

## 1. 2014학년도 6월 평가원

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[2014학년도 6월 평가원 28]<sup>1)</sup>

England's plan to establish colonies in North America, starting in the late sixteenth century, was founded on a (A) [false / valid] idea. It was generally assumed that Virginia, the region of the North American continent to which England laid claim, would have the same climate as the Mediterranean region of Europe, since it lay at similar latitudes. As a result, the English hoped that the American colonies, once established, would be able to supply Mediterranean goods such as olives and fruit and reduce England's (B) [dependence / restriction] on imports from continental Europe. One prospectus claimed that the colonies would provide "the wines, fruit and salt of France and Spain ... the silks of Persia and Italy." Similarly, (C) [abundant / scarce] timber would do away with the need to import wood from Scandinavia. In short, America was mistakenly expected to be a land of plenty that would quickly turn a profit.

\*latitude: 위도 \*\*prospectus: 사업 설명서, 투자 설명서

- |   | (A)   | (B)         | (C)      |
|---|-------|-------------|----------|
| ① | false | dependence  | abundant |
| ② | false | dependence  | scarce   |
| ③ | false | restriction | abundant |
| ④ | valid | restriction | scarce   |
| ⑤ | valid | restriction | abundant |

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

[2014학년도 9월 평가원 28]<sup>2)</sup>

Occasionally, there are children who have trouble understanding that their clothing choice is inappropriate or even unhealthy. Some children ①follow the suggestion that sandals may not be the best option for a snowy day. For those kids, ②experience may be the best teacher. For example, when Lydia was eight years old, she insisted on wearing her favorite sandals to school despite ③warnings that the sidewalks were covered in snow and slush. Her mom ④worried that she would arrive at school with cold, wet feet, but Lydia would not change her mind. Of course, her mother was right. While Lydia did have some very uncomfortable toes because they became soaked and frozen on her way to and from school, she learned that sometimes fashion isn't ⑤worth the price of serious discomfort.

1.

## 2014학년도 대학수학능력시험

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

[2014학년도 대학수학능력시험 28]<sup>3)</sup>

When people started to plant stored seed stock deliberately, they also began protecting their plants. This changed the evolutionary ① pressure that these food plants experienced, as they no longer had to survive in a natural environment. Instead, people created a new environment for them, and selected for other characteristics than nature previously had. Seeds recovered at archaeological sites clearly show that farmers selected for larger seeds and ② thinner seed coats. Thick seed coats are often ③ essential for seeds to survive in a natural environment because the seeds of many wild plants remain dormant for months until winter is over and rain sets in. But under human management thick seed coats are unnecessary, as farmers ④ evade responsibility for storing seeds away from moisture and predators. In fact, seeds with thinner coats were ⑤ preferred as they are easier to eat or process into flour, and they allow seedlings to sprout more quickly when sown.

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4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

[2015학년도 6월 평가원 28]<sup>4)</sup>

Although children watch television at various times, the programming that they view alone tends to be specifically aimed at children. In the United States particularly, most of the advertising during this segment consists of ads for food, particularly sugared food. During the run-up to Christmas, (A) [increasing / decreasing] numbers of ads concern toys and games. Such practices are believed to put pressure on parents to yield to what the media have dubbed “pester power.” This has led to calls for legislation to (B) [promote / regulate] advertising in Europe and the United States. Indeed, the Swedish government has outlawed television advertising of products aimed at children under 12, and recently in the United States, 50 psychologists (C) [rejected / signed] a petition calling for a ban on the advertising of children’s goods.

\* pester power: 부모에게 떼를 써서 물건을 구매하게 하는 힘 \*\* petition: 탄원(서)

(A) (B) (C)

- ① increasing ..... promote ..... rejected
- ② increasing ..... regulate ..... signed
- ③ increasing ..... regulate ..... rejected
- ④ decreasing ..... promote ..... signed
- ⑤ decreasing ..... regulate ..... signed

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

[2015학년도 9월 평가원 29]<sup>5)</sup>

A special feature of the real estate rental market is its tendency to undergo a severe and prolonged contraction phase, more so than with manufactured products. When the supply of a manufactured product ① exceeds the demand, the manufacturer cuts back on output, and the merchant reduces inventory to balance supply and demand. However, ② property owners cannot reduce the amount of space available for rent in their buildings. Space that was constructed to accommodate business and consumer needs at the peak of the cycle ③ remains, so vacancy rates climb and the downward trend becomes more severe. Rental rates generally do not drop below a certain point, the ④ maximum that must be charged in order to cover operating expenses. Some owners will take space off the market rather than lose money on it. A few, unable to subsidize the property, will sell at distress prices, and lenders will repossess others. These may then be placed on the market at lower rental rates, further ⑤ depressing the market.

