

또선생 수능영어

P2 - 문장 삽입

본 유형은 쓰기 능력을 간접적으로 평가하기 위한 유형으로, 좋은 글쓰기를 위해 필요한 통일성 (unity), 일관성(coherence), 응집성(cohesion)에 대한 이해도를 평가한다. 단락이나 문장 간의 관계를 정확히 파악하여 글의 논리적 흐름을 완성하는 능력을 요구하고 있으며, 주어진 문장의 알맞은 위치 찾기, 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서 고르기, 글의 흐름과 무관한 문장 고르기, 주어진 글의 요약문 완성하기 등의 형태로 출제된다.

본 유형으로 출제되는 문항의 정답을 찾기 위해서는 주어진 글을 신속히 읽고 글의 소재 및 중심 내용을 파악한 후, 문장 간의 논리적 관계와 단서들(세부 정보, 연결사, 지시사 등)을 활용하여 전체 흐름을 종합적으로 파악하는 능력이 무엇보다 중요하다. 특히, 예시, 나열, 비교와 대조, 원인과 결과 등 글쓰기에서 사용되는 보편적 글의 구조를 이해하는 능력이 필요하다.

이를 위한 몇 가지 학습 방법을 소개하면 다음과 같다. 우선 비교, 예시, 대조, 열거, 인과 등의 전개 구조로 이루어진 다양한 학술적 내용의 글을 평소 자주 접하고 이해하는 학습이 필요하다.

이와 같은 구조로 이루어진 좋은 글을 읽으면서 하나의 중심 내용에 대해 글의 통일성과 일관성이 어떻게 전개되어 가는지에 대해 확인하는 습관을 길러야 한다.

더불어 글의 논리적 구성을 위해 사용되는 대명사, 지시사, 연결사 등의 언어 장치들의 쓰임에 대해 학습한 후, 이를 활용한 '한 단락 수준 혹은 그 이상의 글쓰기', '이어지는 단락 작성해 보기', '한 단락의 글을 읽고 요약문 작성해 보기' 등의 학습을 꾸준히 실시하는 것이 간접 쓰기 유형을 준비하는 데 효과적이다.

마지막으로 독해의 기본은 어휘력에서 시작된다는 점을 잊지 말고 평상시 기초 학술문에서 자주 쓰이는 어휘의 다양한 쓰임을 깊이 있게 학습해 두는 것도 중요하다.

- [2021학년도 대학수학능력시험 학습방법 안내]

- 한국교육과정평가원

이를 위해 글의 중심 내용을 파악한 후에, 이어지는 문장들에서 논리적 흐름에 따른 문장 간의 연계성을 유추해 보는 것이 도움이 될 수 있습니다. 또한 명시적 단서인 연결사, 지시어, 대명사 등의 연결 고리뿐 아니라 내용상의 연결 방식을 파악해 보는 연습도 효과적입니다.

- [2018학년도 수능 영어 절대평가 학습안내]

- 한국교육과정평가원

대명사

- he, she, they, this, that, it

지시 형용사 + 명사

- this N, these N, that N, such N

접속사

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

기타

- 주어진 문장 '안'에 명시적 단서

- 주어진 문장 '밖'에 명시적 단서

- 내용상 연결

지시사&대명사 (주어진 문장 안) - 2~3 페이지

지시사&대명사 (주어진 문장 밖) - 4 페이지

접속사 (역접) - 4~6 페이지

접속사 (추가, 예시) - 7 페이지

접속사 (인과) - 8 페이지

정답 - 8 페이지

주어진 문장 안 지시사&대명사

2012학년도 수능 44번

The DNA extracted from these bits of whale skin not only identifies the individuals in the group, but also reveals their relationships to each other.

Sperm whales travel in social groups that cooperate to defend and protect each other, and may even share suckling of calves. (①) It is difficult to determine the membership of these groups from sightings alone, because of the practical difficulties of observing whale behavior, most of which happens underwater. (②) To make things even more difficult, sperm whales can travel across entire oceans and can dive to a depth of a kilometer. (③) Biologists who study whale behavior generally have to be content with hanging around in boats, waiting for their subjects to surface. (④) But when they do surface, in addition to taking photos which allow individual whales to be identified, biologists can zip over in worryingly small boats and pick up the bits of skin that the whales leave behind on the surface when they re-submerge. (⑤) This has allowed researchers to describe sperm whale social groups in detail.

