2023 EBS 수능특강 내신 변형문제 자료

2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 09 어법 정확성 파악

Q. [ ] 안에서 문맥 상 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오. 어휘선택(문제지)

1. p56-Gateway

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change 1**[randomly / dramatically]**. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, producing two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for 2**[unusual / ordinary]** cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and 3**[assembles / resembles]** them into new, living protoplasm. After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either 4**[prepares / prescribes]** to divide or matures and differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development 5**[acquire / require]** a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. That cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be 6**[commonplace / surprising]**, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the 7**[least / most]** complex cell has only a small number of parts, each 8**[responsive / responsible]** for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

2. p58-no.01

Although simple repetition does help us learn, psychological research has found that we 9**[acquire / inquire]** information most effectively with 10**[elaboration / collaboration]**, which is when we actively think about its meaning and 11**[refuse / relate]** the material to something we already know. If you want to remember the 12**[different / difficult]** perspectives of psychology, for instance, try to think about how each of the perspectives is different from the others. As you make the comparisons, 13**[detain / determine]** what is most important about each one and then relate it to the features of the other perspectives. In an important study showing the effectiveness of elaborative encoding, Rogers, Kuiper, and Kirker found that students learned information 14**[best / worst]** when they related it to aspects of themselves, a phenomenon known as the self-reference effect. This research suggests that imagining how the material relates to your own interests and goals will 15**[disturb / help]** you learn it.

3. p58-no.02

Unlike primary prevention, which 16**[aims / neglects]** to prevent diseases from occurring, secondary 17**[pressure / prevention]** emphasizes 18**[identifying / intensifying]** diseases at their earliest stage and

treating the conditions early. Research suggests that when disease is 19**[detected / protected]** early, there is a far greater chance of treatment with a successful outcome. The health care system is sometimes called the "curative" system due to its focus on 20**[defecting / detecting]** and treating disease. Examples of secondary prevention are 21**[pitiful / plentiful]** in the United States because of the number of people with chronic conditions, including high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. A person with either high blood pressure or blood cholesterol would be 22**[prescribed / proscribed]** a drug that would help 23**[raise / lower]** either his or her blood pressure or blood cholesterol. Managing chronic conditions by using prescription drugs is a feature of the health care system, which has made 24**[significant / inadequate]** advances in treating 25**[chronic / current]** conditions.

4. p59-no.03

When things go wrong in technology — and they always will — harm should be remedied quickly and 26**[compensated / complimented]** in proportion to 27**[actual / potential]** damages. The 28**[assumption / dismissal]** that any given technology will create problems should be part of its process of creation. The software industry may offer a model for quick 29**[correction / collection]**: Bugs are expected; they are not a reason to kill a product; instead they are 30**[employed / deployed]** to 31**[batter / better]** the technology. Think of 32**[unintended / deliberate]** consequences in other technologies, even fatal ones, as bugs that need to be corrected. The more 33**[sentient / salient]** the technology, the easier it is to correct. Rapid 34**[retribution / restitution]** for harm done (which the software industry does not do) would also 35**[indirectly / directly]** aid the 36**[adoption / adoration]** of future technologies. But restitution should be 37**[unfair / fair]**. Penalizing creators for hypothetical harm or even potential harm 38**[degrades / deludes]** justice and weakens the system, 39**[reducing / reproducing]** honesty and penalizing those who act in good faith.

5. p59-no.04

I 40**[remember / forget]** when I first started my architectural designing business. The hardest thing for me to do was 41**[estimate / establish]** a billing rate for my services. I had no real sense of my value from a billing standpoint. I remember 42**[approaching / reproaching]** my first client with a(n) 43**[allowance / agreement]**, and I told him that I would charge $50 an hour, which in 1991 terms was low. He said to me, "You're worth more than that. I'm going to pay you $75 an hour." And that's where I started. Some clients love hourly billing, because they know what they can expect. Other clients hate it, because they don't want you to have an open checkbook to bill all your hours no matter how 44**[efficient / inefficient]**

you are. I understand both sides of the argument. But in the end you should be paid for the 45**[belittle / value]** you bring to the table. The true negotiator knows how to 46**[impress / express]** his value to clients in a way that they 47**[understand / underestimate]** what it is that they're paying for.

6. p60-no.05

In terms of 48**[contributions / attributions]**, we tend to 49**[overestimate / overwhelm]** the extent to which other people's character is 50**[responsible / responsive]** for their behavior. 51**[However / Therefore]**, we tend not to make that error when judging our actions. This bias has come to be known as the fundamental attribution error. The main reason why the fundamental attribution error exists 52**[appears / appeals]** to be the 53**[salience / silence]** of other people in our perceptions. In other words, people tend to be the most interesting things around us, so we normally pay attention to what they are doing, rather than to what other objects in that field are doing, including ourselves. Because our attention tends to be 54**[directed / inspected]** toward other people, it is natural for us to give 55**[responsibility / accessibility]** to those people when we explain their actions. We are not as 56**[likely / unlikely]** to have our attention directed toward other things in the situation that could be influencing the person's actions. In particular, we cannot see ourselves, so we tend to 57**[magnify / ignore]** the effect that our own behavior has on others. Yet, we are 58**[unconscious / conscious]** of the effect other things in the situation, including other people, have on our own actions.

