

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

수능 18번

- 내용일치 → 목적추론
- 간접연계

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Want to improve your Korean writing? Writing is an essential tool that will help you adjust to Korean university life. The Ha-Rang Writing Center offers a free tutoring program open to all international students at our university. We encourage you to take advantage of this. The program has always been very popular among international students. Registration opens from November 28 for three days only. Once you are registered, we will match you with a perfect tutor and contact you to arrange your schedule. We are sure that you will be satisfied with our well-experienced tutors. Don't miss this great opportunity to improve your Korean writing. For more information, feel free to email Jiyung Yoon, HRWC Director, at [jjyon@hrwc.org](mailto:jjyon@hrwc.org).

- ① 한국의 대학 생활과 관련한 유의 사항을 알리려고
- ② 한국어 글쓰기 강좌의 변경된 등록 절차를 공지하려고
- ③ **한국어 글쓰기 지도를 받을 외국인 학생을 모집하려고**
- ④ 외국인 학생을 위한 글쓰기 센터 설립을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 한국어 글쓰기 지도 강사의 자격 요건을 안내하려고

수능완성 유형편 8장 3번(내용일치)

3. ABU Writing Center에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**ABU WRITING CENTER**  
The ABU Writing Center offers ABU students free, one-on-one tutorials with experienced tutors trained to respond to writing assignments.  
**All ABU Students Are Welcome at the Writing Center!**

- Tutors can help with writing projects or assignments in any discipline or genre.
- Tutors can help students learn techniques for improving sentences and checking mechanics. (No revision service offered)

**How It Works**

- To meet with a Writing Center tutor, you can either make an appointment in advance or stop by during drop-in hours.
- Come with whatever you've got — an assignment, ideas, rough notes, or a partial or full draft.

**Drop-in hours**

- Sunday-Thursday evenings, 7-11 p.m.

No appointments required.

- ① 경험 있는 개인 지도 교사들이 글쓰기 지도를 해 준다.
- ② 학문 분야나 장르와 관계없이 도움을 제공한다.
- ③ 수정 서비스는 제공하지 않는다.
- ④ 자신이 쓴 완성된 글을 가져와야 한다.
- ⑤ 일요일 저녁 7시부터 11시까지는 예약 없이 방문 가능하다.

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 19번

- 연결어 추론 → 심경추론
- 간접연계

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Breaden의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

All smiling, Breaden, a cute three-year-old boy, was walking along the aisle of snacks, bars, and sweets. It was the aisle of all kinds of temptation for him. "ow!" he exclaimed. Right in front of his eyes were rows of delicious-looking chocolate bars waiting to be touched. His mom was holding his hand. Breaden, her only child, had always been the focus of her attention and she was cautious not to lose him in the market. Suddenly, she stopped to say hello to her friends. Breaden stopped, too. With his eyes wide open and his mouth watering, Breaden stretched out his arm and was about to grab a bar when he felt a tight grip on his hand. He looked up. "Breaden, not today!" He knew what that meant. "kay, Mommy," he sighed. His shoulders fell.

- ① excited → disappointed
- ② embarrassed → satisfied
- ③ lonely → pleased
- ④ annoyed → relieved
- ⑤ delighted → jealous

□ 수능특강 28강 2번(연결어 추론)

2. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the great strengths of parents of an only child is their supervision of detail. With multiple children, much can escape parental notice. \_\_\_\_**(A)**\_\_\_\_, some parental resolves are not consistently applied, some good intentions are not carried through, and some requirements are not uniformly enforced, because when managing so many children some slippage is bound to occur. Parents just can't keep up with three children as closely as they can with one. Under undistracted parental focus, \_\_\_\_**(B)**\_\_\_\_, the only child can feel constantly under a microscope, sometimes wishing there was another child in the family to direct parental attention elsewhere. "Some only children find the focus of attention almost overwhelming."

\*supervision 감독 \*\*slippage 불이행

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A)           | (B)            |
| ① In addition | for example    |
| ② In addition | however        |
| ③ In short    | for example    |
| ④ In contrast | however        |
| ⑤ In contrast | in other words |

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 20번

- 제목추론 → 요지
- 간접연계

## 20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable — in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ **현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.**

□수능완성 유형편 3강 Let's check it out

## 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Too often we overcome one resource limitation by stretching another. The effect, overall, can be likened to a rubber band that can stretch and then stretch some more. Frequently, our solution to local resource shortages is to transport the limited resource from an area where it is more abundant or to manufacture alternatives using additional energy and other resources. While this process gives the impression of increasing abundance, like the rubber band that appears longer when stretched, continued expansion puts more tension on remaining resources. At the present time, our capacity for moving resources around and for powering industrial processes is enormous, but, like the rubber band, there will be a point where further expansion will fail.