* sperm whale: 향유고래

2013학년도 9월 모의고사 44번

While there are many places where this traditional view of a scientist still holds true, labs aren't the only place where science is at work.

When you hear the word science, what's the first thing that comes to mind? It's probably an image of a laboratory filled with glassware and sophisticated equipment. (①) The person doing the science is wearing a white lab coat and probably looks rather serious while engaged in some type of experiment. (②) Science can also be found at a construction site, on a basketball court, and at a concert. (③) The truth is that science is happening all around us. (④) It's at work in the kitchen when cooking meals, and we can even use it when painting pictures. (⑤) Architects use science when designing buildings, and science also explains why your favorite baseball player can hit a home run.

2013학년도 수능 44번

Despite such evidence of favoritism toward handsome politicians, follow-up research demonstrated that voters did not realize their bias.

Research has shown that we automatically assign to good-looking individuals such favorable traits as talent, kindness, honesty, and intelligence. (①) Furthermore, we make these judgements without being aware that physical attractiveness plays a role in the process. (②) Some consequences of this unconscious assumption that "good-looking equals good" scare me. (③) For example, a study of the 1974 Canadian federal elections found that attractive candidates received more than two and a half times as many votes as unattractive candidates. (④) In fact, 73 percent of Canadian voters surveyed denied in the strongest possible terms that their votes had been influenced by physical appearance; only 14 percent even allowed for the possibility of such influence. (⑤) Voters can deny the impact of attractiveness on electability all they want, but evidence has continued to confirm its troubling presence.

2018학년도 6월 모의고사 39번

Human beings discovered this art thousands of years ago, and they have invented several devices to make it easier and faster.

In fiber processing the word 'spinning' means two quite different things. (①) One is the formation of individual fibers by squeezing a liquid through one or more small openings in a nozzle called a spinneret and letting it harden. (②) Spiders and silkworms have been spinning fibers in this way for millions of years, but chemists and engineers learned the procedure from them only about a century ago. (③) In the other kind of spinning — sometimes called throwing to prevent confusion with the first kind — two or more fibers are twisted together to form a thread. (④) The ancient distaff and spindle are examples that were replaced by the spinning wheel in the Middle Ages. (⑤) Later came the spinning jenny, the water frame, and Crompton's mule — spinning machines that became symbols of the Industrial Revolution.

* distaff and spindle: 실을 감는 막대와 추

2013학년도 6월 모의고사 44번

In one troop, a taste for caramels was developed by introducing this new food into the diet of young minors, low on the status ladder.

We are not the only species to give sometimes wrongheaded deference to those in authority positions. (①) In monkey colonies, where rigid dominance hierarchies exist, beneficial innovations do not spread quickly through the group unless they are taught first to a dominant animal. (②) When a lower animal is taught the new concept first, the rest of the colony remains mostly oblivious to its value. (③) One study on the introduction of new food tastes to Japanese monkeys provides a nice illustration. (④) The taste for caramels inched slowly up the ranks: A year and a half later, only 51 percent of the colony had acquired it, and still none of the leaders. (⑤) Contrast this with what happened in a second troop where wheat was introduced first to the leader: Wheat eating — to this point unknown to these monkeys — spread through the whole colony within four hours.

* deference: 복종 ** oblivious: 알아차리지 못하는

2018학년도 6월 모의고사 38번

The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs increased but the total number of customers stayed the same.

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are rare. (①) Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. (②) However, where the degree of competition is particularly intense a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. (③) As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. (④) However, faced with a loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. (⑤) In essence, this proved to be a negative sum game.

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It is postulated that such contamination may result from airborne transport from remote power plants or municipal incinerators.