7. p60-no.06

In archaeology, ethnographic 59**[analogies / analyses]** played an important role as evidence for the human origin of prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric stone tools, for example, were 60**[typically / barely]** thought to be fossils that resulted from natural processes of rock formation in the earth, or to have fallen from the sky like meteorites. But, as scholars began to question the accepted view of fossils, they began to 61**[combine / compare]** these stone tools with those that they found then in use among the natives of the Americas. They concluded that Europe had once been populated by peoples who had little or no knowledge of metallurgy and made their tools from stone just as the Indians did. For instance, in 1686 the British antiquarian Robert Plot noted that theories about the stone tools manufactured by ancient Britons could be 62**[constructed / contracted]** through comparison with the stone tools then manufactured by the North American Indians. The realization that stone could be the basis of a whole technology eventually led to the concept of a stone age, in 63**[distinction / extinction]** to a bronze age and an iron age, for example.

8. p61-no.07

One of the most exciting areas of current neurological research is the 64**[translation / transplantation]** of human fetal tissue into the brain to 65**[impair / repair]** damage. The transplanted tissue consists 66**[generally / specifically]** of stem cells, "master" cells that not only can 67**[regenerate / replenish]** themselves but also can develop into any type of tissue, such as muscle or nerve cells. This relatively new 68**[procedure / devastation]** is being explored as a possible treatment for strokes and degenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Huntington's. The significant 69**[instinct / challenge]** is to get the newly introduced cells to make the proper connections so that the damaged circuits regrow. Many people oppose the use of fetal tissue for any research purposes, 70**[nevertheless / however]**, on religious or other philosophical grounds. Fortunately, many new methods are 71**[emerging / merging]** that allow researchers to create stem cells by reprogramming adult cells.

9. p61-no.08

There is increasing evidence that we are no longer 72**[generated / governed]** by natural selection. Technology can and does take the place of biology and lead us into a new form of life, one not primarily governed by Darwinian process. The 73**[implications / explicitness]** of being the first entity on our planet to 74**[escape / imprison]** natural selection are immense. We have never been wholly natural creatures, and we have evolved to be increasingly artificial. Even if we should want it, escape from technology is no longer possible. It may in fact be that technology has escaped us: the inertia of the entire system of technological civilization is by now so 75**[diminutive / immense]** that the sorts of choices left for us to make in the future are essentially 76**[trivial / onerous]**. The ride we are now on may be 77**[unsustainable / sustainable]**, or it may not; but there are many reasons for believing that we are 78**[incapable / capable]** of getting off. Either we crash, or we continue our artificial rise. There is no soft landing into a quieter and more 79**[buried / balanced]** world that utopian souls often dream of.

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2. p58-no.01

Although simple repetition does help us learn, psychological research 12**[have / has]** found 13**[that / what]** we acquire information most 14**[effective / effectively]** with elaboration, which is when we actively think about its meaning and relate the material to something we already know. If you want to remember the different perspectives of psychology, for instance, 15**[trying / try]** to think about 16**[what / how]** each of the perspectives is different from the others. As you make the comparisons, 17**[determine / determining]** 18**[what / that]** is most important about each one and then 19**[relates / relate]** it to the features of the other perspectives. In an important study showing the effectiveness of elaborative encoding, Rogers, Kuiper, and Kirker 20**[found / finding]** 21**[what / that]** students learned information best when they related it to aspects of themselves, a phenomenon 22**[is known / known]** as the self-reference effect. This research suggests 23**[that / what]** imagining how the material 24**[relates / relating]** to your own interests and goals will help you learn it.

3. p58-no.02

Unlike primary prevention, which aims 25**[to prevent / preventing]** diseases from occurring, secondary prevention 26**[emphasizes / to emphasize]** identifying diseases at their earliest stage and treating the conditions early. Research suggests 27**[what / that]** when disease is detected early, there is a far greater chance of treatment with a successful outcome. The health care system is sometimes 28**[calling / called]** the "curative" system due to its focus on detecting and treating disease. Examples of secondary prevention are 29**[plentiful / plentifully]** in the United States because of the number of people with chronic conditions, including high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol. A person with either high blood pressure or blood cholesterol would be 30**[prescribed / prescribing]** a drug that would help lower either his or her blood pressure or blood cholesterol. Managing chronic conditions by using prescription drugs 31**[is / are]** a feature of the health care system, which 32**[have / has]** made significant advances in treating chronic conditions.

