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수특영어 60제

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특별히 어렵고 중요한 지문

Reference

1. **Bold(진하게):** 지문의 내용상 3단(가끔 2단) 구성을 보여주기 위한 표시

2. **Underline(밑줄):** 보통 답의 '근거'. 혹은 답 그 자체

3. **Arrow(화살표):** 답과 답의 근거를 직관적으로 보여주는 역할 (쌍방향은 대조로 보여줌)

4. **Rectangular(네모칸):**
   - : 어휘 정리
   - : 빈칸 변형

5. **Summary** : 글의 삼단 구성을 바탕으로 요약. '핵심을, 간결하게, 가끔은 재미진 말투로' 표현

6. **KEY Point** : 보통 글의 '변형' 포인트와 근거 설명. 추가적인 소재 설명이나 기출과의 연관성도 설명

7. **Vocabulary** : 지문에서 어려우면서 중요한 어휘, 표현. 한번에 알아 두면 좋은 건 길어도 한번에 표시

8. 기타 자료에 관한 모든 질문은 메일 sheanlee23@gmail.com으로 보내시주시면 최대한 빠른 시일 내에 답변드리도록 하겠습니다.

In a recent study led by Andy Baron at Harvard University, three- to five-year-olds were shown pictures of two groups of cartoon characters, one colored purple, the other red. (B One group did rotten things such as break toys and cause car crashes, while the other did nice things such as help others. If the children merely saw these differently colored and differently behaving characters, they didn't seem to assign them a group identity.) (C But if they were given names for the two groups ("These are the Nifs," "These are the Lups") they quickly figured out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys.) (A In other words, at that age, the differences in the appearance of the two sets of characters (purple versus red) were not automatically seen as cues to group membership. But once the groups had names, the children became aware of the differences between them and understood that they belonged in different categories.) *cue 단서, 암시

Summary
1. 아이들이 두 그룹의 캐릭터를 봄 -> A그룹: 보라색, 나쁜 짓 함 / B그룹: 빨간색, 좋은 짓 함
2. 이때는 애들이 각 그룹의 정체성을 구분하지 못했으나, '이름'이 주어지니까 나쁜 놈, 차칸 놈 구분
3. 즉 애들은 외양적인 모습보다는 '이름'이 주어져야 그룹 정체성 구분함

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. 대명사의 쓰임과, not A(다른 요소들) but B(**이름**)일 때 구분한다는 논리 흐름 주목

Vocabulary
1. assign an identity: 정체성을 부여하다   2. figure out: 알아내다   3. appearance: 외양
4. category: 범주

Many people lack a clear image of their bodies and do not take very good care of themselves. You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies. After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves? Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves. **But** we have blind spots as well, so that our body image only approximates rather than coincides with reality. **A major reason** is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date. Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

*sag 축 처지다

Summary
1. 몸은 우리에게 수많은 정보를 보내지만 우리는 우리 몸에 대해 정확히 알지 못함
2. 즉 맹점이 존재하여 우리의 몸에 대한 이미지는 현실과 일치하는 것이 아니라 현실에 '근접할' 뿐
3. 그 이유는 바로 우리의 몸은 계속해서 변하나, 우리가 그 변화를 늦게 파악하기 때문

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어휘 빈칸 approximate. 몸에 대한 이미지가 현실에 not A(일치하다), but B(근접하다)
2. **국수영탐 are not separate: 몸의 변화는 '연속함수 ' 이나 우리가 그 변화를 체크하는 건 '불연속함수'** 영어에 욕심있는 친구가 있다면, 전자는 'continuous', 후자는 'continual.'

Vocabulary
1. accurate: 정확한   2. blind spot: 맹점   3. coincide with: ~와 일치하다   4. constantly: 계속해서
5. up to date: 최신의   6. outdated: 구식의   7. recognize: ~을 인식하다

A restaurant is a destination in itself as a place to eat, rather than (as with an inn) a place of local gathering or traveler's shelter that also offers food. **Within** the restricted opening hours of the establishment, a restaurant offers a variety of dishes, more so than is the case with an inn. (1) Thus most restaurants do not open for breakfast and those that do, outside of hotels or modern-day inns, specialize to some extent in this meal, but the meals they do serve have more options than traditional inns could provide. (2) At a restaurant one eats what one desires from an often extensive menu. (3) During most of its history, the restaurant has offered meals served by a waiter whose job is limited to this. (4) **Rather than** gathering with the other lodgers at an inn or guesthouse, the customers of a restaurant come with their friends, sit apart from others, and pay for a specific meal when they are finished.

