

또선생 수능영어

P3 - 빈칸 추론

통일성 (unity), 일관성 (coherence), 응집성 (cohesion)

이 유형은 글의 핵심적인 내용(주제문이나 주요 세부 내용)과 글의 논리적 흐름을 고려하여 문맥상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 표현을 추론하는 능력을 측정하는 문항이다. 빈칸은 글의 핵심 내용에 해당하는 부분이나 핵심 내용과 밀접한 관련이 있는 세부 사항 부분에 주로 제시된다. 빈칸의 대상은 글에서 핵심적인 부분에 해당되는 한 단어가 될 수도 있고, 구나 절 또는 문장 전체가 될 수도 있다.

빈칸 추론 문항은 일반적으로 학술적 지문이 주로 사용되므로 단순하고 기계적인 문제 풀이 요령만으로는 정답을 찾기 어려우며, 평상시 지문 전체의 내용을 빠르고 정확하게 읽어 나가면서 지문의 핵심 소재와 그와 관련된 주제 및 요지를 파악하는 연습을 충실히 해야만 해결할 수 있다.

이를 위해서는 다음과 같은 학습 전략이 필요할 것이다. 먼저 평소 다양한 소재와 주제의 학술적 지문을 읽고 이해하는 학습이 필요하다. 영어 I 과 영어 II 과목의 교과서에서 제시되고 있는 여러 기초 학술적 지문을 충실히 학습한 후, 이를 바탕으로 다양한 소재와 주제의 글로 학습 범위를 확장하여 글을 읽고 이해하는 연습을 충실히 하도록 한다.

더불어 빈칸 추론 문항은 해당 지문에서 정답과 밀접하게 관련된 단서 또는 근거가 되는 부분이 존재하는 것이 일반적이다. 글을 읽어 나가면서 빈칸의 단서 또는 근거가 되는 부분을 찾아 표시 하고, 이를 바탕으로 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 추론해 보는 연습도 효과적이다.

또한 깊이 있는 어휘 학습이 매우 중요하다는 점도 명심해야 한다. 빈칸에서 주로 사용되는 학술적 지문을 이해하기 위해서는 일상의 어휘뿐만 아니라 철학, 심리학, 과학, 역사, 문화, 환경, 기후, 유전, 경제 등 다양한 학술 분야에서 자주 사용되는 기초 학술 어휘들에 대한 친숙도를 높여두는 것이 매우 중요하다. 어휘 학습 시에는 영어 단어와 우리말 뜻 하나만을 연결하여 외우는 학습법을 지양하고, 사전을 통해 영어 단어의 다양한 쓰임을 확인하면서 문장과 지문 속에서 해당 어휘의 쓰임을 이해하는 학습을 하도록 해야 한다. 모르는 어휘를 접했을 때 바로 사전이나 해설서를 참고 하지 말고 문맥을 통해 의미를 유추하는 연습을 하는 것도 매우 중요한 학습 방법이다.

- [2021학년도 대학수학능력시험 학습방법 안내]

- 한국교육과정평가원

읽기에서 글의 논리적 관계를 파악하는 능력을 기르기 위해서는 글의 전개 방식과 논리적인 흐름을 이해하고, 글에 직접적으로 명시되지 않은 사항도 논리적으로 추론하는 노력이 필요합니다. 빈칸의 내용을 추론해야 하는 문항의 경우 빈칸에 들어갈 내용은 주로 글의 주제나 요지와 관계가 있거나 주요 세부사항과 관련이 있습니다. 따라서 다양한 소재의 글을 읽으며 글의 핵심 내용을 파악하고, 핵심 내용의 전후 관계 및 인과 관계를 파악하는 연습이 효과적입니다.

- [2018학년도 수능 영어 절대평가 학습안내]

***빈칸 문장 제대로 읽기**

***다양한 방식으로 반복되는 단어**

핵심 내용 (주제/요지)

세부 내용 (부정어)

단어 (다의어)

접속사 (전개 방식)

역접 : but, however, still, yet, nevertheless, even so, rather

예시 : for example, for instance

추가 : also, moreover, in addition,
(나열) furthermore, likewise, similarly

인과 : so, therefore, thus, as a result
consequently, hence

비교 : 역접 접속사, on the other hand,
contrary to

빈칸 문장 제대로 읽기

2020년 수능 33번

The future of our high-tech goods may lie not in the limitations of our minds, but in _____. In previous eras, such as the Iron Age and the Bronze Age, the discovery of new elements brought forth seemingly unending numbers of new inventions. Now the combinations may truly be unending. We are now witnessing a fundamental shift in our resource demands. At no point in human history have we used more elements, in more combinations, and in increasingly refined amounts. Our ingenuity will soon outpace our material supplies. This situation comes at a defining moment when the world is struggling to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Fortunately, rare metals are key ingredients in green technologies such as electric cars, wind turbines, and solar panels. They help to convert free natural resources like the sun and wind into the power that fuels our lives. But without increasing today's limited supplies, we have no chance of developing the alternative green technologies we need to slow climate change.

