

66. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Michael Pollan, an expert on the history of nutrition, argues that food science is necessarily reductive because the entire food system, from the enzyme all the way up to the eater, is so complex that all nutrition researchers can do is break the system down into isolated parts and study them.

Even when scientists are able to identify seemingly beneficial nutrients, they cannot always understand how those nutrients will operate in a real-life context, in the course of our daily meals. Fruits and vegetables are believed to help prevent cancer. Scientists have believed that it is the antioxidants in these foods that make the difference—compounds like beta carotene, lycopene, and vitamin E. Yet when these molecules were extracted from fruits and vegetables and made into supplements, they did not reduce cancer. The beta carotene supplement actually increased the risk of certain cancers. In other words, scientists were thoroughly confused. They identified one element engaged in the process of nutrition without fully comprehending how the system as a whole truly functions. Nutritional scientists—pursuing the hot paradigm of isolating nutrients—failed to see _____ that leads to good health. The result was a classic blunder : a solution that made matters worse.

- ① a multitude of links in the complex chain
- ② one unifying principle in the complex system
- ③ the risk of cancer-causing molecules
- ④ an identity of beneficial nutrients
- ⑤ a principal component of those molecules

67. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

"Experts" of various sorts offer a plausible-sounding explanation for the salubrious properties of cheerfulness. A recent e-zine article entitled Breast Cancer Prevention Tips, for example, advises that: "A simple positive and optimistic attitude has been shown to reduce the risk of cancer. This will sound amazing to many people; however, it will suffice to explain that several medical studies have demonstrated the link between a positive attitude and an improved immune system."

You've probably read that assertion so often, in one form or another, that it glides by without a moment's thought about what the immune system is, how it might be affected by emotions and what, if anything, it could do to fight cancer. The link between the immune system, cancer, and the emotions was cobbled together somewhat imaginatively in the 70s.

The dogma, however, did not survive further research. In the May 2007 issue of Psychological Bulletin, James Coyne and two co-authors published the results of a systematic review of all the literature on the supposed effects of psychotherapy on cancer. The idea was that psychotherapy, like a support group, should help the patient improve her mood and decrease her level of stress. But Coyne and his coauthors found the existing literature full of "endemic problems". "If cancer patients want psychotherapy or to be in a support group, they should be given the opportunity to do so," Coyne said in a summary of his research. "There can be lots of emotional and social benefits. But they should not seek such experiences _____ that they are extending their lives."

It could be argued that positive thinking can't hurt, that it might even be a blessing to the sorely afflicted. Who would begrudge the optimism of a dying person who clings to the hope of a last-minute remission? Unable to actually help cure the disease, psychologists looked for ways to increase such positive feelings about cancer. If you can't count on recovering, you should at least come to see your cancer as a positive experience.

- ① solely on the expectation
- ② solely on the reliable medical supply
- ③ solely on the stress level
- ④ solely on financial support
- ⑤ solely with support group

68. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

According to research carried out by the University of Michigan, a good brain-training program can improve working memory and boost general problem-solving ability, which can raise general intelligence. In the study, after recording the subjects' mental agility in a variety of cognitive tests, the researchers gave the subjects a series of brain-training exercises. This mental workout was given to four groups, who repeated the exercises for 8, 12, 17, or 19 days. After the training the researchers retested the subjects' intelligence. Although the performance of the untrained group improved marginally, the trained subjects showed a significant improvement, which increased with _____. This suggests that a good brain-training program is an effective way to boost intelligence.

- ① the number of trainees
- ② the number of groups
- ③ the performance of the untrained group
- ④ the brain-training program
- ⑤ the amount of time spent training

69. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

Companies struggle to define, identify, and prioritize opportunities and often inappropriately apply resources to address outcomes that are already well satisfied. One of the many reasons for this is to make improvements that negatively impact other outcomes. Companies rarely know all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve, and often the improvements they make in one area end up having a negative effect on other important outcomes. This is very common when companies are busy listening to the “voice of the customer.” Road warriors, for example, may say they want a smaller cell phone, but they may not have thought about how hard that tiny phone will be to use. Carpenters may request a lightweight circular saw without thinking about the fact that it will no longer have the power to get through some of the more difficult jobs. When customers make requests for new product features, they are usually focused on solving just one problem and are not thinking of how their requested solution will impact other product or service functions. In this situation, customers request new features but reject the resulting product when they realize the ramifications of their suggestions—the added feature turns out to be worthless because of the problems it causes, the new product delivers less value than the one it replaced, and the product fails.