4. p59-no.03

When things go wrong in technology — and they always will — harm should be remedied 33**[quick / quickly]** and compensated in proportion to actual 34**[damages / damage]**. The assumption that any 35**[giving / given]** technology will create problems should be part of its process of creation. The software industry may offer a model for quick correction: Bugs are expected; they are not a reason to kill a product; instead they are 36**[employed / employing]** to better the technology. Think of unintended consequences in other technologies, even fatal ones, as bugs that need to 37**[correct / be corrected]** . The more sentient the technology, the easier it is to correct. Rapid restitution for harm 38**[doing / done]** (which the software industry does not do) would also 39**[indirectly / indirect]** aid the adoption of future technologies. But restitution 40**[should have been / should be]** fair. Penalizing creators for hypothetical harm or even potential harm degrades justice and 41**[weakens / weaken]** the system, 42**[reducing / reduce]** honesty and penalizing those who act in good faith.

5. p59-no.04

I remember when I first started my architectural designing business. The hardest thing for me to do was 43**[establish / establishing]** a billing rate for my services. I had no real sense of my value from a billing standpoint. I remember 44**[approaching / to approach]** my first client with an agreement, and I told him 45**[that / what]** I would charge $50 an hour, which in 1991 terms 46**[were / was]** low. He said to me, "You're worth more than that. I'm going to pay you $75 an hour." And that's where I started. Some clients love hourly billing, because they 47**[know / to know]** 48**[that / what]** they can expect. Other clients hate

it, because they don't want you to have an open checkbook to bill all your hours no matter how 49**[inefficient / inefficiently]** you are. I understand both sides of the argument. But in the end you should 50**[be paid / pay]** for the value you bring to the table. The true negotiator knows 51**[what / how]** to express his value to clients in a way that they understand 52**[what / that]** it is that they're paying for.

6. p60-no.05

In terms of attributions, we tend to overestimate the extent 53**[which / to which]** other people's character is responsible for their behavior. However, we tend not to make that error when 54**[judged / judging]** our actions. This bias has come to 55**[know / be known]** as the fundamental attribution error. The main reason why the fundamental attribution error exists 56**[appearing / appears]** to be the salience of other people in our perceptions. In other words, people tend to be the most interesting things around us, so we normally pay attention to 57**[which / what]** they are doing, rather than to what other objects in 58**[that / which]** field are doing, including 59**[ourselves / us]**. Because our attention tends to be directed toward other people, it is 60**[natural / naturally]** for us to give responsibility to those people when we explain their actions. We are not as likely to 61**[having / have]** our attention 62**[directed / directing]** toward other things in the situation that could be influencing the person's actions. In particular, we cannot see ourselves, so we tend to ignore the effect that our own behavior has on others. Yet, we are conscious of the effect 63**[other / another]** things in the situation, including other people, 64**[have / having]** on our own actions.

7. p60-no.06

In archaeology, ethnographic analogies 65**[played / playing]** an important role as evidence for the human origin of prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric stone tools, for example, were typically 66**[thought / thinking]** to be fossils that 67**[resulted / resulting]** from natural processes of rock formation in the earth, or to 68**[fall / have fallen]** from the sky like meteorites. But, as scholars began to question the accepted view of fossils, they began to compare these stone tools with those that they 69**[found / were found]** then in use among the natives of the Americas. They concluded 70**[that / what]** Europe had once been populated by peoples who had little or no knowledge of metallurgy and 71**[making / made]** their tools from stone just as the Indians 72**[was / did]**. For instance, in 1686 the British antiquarian Robert Plot noted 73**[that / what]** theories about the stone tools manufactured by ancient Britons could be constructed through comparison with the stone tools then manufactured by the North American Indians. The realization 74**[that / which]** stone could be the basis of a whole technology eventually 75**[led / leading]** to the

concept of a stone age, in distinction to a bronze age and an iron age, for example.

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One of the most exciting areas of current neurological research 76**[are / is]** the transplantation of human fetal tissue into the brain to repair damage. The transplanted tissue consists specifically of stem cells, "master" cells that not only can regenerate 77**[them / themselves]** but also can develop into any type of tissue, such as muscle or nerve cells. This relatively new procedure is being explored as a possible treatment for strokes and degenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Huntington's. The significant challenge is to get the newly introduced cells to make the proper connections so that the damaged circuits regrow. Many people oppose the use of fetal tissue for any research purposes, however, on religious or other philosophical grounds. Fortunately, many new methods are emerging 78**[that / what]** allow researchers 79**[create / to create]** stem cells by reprogramming adult cells.

