



Keep It Simple and Short

수특영독(하) 38제

A **major** economic **motivation** of **balanced reciprocity** is to exchange surplus **goods and services** for **those that are in short supply**. **Shortfalls** and **surpluses** can result from different levels of technology, **environmental variations**, or different **production capacities**. But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both **parties** in the **exchange** to maximize their consumption. **The Indians** of Oaxaca, Mexico, **exemplify** balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services. According to **social custom**, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major **saint's day**. Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself. Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his future surpluses. Those who help out **expect to be repaid in equivalent amounts** when they sponsor a similar festival.

*reciprocity 상호이익, 상호성 **mortgage 저당 잡히다

Summary

1. 균형적 호혜성의 경제적 동기: 공급 부족 상태의 재화&서비스를 과잉 상태의 것과 교환하는 것
2. 균형적 호혜성은 교환 당사자 간의 소비를 극대화하는 기능
3. Ex. - 멕시코의 관습: 성인의 날 행사를 우리나라 품앗이 같은 형태로 진행. 즉, 서로 도움을 give and take

KEY Point

1. 변형: 빈칸. Cause: 내가 도와 줌 -> Effect: 나중에 비슷한 양 만큼 도움 받기를 기대함(빈칸). 글의 주제인 reciprocity를 정확히 보여주는 부분.

Vocabulary

1. motivation: 동기
2. goods and services: 재화와 서비스
3. shortfalls and surpluses: 부족과 과잉
4. result from: ~이 원인이다
5. environmental variations: 환경 변화
6. a party: 당사자
7. production capacities: 생산 능력
8. exchange: 교환
9. exemplify: ~을 예시로 보여주다
10. social custom: 사회 관습
11. saint's day: 성인의 날
12. in equivalent amounts: 동등한 양으로

There is a long history of television and film stars making music as part of their careers. From the “singing cowboys” of early Western films, to the Disney “teen idols” of today, many actors have **incorporated** music into their lives and careers **in some fashion**. In some cases their music making is directly **associated with** their work as actors, but in other instances it is entirely separate. **Whatever the case**, it is certain that the impact of actors who also “do” music should not be **underestimated**. ① **Some actors** **compose music** for orchestras, some for use in films. ② There are actors who write and perform their own songs, either in a band or as solo artists. ③ And there are actors who simply have a music career on the side in addition to their work on-screen. ⑤ **In many cases** their impact on popular culture as musicians **matches** or **exceeds** the impact they make as actors. (~~Indeed~~, when actors are also successful musicians, their fans can enjoy their talents in many different ways, be it at the cinema, on the living room television, or on ~~the car radio~~.)



Summary

1. 배우들이 음악을 하는 것은 오래된 일이고, 그들의 영향력은 적지 않다
2. Ex.: 음악을 직접 작곡하거나, 직접 공연을 함
3. 실제로 배우들의 음악이 대중음악에 끼치는 영향이 크고 팬들도 좋아함



KEY Point

1. 변형: 흐름x. **답은 4번**. 현재 글의 주제는 ‘배우들의 음악 활동’이고, 중간에 가수들의 배우활동 같은 반대 주제가 나오면 안 됨. 주체가 바뀜. Ex.: ④ Singers also participate in films as a way of transforming themselves into another character.



Vocabulary

1. incorporate: integrate(~을 통합하다)
2. in some fashion: 어느 방식으로든
3. be associated with: ~와 연관되다
4. whatever the case: 사실이 무엇이든 간에
5. exceed: ~을 초과하다
6. underestimate: ~을 과소평가하다
7. compose music: 음악을 작곡하다
8. match: ~에 맞다