Summary
1. 쉼터의 기능도 하는 숙소와 달리 식당은 주요 목적이 '음식 제공'
2. 따라서 식당의 경우엔 숙소와 달리 메뉴 종류가 훨씬 다양함
3. 다른 숙박 손님과 모이는 숙소와 달리 식당은 친구랑 같이 와서 각자 음식값 지불

KEY Point
1. 변형: 흐름x. 위 4문장은 모두 숙소와 식당 둘을 '대조.' 식당의 다른 특성이 단독으로 나오는 문장이 나오면 그게 답. (ex: The size and type of restaurants differ from country to country)

Vocabulary
1. destination: 목적지   2. gathering: 모임   3. a variety of = various = 다양한   4. specialize: 특화하다
5. to some extent: 어느 정도는   6. extensive: 폭넓은   7. specific: 구체적인

 Throughout the 20th century, science was seen as the solution to the problems of land degradation and pollution resulting from agricultural and industrial activities. As a result, there is now an increasing focus on funding for science being linked to providing practical solutions to environmental problems. **This** creates a (1)dilemma, for while excellent science can be conducted, science alone will not create (2)widespread change, mainly because the channels to use this information and create change are (3)poorly developed. In order to create changes in behavior and beliefs of the general public, broader and more effective communication of the new scientific insights being gained is required. Even where the solutions to environmental problems are clear, management, political, and ultimately public support are needed to (4)implement the (usually) expensive solutions. **Therefore**, utilizing our current research effectively will require new tools to (5)facilitate effective communication, not only to scientists, but also to managers, governments, and ultimately, the general public. *land degradation 토지 황폐화

Summary
1. 20C엔 과학이 환경문제에 대한 해결책으로 여겨져 많은 자금이 조달됨
2. But 과학 단독으로는 사라들의 행동 방식 변화를 일으키기 어려움 -> 다른 분야와의 의사소통 필요
3. Therefore 과학과 다른 분야, 사람들 간의 의사소통을 촉진하는 새로운 도구 개발 필요

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어휘. 2번을 'marginal(주변적인, 단편적인)'으로 바꾸고 답으로. 주제는 '광범위한' 의사소통이므로.

Vocabulary
1. practical: 실질적인   2. dilemma: 딜레마, 진퇴양난   3. widespread: 광범위한   4. poorly: 형편없이
5. broad: 넓은   6. insight: 통찰   7. implement: 이행하다   8. facilitate: 촉진하다

The **dominant paradigms** in academic computer science do not help technical professionals comprehend the social complexities of computerization, since they focus on computability, rather than usability. For example, the ACM Task Force on the Core of Computer Science claims that all the analyses of computer science are mathematical. (C **I find** this view much too narrow-minded to be helpful, and in fact it does not withstand much scrutiny. The lines of inquiry where it might hold are those where mathematics can provide all the necessary analysis.) (B But there are whole subfields of computer science, such as artificial intelligence, computer-human interaction, social impacts studies, and parts of software, where mathematics cannot provide all the necessary analysis.) (A **The** social sciences provide a complementary theoretical base for studies of computing that examine or make assumptions about human behavior.) *ACM 세계 최초의 컴퓨터 분야 연합 학술 단체 **scrutiny 철저한 검토

Summary
1. 현재 컴퓨터과학은 유용성(usability)이 아닌 계산 능력에 치중되어 있어 사회적인 측면을 잘 못보게 함
2. But 계산 능력에만 집중하면 수학 분야에서는 괜찮지만, 컴퓨터과학의 수많은 분야에는 도움 안 됨
3. Thus 인간의 행동 양식을 파악하기 위해선 사회과학의 보완이 필요

KEY Point
1. 변형1: 어휘 빈칸. Problem: 컴퓨터과학의 계산능력에 대한 의존 -> Solution: 사회과학의 **보완적** 역할
2. 변형2: 순서. C에서 수학 중시 관점을 까는 부분이 나오고, A에서 Social science가 아니라 'The social sciences'라고 한 이유는, 앞의 다양한 '사회과학 분야들 ' 을 받기 때문

Vocabulary
1. dominant: 지배적인 2. comprehend: understand 3. complexity: 복잡성 4. computability: 계산능력
5. narrow-minded: 근시안적인 6. withstand: 감당하다(의역) 7. The lines of inquiry: 조사 영역(의역)
8. hold: 유효하다 10. subfield: 하위 분야 11. complementary: 보완적인 12. make assumption: 추정하다