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There is increasing evidence 80**[which / that]** we are no longer governed by natural selection. Technology can and 81**[do / does]** take the place of biology and 82**[leading / lead]** us into a new form of life, one not 83**[primarily / primary]** governed by Darwinian process. The implications of being the first entity on our planet to escape natural selection 84**[are / is]** immense. We have never been wholly natural creatures, and we have evolved 85**[to be / being]** increasingly artificial. Even if we should want it, escape from technology is no longer possible. It may in fact be 86**[that / what]** technology has escaped us: the inertia of the entire system of technological civilization 87**[being / is]** by now so immense 88**[what / that]** the sorts of choices left for us to make in the future are essentially trivial. The ride we are now on may be unsustainable, or it may not; but there are many reasons for believing 89**[what / that]** we are incapable of getting off. Either we crash, or we continue our artificial rise. There is no soft landing into a quieter and more 90**[balanced / balancing]** world that utopian souls often dream of.

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Q. 문맥 상 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 쓰시오. 문단배열(문제지)

1. p56-Gateway

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span.

(A) After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts.

(B) That cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

(C) During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, producing two daughter cells.

(D) Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm.

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(B) As you make the comparisons, determine what is most important about each one and then relate it to the features of the other perspectives.

(C) If you want to remember the different perspectives of psychology, for instance, try to think about how each of the perspectives is different from the others.

(D) This research suggests that imagining how the material relates to your own interests and goals will help you learn it.

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Unlike primary prevention, which aims to prevent diseases from occurring, secondary prevention emphasizes identifying diseases at their earliest stage and treating the conditions early.

(A) Examples of secondary prevention are plentiful in the United States because of the number of people with chronic conditions, including high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.

(B) Research suggests that when disease is detected early, there is a far greater chance of treatment with a successful outcome.
(C) The health care system is sometimes called the "curative" system due to its focus on detecting and treating disease.
(D) A person with either high blood pressure or blood cholesterol would be prescribed a drug that would help lower either his or her blood pressure or blood cholesterol. Managing chronic conditions by using prescription drugs is a feature of the health care system, which has made significant advances in treating chronic conditions.

4. p59-no.03

When things go wrong in technology — and they always will — harm should be remedied quickly and compensated in proportion to actual damages.

(A) The software industry may offer a model for quick correction: Bugs are expected; they are not a reason to kill a product; instead they are employed to better the technology. Think of unintended consequences in other technologies, even fatal ones, as bugs that need to be corrected.
(B) The assumption that any given technology will create problems should be part of its process of creation.
(C) But restitution should be fair. Penalizing creators for hypothetical harm or even potential harm degrades justice and weakens the system, reducing honesty and penalizing those who act in good faith.
(D) The more sentient the technology, the easier it is to correct. Rapid restitution for harm done (which the software industry does not do) would also indirectly aid the adoption of future technologies.

5. p59-no.04

I remember when I first started my architectural designing business.

(A) I remember approaching my first client with an agreement, and I told him that I would charge $50 an hour, which in 1991 terms was low. He said to me, "You're worth more than that. I'm going to pay you $75 an hour."
(B) The hardest thing for me to do was establish a billing rate for my services. I had no real sense of my value from a billing standpoint.
(C) And that's where I started. Some clients love hourly billing, because they know what they can expect. Other clients hate it, because they don't want you to have an open checkbook to bill all your hours no matter how inefficient you are.
(D) I understand both sides of the argument. But in the end you should be paid for the value you bring to the table. The true negotiator knows how to express his value to clients in a way that they understand what it is that they're paying for.

6. p60-no.05

In terms of attributions, we tend to overestimate the extent to which other people's character is responsible for their behavior.

(A) However, we tend not to make that error when judging our actions. This bias has come to be known as the fundamental attribution error.

(B) In particular, we cannot see ourselves, so we tend to ignore the effect that our own behavior has on others. Yet, we are conscious of the effect other things in the situation, including other people, have on our own actions.

(C) The main reason why the fundamental attribution error exists appears to be the salience of other people in our perceptions. In other words, people tend to be the most interesting things around us, so we normally pay attention to what they are doing, rather than to what other objects in that field are doing, including ourselves.

(D) Because our attention tends to be directed toward other people, it is natural for us to give responsibility to those people when we explain their actions. We are not as likely to have our attention directed toward other things in the situation that could be influencing the person's actions.

7. p60-no.06

In archaeology, ethnographic analogies played an important role as evidence for the human origin of prehistoric artifacts.

(A) They concluded that Europe had once been populated by peoples who had little or no knowledge of metallurgy and made their tools from stone just as the Indians did.

(B) For instance, in 1686 the British antiquarian Robert Plot noted that theories about the stone tools manufactured by ancient Britons could be constructed through comparison with the stone tools then manufactured by the North American Indians. The realization that stone could be the basis of a whole technology eventually led to the concept of a stone age, in distinction to a bronze age and an iron age, for example.