\*contraction phase: 경기 수축기(후퇴기) \*\*distress price: 투매 가격(판매자가 손해를 감수하는 매우 싼 가격)

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6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[2015학년도 대학수학능력시험 30]<sup>6)</sup>

While the eye sees at the surface, the ear tends to penetrate below the surface. Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that (A) [fuses / replaces] an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colors, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of (B) [diversity / precision]. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is, a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions' — something sounding like something that in fact it is not — while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which (C) [underlies / undermines] everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about her stance toward life, about her intentions. \*acoustical : 청각의

(A) (B) (C)

- ① fuses ..... precision ..... undermines
- ② replaces ..... diversity ..... underlies
- ③ fuses ..... diversity ..... undermines
- ④ replaces ..... precision ..... underlies
- ⑤ fuses ..... precision ..... underlies

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7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

[2016학년도 6월 평가원 29]<sup>7)</sup>

The desert locust lives in two remarkably different styles depending on the availability of food sources and the density of the local locust population. When food is scarce, as it usually is in their native desert habitat, locusts are born with coloring designed for camouflage and lead (A) [solitary / social] lives. But when rare periods of significant rain produce major vegetation growth, everything changes. At first, the locusts continue to be loners, just feasting off the (B) [insufficient / abundant] food supply. But as the extra vegetation starts to die off, the locusts find themselves crowded together. Suddenly, baby locusts are born with bright colors and a preference for company. Instead of avoiding one another and hiding from predators through camouflage and inactivity, these locusts gather in vast groups, feed together, and (C) [overwhelm / overestimate] their predators simply through numbers. \* camouflage: 위장

(A) (B) (C)

- ① solitary ..... insufficient ..... overwhelm
- ② solitary ..... abundant ..... overwhelm
- ③ solitary ..... insufficient ..... overestimate
- ④ social ..... abundant ..... overwhelm
- ⑤ social ..... insufficient ..... overestimate

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

[2016학년도 9월 평가원 29]<sup>8)</sup>

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture. The Canadian, delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their ①respective lawyers to finalize the details. The Egyptian never showed up. The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone wrong: Did Egyptians ②lack punctuality? Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers unavailable in Cairo? None of these explanations proved to be correct; rather, the problem was ③caused by the different meaning Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers. The Canadian regarded the lawyers' ④absence as facilitating the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his verbal commitment. Canadians often use the impersonal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize ⑤agreements. Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to accomplish the same purpose. \* punctuality: 시간 엄수

## 1. 2016학년도 대학수학능력시험

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[2016학년도 대학수학능력시험 29]<sup>9)</sup>

The Atitlán Giant Grebe was a large, flightless bird that had evolved from the much more widespread and smaller Pied-billed Grebe. By 1965 there were only around 80 birds left on Lake Atitlán. One immediate reason was easy enough to spot: the local human population was cutting down the reed beds at a furious rate. This (A) [accommodation / destruction] was driven by the needs of a fast growing mat-making industry. But there were other problems. An American airline was intent on developing the lake as a tourist destination for fishermen. However, there was a major problem with this idea: the lake (B) [lacked / supported] any suitable sporting fish! To compensate for this rather obvious defect, a specially selected species of fish called the Large-mouthed Bass was introduced. The introduced individuals immediately turned their attentions to the crabs and small fish that lived in the lake, thus (C) [competing / cooperating] with the few remaining grebes for food. There is also little doubt that they sometimes gobbled up the zebra-striped Atitlán Giant Grebe's chicks.