A company must be aware of all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve so it makes the right trade-offs when devising a new product or service. Making improvements in one area _____ causes the product failures companies are trying to avoid.

- ① without implementing proposed ramification of product
- ② without adding new features
- ③ when busy listening to the "voice of the customer"
- ④ when denying the "voice of the customer"
- ⑤ without knowing what other outcomes will be impacted

70. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

The perception of time is more subjective than we feel it is. How subjective can it be? Maybe the timers in your brain that keep pace with consciousness would be more about creating illusions of time than keeping it. One of the most interesting examples is the phenomenon called chronostasis, the stopping of time. There are several ways of inducing it, but the most convenient can be done with a clock or watch with a hand that ticks off seconds, or any kind of digital timer, like a microwave clock. The illusion is set up first by not looking at the microwave, then turning to it to see what time it is. Your initial impression will be that the counter seems to be frozen: it is as if the first tick is delayed. Then, once the ticking resumes, it carries on at the normal rate. Turn away again, look back, and the same thing happens. The first change of the numerals (or in the case of the watch, the first movement of the second hand) takes much longer than the subsequent moves. The beauty of this illusion is that you can abandon it at any time, being confident that after a break you will inevitably experience it again as you glance at your watch or the microwave.

Researchers in the UK first examined this weird phenomenon in 2001 and decided that the human brain was responsible for the time delay. The problem it faced was a short blank in its experience, the time taken by the eyes to shift from wherever they were originally focused to the clock. During this movement – a saccade – the eyes have no time to focus on or to register anything in their path. Only when they reach the ultimate target can they do that. Rather than have you perceive that time of movement as a meaningless blur, the brain back-times the first image of the clock to cover _____.

- ① the time the brain was warming up
- ② the time taken by the object
- ③ the time the first tick was delayed
- ④ the time the eyes were moving
- ⑤ the time the counter seems to be normal

66. 정답 ①

EBS 수능완성 영어영역실전편 영어 B형 66면 문항 지문이 사용한 원문 활용
P + R = 추론 P → C 유형
지문 첫문장에 담긴 지문의 결론의 논거를 다시 요약 표현하는 곳에 빈칸이 있다.
정답을 확실하게 하는 것은 지문의 마지막 문장이다.

67. 정답 ①

EBS 수능완성 영어영역실전편 영어 B형 77면 문항 지문이 사용한 원문 활용
P + R = 추론 P → C 유형
심리치료요법이 어떻게 사용되어야 하는가에 관한 지문 저자의 주장이 단순한 연역
추론의 전개에 의해서 설명되고 있다.
그래서 지문의 셋째 단락에 담긴 내용과 논리적으로 연결되는 문장이 빈칸에 와야
한다.

68. 정답 ⑤

EBS 수능완성 영어영역실전편 영어 B형 13면 문항 지문이 사용한 원문 활용
P + R = 추론 P → C 유형
단순한 연역추론의 전개과정에서 그 논거에 담긴 논리에 의해서 내용이 채워져야 할
곳에 있다.

69. 정답 ⑤

EBS 수능완성 영어영역 유형편 영어 B형 13면 문항 지문이 사용한 원문 활용
P + R = 추론 P → C 유형
단순한 연역추론의 전개과정에서 그 논거에 담긴 논리에 의해서 내용이 채워져야 할
곳에 있다.

70. 정답 ④

EBS 수능완성 영어영역 유형편 영어 B형 60면 문항 지문이 사용한 원문 활용
P + R = 추론 P → C 유형
단순한 연역추론의 전개과정에서 그 논거에 담긴 논리에 의해서 내용이 채워져야 할
곳에 있다.
정답을 확실하게 하는 것은 “the time taken by the eyes to shift from”이라는 표현
이다.