 Although the case for freedom is strong, this goal cannot be pursued without limit. Almost everyone admits that some restrictions are necessary when the (1)exercise of individual freedom endangers others or imposes large external costs. **A more** subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom (2)arises when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security. In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life, many people willingly vote for programs that (3)restrict freedom — their own and that of others — in exchange for the promise of greater security. For instance, numerous laws **(4)**deny consumers the freedom to buy products that have been judged to be dangerous. **But** not everyone makes the same evaluation of the tradeoff. Rational individuals will seek a perfect balance between freedom and security, but this balance varies among individuals, depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity. This **(5)**variation is the major reason why it is so difficult to reach agreement on this issue. *pervasive 넓은 범위에 미치는 **tradeoff 거래, 교환 (협정)

Summary
1. 자유에는 한계, 제한을 두는 것이 필수적
2. 제한을 두는 가장 큰 이유는 '안전(security)'
3. 하지만 사람마다 자유와 안전에 두는 가중치가 제 각각이라 그 합의점을 찾기가 힘듦

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어휘. 4번에 deny를 'grant(주다)'로 바꾸면 틀림. 안전에 위협이 되니 위험한 제품을 사는 자유를 '부정 ' 하는 것. 혹은 5번에 variation(차이)를 consensus(일치, 합의)로 바꾸면 틀림.

Vocabulary
1. exercise: 행사   2. impose: 부과하다   3. conflict with: ~와 충돌하다   4. in the face of: ~에 직면하여
5. uncertainty: 불확실성   6. restrict: ~을 제한하다   7. depending upon: ~에 따라

 Negotiators who are planning on bargaining with a friend or valued business associate may feel reluctant to drive a hard bargain for fear of damaging that important relationship. (C By engaging an agent, such individuals can put some distance between themselves and the other party, thereby avoiding some (but not all) relationship complications.) (B **Consider** the case of Veronica, an office manager who is considering buying a new home closer to her office to reduce the length of her commute. The home is being sold by Tony, a colleague. To avoid straining her relationship with Tony, Veronica engages a real-estate agent to represent her in the upcoming negotiations.) (A **Because** the agent is not a friend of Tony's, he'll be eager to press for the best possible deal for Veronica and will handle all the details of the negotiation with Tony's agent. By using agents, Veronica and Tony won't have to deal directly with one another on the many details of the sale.) *commute 통근

Summary
1. Problem: 지인과 거래할 때 관계가 나빠질까 제대로 흥정하기 힘듦 -> Solution: 중립적인 대리인 고용
2. Ex.: 동료와 집 거래할 때 부동산 중개업자 고용
3. 중개업자는 당사자간의 사소한 문제들 배제하고 고객을 위해 최상의 흥정 시도

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. C의 'such(그러한)'이라는 지시 형용사와 A에서 the agent의 관사의 쓰임에 주목. **A의 agent가 C에서 말하는 일반적인 대리인이 아니라 B에서 말하는 공인중개사라는 것에 유의!**

Vocabulary
1. negotiator: 협상가   2. feel(be) reluctant to: ~하기를 꺼려하다   3. party: 당사자
4. drive a hard bargain: 유리한 흥정을 하다   5. complications: 복잡한 문제   6. press: 압박하다
7. strain a relationship: 관계를 긴장시키다

 Increasing commercialisation is the main cause of changing social structures. Most traditional rice growing communities organise their society and festivals around the annual cycle of rice growing. (B Farmers who are growing rice for profit rather than for lifestyle are less inclined to spend resources such as time, money and rice to celebrate traditional religious beliefs. Traditional farmers see rice as a gift from the gods and the very support of life.) (C **Commercialisation** breaks down this traditional culture bit by bit. Eventually, farmers adopt the same attitude as many farmers in industrialised nations who see producing food simply as a means to make money, lacking any religious significance.) (A **They** come to see a successful rice crop as being the result of spending money on fertilizers, pesticides, machinery or irrigation — manipulating and controlling the ecosystem rather than working within its confines.) *irrigation 관개

Summary
1. 기존 농부들은 벼농사를 종교적 믿음, 삶의 바탕으로 벼농사를 바라보았으나, 상업적 농부들은 x
2. 상업적 농부들은 이러한 전통을 깨뜨리며 벼농사를 돈벌이 수단으로 바라봄
3. Thus 벼농사가 잘 되려면 여러 인위적 요소들에 돈을 많이 써야함

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. C, A에서 대명사의 쓰임 주목. A의 they는 B의 시작 부분에 있는 farmers가 될 수 없음에 유의. B 다음에 A가 오면 A의 they는 traditional farmers를 받아야 함

Vocabulary
1. commercialization: 상업화   2. profit: 이익   3. be inclined to: ~하는 경향이 있다
4. religious: 종교적인   5. significance: 중요성   6. fertilizer: 비료   7. manipulate: 조종하다
8. confines: 경계