(C) Prehistoric stone tools, for example, were typically thought to be fossils that resulted from natural processes of rock formation in the earth, or to have fallen from the sky like meteorites.

(D) But, as scholars began to question the accepted view of fossils, they began to compare these stone tools with those that they found then in use among the natives of the Americas.

8. p61-no.07

One of the most exciting areas of current neurological research is the transplantation of human fetal tissue into the brain to repair damage.

(A) The transplanted tissue consists specifically of stem cells, "master" cells that not only can regenerate themselves but also can develop into any type of tissue, such as muscle or nerve cells.

(B) The significant challenge is to get the newly introduced cells to make the proper connections so that the damaged circuits regrow.

(C) This relatively new procedure is being explored as a possible treatment for strokes and degenerative

diseases such as Parkinson's and Huntington's.
(D) Many people oppose the use of fetal tissue for any research purposes, however, on religious or other philosophical grounds. Fortunately, many new methods are emerging that allow researchers to create stem cells by reprogramming adult cells.

9. p61-no.08

There is increasing evidence that we are no longer governed by natural selection.

(A) It may in fact be that technology has escaped us: the inertia of the entire system of technological civilization is by now so immense that the sorts of choices left for us to make in the future are essentially trivial. The ride we are now on may be unsustainable, or it may not; but there are many reasons for believing that we are incapable of getting off.
(B) Either we crash, or we continue our artificial rise. There is no soft landing into a quieter and more balanced world that utopian souls often dream of.
(C) We have never been wholly natural creatures, and we have evolved to be increasingly artificial. Even if we should want it, escape from technology is no longer possible.
(D) Technology can and does take the place of biology and lead us into a new form of life, one not primarily governed by Darwinian process. The implications of being the first entity on our planet to escape natural selection are immense.

2023 EBS 수능특강 내신 변형문제 자료

2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 09 어법 정확성 파악

Q. 문맥 상 다음 문장들의 적절한 순서를 쓰시오. 문장배열(문제지)

1. p56-Gateway

(A) Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell was. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm.
(B) Like whole individuals, cells have a life span.
(C) After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and differentiates into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts.
(D) That cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.
(E) During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, producing two daughter cells.

2. p58-no.01

(A) As you make the comparisons, determine what is most important about each one and then relate it to the features of the other perspectives.
(B) This research suggests that imagining how the material relates to your own interests and goals will help you learn it.
(C) In an important study showing the effectiveness of elaborative encoding, Rogers, Kuiper, and Kirker found that students learned information best when they related it to aspects of themselves, a phenomenon known as the self-reference effect.
(D) Although simple repetition does help us learn, psychological research has found that we acquire information most effectively with elaboration, which is when we actively think about its meaning and relate the material to something we already know.
(E) If you want to remember the different perspectives of psychology, for instance, try to think about how each of the perspectives is different from the others.

3. p58-no.02

(A) Examples of secondary prevention are plentiful in the United States because of the number of people with chronic conditions, including high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.
(B) A person with either high blood pressure or blood cholesterol would be prescribed a drug that would help lower either his or her blood pressure or blood cholesterol.

(C) Unlike primary prevention, which aims to prevent diseases from occurring, secondary prevention emphasizes identifying diseases at their earliest stage and treating the conditions early.
(D) The health care system is sometimes called the "curative" system due to its focus on detecting and treating disease.
(E) Managing chronic conditions by using prescription drugs is a feature of the health care system, which has made significant advances in treating chronic conditions.
(F) Research suggests that when disease is detected early, there is a far greater chance of treatment with a successful outcome.

4. p59-no.03

(A) When things go wrong in technology — and they always will — harm should be remedied quickly and compensated in proportion to actual damages.
(B) The more sentient the technology, the easier it is to correct. Rapid restitution for harm done (which the software industry does not do) would also indirectly aid the adoption of future technologies.
(C) The software industry may offer a model for quick correction: Bugs are expected; they are not a reason to kill a product; instead they are employed to better the technology. Think of unintended consequences in other technologies, even fatal ones, as bugs that need to be corrected.
(D) But restitution should be fair. Penalizing creators for hypothetical harm or even potential harm degrades justice and weakens the system, reducing honesty and penalizing those who act in good faith.
(E) The assumption that any given technology will create problems should be part of its process of creation.

5. p59-no.04

(A) Some clients love hourly billing, because they know what they can expect. Other clients hate it, because they don't want you to have an open checkbook to bill all your hours no matter how inefficient you are.
(B) I understand both sides of the argument. But in the end you should be paid for the value you bring to the table. The true negotiator knows how to express his value to clients in a way that they understand what it is that they're paying for.
(C) I remember when I first started my architectural designing business. The hardest thing for me to do was establish a billing rate for my services.
(D) He said to me, "You're worth more than that. I'm going to pay you $75 an hour." And that's where I started.
(E) I had no real sense of my value from a billing standpoint. I remember approaching my first client with an agreement, and I told him that I would charge $50 an hour, which in 1991 terms was low.