Martin Buber taught that there are two kinds of relationships: I-Thou and I-It. **As an example** of the difference between the two, imagine **heading to** work on a daily route that includes **a stop** at one of the corporate coffee chain stores. (C You place the same order each morning, get the same stuff, throw down the money and pick up the change. This **automatic, mechanical**, “It’s early! I’m sleepy!” **interaction** with the person behind the counter is the kind of relationship Buber would call I-It.) (B **Then**, one day, instead of a muffin, you order a whole wheat bagel with no-fat cream cheese. The barista smiles and comments, “On a diet?” and you are taken by surprise, to the point of embarrassment. Here you thought that the counter clerk did not even recognize you, **let alone** remember what you eat.) (A **The dull routine has broke**; you discover that, unbeknownst to yourself, your **presence** makes a difference. Leaving the shop, instead of **dragging with fatigue as usual**, you realize your mood has lifted a little, thanks to the reaction you received. Buber would say that this **exchange** was I-Thou.)

*thou 너, 당신 **unbeknownst to ~도 모르게



1. 사람 사이 관계를 지칭하는 두 개의 개념 - A: 나-그거(I-It), B: 나-너(I-Thou)
2. A의 ex.: 니가 출근하면서 맨날 가는 커피샵을 기계적으로, 아무 생각 없이 들르는 것
3. B의 ex.: 니가 평소에 시키던 것 말고 다른 걸 시키면 바리스타가 널 알아봄 -> 평소와 달리 내 기분이 상승
1. 변형: 순서. 흐름 자체가 순서를 위한 흐름. 즉 C에서 똑같은 일상 -> B에서 일상과는 다른 하루 -> A에서 일상이 깨진 결과라는 흐름이 가장 중요



1. head to: ~로 향하다
2. a stop: 들르기
3. automatic: 자동적인
4. mechanical: 기계적인
5. interaction: 상호작용
6. let alone: not to mention(~은 말할 것도 없고)
7. dull routine: 지루한 일상
8. presence: 존재
9. drag with fatigue as usual: 평상시처럼 피로로 처지다
10. exchange: (상호) 교환



In one study, students were told that a fellow student was gregarious and literary. When asked how likely it was that he was an engineering major, they responded that it was very unlikely. **(B However**, when asked how likely it was that he would start out as an engineering major but switch to journalism, participants gave this possibility a much higher rating. **But note** that the likelihood that any given student is an engineering major is much higher than the likelihood that a student beginning as an engineering major will switch to journalism.) **(C Thus**, although starting out in engineering and switching to journalism seems more likely because journalism fits our ideas of what gregarious and literary people do, it is far less probable than the likelihood of staying in engineering.) **(A This error** is called the conjunction error. It is an error because people believe the conjunction of two events (majoring in engineering and switching to journalism) is more likely than either of the events alone (majoring in engineering or majoring in journalism), which is incorrect reasoning.) *gregarious 사교적인 **conjunction 결합



1. 실험 - 학생들은 사교적이고 문학적인 한 친구가 공대일 거 같은 지 묻자 부정적 반응, but 이 친구가 공대였다가 언론 전공으로 옮긴 거 같냐고 물으니 그랬을 거 같다는 반응
2. But 실제로는 당연히, 이 학생이 공대였다가 언론으로 옮겼을 가능성(A) < 원래 계속 공대였을 가능성(B)
3. 이것이 바로 결합 에러. 사람들이 뭔가 연결되어 있으면(A) 그것이 단독 사건(B)보다 가능성이 높다 생각
1. 변형1: 구 빈칸. 요약 3번을 그대로 보여주는 사람들의 통념
2. 변형2: 순서. B, C에서 각각 앞뒤 내용을 대조, 인과로 보여주는 연결사 힌트. 또한 A의 this error는 잘못된 가능성과 실제 가능성을 다 보여주고 나서야 '이 에러(this error)'라고 가능



1. literary: 문학적인 2. unlikely: 가능성이 별로 없는 3. switch to: ~로 바꾸다
4. give a rating: 점수를 주다 5. likelihood: 가능성 6. fit: ~에 맞다
7. far less probable: 훨씬 덜 개연성이 있다 8. incorrect reasoning: 부정확한 추론