- ① Resources That Will Matter in the Future
- ② Save the Planet by Using Alternative Energy
- ③ Renewable Energy Is a Commonsense Energy Plan
- ④ Maximizing Limited Resources with Unlimited Ideas
- ⑤ Triumph over Resource Limitations Won't Last Long

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

## □ 수능 21번

- 무관한 문장 → 주제추론
- 간접연계

### 21. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The precision of the lines on the map, the consistency with which symbols are used, the grid and/or projection system, the apparent certainty with which place names are written and placed, and the legend and scale information all give the map an aura of scientific accuracy and objectivity. Although subjective interpretation goes into the construction of these cartographic elements, the finished map appears to express an authoritative truth about the world, separate from any interests and influences. The very trust that this apparent objectivity inspires is what makes maps such powerful carriers of ideology. However unnoticeably, maps do indeed reflect the world views of either their makers or, more probably, the supporters of their makers, in addition to the political and social conditions under which they were made. Some of the simple ideological messages that maps can convey include: This land is and has long been ours; here is the center of the universe; if we do not claim this land, the enemies you most fear will.

\* aura: 기운, 분위기 \*\* cartographic : 지도제작(법)의

- ① the authority derived from trustworthy maps
- ② political and social conflicts caused by maps
- ③ **ideologies lying beneath the objectivity of maps**
- ④ the conditions essential to making a map accurate
- ⑤ subjectivity defining the creativity of map-making

## □ 수능특강 13강 4번

### 4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A portion of the power of maps comes from their long association with power. ① Maps have generally expressed knowledge about places from the viewpoint of the elite. ② The production of maps — certainly the useful ones — demands, and seems always to have demanded, considerable amounts of capital in the form of training, time, field and archival research, materials, and even health and lives. ③ Indeed the map has become so influential that it has at once become a taken-for-granted daily companion and a subtle yet powerful shaper of our understanding of the world. ④ Few have been the merchants and leaders either able to afford such an investment or possessed of the imagination to understand its value. ⑤ The information to be found on the most useful maps produced throughout history has been, consequently, privileged, restricted, and thus tied to social and political power.

\*archival 기록에 관한

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 22번

- 어법추론 → 제목추론
- 간접연계

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is a reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

\*distortion: 왜곡, 곡해

- ① Erase Ambiguity in Language Production!
- ② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
- ③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
- ④ **What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?**
- ⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

□ 수능특강 26강 3번

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we are dealing with complex, interesting presentations of ideas, (A)[improvements / variations] in understanding are quite normal and sometimes are even welcomed: how otherwise could there be new interpretations of Shakespeare's plays, and why else are we interested in them? I am sure that my understanding of Pinker's book, despite the clarity of his writing, will not be exactly what he might have intended or expected, and I know that I will not make quite the same interpretation of it as other readers. I (B)[disagree / expect] that many authors are frequently disappointed to discover that readers misunderstand their 'message,' but they should not necessarily take this as failure on their part. The act of reading any text relies on the interpretative efforts of a reader, as well as on the (C)[communicative / defensive] efforts and intentions of the author.

\*clarity 명료성

- |   | (A)          | (B)      | (C)           |
|---|--------------|----------|---------------|
| ① | improvements | disagree | communicative |
| ② | improvements | disagree | defensive     |
| ③ | variations   | disagree | defensive     |
| ④ | variations   | expect   | communicative |
| ⑤ | variations   | expect   | defensive     |

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 23번

- 빈칸추론 → 제목추론
- 간접연계

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

The film director, as compared to the theater director, has as his material, the finished, recorded celluloid. This material from which his final work is composed consists not of living men or real landscapes, not of real, actual stage-sets, but only of their images, recorded on separate strips that can be shortened, altered, and assembled according to his will. The elements of reality are fixed on these pieces; by combining them in his selected sequence, shortening and lengthening them according to his desire, the director builds up his own "ilmic" time and "ilmic" space. He does not adapt reality, but uses it for the creation of a new reality, and the most characteristic and important aspect of this process is that, in it, laws of space and time invariable and inescapable in work with actuality become obedient. The film assembles from them a new reality proper only to itself.