6. p60-no.05

(A) This bias has come to be known as the fundamental attribution error.
(B) The main reason why the fundamental attribution error exists appears to be the salience of other people in our perceptions. In other words, people tend to be the most interesting things around us, so we normally pay attention to what they are doing, rather than to what other objects in that field are doing, including ourselves.
(C) In particular, we cannot see ourselves, so we tend to ignore the effect that our own behavior has on others. Yet, we are conscious of the effect other things in the situation, including other people, have on our own actions.
(D) However, we tend not to make that error when judging our actions.
(E) Because our attention tends to be directed toward other people, it is natural for us to give responsibility to those people when we explain their actions. We are not as likely to have our attention directed toward other things in the situation that could be influencing the person's actions.
(F) In terms of attributions, we tend to overestimate the extent to which other people's character is responsible for their behavior.

7. p60-no.06

(A) But, as scholars began to question the accepted view of fossils, they began to compare these stone tools with those that they found then in use among the natives of the Americas.
(B) They concluded that Europe had once been populated by peoples who had little or no knowledge of metallurgy and made their tools from stone just as the Indians did.
(C) Prehistoric stone tools, for example, were typically thought to be fossils that resulted from natural processes of rock formation in the earth, or to have fallen from the sky like meteorites.
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(E) In archaeology, ethnographic analogies played an important role as evidence for the human origin of prehistoric artifacts.
(F) For instance, in 1686 the British antiquarian Robert Plot noted that theories about the stone tools manufactured by ancient Britons could be constructed through comparison with the stone tools then manufactured by the North American Indians.

8. p61-no.07

(A) One of the most exciting areas of current neurological research is the transplantation of human fetal tissue into the brain to repair damage.
(B) Many people oppose the use of fetal tissue for any research purposes, however, on religious or other philosophical grounds. Fortunately, many new methods are emerging that allow researchers to create stem cells by reprogramming adult cells.
(C) This relatively new procedure is being explored as a possible treatment for strokes and degenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Huntington's.

(D) The transplanted tissue consists specifically of stem cells, "master" cells that not only can regenerate themselves but also can develop into any type of tissue, such as muscle or nerve cells.
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9. p61-no.08

(A) The implications of being the first entity on our planet to escape natural selection are immense.
(B) We have never been wholly natural creatures, and we have evolved to be increasingly artificial. Even if we should want it, escape from technology is no longer possible.
(C) It may in fact be that technology has escaped us: the inertia of the entire system of technological civilization is by now so immense that the sorts of choices left for us to make in the future are essentially trivial. The ride we are now on may be unsustainable, or it may not; but there are many reasons for believing that we are incapable of getting off.
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2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 09 어법 정확성 파악

Q. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 문장삽입(문제지)

1. p56-Gateway

During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm.

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, producing two daughter cells. (①) Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell was. (②) After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and differentiates into a specialized cell. (③) Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. (④) That cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. (⑤) Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each responsible for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

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2023 수능특강 영어(2022) - 09 어법 정확성 파악

어휘선택 (정답지)

1. p56-Gateway

1. dramatically [해설] dramatically 급격히, 극적으로, 연극으로 randomly 무작위로, 임의로
2. unusual [해설] unusual 보통이 아닌, 이상한, 유별난 ordinary 일상적인, 평범한, 보통의
3. assembles [해설] assemble 모으다, 조립하다 resemble 닮다, 비슷[유사]하다
4. prepares [해설] prepare 준비하다, 대비하다, (약을) 조제하다 prescribe 규정하다, 처방하다
5. require [해설] require 필요로 하다, 요구하다 acquire 얻다, 습득하다
6. surprising [해설] surprising 놀라운, 놀랄 commonplace 아주 흔한, 평범한, 진부한
7. most [해설] most 가장 많은 least 가장 적은
8. responsible [해설] responsible 책임있는 responsive 응답하는, 반응하는

2. p58-no.01

9. acquire [해설] acquire 얻다, 습득하다 inquire 묻다, 알아보다, 조사하다
10. elaboration [해설] elaboration 공들여 만듦, 역작, 상세한 말 collaboration 협력, 합작
11. relate [해설] relate 관련시키다 refuse 거부하다, 거절하다
12. different [해설] different 다른, 색다른, 독특한 difficult
13. determine [해설] determine 결심[결정]하다, 알아내다 detain 붙들다, 지체하게 하다, 억류하다
14. best [해설] best worst
15. help [해설] help disturb 방해하다, 어지럽히다, 혼란케 하다