An incident in Japan in the 1950s alerted the world to the potential problems of organic mercury in fish. Factories were discharging mercury into the waters of Minamata Bay, which also harbored a commercial fishing industry. Mercury was being bioaccumulated in the fish tissue and severe mercury poisoning occurred in many people who consumed the fish. (①) The disabling neurological symptoms were subsequently called Minamata disease. (②) Control over direct discharge of mercury from industrial operations is clearly needed for prevention. (③) However, it is now recognized that traces of mercury can appear in lakes far removed from any such industrial discharge. (④) Strictly controlled emission standards for such sources are needed to minimize this problem. (⑤) Fish advisories have been issued for many lakes in the United States; these recommend limits on the number of times per month particular species of fish should be consumed.

* postulate : 가정하다 ** incinerator : 소각로

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Surprised by the vision of an unfamiliar silhouette pushing into the house, these dogs were using their eyes instead of their noses.

Remember when you were little and you imagined that adults had infinite power? Surely someone who could drive the car, open the juice container, and reach the sink could make it stop raining. (①) I think that's the same expectation that we have with respect to our dogs and their ability to smell. (②) Because they are so good at using their noses, we assume that they can smell anything, anytime. (③) But dogs use other senses, too, and the brains of both humans and dogs tend to intensify one sense at a time. (④) Many owners have been snapped at by their dogs when they returned home with a new hairdo or a new coat. (⑤) Their noses may be remarkable, but they're not always switched on.

주어진 문장 밖 지시사&대명사

2011학년도 9월 모의고사 44번

The clanhouse usually consists of a room adjoining the dwelling of the senior female member of the clan.

Hopi religion features a ritual calendar that includes a large number of annually required ceremonies. In most cases, each ceremony is 'owned' by the members of a certain clan. (①) Every clan represented in a village has a clanhouse in which the masks and other sacred items used in the ceremonies are kept when not in use. (②) This woman is in charge of storing ritual equipment and of seeing to it that they are treated with the proper respect. (③) There is also a male head of each clan whose duties likewise are partly religious because he is in charge of the performance of ceremonies owned by his clan. (④) A male clan head passes his position down to either his younger brother or his sister's son. (⑤) In this way, culturally important ritual knowledge is kept within the clan.

* clan: 씨족

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There is a considerable difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the 'untouched nature' of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal.

Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the imagination and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to 'real', tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes — and myth. It thereby allows the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. (①) Even in the latter case, they remain, at least partly, in an imaginary world. (②) They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. (③) Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be confirmed. (④) But now this confirmation is anchored in a physical experience. (⑤) The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

접속사 - 역접

2015학년도 9월 모의고사 37번

But neither are aware of this fact when it comes to unmarked crosswalks.

Studies do show that motorists are more likely to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks than at unmarked crosswalks. But as some researchers found, that does not necessarily make things safer. (①) When they compared the way pedestrians crossed at both kinds of crosswalks on roads with considerable traffic volumes, they found that people at unmarked crosswalks tended to look both ways more often, waited more often for gaps in traffic, and crossed the road more quickly. (②) Researchers suspect that both drivers and pedestrians are more aware that drivers should yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks. (③) Not knowing traffic safety laws, it turns out, is actually a good thing for pedestrians. (④) Because they do not know whether cars are supposed to stop, they act more cautiously. (⑤) Marked crosswalks, by contrast, may give pedestrians an unrealistic picture of their own safety.

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But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information.(①) But this is more fictional than real. (②) Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. (③) What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. (④) As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. (⑤) My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you'd better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

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Still, it is arguable that advertisers worry rather too much about this problem, as advertising in other media has always been fragmented.

The fragmentation of television audiences during recent decades, which has happened throughout the globe as new channels have been launched everywhere, has caused advertisers much concern. (①) Advertisers look back nostalgically to the years when a single spot transmission would be seen by the majority of the population at one fell swoop. (②) This made the television advertising of mass consumer products relatively straightforward — not to say easy — whereas today it is necessary for advertisers to build up coverage of their target markets over time, by advertising on a host of channels with separate audiences. (③) Moreover, advertisers gain considerable benefits from the price competition between the numerous broadcasting stations. (④) And television remains much the fastest way to build up public awareness of a new brand or a new campaign. (⑤) Seldom does a new brand or new campaign that solely uses other media, without using television, reach high levels of public awareness very quickly.