- ① A Reality in the Film Director' Hands
- ② The Director' Reality Never Changes
- ③ Innovative Technology in Film Editing
- ④ A Filmic World: Lost in Time and Space
- ⑤ Film Making: Exploration into the Unknown

□ 수능특강 11강 3번

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A brief experiment filmed by Soviet director Lev Kuleshov demonstrates a film editing effect. It was a scene consisting of five shots, each taken separately in a different location. When assembled in a particular sequence, they created a \_\_\_\_\_ of space that had no existence in reality. The film showed a boy approaching a girl, their meeting, the boy pointing to a building in the distance, the two starting off toward the building, and finally both climbing up flights of steps together. The first three shots were photographed in different sections of Moscow. The fourth was a picture of the White House taken from an old American movie. The fifth shot was photographed at the steps of a church in Leningrad. When the shots were joined, places which in actuality are thousands of miles apart were brought together and made to look as though they were concentrated in a small area that could be covered in a few paces by the actors.

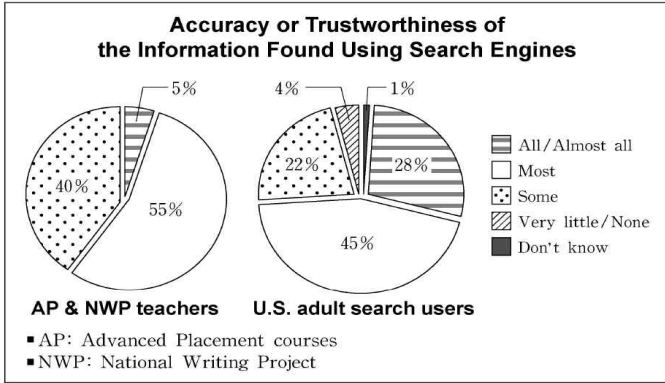
- ① lack
- ② unity
- ③ surplus
- ④ division
- ⑤ hierarchy

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 24번

- 도표추론 → 도표추론
- 유사연계

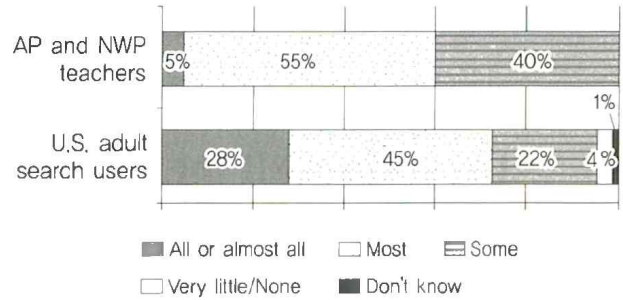
24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



□ 수능완성 유형편 9장 4번

4. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Accuracy or Trustworthiness of the Information Found Using Search Engines**



The two pie charts above show how much of the information found using search engines is considered to be accurate or trustworthy by two groups of respondents (AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users) in 2012.

① As for AP & NWP teachers, five percent say that "All / Almost all" of the information found using search engines is accurate or trustworthy, while 28 percent of U.S. adult search users say the same.

② The largest percentage of both AP & NWP teachers and U.S. adult search users answer that "Most" of the information is accurate or trustworthy.

③ In addition, 40 percent of AP & NWP teachers say that "Some" of the information is accurate or trustworthy, and more than 30 percent of U.S. adult search users respond the same.

④ U.S. adult search users saying that "Very little / None" of the information found using search engines is accurate or trustworthy account for less than five percent.

⑤ The percentage of U.S. adult search users who answer "on' know" is only one percent.

The graph above shows how accurate or trustworthy respondents considered the information found using search engines in 2012.

① As for teachers who taught advanced placement (AP) courses and were part of the National Writing Project (NWP), only five percent said "all or almost all" of the information they found via search engines was accurate or trustworthy.

② The percentage of teachers who said "some" of the information they found via search engines was accurate or trustworthy was exactly two-fifths.

③ The largest percentage of both teachers and U.S. adult search users said that "most" of the information was accurate or trustworthy.

④ The percentage of U.S. adult search users who said "all or almost all" of the information they found via search engines was accurate or trustworthy was more than one-third.

⑤ The percentage of U.S. adult search users who answered "very little/none" was four times as large as that of U.S. adult search users who answered "don't know."