\* reed: 갈대 \*\* gobble up: 게걸스럽게 먹다

- |   | (A)               | (B)           | (C)         |
|---|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| ① | accommodation ... | lacked ...    | competing   |
| ② | accommodation ... | supported ... | cooperating |
| ③ | destruction ...   | lacked ...    | competing   |
| ④ | destruction ...   | supported ... | cooperating |
| ⑤ | destruction ...   | lacked ...    | cooperating |

## 1. 2017학년도 6월 평가원

10. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

[2017학년도 6월 평가원 29]<sup>10)</sup>

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A) [preset / self-selected] pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B) [automatically / intentionally] exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) [consistency / variation] in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

\* treadmill: 러닝머신 \*\* physiological: 생리학적인

- |   | (A)        | (B)               | (C)         |
|---|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| ① | preset ... | intentionally ... | consistency |

- ② preset ... automatically ... variation
- ③ self-selected ... intentionally ... variation
- ④ self-selected ... intentionally ... consistency
- ⑤ self-selected ... automatically ... consistency

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11. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[2017학년도 9월 평가원 29]<sup>11)</sup>

You can't have a democracy if you can't talk with your neighbors about matters of mutual interest or concern. Thomas Jefferson, who had an enduring interest in democracy, came to a similar conclusion. He was prescient in understanding the dangers of (A) [concentrated / limited] power, whether in corporations or in political leaders or exclusionary political institutions. Direct involvement of citizens was what had made the American Revolution possible and given the new republic vitality and hope for the future. Without that involvement, the republic would die. Eventually, he saw a need for the nation to be (B) [blended / subdivided] into "wards" — political units so small that everyone living there could participate directly in the political process. The representatives for each ward in the capital would have to be (C) [resistant / responsive] to citizens organized in this way. A vibrant democracy conducted locally would then provide the active basic unit for the democratic life of the republic. With that kind of involvement, the republic might survive and prosper. \* prescient: 선견지명이 있는 \*\* vibrant: 활력이 넘치는

(A) (B) (C)

- ① concentrated ..... blended ..... resistant
- ② concentrated ..... subdivided ..... responsive
- ③ concentrated ..... subdivided ..... resistant
- ④ limited ..... subdivided ..... resistant
- ⑤ limited ..... blended ..... responsive

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12. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

[2017학년도 대학수학능력시험 29]<sup>12)</sup>

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes — their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere *in the same building or district* who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is (A) [based / lost] on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that (B) [allows / forbids] them to benchmark those who do things better or

at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective — their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well (C) [mostly / never] occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

- (A)            (B)            (C)
- ① based ..... allows ..... never  
 ② based ..... forbids ..... mostly  
 ③ lost ..... allows ..... mostly  
 ④ lost ..... allows ..... never  
 ⑤ lost ..... forbids ..... never

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**13.** (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

[2018학년도 6월 평가원 29]<sup>13)</sup>

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, (A) [denying / rationalizing] that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in (B) [physical / mental] factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST (C) [early / later] in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

\* homogeneous: 동질적인 \*\* optimal: 최적의

- (A)            (B)            (C)
- ① denying ..... physical ..... later  
 ② denying ..... mental ..... early  
 ③ rationalizing ..... physical ..... early  
 ④ rationalizing ..... physical ..... later  
 ⑤ rationalizing ..... mental ..... early

1.

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14. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

[2018학년도 9월 평가원 29]<sup>14)</sup>

Why does the “pure” acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people’s perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men — either in real life or at the movies. They are (A) [disappointed / satisfied] with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that (B) [artistic / real] representation is always explaining, refining, and making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (C) [free / inseparable] from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film. \* entangle : 얽히게 하다

(A) (B) (C)

- ① disappointed --- artistic --- free  
 ② disappointed --- real --- free  
 ③ satisfied --- artistic --- inseparable  
 ④ satisfied --- real --- inseparable  
 ⑤ satisfied --- artistic --- free

1.

## 2018학년도 대학수학능력시험

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

[2018학년도 대학수학능력시험 29]<sup>15)</sup>

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the ① time factor. Rather incredibly, one archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is ② found! On the contrary, archaeologists and assistants from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even ③ catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated. Then, to interpret those finds, they had to ④ learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. Could a “commercial archaeologist” have ⑤ waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

\* prominent: 저명한 \*\* excavate: 발굴하다