3. p58-no.02

16. aims [해설] aim 겨냥하다, 목표하다; 목적, 조준 neglect 무시[방치]하다; 소홀, 무시
17. prevention [해설] prevention 방해, 저지, 예방 pressure 압력, 압박, 스트레스; 압력을 가하다
18. identifying [해설] identify 알아보다, 확인하다, 동일시하다 intensify 강화하다, ~을 격렬하게 하다
19. detected [해설] detect 알아내다, 감지하다, 탐지하다 protect 보호하다, 지키다
20. detecting [해설] detect 알아내다, 감지하다, 탐지하다 defect 결점, 결함; 장애; 망명하다
21. plentiful [해설] plentiful 풍부한, 많은 pitiful 동정적인
22. prescribed [해설] prescribed 미리 정해진, 규정된 proscribe 금지하다
23. lower [해설] lower 낮은, 하부의; 낮추다, 내리다, 떨어뜨리다 raise 높이다, 올리다, 기르다, 제기하다; 인상
24. significant [해설] significant 상당한, 현저한, 중요한 inadequate 불충분한, 부적절한
25. chronic [해설] chronic 만성적인, 고질적인 current 현재의; 흐름, 해류, 기류, 경향

4. p59-no.03

26. compensated [해설] compensate 보상하다, 보완[보충]하다 compliment 칭찬, (-s) 인사말; 칭찬하다
27. actual [해설] actual 실제적인 potential 가능성이 있는, 잠재적인; 가능성, 잠재력

28. assumption [해설] assumption 가정, 추정, 생각 dismissal 묵살, 해고
29. correction [해설] correction 교정, 수정, 정정 collection 수집, 소장품, 수금, 징수
30. employed [해설] employ 고용하다, 사용[이용]하다 deploy (군대, 무기를) 배치하다; 효율적으로 사용하다
31. better [해설] better 더 좋은; 더 좋게 하다, 향상시키다 batter 때리다, ~에게 폭력을 가하다
32. unintended [해설] unintended 고의가 아닌, 의도한 바가 아닌 deliberate 고의의, 의도적인, 신중한; 숙고하다
33. sentient [해설] sentient 감각력이 있는 salient 현저한, 돌출한, 핵심적인; 돌출부
34. restitution [해설] restitution (절도 물품의) 반환 retribution 응징, 징벌
35. indirectly [해설] indirectly 간접적으로 directly 곧장, 똑바로, 직접(적)으로, 즉시
36. adoption [해설] adoption 채택 adoration 흠모, 경배, 숭앙
37. fair [해설] fair 온당한, 정당한, 공정한 unfair 불공평한, 부당한, 부정한
38. degrades [해설] degrade 저하[악화]시키다, 비하하다, 분해하다 delude 속이다, 착각하게 하다
39. reducing [해설] reduce 줄이다, 낮추다, 감소하다 reproduce 재현[재생]하다, 복제하다, 번식하다

5. p59-no.04

40. remember [해설] remember 기억하다 forget 잊다
41. establish [해설] establish 설립하다, 수립하다, 제정하다 estimate 견적, 평가; 추정하다, 평가하다
42. approaching [해설] approach 접근하다; 접근(법) reproach 비난; 비난하다
43. agreement [해설] agreement 합의 allowance 허용, 용돈, 비용
44. inefficient [해설] inefficient 비효율적인 efficient 유능한, 능률적인, 효율적인
45. value [해설] value 가치; 가치를 두다 belittle ~을 과소평가하다, 얕보다
46. express [해설] express 표현하다, 나타내다; 급행의 impress 감명을 주다, 깊은 인상을 주다
47. understand [해설] understand underestimate 과소평가하다, 경시하다; 과소평가

6. p60-no.05

48. attributions [해설] attribution 귀착시킴, 귀속, 귀인 contributions 공헌, 기여
49. overestimate [해설] overestimate 과대평가하다; 과대평가 overwhelm 압도하다, 당황하게 하다
50. responsible [해설] responsible 책임있는 responsive 응답하는, 반응하는
51. However [해설] however 그러나 therefore 그러므로
52. appears [해설] appear 나타나다, 출현하다, ...인 듯하다 appeal 호소, 매력; 호소[간청]하다, 마음에 들다
53. salience [해설] salience 두드러짐 silence 침묵, 정적
54. directed [해설] directed 통제된 inspect 검사하다, 조사하다
55. responsibility [해설] responsibility 책임; 해야 할 일 accessibility 접근성
56. likely [해설] likely 가능성 있는 unlikely 그럴 것 같지 않은, 가능성 없는
57. ignore [해설] ignore 무시하다 magnify 확대하다, 과장하다
58. conscious [해설] conscious 의식[자각]하는, 의도적인 unconscious 무의식의, 의식을 잃은; 무의식