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 25번

- 어법추론 → 내용 일치 불일치
- 간접연계

25. MilošForman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Even though he won many Academy Awards, MilošForman was not a U.S. born filmmaker. Forman grew up in a small town near Prague. Orphaned when his parents died during World War II, he was raised by his relatives. In the 1950s, Forman studied film at the film school of the University of Prague. Throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, Forman acted as either writer or assistant director on several films. Later, he emigrated to the U.S. and continued to make films. In 1975, he directed One Flew over the Cuckoo' Nest, which became only the second film in history to win Oscars in all the five major categories. Afterward, the movie Amadeus, a celebration of the genius of Mozart, which he also directed, swept eight Oscars including one for best director. With Jan Novák, Forman wrote his autobiography, Turnaround: A Memoir, which was published in 1994.

- ① Prague근교의 작은 마을에서 성장했다.
- ② Prague대학교에서 영화를 공부했다.
- ③ 미국으로 이주한 후에도 계속 영화를 만들었다.
- ④ 영화 Amadeus로 오스카 최고감독상을 수상했다.
- ⑤ Turnaround: A Memoir를 단독으로 집필했다.

□ 수특 19강 3번

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

At the time of its publication, One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest received mostly favorable reviews and was adapted into a play in 1963 by Dale Wasserman. In 1975, Milos Forman directed the film version, ① which won Academy Awards for best picture, best director, best adapted screenplay, best actor (Jack Nicholson), and best actress (Louise Fletcher). Kesey, the author of the book, wrote a screenplay for the film, but Forman rejected it, ② stated that he did not believe that Bromden's (a character from the novel) narration would translate well to the screen. Kesey then rejected the film and vowed never to watch it. His novel, though, still generates much critical attention and is ③ widely taught as part of the American literary canon. It remains in print in several editions, including ④ one in the Penguin Great Books of the 20th Century series. It retains its revolutionary power and continues ⑤ to influence readers and writers alike. jugis

\*canon 문학의 주요 작품 목록



# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 26번

- 실용문 → 실용문
- 유사연계

6. Fremont Art College' 7th Annual Art Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치 하지 않는 것은?

**Fremont Art College'ss 7th Annual ART EXHIBITION**  
**November 21 - 27**

3rd Floor Gallery in the Student Union

Hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Monday - Friday)

11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. (Saturday & Sunday)

- Fremont Art College will be hosting its 7th Annual Art Exhibition for one week.

- Paintings, ceramic works, and photographs submitted by students will be exhibited.

All exhibits are for sale, and all money raised will be donated to charity.

- The exhibition is free to all.

- Taking photos is allowed inside the exhibition hall.

- Free snacks will be available at the cafeteria.

For more information, please visit our website at [www.fremontart.edu](http://www.fremontart.edu).

- ① 개장 시간은 주중과 주말이 다르다.
- ② 학생들이 출품한 사진이 전시될 예정이다.
- ③ 모든 전시품은 판매되지 않는다.
- ④ 전시회장 내에서 사진 촬영이 허용된다.
- ⑤ 카페테리아에서 간식이 무료로 제공될 것이다.

□ 수능특강(영독) T 3강 10번

10. Madison University Design School's 30th Anniversary Poster Exhibition에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**MADISON UNIVERSITY DESIGN SCHOOL'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY POSTER EXHIBITION**

July 1—July 31, 2016 at the National Design Center

- This year, 2016, marks the 30th anniversary of Madison University Design School. As part of a month-long celebration and series of events commemorating the 30 years, we asked 30 design professionals to each create a poster for the festivities.

- This 30th anniversary exhibition is your chance to see the posters of famous design professionals in person and make a purchase on the spot! The exhibition is free and open to the public.

- Posters will be available for sale only in the gallery. (Online purchase is not available.) The proceeds will be donated to charity.

**Hours**

- Monday through Thursday: 11:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

- Friday: 11:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

\* commemorate 기념하다

- ① 한 달 동안 월요일부터 금요일까지 전시한다.
- ② 디자인 전문가의 작품이 전시된다.
- ③ 무료로 관람할 수 있다.
- ④ 온라인으로 작품을 구매할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 주중의 개장 시간은 오전 11시로 동일하다.

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 27번

- 실용문 → 실용문
- 유사연계

27. Fall Festival at Forest Botanic Gardens에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Fall Festival at Forest Botanic Gardens**  
**October 1 - October 31**

■ **Morning Walk**

- The number of participants is limited to 20.
- The walk will be cancelled in the event of rain.

■ **Fun Activities**

- Enjoy exciting activities such as kite flying and sandcastle building for free.
- Spend a day or two camping.