* ingenuity: 창의력

- ① our ability to secure the ingredients to produce them
- ② our effort to make them as eco-friendly as possible
- ③ the wider distribution of innovative technologies
- ④ governmental policies not to limit resource supplies
- ⑤ the constant update and improvement of their functions

2020년 수능 34번

There have been many attempts to define what music is in terms of the specific attributes of musical sounds. The famous nineteenth-century critic Eduard Hanslick regarded 'the measurable tone' as 'the primary and essential condition of all music'. Musical sounds, he was saying, can be distinguished from those of nature by the fact that they involve the use of fixed pitches, whereas virtually all natural sounds consist of constantly fluctuating frequencies. And a number of twentieth-century writers have assumed, like Hanslick, that fixed pitches are among the defining features of music. Now it is true that in most of the world's musical cultures, pitches are _____. However, this is a generalization about music and not a definition of it, for it is easy to put forward counter-examples. Japanese shakuhachi music and the sanjo music of Korea, for instance, fluctuate constantly around the notional pitches in terms of which the music is organized.

- ① not so much artificially fixed as naturally fluctuating
- ② not only fixed, but organized into a series of discrete steps
- ③ hardly considered a primary compositional element of music
- ④ highly diverse and complicated, and thus are immeasurable
- ⑤ a vehicle for carrying unique and various cultural features

2020년 6월 모의고사 33번

Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don't have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods —like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if _____. Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: "Software eats everything."

* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

2021년 3월 모의고사 33번

Knowing who an author is and what his or her likely intentions are in creating text or artwork is tremendously important to most of us. Not knowing who wrote, or created, some artwork is often very frustrating. Our culture places great worth on the identity of speakers, writers, and artists. Perhaps the single most important aspect of "authorship" is the vaguely apprehended presence of human creativity, personality, and authority that nominal authorship seems to provide. It is almost unthinkable for a visitor to an art museum to admire a roomful of paintings without knowing the names of the individual painters, or for a reader not to know who the writer is of the novel she is reading. Publishers proudly display authors' names on the jackets, spines and title pages of their books. Book advertisements in The New York Review of Books and The New York Times Book Review regularly include pictures of authors and quote authors as they talk about their work, both of which show that _____. [3점]

- ① book advertising strategies are being diversified
- ② our interest is as much in authors as in their books
- ③ authors are influenced by popular works of their time
- ④ book cover designs show who their target readers are
- ⑤ book writing is increasingly dictated by book marketing

핵심 내용(주제/요지)

2016년 6월 모의고사 31번

In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies. This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation. However, not surprisingly perhaps, most translations are from English into other languages, not from another language, such as Arabic, into English. Hence, the huge American market is seen as driving the _____. Bookstores in the United States, for example, rarely stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's Cairo Trilogy, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century. Western readers likely know little of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas. The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world.

* allegory: 우화, 풍자

- ① equality ② diversity ③ interaction
④ imbalance ⑤ uncertainty

2016년 6월 모의고사 32번

We tend to assume that the way to get more time is to speed up. But speeding up can actually slow us down. Anyone who has ever rushed out of the house only to realize that their keys and wallet are sitting on the kitchen table knows this only too well. And it's not just our efficiency that is reduced. The quality of the experience suffers too, as we become less aware or 'mindful.' Have you ever eaten an entire meal without tasting any of it? Hurrying up doesn't just give us less time, it can also steal the pleasure and benefit from the time that we do have. For many of us, hurrying is a way of life. Some of us enjoy the thrill that it gives us while others are driven crazy by the constant pressure and feel that their lives are speeding up to an unacceptable degree. Either way, there are almost certainly areas of our life that could be _____.

- ① affected by temporary sufferings
② disturbed by inconsistent behaviors
③ enhanced by a little go-slow behavior
④ complicated by slow-but-steady actions
⑤ dominated by a little speedy decision making

2019년 6월 모의고사 32번

An individual characteristic that moderates the relationship with behavior is self-efficacy, or a judgment of one's capability to accomplish a certain level of performance. People who have a high sense of self-efficacy tend to pursue challenging goals that may be outside the reach of the average person. People with a strong sense of self-efficacy, therefore, may be more willing to step outside the culturally prescribed behaviors to attempt tasks or goals for which success is viewed as improbable by the majority of social actors in a setting. For these individuals, _____. For example, Australians tend to endorse the "Tall Poppy Syndrome." This saying suggests that any "poppy" that outgrows the others in a field will get "cut down;" in other words, any overachiever will eventually fail. Interviews and observations suggest that it is the high self-efficacy Australians who step outside this culturally prescribed behavior to actually achieve beyond average.