* fragment: 조각나다 ** at one fell swoop: 단번에, 일거에

2016학년도 9월 모의고사 38번

Still, many believe we will eventually reach a point at which conflict with the finite nature of resources is inevitable.

Can we sustain our standard of living in the same ecological space while consuming the resources of that space? This question is particularly relevant since we are living in an era of skyrocketing fuel costs and humans' ever-growing carbon footprints. (①) Some argue that we are already at a breaking point because we have nearly exhausted the Earth's finite carrying capacity. (②) However, it's possible that innovations and cultural changes can expand Earth's capacity. (③) We are already seeing this as the world economies are increasingly looking at "green," renewable industries like solar and hydrogen energy. (④) That means survival could ultimately depend on getting the human population below its carrying capacity. (⑤) Otherwise, without population control, the demand for resources will eventually exceed an ecosystem's ability to provide it.

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Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. (①) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world's population. (②) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. (③) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. (④) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. (⑤) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of that kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

* culinary: 요리의 ** elixir: 특효약 *** transcendent: 뛰어난

2017학년도 수능 39번

Rather, they will happen only through state intervention, based on parliamentary decision.

I expect that global society will increase annual investments from 24% today to 36% of the GDP in 2052. Much of this investment will be in energy-efficient goods that are more expensive than old-fashioned stuff designed for an era of cheap energy. (①) Another share will be invested in the shift from coal to more expensive fuels, like conventional gas. (②) Some will go into the construction of new renewable energy supply, even during the years before it becomes competitive. (③) And a lot will go into repair of climate damage or adaptation to future climate damage — for example, investing in new protective walls along the coast to keep the rising ocean back. (④) These huge increases in investment would not come about if investment was left to the market. (⑤) It will be either direct, when the government invests the tax dollars in whatever capacity it considers to be most necessary, or indirect, when the government passes legislation that makes the desired activity more profitable.

2017학년도 9월 모의고사 38번

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. (①) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. (②) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. (③) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. (④) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. (⑤) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

* sarcasm: 비꼼 ** ostensibly: 표면상

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Even so, it is not the money per se that is valuable, but the fact that it can potentially yield more positive experiences.

Money — beyond the bare minimum necessary for food and shelter — is nothing more than a means to an end. Yet so often we confuse means with ends, and sacrifice happiness (end) for money (means). It is easy to do this when material wealth is elevated to the position of the ultimate end, as it so often is in our society. (①) This is not to say that the accumulation and production of material wealth is in itself wrong. (②) Material prosperity can help individuals, as well as society, attain higher levels of happiness. (③) Financial security can liberate us from work we do not find meaningful and from having to worry about the next paycheck. (④) Moreover, the desire to make money can challenge and inspire us. (⑤) Material wealth in and of itself does not necessarily generate meaning or lead to emotional wealth.

*per se : 그 자체로

2019학년도 6월 모의고사 39번

There are also clinical case that show the flip side of this coin

Humans can tell lies with their faces. Although some are specifically trained to detect lies from facial expressions, the average person is often misled into believing false and manipulated facial emotions. One reason for this is that we are “two-faced.” By this I mean that we have two different neural systems that manipulate our facial muscles. (①) One neural system is under voluntary control and the other works under involuntary control. (②) There are reported cases of individuals who have damaged the neural system that controls voluntary expressions, (③) They still have facial expressions, but are incapable of producing deceitful ones. (④) The emotion that you see is the emotion they are feeling, since they have lost the needed voluntary control to produce false facial expressions. (⑤) These people have injured the system that controls their involuntary expressions, so that the only changes in their demeanor you will see are actually willed expressions.

*demeanor: 태도, 표정

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The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

* oppression: 억압

접속사 - 추가, 나열

2015학년도 9월 모의고사 36번

The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the higher expectations.