■ **Tips for Your Visit**

- Sitting on lawns is not permitted.
- Audio devices may only be used with headphones.

■ **Parking**

- The parking lot is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day.
- The parking fee is \$10 a day.

■ **For more information, visit [www.fffbg.com](http://www.fffbg.com).**

- ① 아침 산책은 비가 내려도 진행된다.
- ② 연날리기와 모래성 쌓기는 무료이다.
- ③ 잔디밭에 앉는 것이 허용된다.
- ④ 헤드폰 없이 오디오 장치를 사용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 주차 요금은 무료이다.

□ 수능특강(영독) T 2강 9번

9. Weekends of Fall Family Fun at Teron Farm에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Weekends of Fall Family Fun at Teron Farm**

(Saturdays & Sundays 10 a.m.—5 p.m.)

**Dates:** September 17—November 13

**Food:** Try fresh pies, pork sandwiches, homemade salads, cider doughnuts and much more!

**Pick Your Own:** Visitors can pick apples and pumpkins. Each family can take home a basket of apples and two pumpkins picked.

**Fun Activities:** Pony rides, pumpkin painting, and exploring the Farm Trail are some of the delights that await you each weekend.

**Live Music** (2 p.m.—4 p.m.)

Every Saturday Teron Farm features live music played by some of the area's best local talent.

**Visitor Information**

- Rain or shine 10 to 5.
- Parking at the farm.
- Admission fee: \$15 (children under 3 are free)
- No outside food, pets, alcohol or coolers are permitted.

\* For more information, visit [www.wfffteron.com](http://www.wfffteron.com) or call 557—742—8397.

- ① 토요일과 일요일의 운영 시간이 다르다.
- ② 수확한 사과를 가족당 두 바구니까지 가져갈 수 있다.
- ③ 매주 토요일에 라이브 연주가 있다.
- ④ 비가 오면 행사가 취소된다.
- ⑤ 외부 음식의 반입이 허용된다.

## 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 28번

- 순서추론 → 어법추론
- 직접연계

28. 다음 글의 밑줄친 부분중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

When people face real adversity — disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age — affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for ① those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of ② depressed or chronically ill patients. In addition, pets are ③ used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are declining in health. Children who visit cannot help but remember ④ what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once ⑤ was and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.

□ 수능완성 T5 35번

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people face real adversity—disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age—affection from a pet takes on new meaning.

- (A) Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once ⑤ were and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.
- (B) In addition, pets are ③ used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are deteriorating. Children who visit cannot help but remember ④ what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities.
- (C) A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for ① those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of ② depressed or chronically ill patients.

\*adversity 역경 \*deteriorate 악화되다

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

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 29번

- 제목추론 → 어휘추론
- 직접연계

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

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes — their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is (A)[based / lost] on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that (B)[allows / forbids] them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective — their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well (C)[mostly / never] occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

- | (A)           | (B)           | (C)          |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① based       | allows        | never        |
| ② based       | forbids       | mostly       |
| ③ lost        | allows        | mostly       |
| ④ <b>lost</b> | <b>allows</b> | <b>never</b> |
| ⑤ lost        | forbids       | never        |

□ 수능특강(영독) MT 3강 2번

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes — their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is **lost** on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that **allows** them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective — their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well **never** occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

- ① **Learn from Other Teachers**
- ② Learn to Apologize for Your Mistakes
- ③ Good Teachers Practice What They Preach
- ④ Try to Give Positive Signs to Your Students
- ⑤ Teachers Should Believe in Every Student's Potential

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 30번

- 순서추론 → 지칭추론
- 직접연계

30. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dr. Paul Odland and his friend Bob travel frequently to South America, where they provide free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, they went to a local marketplace. Paul wanted to buy some souvenirs, and ① **he** spotted a carving that he liked. The non-English speaking seller was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Bob acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and ② **his** opponent proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up ③ **his** price slightly and the seller going down slowly. The pace increased so fast that Bob could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation. Meanwhile, observing the seller carefully, Paul sensed something wrong in Bob's interpretation. In fact, the seller had gone below Paul's last offer. When Paul raised his doubt, Bob instantly recognized the error and corrected ④ **his** interpretation. At length, they settled the deal, and ⑤ **he** was delighted to purchase the carving at a reasonable price and thanked Bob.

□ 수능특강 14강 7번

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families.

