recognized by our students. The day it was announced that I had won, everyone acted nicely toward me, as they usually did. But no one said anything to me about the award. I sensed something behind their smiles, something they weren’t saying. Toward the end of that day a gorgeous flower arrangement arrived at my office from one of my colleagues, a child psychiatrist. The card read, “Really jealous, congratulations anyway.” From that moment on I knew I could trust that man. I loved him for being so real, so authentic. I would always feel that I knew where he stood and feel safe around him, because he _____.

- ① congratulated me a lot
- ② disclosed his sincere emotion
- ③ sent me a nice flower arrangement
- ④ was the only person who told the result
- ⑤ was nominated as the next “favorite professor”

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5 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절하지 않은 것은?[수능특강 Light 13-4]

Although people can agree on the need for conservation and strong anti-pollution efforts when costs are not considered, when costs are considered there is significantly less agreement. Let's consider some of these costs. They involve _____ . In assessing the issue of pollution, the costs as well as the benefits must be considered. Therefore, it is unlikely that we will decide to institute a "no pollution" policy; that would be impossible to implement. And even approaching a standard of "little" pollution, for many, would be too expensive. Instead we are likely to choose an "optimal level" of pollution.

- ① new bureaucracy
- ② legislative process
- ③ environmental improvement
- ④ restricted actions for individuals
- ⑤ capital for the development of new technologies

6 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?[수능특강 Light 14-4]

Health is a dynamic and complex state. It is a product of continuous interactions between an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions, and personal experiences. (A)_____, an infant's immediate and long-term health is influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices during pregnancy: her diet; use or avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, and certain medications; routine prenatal care; and exposure to communicable illnesses or toxic stress. Mothers who fail to maintain a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy are more likely to give birth to infants who are born prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range of special challenges. These children also face a significantly greater risk of developing chronic health problems and early death. (B)_____, a child who is born healthy, raised in a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, lives in a safe environment, and has numerous opportunities for learning and recreation is more likely to enjoy a healthy life.

- ① For example / In contrast
- ② For example / Therefore
- ③ In other words / Moreover
- ④ In addition / As a result
- ⑤ Specifically / Therefore

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7 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 Light 14-2]

Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is not surprising that different models reflect different types and degrees of goal-based influence. Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between learning which is explicitly goal-driven and that which is goal-relevant. Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are nevertheless useful with respect to those goals. (A)_____, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing. For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation to maintain an accurate model of the world around it. (B)_____, goal-driven learning is driven by explicit learning goals of the reasoner; those goals influence or even determine the content of what is learned. As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning that results.

- ① Moreover / As a result
- ② Moreover / However
- ③ Conversely / Thus
- ④ Therefore / As a result
- ⑤ Therefore / However

8 다음 글을 읽고 유추할 수 없는 내용은? [수능특강 Light 11-1]

Victor Frankenstein decided to take lifeless items and make them come alive. He went to slaughterhouses, graveyards, and even coroner's offices to steal what he needed for his creation. He then put all of his materials together and brought his creature to life. This lifeless, dead entity did come alive. His goal was to take this monster and give it life. Well, he did it. He created it, and these days we know it by his last name — Frankenstein. What he didn't know is that he had created a beast. The tragedy of Frankenstein is that after he was created, after he was given life, after he was nothing and then made into something, he turned on Victor and made his maker a victim of his own creation. Frankenstein became a monster because he took the life that was given him and used it for his own purpose.

- ① To make an unprecedented creature, Victor had to create a living thing out of nothing.
- ② Victor succeeded in making a new creature and gave his last name to it.
- ③ Parts of Frankenstein's body came from places where dead bodies got together.
- ④ Victor became the target of attack from what he had make on his own.
- ⑤ Frankenstein couldn't make his life meaningful by exploiting it for his own purposes.

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9 다음 글을 읽고 유추할 수 없는 내용은? [수능특강

Light 11-2]

Samuel Phelps once got into financial trouble, and he applied to fellow actor William Charles Macready for help. Mr. Macready asked him first why he had gotten into debt and second how much he owed. The answers to both questions were lacking, as Mr. Phelps said that he couldn't help getting into debt and that he didn't know how much he owed. Mr. Macready sent him away, telling him to return the next day with a full accounting of his debts. He did so, and returned with a list of debts totaling £400. Mr. Macready then gave him a check for £450 and his beautiful smile to go with it. The check was timely. Mr. Phelps was arrested for debt almost immediately, and since he had the check in his hand he was able to tell the bailiff to take him to the bank so he could get the money to pay his debts.