“**Always** something new out of Africa,” exclaimed a Roman **emperor** 2,000 years ago, and so it is today. In the rainforest of the northeastern Congo, workers **paid a pittance** for their labors are digging from the ground coltan, a atomic age to oil in the fossil-fuel era, Africa has always had what it takes — for the rest of the world. **But concern** for Africa's well-being should not focus on the **relentless acquisition** of its **commodities**. Africa's problems and the world's concerns **coincide** because the world is functionally **shrinking**, and when one of the neighborhoods of the "global village" suffers more than any other from a combination of **maladies**, the **remedy** benefits all. **So** assisting in the recovery of Africa is not mere **altruism**; it is a matter of **self-interest** for the rest of the world.

*pittance 아주 적은 돈 **malady 심각한 문제



1. 아프리카는 예전부터 오늘날까지 항상 노동력, 자원 착취 대상
2. But 현 ‘지구촌’ 시대에는 아프리카의 문제가 세계의 문제와 궤를 같이하므로 단순한 착취의 대상으로 보면x
3. Thus, 아프리카에 도움을 주는 건 이타주의가 아니라 나머지 국가의 이익을 위한 것



1. 변형: 어휘 빈칸. 아프리카를 돕는 것은 Not A: 이타주의가 아니라, But B: 모든 각국의 이익의 문제(빈칸)



1. emperor: 황제 2. paid a pittance: 아주 적은 돈을 받은 3. relentless acquisition: 무자비한 매입
4. commodity: 물품, 상품 5. coincide: 일치하다 6. shrink: 수축하다 7. malady: 병폐 8. remedy: 치료법
9. altruism: 이타주의 10. a matter of: ~의 문제이다 11. self-interest: 사익

Herbs are being embraced on a scale (A) unmatched for two centuries —not only in cosmetics, foods and teas, but in domestic products, alternative medicines, even veterinary remedies. ① Just what proportion of the original plant ingredients find their way into some of these products may be open to question. ② **The advertising** world in particular has not been slow to play on worries about the increasing quantities of man-made chemicals in the environment, ③ and the images and virtues associated with herbs have often been (B) merged into a vague green wholesomeness that may have little to do with a specific plant or product. ④ But collectively their message is clear and the western world has seen an unprecedented revival of interest in herbalism and useful plants in the last two decades. Even their images are everywhere — on fabrics, furniture, and street decorations. ⑤ **So** as fossil fuels and the chemicals that depend on them run out, it may not be (C) fanciful to see the chemical Age replaced by the Age of plants.

*unprecedented 유례없는 **herbalism 약초 이용

Summary

1. 약초가 어느 정도의 비중인지는 모르겠으나 근 2세기 중 현재 가장 널리 사용되고 있음
2. 광고계에서는 인공 화학물에 대한 우려를 빌미로 약초의 건강함을 내세우고, 약초는 부흥의 시대를 맞이함
3. 화석연료와 화학물이 고갈됨에 따라 화학물의 시대가 식물의 시대로 대체될 가능성!

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) **unmatched** / marginal(근소한), (B) **merged** / disintegrated(분해하다), (C) **fanciful** / probable(그럴듯한)

1. embrace: ~을 받아들이다
2. unmatched: 비견할 수 없는
3. domestic products: 국산품
4. proportion: 비중
5. find one's way into: ~로 들어가다(의역: 비중을 차지하다)
6. play on: ~을 이용하다
7. be open to question: 아무도 모른다
8. man-made chemicals: 인공 화학물
9. virtue: 장점
10. be merged into: ~에 합쳐지다
11. a vague green wholesomeness: 모호한 녹색 건강
12. revival: 부흥
13. run out: 고갈되다
14. fanciful: 상상의
15. replaced by: ~에 의해 대체되는

Vocabulary

Whereas touch, sight, and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system, the prefrontal part of the brain where emotions are formed and memories are stored. **Animals** that depend upon their sense of smell for survival have highly developed limbic systems. The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival. **The close** relationship between the olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that may resist logic. Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.