- (A) The pace increased so fast Barb could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation until — suddenly — all three parties realized that Paul had gone **above** the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone **below** Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they compromised, laughed, and settled the deal.
- (B) One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul spotted a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving.
- (C) With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly.

\*retreat 물러나다

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

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

## □ 수능 31번

- 어휘추론 → 빈칸추론
- 직접연계

### 31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in and of themselves and require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective. [3점]

\* rote : 기계적인암기

- ① end
- ② input
- ③ puzzle
- ④ interest
- ⑤ alternative

## □ 수능완성 유형편 6강 2번

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

The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually ① limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to ② eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is ③ appreciated along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and ④ reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are an end in and of themselves and require ⑤ little of the individual other than to master the planned objective.

\* predetermine 미리 정하다 \*\* rote 암기

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

- 수능 32번
- 비연계

32. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Temporal resolution is particularly interesting in the context of satellite remote sensing. The temporal density of remotely sensed imagery is large, impressive, and growing. Satellites are collecting a great deal of imagery as you read this sentence. However, most applications in geography and environmental studies do not require extremely fine-grained temporal resolution. Meteorologists may require visible, infrared, and radar information at sub-hourly temporal resolution; urban planners might require imagery at monthly or annual resolution; and transportation planners may not need any time series information at all for some applications. Again, the temporal resolution of imagery used should \_\_\_\_\_ . Sometimes researchers have to search archives of aerial photographs to get information from that past that pre-date the collection of satellite imagery.

[3점]

\* meteorologist : 기상학자    \*\* infrared: 적외선의

- 원문
- An Introduction to Scientific Research Methods in Geography and Environmental studies

- ① be selected for general purposes
- ② **meet the requirements of your inquiry**
- ③ be as high as possible for any occasion
- ④ be applied to new technology by experts
- ⑤ rely exclusively upon satellite information

## 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

- 수능 33번
- 비연계

- 원문
- The Rationality of Emotion

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Grief is unpleasant. Would one not then be better off without it altogether? Why accept it even when the loss is real? Perhaps we should say of it what Spinoza said of regret: that whoever feels it is "twice unhappy or twice helpless." Laurence Thomas has suggested that the utility of "negative sentiments"(emotions like grief, guilt, resentment, and anger, which there is seemingly a reason to believe we might be better off without) lies in their providing a kind of guarantee of authenticity for such dispositional sentiments as love and respect. No occurrent feelings of love and respect need to be present throughout the period in which it is true that one loves or respects. One might therefore sometimes suspect, in the absence of the positive occurrent feelings, that \_\_\_\_\_ . At such times, negative emotions like grief offer a kind of testimonial to the authenticity of love or respect. [3점]

\* dispositional: 성향적인 \*\* testimonial: 증거

- ① one no longer loves
- ② one is much happier
- ③ an emotional loss can never be real
- ④ respect for oneself can be guaranteed
- ⑤ negative sentiments do not hold any longer



# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

- 수능 34번
- 비연계

34. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Over a period of time the buildings which housed social, legal, religious, and other rituals evolved into forms that we subsequently have come \_\_\_\_\_.

This is a two-way process; the building provides the physical environment and setting for a particular social ritual such as traveling by train or going to the theater, as well as the symbolic setting. The meaning of buildings evolves and becomes established by experience and we in turn read our experience into buildings. Buildings arouse an empathetic reaction in us through these projected experiences, and the strength of these reactions is determined by our culture, our beliefs, and our expectations. They tell stories, for their form and spatial organization give us hints about how they should be used. Their physical layout encourages some uses and inhibits others; we do not go backstage in a theater unless especially invited. Inside a law court the precise location of those involved in the legal process is an integral part of the design and an essential part of ensuring that the law is upheld. [3점]

\* empathetic : 공감할수있는

- ① to identify and relate to a new architectural trend
- ② **to recognize and associate with those buildings'function**
- ③ to define and refine by reflecting cross-cultural interactions
- ④ to use and change into an integral part of our environment
- ⑤ to alter and develop for the elimination of their meanings

- 원문
- Understanding Architecture:  
An Introduction to Architecture and  
architechural history

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 35번

- 요약문 추론 → 무관한 문장
- 직접연계

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

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

□ 수능특강 16강 1번

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

\*trauma 외상



Those who choose to present themselves in terms of what they \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ end up losing their \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ when they are no longer recognized that way.

