

Day 01

Day 01-01.

1. 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 1)

Just because it's clear to you does not make it clear to your reader.

Mark Twain observed, "We are all ignorant, but about different things." One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers is assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. ① This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. ② Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time. ③ If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be less need to explain all aspects of your message. ④ If you're writing to the senior vice president of marketing, who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to "walk" that reader through your message. ⑤ Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are hardly equal.

2. [서술형] 다음 글의 주제문이 되도록 보기의 단 어들을 적절히 활용하여 영작하시오. 2)

Mark Twain observed, "We are all ignorant, but about different things." One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers is assuming their readers are as knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what should have been clear the first time.

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familiar with software applications, then you will need to "walk" that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are hardly equal.

<보기> the reader's, expertise, should, be written, writing, about, according to, eye level

3. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 혹은 문맥상 틀 린 것은? 3)

Mark Twain observed, "We are all ignorant, but about different things." One mistake technical professionals make when writing for non-technical readers is assuming their readers are as ① knowledgeable as they are about the subject. This is a fatal assumption that will only result in confusion and frustration for your reader. Also, a great deal of your time will be spent ② generating additional messages to the reader trying to explain what ③ should be clear the first time.

Just because it's clear to you does not make it clear to your reader. If you are an engineer or accountant writing to others in your field, then perhaps there will be ④ less need to explain all aspects of your message. If you're writing to the senior vice president of marketing, who is not familiar with software applications, then you will need to "walk" that reader through your message. Remember that when it comes to technical knowledge, writers and readers are ⑤ hardly equal.

Day 01-02.

4. 글의 흐름상 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 4)

Circular time encourages meditation, idling, play.

In cultures where circular time is given as much attention as linear time, people's lives are far more relaxed and stress-free. Most traditional aboriginal people work far fewer hours, at most two or three days out of each week. And this is not working as we understand it; they visit, hang out, talk and gossip, ensuring that the social cement that holds their society together is in good order. (①) To live with circular time is to let go of deadlines. (②) It is often one of the biggest surprises for people who take their foot off the pedal, to find a richer, simpler and more rewarding life. (③) Their bodies are rested, they enjoy better health and they smile more. (④) They're harmonious with the world, and breathe easier than people living with linear time. (⑤) More often they create and play and remember what it was like to be a child, where the journey from A to B was seldom straight and never narrow. Their ability to access subtle details increases. They breathe in the world.

5. (A), (B), (C)의 괄호 안에서 문맥에 어울리는 것끼리 나열한 것은? 5)

In cultures where circular time is given as much attention as linear time, people's lives are far more relaxed and stress-free. Most traditional aboriginal people work far fewer hours, at most two or three days out of each week. And this is not working as we understand it; they visit, hang out, talk and gossip, (A)[ensuring / pursuing] that the social cement that holds their society together is in good order. To live with circular time is to let go of deadlines. Circular time encourages meditation, idling, play.

It is often one of the biggest surprises for people who take their foot off the pedal, to find a richer, simpler and more (B)[awarding / rewarding] life. Their bodies are rested, they enjoy better health and they smile more. They're harmonious with the world, and breathe easier than people living with linear time. More often they create and play and remember what it was like to be a child, where the journey from A to B was seldom (C)[detour /

straight] and never narrow. Their ability to access subtle details increases. They breathe in the world.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① ensuring	awarding	detour
② pursuing	awarding	detour
③ ensuring	rewarding	detour
④ pursuing	rewarding	straight
⑤ ensuring	rewarding	straight

6. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 let go of deadlines가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

In cultures where circular time is given as much attention as linear time, people's lives are far more relaxed and stress-free. Most traditional aboriginal people work far fewer hours, at most two or three days out of each week. And this is not working as we understand it; they visit, hang out, talk and gossip, ensuring that the social cement that holds their society together is in good order. To live with circular time is to let go of deadlines. Circular time encourages meditation, idling, play.

It is often one of the biggest surprises for people who take their foot off the pedal, to find a richer, simpler and more rewarding life. Their bodies are rested, they enjoy better health and they smile more. They're harmonious with the world, and breathe easier than people living with linear time. More often they create and play and remember what it was like to be a child, where the journey from A to B was seldom straight and never narrow. Their ability to access subtle details increases. They breathe in the world.

- ① are likely to pursue their goals
- ② are supposed to seek their lives
- ③ are apt to give up their lives
- ④ are able to enjoy their lives
- ⑤ are unable to enjoy their lives

Day 01-03.

7. 주어진 글에 이어지는 글의 순서가 바른 것은? 7)

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive.

- (A) However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for.
- (B) People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do.
- (C) There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe.
- (D) In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

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

8. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 혹은 문맥상 틀린 것은? 8)

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or ① what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing criminal ② in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their ③ individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, ④ some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been ⑤ disassociated from what once was their identity.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 9)

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, _____. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

- ① we lose what we achieve
- ② we add to what we believe
- ③ we become what we believe
- ④ we refute what others think
- ⑤ we become what others believe

10. [서술형] 다음 글의 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 적절한 말을 <보기>의 단어를 활용하여 적으시오. [어형 변형 및 추가 가능]¹⁰⁾

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that (A) _____. However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, (B) _____. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

<보기>

- (A) they, do, the job, they, recognize, by,
- (B) responsible, some, may, not, of, you, even, be, for

수능실감 300제 (Day 1-10)

Day 01-04.