*cerebral cortex 대뇌 피질 **olfactory 후각의 ***limbic system (대뇌의) 변연계

Summary

1. 다른 감각이 이성과 관련된 대뇌 피질 관장 하에 있는 반면, 후각은 감정을 관장하는 변연계로 전달됨
2. 변연계는 인류 뇌의 초기 단계부터 존재하였으며 후각을 생존 수단으로 사용한 동물들은 변연계가 발달
3. Thus 향이 우리 인간에게는 논리로는 설명할 수 없는 놀라운 반응을 일으킴

KEY Point

1. 변형: 절 빈칸. Cause: 후각은 감정을 관장하는 변연계에 전달 -> Effect: 논리로 설명 불가능한 반응 발생(빈칸)

Vocabulary

1. be mediated by: ~에 의해 조정되다
2. pass impulses directly to: ~에 자극을 직접 전달하다
3. primitive: 원시의
4. evolutionary: 진화의
5. startling: 놀라운
6. resist: ~에 저항하다
7. psyche: 마음

A **mnemonic device** that uses imagery is known as 'the method of place.' Here you form an **association** between something you want to remember and a particular location on a familiar walk. ① **Let's say** that you have to present a speech about healthy eating habits in one of your classes and that your speech consists of seven main ideas. ② You simply imagine yourself taking a very familiar walk. ③ As you pass the first familiar **landmark** on that walk, you develop an image that somehow connects that familiar landmark to the first point in your speech. For example, the image of a tree with a nest of baby birds could help you remember that you have to begin providing healthy foods when children are young. ④ You continue **in this manner** until you have developed an image connecting each point in your speech to a landmark. ⑤ **Then**, when it's time to present the speech, you simply imagine that you're taking that familiar walk.

*mnemonic 기억을 돕는



1. 이미지를 통한 기억 방식 - '위치 방법': 기억하려는 것과 산책로의 위치를 연결하는 것
2. Ex.: 건강한 식습관을 발표한다 하면 산책로의 각 위치마다 뭘 말할지 연결시키는 것
3. 발표할 때 이제 그 산책로를 걷는 걸 상상하면 자연스레 발표가 이어짐



1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 답은 3번. 글의 흐름 자체가 장치 소개 -> 예시의 이야기 흐름 -> 마무리라는 좋은 간접쓰기 구조이며, 3번 문장이 앞 뒤 지시사, 뒤 관사라는 좋은 삽입 위치. **강추 삽입**



1. association between A and B: A와 B사이에 연상 2. consist of: ~로 구성되다 3. landmark: 주요 건물
4. in this manner: 이러한 방식으로

Future food security now depends on raising water ①productivity not only in agriculture but in all sectors of the economy — **ranging from** more water efficient **household appliances** to more water-efficient **irrigation systems**. **Of all** the policy steps to raise water efficiency, **by far** the most important is **establishing a price** for water that will reflect its value to society. Because water policies evolved in an earlier age, when water was relatively ②abundant, the world today is sadly **lacking** in policies that reflect reality. Raising the price of water to ③reflect its value would affect decisions involving its use at all levels and in all sectors. **To be successful**, the price should go up in ④concert with what some countries describe as “**lifeline rates**,” where individual residences get the amount of water needed to satisfy basic needs at an easily **affordable** price. But once water consumption exceeds this ⑤minimum needs level, then the cost would **escalate**, thus encouraging investment in water efficiency.