- | (A)         | (B)             |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ① do        | ability         |
| ② feel      | ability         |
| ③ <b>do</b> | <b>identity</b> |
| ④ feel      | identity        |
| ⑤ support   | goal            |

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 36번

- 요약문 추론 → 순서추론
- 직접연계

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Interestingly, being observed has two quite distinct effects on performance. In some cases, performance is decreased, even to the point of non-existence. The extreme of this is stage fright, the sudden fear of public performance.

- (A) So, if you are learning to play a new sport, it is better to begin it alone, but when you become skilled at it, then you will probably perform better with an audience.
- (B) There are many instances of well-known actors who, in mid-career, develop stage fright and simply cannot perform. The other extreme is that being observed enhances performance, people doing whatever it might be better when they know that others are watching.
- (C) The general rule seems to be that if one is doing something new or for the first time, then being observed while doing it decreases performance. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance.

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

□ 수능완성 T 5회 40번

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Interestingly, being observed has two quite distinct effects on performance. In some cases, performance is decreased, even to the point of non-existence. The extreme of this is stage fright, the sudden fear of public performance. There are many instances of well-known actors who, in mid career, develop stage fright and simply cannot perform. The other extreme is that being observed enhances performance, people doing whatever it might be better when they know that others are watching. The general rule seems to be that if one is doing something new or for the first time, then being observed while doing it detracts from performance. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance. So, if you are learning to play a new sport, it is better to begin it alone, but when you become skilled at it, then you will probably perform better with an audience.

\*detract from ~을 손상시키다



Whether a person is being observed or not can have \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ effects on his or her performance, and the effects usually depend on the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of the task.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A)               | (B)                |
| ① positive        | urgency            |
| ② different       | complexity         |
| ③ marginal        | mastery            |
| ④ negative        | importance         |
| ⑤ <b>opposing</b> | <b>familiarity</b> |

## 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 37번

- 비연계

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that grow slowly, mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

- (A) Surely these adaptations are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that few animals survive more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.
- (B) This is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada' Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to reproduce at around four today; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.
- (C) Together this means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk. [3점]

① (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

□ 원문

- The Ocean of Life: The Fate of Man and the Sea

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 38번

- 장문(2) → 문장삽입
- 직접연계

38. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.

What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders is possible under this heading. Too many writers interpret the term logical to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work. ( ① ) Usually, this is tactically weak. ( ② ) Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. ( ③ ) The interesting thing for them is the new information — the new findings and conclusions. ( ④ ) So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. ( ⑤ ) To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.

\* **chronological**: 연대순의

□ 수능특강(영독) 7강 5~6번

★ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.(5~6)

What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders are possible under this heading. Too many writers interpret the term logical to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work. Usually, this is tactically weak. **Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.** Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. The interesting thing for them is the new information - the new findings and conclusions. So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.

Readers usually find papers much more attractive if information is in order of \_\_\_\_\_ from their point of view. It is most effective to start with the new, interesting and arresting information, preferably in outline form in a summary. The summary may be detached as a separate unit with a heading or it may be simply a summarizing opening paragraph. But, however it is presented, it should serve the same purpose: giving the reader a quick, clear 'potted' version of the essence of the story that is to come.

\* **chronological** 연대기적인 \*\* **potted** 요약된

5. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Writing for Pleasure: Writing Together
- ② Information: A Primary Source of Authority
- ③ One Man's Waste Is Another Man's Information
- ④ Why Do Groups Often Fail to Share Information?
- ⑤ **Which Way of Arranging Information Works Best?**

6. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① quantity            ② difficulty            ③ frequency
- ④ occurrence        ⑤ **importance**

## 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 39번

- 비연계

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오

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.

□ 원문

- 2052: A Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

□ 수능 40번

- 주제추론 → 요약문
- 직접연계

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

\* tranquility: 고요함    \*\*congestion: 혼잡



Residents do not \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ tourism's environmental influences identically since they take \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

- |           |             |           |           |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| (A)       | (B)         | (A)       | (B)       |
| ① weigh   | dissimilar  | ② weigh   | common    |
| ③ weigh   | balanced    | ④ control | favorable |
| ⑤ control | conflicting |           |           |

□ 수능완성(유형) 2강 4번

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

\* tranquility 고요함

- ① environmental problems caused by rural tourism
- ② **different reactions to the environmental impacts of tourism**
- ③ positive effects of tourism on residents' life satisfaction
- ④ possible threats and opportunities of tourism development
- ⑤ significance of tourism in balanced regional development

# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

- 수능 41,42번
- 비연계

- 원문
- A geography of time

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Duration refers to the time that events last. If we think of tempo as the speed of events, then duration is the speed of the clock itself. For the physicist, the duration of a "second" is precise and unambiguous: it is equal to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the frequency associated with the transition between two energy levels of the isotope cesium-133. In the realm of psychological experience, however, quantifying units of time is a considerably clumsier operation. When people are removed from the cues of "real" time — be it the sun, bodily fatigue, or timepieces themselves — it doesn't take long before their time sense breaks down. And it is this usually \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ psychological clock, as opposed to the time on one's watch, that creates the perception of duration that people experience.