- ① Samuel Phelps was in financial difficulties so he asked his fellow actor William Charles Macready for help.
- ② Samuel thought he might have avoided getting in debt.
- ③ After Mr. Macready sent Samuel back, Samuel listed up his debts and borrowed more money than he had owed.
- ④ Samuel was arrested when he was able to pay his debt.
- ⑤ Samuel went to the bank to pay off his debts.

10 밑줄 친 **Degas wore him out with his persistence**가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 Light 11-3]

Whenever Degas came across one of his paintings that someone had bought, he would want to make changes to it. One pastel that disturbed him was owned by his friend Henri Rouart. After seeing it again and again whenever he came to visit, Degas finally persuaded Rouart to let him take it back for corrections. Rouart was very fond of the pastel, but **Degas wore him out with his persistence**. After some time, his friend asked Degas about his beloved pastel. But the artist always put him off with one excuse or another. Finally Degas had to confess that his little retouch had become a disaster and the pastel was completely destroyed. To make up for the loss, Degas gave Rouart a new painting titled *Dancers at the Bar*.

- ① Degas had a stubborn pride of his artworks.
- ② Degas was deeply satisfied with his masterpieces.
- ③ Degas wanted to keep going what he had done for life.
- ④ Degas consistently carried out his will to correct his art.
- ⑤ Degas kept his drawing styles though Rouart left a bad review.

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11 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 Light 12-1]

Gestures and speech used similar neural circuits as they developed in our evolutionary history. University of Chicago psycholinguist David McNeill was the first to suggest this. He thought nonverbal and verbal skills might retain their strong ties even though they've diverged into separate behavioral spheres. He was right. Studies confirmed it with a puzzling finding: People who could no longer move their limbs after a brain injury also increasingly lost their ability to communicate verbally. Studies of babies showed the same direct association. We now know that infants do not gain a more sophisticated vocabulary until their fine-motor finger control improves. That's a remarkable finding. Gestures are "windows into thought processes," McNeill says.

→ David McNeill found that verbal and nonverbal abilities have developed by (A)_____ the similar neural pattern; it is estimated that if anyone loses one's speech ability, their bodily movement would also be (B)_____.

- ① using / tightened
- ② sharing / weakened
- ③ adapting / intensified
- ④ avoiding / lessened
- ⑤ utilizing / developed

12 다음 글의 주제에 가장 어울리는 영어 속담은? [수능특강 Light 12-5]

The idea of starting at the bottom and working one's way up may appear sound, but the major objection to it is this — too many of those who begin at the bottom never manage to lift their heads high enough to be seen by *opportunity*, so they remain at the bottom. It should be remembered, also, that the outlook from the bottom is not so very bright or encouraging. It has a tendency to kill off ambition. We call it 'getting into a rut', which means we accept our fate because we form the habit of daily routine, a habit that finally becomes so strong we cease to try to throw it off. And that is another reason why it pays to start one or two steps above the bottom. By so doing one forms the *habit* of looking around, of observing how others get ahead, of seeing *opportunity*, and of embracing it without hesitation.

- ① Old habits die hard.
- ② Slow and steady wins the race.
- ③ Small is the seed of every greatness.
- ④ Step after step, the ladder is ascended.
- ⑤ The bird that flies high sees the farthest.

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13 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

[수능특강 Light 12-2]

Believe it or not, your child craves limits. She truly needs a flexible sense of order and will grow anxious without it. Think of limits as an expanding corral. Limits provide a physical environment in which your child can feel safe and can learn. As she grows more capable, the boundaries will expand. She begins in the womb, expands to a bassinet, and then to her bed. You may feel your three-year-old is too young for an overnight visit to a playmate's home. By the time she is five or six you may occasionally consider it, and by the time she's ten you may be ready to say yes to a pajama party. Your child's readiness determines how the boundaries expand. Your child does not want control or dominance but a structure that encourages her to think, to make choices, and to take chances.