* self-efficacy: 자기 효능감 ** endorse: 지지하다

- ① self-efficacy is not easy to define
② culture will have little or no impact on behavior
③ setting a goal is important before starting a task
④ high self-efficacy is a typical quality of Australians
⑤ judging the reaction from the community will be hard

2015년 6월 모의고사 31번

The origins of contemporary Western thought can be traced back to the golden age of ancient Greece, when Greek thinkers laid the foundations for modern Western politics, philosophy, science, and law. Their novel approach was to pursue rational inquiry through adversarial discussion: The best way to evaluate one set of ideas, they decided, was by _____. In the political sphere, the result was democracy, in which supporters of rival policies vied for rhetorical supremacy; in philosophy, it led to reasoned arguments and dialogues about the nature of the world; in science, it prompted the construction of competing theories to try to explain natural phenomena; in the field of law, the result was the adversarial legal system. This approach is the foundation for the modern Western way of life, in which politics, commerce, science, and law are all rooted in orderly competition.

* adversarial: 대립 관계의 ** vie: 다투다, 경쟁하다

- ① forcing it upon the opponents
② pursuing a conventional standard
③ testing it against another set of ideas
④ promoting a consensus among supporters
⑤ rejecting competing theories without discussion

세부 내용 (부정어)

2018년 6월 모의고사 32번

Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that

* consensus: 합의 ** coercion: 강압

- ① political development results from the freedom of speech
- ② political disagreement is not the normal state of things
- ③ politics should not restrict any form of difference
- ④ freedom could be achieved only through tolerance
- ⑤ suppression could never be a desirable tool in politics

2020년 수능 31번

The role of science can sometimes be overstated, with its advocates slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be authenticated if and only if the term ‘scientific’ can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world—may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little _____ in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to avoid crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

* ascribe: 속하는 것으로 생각하다 ** crude: 투박한

- ① question ② account ③ controversy
- ④ variation ⑤ bias

단어 (다의어)

2015년 9월 모의고사 32번

Empathy is a character trait that we value in ourselves and in our friends, colleagues, and the professionals who serve us. The know-how to be empathetic is central to practical wisdom: unless we can understand how others think and feel, it’s difficult to know the right thing to do. But empathy has its dark side: too much understanding and sensitivity, too much seeing things from the other’s perspective, can _____. Edmund Pellegrino, a scholar of bioethics, explains it like this: “If a physician identifies too closely as co-sufferer with the patient, she loses the objectivity essential to the most precise assessment of what is wrong, of what can be done, and of what should be done to meet those needs. Excessive co-suffering also impedes and may even paralyze the physician into a state of inaction.”

* impede: 방해하다

- ① block everlasting friendship
- ② justify doctors’ abuse of power
- ③ cloud judgment and paralyze choice
- ④ lead to a hasty but correct diagnosis
- ⑤ decrease doctors’ compassion for patients

2019년 수능 34번

The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science—all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6–2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints.

* bilateral: 양측의 ** parietal: 정수리(부분)의 *** constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

2015년 수능 33번

According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science _____ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe.

* germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

- ① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms
- ② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference
- ③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures
- ④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community
- ⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

2019년 수능 32번

Minorities tend not to have much power or status and may even be dismissed as troublemakers, extremists or simply 'weirdos'. How, then, do they ever have any influence over the majority? The social psychologist Serge Moscovici claims that the answer lies in their behavioural style, i.e. the way _____. The crucial factor in the success of the suffragette movement was that its supporters were consistent in their views, and this created a considerable degree of social influence. Minorities that are active and organised, who support and defend their position *consistently*, can create social conflict, doubt and uncertainty among members of the majority, and ultimately this may lead to social change. Such change has often occurred because a minority has converted others to its point of view. Without the influence of minorities, we would have no innovation, no social change. Many of what we now regard as 'major' social movements (e.g. Christianity, trade unionism or feminism) were originally due to the influence of an outspoken minority.

* dismiss: 일축하다 ** weirdo: 별난 사람

*** suffragette: 여성 참정권론자

- ① the minority gets its point across
- ② the minority tones down its voice
- ③ the majority cultivates the minority
- ④ the majority brings about social change
- ⑤ the minority cooperates with the majority

2015년 6월 모의고사 32번

I would like to compare the shift from analog to digital film-making to the shift from fresco and tempera to oil painting in the early Renaissance. A painter making a fresco has limited time before the paint dries, and once it has dried, no further changes to the image are possible. Similarly, a traditional filmmaker has limited means of modifying images once they are recorded on film. Medieval tempera painting can be compared to the practice of special effects during the analog period of cinema. A painter working with tempera could modify and rework the image, but the process was painstaking and slow. The switch to oils greatly liberated painters by allowing them to quickly create much larger compositions as well as to modify them as long as necessary. Similarly,

_____, digital technology redefines what can be done with cinema.

- ① by equating oil painting with analog film-making
- ② by allowing a filmmaker to treat a film image as an oil painting
- ③ with the shift from oil painting styles to fresco ones in making films
- ④ by integrating fresco painting techniques into the film-making process
- ⑤ with the introduction of tempera painting methods to cinematic special effects

2020 33번	1
2020 34번	2
2020 6월 33번	1
2021 3월 33번	2
2016 6월 31번	4
2016 6월 32번	3
2019 6월 32번	2
2015 6월 31번	3
2018 6월 32번	2
2020 수능 31번	2
2015 9월 32번	3
2019 수능 34번	2
2015 수능 33번	5
2019 수능 32번	1
2015 6월 32번	2