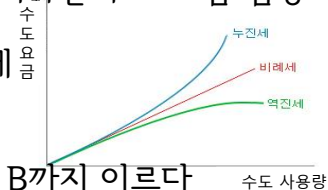
그림 출처: <http://www.bokeducation.or.kr/>



- 미래 식량 안보를 위해서는 농업 뿐만 아니라 경제 다양한 분야에서 물 생산성을 높이는 것이 중요
- The best solution: 가치에 맞는 가격 책정. 예전에는 물이 풍부했기에 이 가격 책정이 현재 잘 이루어지지 x
- 수도 요금에 ‘누진세’를 적용해야 함: 기초 생활 수준까지는 저가, but 그 수준을 넘어가면 수도 요금 급등



- 변형: 어휘. 답은 5번. 오른쪽 그래프에서와 같이 최소 필요 수준을 넘어서면 급증인데 이를 maximum(최대)로 바꾸면 탈락. 누진세의 원리를 이해해야 하는 문제



- food security: 식량 안보
- productivity: 생산성
- range from A to B: A에서 B까지 이르다
- household appliances: 가전제품
- irrigation systems: 관개 체계
- by far: 지금까지
- establish a price: 가격을 설정하다
- abundant: 풍부한
- lack: 부족하다
- in concert with: ~와 협력하여
- rate: 요금
- affordable: (가격이) 알맞은
- escalate: 증가하다

Remembering is absolutely essential for understanding music. At any particular moment, only one **millisecond** of a piece of music can be heard. What was sounded before that millisecond exists only in your memory. What will be heard in future moments can only be a guess **based on** what was heard **[A] previously**. **It's not** like that with what you see. An entire painting or piece of **sculpture** can be seen in a second or two. **(B** If memory were made an essential part of looking at a painting, it might be something like this: **An unfamiliar picture** is covered **except for one thin vertical opening**. You can see the picture only as that opening moves across the painting from one side to the other.) **(A** Your **[B] comprehension** of **the picture** would result from: your memory of what you've seen, the **tiny portion** you could see at the millisecond, and your guess about **what would be revealed in [C] succeeding moments**. Would this be a difficult way to see a picture?) **(C** Definitely! **But that** is the way music is perceived, and that is why memory is so important in listening to music.)

Summary

1. 음악의 특징은 바로 그 '순간'엔 0.001초만 들리고 앞 서 들은 것을 '기억'해서 다음에 어떨지 추측해야 함
2. 시각적 감상은 이와 다름. 1, 2초 만에 그림 '전체' 파악 가능. 기억이 그렇게 중요 x
3. But 음악에선 그렇지 않으므로 기억하는 게 중요한 것

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 순서. 나온다면 B 앞에 조금 축약 편집. 글의 논리 흐름도 좋고, 관사 쓰임 및 A에서 질문하고 C에서 답하기라는 평가원이 좋아하는 순서 방식
2. 변형2: 어휘. **[A] previously** / subsequently(그 후에), **[B] comprehension** / ignorance(무지), **[C] succeeding**(이어지는) / preceding(이전의)

Vocabulary

1. a millisecond: 1000분의 1초
2. based on: ~에 근거하여
3. sculpture: 조각
4. unfamiliar: 익숙치 않은
5. except for one thin vertical opening: 얇은 수직 틈을 제외하고
6. comprehension: 이해
7. tiny portion: 작은 부분
8. what would be revealed: 무엇이 드러날지
9. definitely: 확실히(그렇다)
10. in succeeding moments: 그 후의 순간들에서

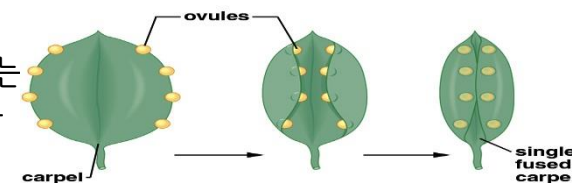
The **final** major step in seed evolution occurred when a few gymnosperms learned to **cover up**. They did it in much the same way people do after a bath, and for similar reasons. (1) At three years old, my son Noah still uses the blue plastic tub we bought when he was an infant. (2) He can climb out on his own now, but when he does I **wrap him up** immediately in a big fluffy towel. (3) I do this not out of some disgust of nudity, but because his little **naked body** seems so **vulnerable**. (4) For me, it **triggers** an instinctive parental response to protect and nurture. (5) **While** plants don't run around making conscious decisions about towels, the same evolutionary drive led one line of gymnosperms to wrap their naked seeds, folding up the underlying leaf to enclose the developing egg. **Botanists** call this chamber the carpel and the plants that have one are known as angiosperms, Latin for "seeds in a vessel."