11. 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은? 11)

Though economic considerations are of great importance, technological realities remain most important in determining how engineering shapes a product. (①) For example, in designing a drink container, not only must engineers fashion a can that will hold the drink without contaminating it or allowing it to leak after rough shipping and handling, but they must also make the can easy to open and pour or drink from. (②) Furthermore, while aluminum cans are a great convenience, they also represent an enormous potential waste of raw materials and energy, and getting rid of them raises significant issues of litter and waste disposal. (③) Exploring such difficulties involving numerous opposing goals and seeing how engineers and others have wrestled with the problems helps us to better understand the interaction between engineering, economics, and the environment. (④) Engineering continues to be one of the most preferred choices of students. (⑤) A single aluminum can in isolation is one thing, but in the context of its billions of clones the aluminum can is quite another.

*contaminate: 오염시키다 **clone: 복제품

12. 다음 글 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은? 12)

Though economic considerations are of great importance, _____ remain most important in determining how engineering shapes a product. For example, in designing a drink container, not only must engineers fashion a can that will hold the drink without contaminating it or allowing it to leak after rough shipping and handling, but they must also make the can easy to open and pour or drink from. Furthermore, while aluminum cans are a great convenience, they also represent an enormous potential waste of raw materials and energy, and getting rid of them raises significant issues of litter and waste disposal. Exploring such difficulties involving numerous opposing goals and seeing how engineers and others have wrestled with the problems helps us to better understand the interaction between engineering, economics, and the environment. A single aluminum can in isolation is one thing, but in the context of its billions of clones the

aluminum can is quite another.

*contaminate: 오염시키다 **clone: 복제품

- ① technological varieties
- ② academic realities
- ③ social reactions
- ④ business interests
- ⑤ technological realities

13. [서술형 3] 다음 보기의 단어들을 적절히 활용하여 빈 칸을 완성하십시오. [필요시 어형변화] 13)

Though economic considerations are of great importance, technological realities remain most important in determining how engineering shapes a product. For example, in designing a drink container, _____ or allowing it to leak after rough shipping and handling, but they must also make the can easy to open and pour or drink from. Furthermore, while aluminum cans are a great convenience, they also represent an enormous potential waste of raw materials and energy, and getting rid of them raises significant issues of litter and waste disposal. Exploring such difficulties involving numerous opposing goals and seeing how engineers and others have wrestled with the problems helps us to better understand the interaction between engineering, economics, and the environment. A single aluminum can in isolation is one thing, but in the context of its billions of clones the aluminum can is quite another.

*contaminate: 오염시키다 **clone: 복제품

<보기> hold, the drink, engineers, fashion, a can, that, contaminate, not only, must, will, without, it

Day 01-05.

14. 주어진 글에 이어지는 글의 순서가 바른 것은? ¹⁴⁾

Our knowledge of who is doing what in a situation allows us to make reasonably accurate guesses about the actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for instance, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse.

- (A) This is not to say, of course, that we regularly catalog all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, so that we are prepared for anything and everything.
- (B) We know that medical talk and activity will take place, and that we may be asked to lie on a table or to take deep breaths. We can prepare for what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be.
- (C) But we do entertain at least a few thoughts about what may take place—we imagine what is going to happen—and we get our ideas about what may happen from our understanding of the perspectives provided by roles and situations.
- (D) We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, nor could we do so.

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

15. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ¹⁵⁾

Our knowledge of who is doing what in a situation allows us to make ①reasonably accurate guesses about the ②actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for instance, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse. We know that medical talk and activity will take place, and that we may be asked to lie on a table or to take deep breaths. We can prepare for what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her ③manner will be. This is not to say, of course, that we regularly catalog all possible happenings in our

minds before entering such situations, so that we are prepared for anything and everything. We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, nor could we do so. But we do entertain ④at least a few thoughts about what may take place—we imagine what is going to happen—and we get our ideas about what may happen from our understanding of the perspectives provided by ⑤characters and situations.

16. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것 2개는 ? ¹⁶⁾

Our knowledge of who is doing what in a situation ①allows us to make reasonably accurate guesses about the actual behavior of others. We enter a doctor's examining room, for instance, knowing who is the patient, who is the doctor, and who is the nurse. We know that medical talk and activity will take place, ②and we may be asked to lie on a table or to take deep breaths. ③We can prepare for what the doctor may ask us to do, what questions will be asked, and what her manner will be. This is not to say, of course, that we regularly catalog all possible happenings in our minds before entering such situations, ④so that we are prepared for anything and everything. We do not, in fact, imagine everything that will take place, nor do we attempt to do so, ⑤or could we do so. But we do entertain at least a few thoughts about what may take place—we imagine what is going to happen—and we get our ideas about what may happen from our understanding of the perspectives provided by roles and situations.