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a positive side. (①) We know that students introduced to their teachers as “intellectual bloomers” often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who lack such a positive introduction. (②) In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had exceptional abilities while others were only average. (③) In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were equal in ability. (④) The commanders later reported that the so-called “exceptional” crew members performed better than the “average” ones. (⑤) The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.

* bloomer: 재능을 발휘하는 사람

2015학년도 수능 39번

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. (①) Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their “students,” the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. (②) Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. (③) He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. (④) It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. (⑤) Whether or not we’re aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously.

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Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older derive benefits from various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax.

Both the budget deficit and federal debt have soared during the recent financial crisis and recession. (①) During 2009–2010, nearly 40 percent of federal expenditures were financed by borrowing. (②) The huge recent federal deficits have pushed the federal debt to levels not seen since the years immediately following World War II. (③) The rapid growth of baby-boomer retirees in the decade immediately ahead will mean higher spending levels and larger and larger deficits for both Social Security and Medicare. (④) All of these factors are going to make or extremely difficult to slow the growth of federal spending and keep the debt from ballooning out of control. (⑤) Projections indicate that the net federal debt will rise to 90 percent of GDP by 2019, and many believe it will be even higher unless constructive action is taken soon.

*deficit: 부족, 결손 **federal:연방의 ***soar: 급등하다, 치솟다.

접속사 - 예시

2017학년도 6월 모의고사 39번

For example, the first step in servicing or installing equipment is talking with the clients to understand how they used the equipment.

The customer service representatives in an electronics firm under major restructuring were told they had to begin selling service contracts for their equipment in addition to installing and repairing them. This generated a great deal of resistance. (①) To the service representatives, learning to sell was a very different game from what they had been playing. (②) But it turned out they already knew a lot more about sales than they thought. (③) The same is true in selling. (④) The salesperson first has to learn about the customer’s needs. (⑤) The service representatives also had a great deal of product knowledge and hands-on experience, which is obviously important in sales.

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So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (①) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (②) Here, science clearly had the edge. (③) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (④) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do—to explore the inner world of feeling. (⑤) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences.

* vocation: 소명

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Thus, individuals of many resident species, confronted with the fitness benefits of control over a productive breeding site, may be forced to balance costs in the form of lower nonbreeding survivorship by remaining in the specific habitat where highest breeding success occurs.

Resident-bird habitat selection is seemingly a straightforward process in which a young dispersing individual moves until it finds a place where it can compete successfully to satisfy its needs. (①) Initially, these needs include only food and shelter. (②) However, eventually, the young must locate, identify, and settle in a habitat that satisfies not only survivorship but reproductive needs as well. (③) In some cases, the habitat that provides the best opportunity for survival may not be the same habitat as the one that provides for highest reproductive capacity because of requirements specific to the reproductive period. (④) Migrants, however, are free to choose the optimal habitat for survival during the nonbreeding season and for reproduction during the breeding season. (⑤) Thus, habitat selection during these different periods can be quite different for migrants as opposed to residents, even among closely related species.

*disperse: 흩어지다 ** optimal: 최적의

2012	수능 44번	5
2013학년도 9월 모의고사	44번	2
2013학년도 수능	44번	4
2018학년도 6월 모의고사	39번	4
2013학년도 6월 모의고사	44번	4
2018학년도 6월 모의고사	38번	5
2018학년도 수능	39번	4
2016학년도 수능	37번	5
2011학년도 9월 모의고사	44번	2
2019학년도 6월 모의고사	38번	1
2015학년도 9월 모의고사	37번	3
2018학년도 9월 모의고사	38번	3
2020학년도 수능	39번	3
2016학년도 9월 모의고사	38번	4
2020학년도 6월 모의고사	38번	5
2017학년도 수능	39번	5
2017학년도 9월 모의고사	38번	2
2016학년도 수능	38번	5
2019학년도 6월 모의고사	39번	5
2020학년도 9월 모의고사	38번	4
2015학년도 9월 모의고사	36번	5
2015학년도 수능	39번	2
2019학년도 9월 모의고사	38번	4
2017학년도 6월 모의고사	39번	3
2020학년도 9월 모의고사	39번	3
2020학년도 수능	38번	4