*gymnosperm 겉씨식물 **carpel 심피 *** angiosperm 속씨식물

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Carpel evolution



1. 씨앗 진화의 마지막 단계는 겉씨식물이 감싸는 법을 알 때인데 이는 사람이 샤워 후 수건 감싸는 것과 비슷
2. Ex.: 이는 본능적인 것으로 발가벗은 씨앗을 안 속의 잎으로 덮는 것
3. 이는 '심피'라고 불리며 이게 있는 식물은 이제 '속씨식물'로 불림

1. 변형: 문장 삽입(괄호 숫자). **답은 5번**. 앞 뒤로 대명사, 관사가 쓰이는 좋은 삽입 문제. 또한 삽입 문장이 while 절로 대조를 보여주는 주요 문장

1. cover up: 가리다
2. wrap somebody up: ~을 감싸다
3. the disgust of nudity: 알몸 노출 혐오
4. naked body: 발가벗은 몸
5. vulnerable: 취약한
6. trigger: ~을 유발하다
7. instinctive: 본능적인
8. drive(n): 충동
9. underlying leaf: 안 속에 있던 잎
10. enclose: ~을 감싸다
11. chamber: 방



Visualization is seeing the words of a text as mental images. It is a significant factor that sets proficient readers apart from low-achieving ones. Studies have shown that the ability to generate vivid images while reading strongly ① correlates with a person's comprehension of text. However, research has also revealed that 20 percent of all children do not visualize or experience sensory images when reading. These children are thus ② handicapped in their ability to comprehend text, and they are usually the students who avoid and dislike reading because they never connect to text in a personal, meaningful way. **Active** visualization can completely engross a reader in text. You have experienced this when you just could not put a book down and you stayed up all night just to finish it. Skilled readers automatically ③ weave their own memories into text as they read to make personalized, lifelike images. In fact, every person develops a unique interpretation of any text. This personalized reading experience explains why most people prefer a book to its movie. **Visualization** is not ④ static; unlike photographs, these are “movies in the mind.” Mental images must constantly be modified to ⑤ incorporate new information as it is disclosed by the text. Therefore, your students must learn how to revise their images if they encounter information that requires them to do so.

*engross: 몰두하게 하다

Summary

1. 독해를 잘하는 친구와 못하는 친구를 구분 짓는 핵심 요소: 시각화
2. 시각화 -> 독서에 몰입 -> 자신의 경험과 연관 지어서 읽음
3. 이러한 시각화는 정적인 것이 아니라 새로운 정보를 받아들임에 따라 계속해서 바뀌는 것

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. **답은 4번**. static을 flexible로 바꾸면 not flexible이 되기 때문에 뒤에 나오는 revise를 근거로 바로 탈락. 장문이기 때문에 나온다면 중간 중간 편집을 해서 길이를 맞출 것.

1. visualization: 시각화 2. a significant factor: 중요한 요소 3. proficient: 능숙한 4. vivid: 생생한

4. set A apart from B: A를 B로부터 구분하다 5. A correlate with B: A와 B가 상관관계가 있다

6. comprehension: 이해 7. sensory: 감각의 8. handicapped: 불리한 9. personalized: 개인화된

10. a unique interpretation: 독특한 해석 11. prefer A to B: B보다 A를 선호하다 12. static: 정적인

13. be modified: 수정되다 14. incorporate: 통합시키다 15. disclose: ~을 드러내다 16. revise: 수정하다

Vocabulary