- ① 자녀가 나이에 맞는 질서 의식을 갖도록 격려해야 한다.
- ② 자녀는 활동 범위를 정해주지 않으면 극도로 불안해한다.
- ③ 자녀에게 성장에 따른 적절한 제한 범위를 정해주어야 한다.
- ④ 자녀가 스스로 규율을 정하고 이를 지키도록 지도해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자녀의 자율성을 최대한 보장하여 성취감을 느끼게 해야 한다.

14 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?[수능특강 Light 11-4]

Lord Duveen was the most famous art dealer of his time. Finally receiving an audience from J.P. Morgan, Duveen went into the ① **absence** of Morgan in his luxurious mansion on Fifth Avenue. Without a greeting, Morgan pointed to five large vases on his marble floor and told Duveen that three were sixteenth-century Ming masterpieces, and the other two exact ② **copies** that had cost him a fortune to have made. He commanded Duveen to ③ **study** the vases and tell him which were the copies and which were the ④ **valuable** originals. Lord Duveen walked up to the vases, hardly glancing at them, raised his pearl-handled cane and, with two violent strokes, ⑤ **smashed** two of them to smithereens. From that moment, every painting and art object that J.P. Morgan collected until the day he died, he bought from the great English salesman.

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15 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [수능특강 Light 12-3]

Once a staple crop is established, we have what economists call a “lock-in.” A pattern continues because it is cheap to replicate and would be expensive, both financially and psychologically, to change. The whole of north European agriculture is based around a highly complex but very efficient system of wheat and small-grain production. From the plow types to the bakeries and pasta factories, everything is set up to deal with wheat. So, although the potato came early and proved far more productive and well adapted than wheat, wheat remains the staple food — except in areas too poor and marginal to afford it. The iron hand of economics forced the impoverished Irish and Poles to live on potatoes in the old days, but they yearned for bread — and now they can afford bread, and are eating fewer potatoes. Potatoes added themselves to the system, but did not destroy it.

- ① Which One was Europeans’ Choice – Potatoes or Wheat?
- ② Development of Wheat Production in European History
- ③ Why Potatoes Became the Staple Crop in North Europe?
- ④ How to Utilize “Lock-In” System in Production of Wheat?
- ⑤ Ways to Produce Economically Efficient Crop in Europe

16 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?[수능특 강 Light 14-1]

Scientists today are able to ① **accurately** date fossils, the rock-bound remains of organisms from past geologic ages. When fossils ② **are arranged** along a timeline, scientists can see gradual changes from simple to more complex life forms. In some cases, evolution through various intermediate forms over millions of years can be detected and ③ **compared** to the present state of an organism. For example, the earliest known species of horse lived some 60 million years ago and, according to the fossil record, was shorter than 20 inches (50 centimeters) high at the shoulders. Successive rock layers yield fossils of increasingly larger horse species, ④ **culminating** in the horses of today. As size changed, so did other aspects of the horses’ anatomy: teeth became ⑤ **adapting** to eating grass, the bones of the lower leg fused, and multiple toes evolved into a single toe surrounded by a hoof.

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17 Marsiela Gomez에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [수능특강 Light 12-4]

Marsiela Gomez, a doctoral student in pharmacology at Johns Hopkins, is a part Mayan who was raised in a culture that taught the value of waiting for others to speak first. This habit has often caused problems for her in the United States: "It is very frustrating, because people think I have nothing to add. Sometimes I find that when you wait to speak the answers are upcoming. In this society, it's so important for individuals to own a point of view that everyone feels the need to be the first to put a certain opinion forward. Oftentimes, if I wait long enough, someone will express my point of view." She adds, "Sometimes if one waits too long, the subject changes and then my response is no longer relevant. The need to be heard first seems to be more important than the appropriate response."

- ① She is studying pharmacology as a master's degree.
- ② She is affected by Mayan culture as a pure-blooded Mayan.
- ③ She feels uncomfortable trying only to speak first without caring for others.
- ④ She is reluctant to present her opinion in public.
- ⑤ She thinks giving proper response is less important than making quick answers.

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정답

- 1 ④
- 2 ⑤
- 3 ④
- 4 ②
- 5 ③
- 6 ①
- 7 ⑤
- 8 ①
- 9 ②
- 10 ④
- 11 ②
- 12 ⑤
- 13 ③
- 14 ①
- 15 ①
- 16 ⑤
- 17 ③