7. p60-no.06

59. analogies [해설] analogy 유사(점), 비유 analyses (-s) 분석
60. typically [해설] typically 전형적으로, 대표적으로, 대체로, 보통 barely 거의 ~않게, 가까스로
61. compare [해설] compare 비교하다, 비유하다 combine 결합시키다, 겸하다
62. constructed [해설] constructed 형성된 contract 계약(서); 계약하다, 수축하다
63. distinction [해설] distinction 구별, 차이, 특징, 뛰어남, 우수(성) extinction 멸종, 소멸, 사멸

8. p61-no.07

64. transplantation [해설] transplantation 이식 translation 번역, 통역, 해석
65. repair [해설] repair 수선[수리]하다, 회복하다; 수선[수리], 회복 impair 손상시키다, 악화시키다
66. specifically [해설] specifically 특별히, 구체적으로, 명확하게 generally 일반적으로, 대개, 보통
67. regenerate [해설] regenerate 재건하다, 재생하다, 갱생시키다 replenish 보충[보급]하다, 다시 채우다
68. procedure [해설] procedure 절차, 순서, 과정, 조치 devastation 대대적인 파괴[손상], 폐해, 황폐
69. challenge [해설] challenge 도전하다, 이의를 제기하다 instinct 본능
70. however [해설] however 그러나 nevertheless 그럼에도 불구하고, 그렇기는 하지만
71. emerging [해설] emerging 신흥의, 신생의 merge 합병하다, 융합하다

9. p61-no.08

72. governed [해설] govern 지배하다, 좌우하다, 다스리다 generate 발생시키다, 만들어내다, (감정을) 일으키다
73. implications [해설] implications 영향 explicitness 명백함
74. escape [해설] escape 달아나다, 벗어나다; 탈출, 도망 imprison 투옥하다, 감금하다
75. immense [해설] immense 엄청난, 막대한 diminutive
76. trivial [해설] trivial 사소한, 하찮은, 평범한 onerous 성가신
77. unsustainable [해설] unsustainable 지속할 수 없는, 입증할 수 없는 sustainable 지속[유지]할 수 있는, 견딜 수 있는
78. incapable [해설] incapable 무능한, 할 수 없는 capable ~을 할 수 있는, 능력 있는
79. balanced [해설] balanced 균형이 잡힌, 안정된 buried 파묻힌

어법선택 (정답지)

1. p56-Gateway

1. dramatically
2. producing
3. grows
4. large
5. assembles
6. has grown
7. prepares
8. require
9. involving
10. That
11. responsible

2023 EBS 수능특강 내신 변형문제 자료

2. p58-no.01

12. has
13. that
14. effectively
15. try
16. how
17. determine
18. what
19. relate
20. found
21. that
22. known
23. that
24. relates

3. p58-no.02

25. to prevent
26. emphasizes
27. that
28. called
29. plentiful
30. prescribed
31. is
32. has

4. p59-no.03

33. quickly
34. damages
35. given
36. employed
37. be corrected
38. done
39. indirectly
40. should be
41. weakens
42. reducing

5. p59-no.04

43. establish
44. approaching
45. that
46. was
47. know
48. what
49. inefficient
50. be paid
51. how
52. what

6. p60-no.05

53. to which
54. judging
55. be known
56. appears
57. what
58. that
59. ourselves
60. natural

61. have
62. directed
63. other
64. have

7. p60-no.06

65. played
66. thought
67. resulted
68. have fallen
69. found
70. that
71. made
72. did
73. that
74. that
75. led

8. p61-no.07

76. is
77. themselves
78. that
79. to create

9. p61-no.08

80. that
81. does
82. lead
83. primarily
84. are
85. to be
86. that
87. is
88. that
89. that
90. balanced

어법수정 (정답지)

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8. require
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32. has

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40. should be
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9. p61-no.08

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86. that
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89. that
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문단배열 (정답지)

1. p56-Gateway

C-D-A-B

2. p58-no.01

C-B-A-D

3. p58-no.02

B-C-A-D

4. p59-no.03

B-A-D-C

5. p59-no.04

B-A-C-D

6. p60-no.05

A-C-D-B

7. p60-no.06

C-D-A-B

8. p61-no.07

A-C-B-D

9. p61-no.08

D-C-A-B

문장배열 (정답지)

1. p56-Gateway

B-E-A-C-D

2. p58-no.01

D-E-A-C-B

3. p58-no.02

C-F-D-A-B-E

4. p59-no.03

A-E-C-B-D

5. p59-no.04

C-E-D-A-B

6. p60-no.05

F-D-A-B-E-C

7. p60-no.06

E-C-A-B-F-D

8. p61-no.07

A-D-C-E-B

9. p61-no.08

E-D-A-B-C-F

문장삽입 (정답지)

1. p56-Gateway

2

2. p58-no.01

4

3. p58-no.02

4

4. p59-no.03

5

5. p59-no.04

3

6. p60-no.05

3

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7. p60-no.06

4

8. p61-no.07

5

9. p61-no.08

3