Theoretically, a person who mentally stretches the duration of time should experience a slower tempo. Imagine, for example, that baseballs are pitched to two different batters. The balls are thrown every 5 seconds for 50 seconds, so a total of 10 balls are thrown. We now ask both batters how much time has passed. Let's say that batter number one (who loves hitting) feels the duration to be 40 seconds. Batter number two (bored by baseball) believes it to be 60 seconds. Psychologically, then, the first person has experienced baseballs approaching every four seconds while the second sees it as every six seconds. The perceived tempo, in other words, is \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ for batter number one.

\* isotope: 동위원소\*\* clumsy: 서투른

41. 윗 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① What Timepieces Bring to Our Lives
  - ② Research into Time: Precision vs. Duration
  - ③ Flight from Time: A New Direction for Physics
  - ④ The Peaceful Coexistence of Science and Baseball
  - ⑤ **How Long, How Fast: A Matter of Time Perception**
42. 윗글의 빈칸(A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- |              |        |                    |               |
|--------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|
| (A)          | (B)    | (A)                | (B)           |
| ① delayed    | faster | ② internal         | slower        |
| ③ accurate   | slower | ④ <b>imprecise</b> | <b>faster</b> |
| ⑤ mysterious | slower |                    |               |



# 2017학년도 수능 EBS 연계분석집

- 수능 43~45번
- 비연계

★ [43~45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

(A) A seventeen-year-old German boy named Erik Brandes stepped out onto the empty vast stage of the Cologne Opera House. It was the most exciting day of Erik' life. (a) **The youngest concert promoter** in Germany had persuaded the Opera House to host a late-night concert of improvised jazz by the American pianist Keith Jarrett. The concert was a sellout, and later that evening, Keith would sit down at the piano and play.

\* **improvise**: 즉흥적으로연주하다

(B) When Keith began to play, everybody immediately knew this was magic. Erik too was deeply touched. Keith was unexpectedly producing the performance of a lifetime despite the shortcomings of the piano. (b) **His** left hand produced thundering, repetitive bass riffs as a way of covering up the piano' lack of resonance. Keith really had to play that piano very hard to get enough volume to get to the balconies. Standing up and sitting down, Keith played the unplayable piano to produce something unique. It wasn't the music that he ever imagined playing. But faced with a challenge, he accepted it and flew high.

\* **bass riff**: 저음반복악절    \*\* **resonance**: 울림, 반향

(C) Understandably, Keith didn't want to perform. He left and went to wait in his car, leaving Erik to anticipate the arrival of soon-to-be furious concert-goers. Desperate, (c) **the German teenager** caught up with Keith and begged the jazz pianist to play. The pianist looked out at him standing in the rain, completely soaked, and took pity on him. "ever forget,"Keith said. "only for (d) **you**."A few hours later, Keith walked out to the unplayable piano in front of a packed concert hall.

(D) But when Erik introduced Keith and his producer Manfred to the piano on the stage that afternoon, it didn' go well. Keith and Manfred played a few notes. Then after a long silence, Manfred came to (e) **him** and said, "Erik, if you don' get another piano, Keith can' play tonight."Erik knew that Keith had requested a specific instrument, which the Opera House had agreed to provide. What he hadn't realized was that the administrative staff hadn't been able to find the requested Bösendorfer piano, and they had instead installed a tiny little Bösendorfer that was in poor condition.

- 원문

Messy: How to Be Creative and Resilient in a Tidy-Minded World

43. 주어진 글(A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e)중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? ②
45. 밑글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① 연주회의 표가 매진되었다.
  - ② 연주가 시작되자마자 관객들은 감동을 받았다.
  - ③ Keith는 충분한 피아노 음량을 만들기 위해 노력했다.
  - ④ Keith는 빗속에 서있는 Erik을 보고도 외면했다.
  - ⑤ Keith와 Manfred는 연주회장의 피아노를 쳐보았다.