Sometimes new technology — even that encouraged by law — brings with it new risks, and we are forced to face the unthought-of consequences of a seemingly good idea. **In recent years**, the decreased use of crops like corn in the manufacture of biofuels intended to ease our dependence on foreign oil increased the food supply and caused prices to rise. To avoid this problem, nonfood crops have increasingly been proposed for making second-generation green fuels. **But** biologists have warned that certain reeds and wild grasses known to naturalists as "invasive species" and to gardeners as "weeds" would have a high likelihood of taking over nearby fields, presenting serious threats to the ecology and economy of a region. Investors in the fast-growing worldwide biofuels industry naturally reject such horrible scenarios, but the risk is a real one. *reed 갈대

Summary

1. 새 기술(solution)은 겉으로 보기에 좋아 보이나 때때로 예상치 못한 결과(problem)를 가져옴
2, 3. Problem: 해외 석유 의존도 -> Solution: 농작물을 바이오 연료로 사용 -> Problem: 작물 공급 down, 가격 up -> Solution: 비식량 작물로 바이오 연료 사용 -> Problem: 침입종인지라 지역 생태계와 경제에 피해

KEY Point

1. 변형: 구 빈칸. Cause: 보기 좋아 보이는 새 기술 도입 -> Effect: **예상치 못한 (부정적) 결과**

Vocabulary

1. seemingly: 겉보기에 2. intended to ease our dependence on: ~에 대한 의존도를 완화하려는 의도의
3. second-generation: 차세대의 4. invasive species: 침입종 5. likelihood: 가능성 6. reject: 거부하다

The **emergence** of a primitive hunting technology involving simple tools (1)was the first great technological advance. This (2)was followed by agricultural developments that led to plant cultivation, which had far-reaching social consequences, since now food could be stored and refilled. **Thus**, population size was no longer (3)partially controlled by the lack of food resources. Because hunting and gathering societies required physical mobility, it was inefficient to have large numbers of children to take along in the search for food. As a result of the agricultural revolution, however, agriculturists, living in settled communities, (4)found additional children worthwhile in helping with chores. **Moreover**, some members of agricultural societies were now free (5)to engage in pursuits other than food gathering, resulting in a more elaborate social structure with a division of labor that allowed for occupational specialization.

Summary
1. 사냥 기술을 거쳐 농업 기술로 오면서 식량 저장이 가능해지면서 광범위한 사회 변화가 일어남
2. 수렵 사회에서는 이동을 해야해서 애들이 많으면 불리, but 농경 사회에서는 정착을 하면서 애들이 노동력
3. 또한 농경 사회에서는 사회가 더 정교해지면서 노동분업 -> 특화로 이어짐

KEY Point
1. 변형1: 연결어. 식량저장 가능 thus 인구 조절 필요 x. 농경사회에선 아이들이 노동력, moreover 특화 발생
2. 변형2: 어법. (1)수일치 (2)능동수동 (3)형용사부사 (4)동사준동사 (5)to v. (4)에서 found를 to have found로 바꾸면 틀림. Found가 해당 문장의 본동사이기 때문.

Vocabulary
1. emergence: 출현 2. primitive: 원시의 3. far-reaching: 광범위한 4. mobility: 이동성
5. worthwhile: 가치있는 6. elaborate: 정교한 7. division of labor: 노동 분업
8. occupational specialization: 직업 특화

Injuries sometimes occur when people do not take adequate precautions with everyday activities. Although some such injuries occur because of pure carelessness or misfortune, others happen because the person did not want others to perceive him or her as too careful. (B **For example**, many people seem to avoid wearing seat belts in automobiles, helmets on bicycles and motorcycles, and life preservers in boats because such devices convey an impression of excessive cautiousness.) (A In addition, many people seem reluctant to wear protective gear (e.g., safety goggles, gloves, and helmets) when operating power tools or dangerous machinery because they will be viewed as nervous or extremely careful.) (C **This concern** emerges at a young age; anecdotally, children as young as 6 or 7 years old are sometimes unwilling to wear knee pads and helmets when rollerskating because of what other children will think of them.) *anecdotally 개인적 경험담에 따르면

Summary

1. 부상 두가지 종류 -> 1: 부주의하거나 운 없어서, 2: 다른 사람이 자신을 쫄보(ㅋ)로 볼까봐
2. 예를 들어 사람들은 자신이 과도하게 조심한다는 쫄보 느낌을 주기 싫어 안전 장비 착용 안함
3. 특히 어렸을 때 이러한 측면에서 더 남의 시선 신경 씀

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. B 다음에 A가 오는 이유는 'in addition.' C-B-A가 되지 않도록 주의. C의 This concern은 B 바로 앞의 'the person did not want others to perceive him or her as too careful'을 받을 수는 있으나 C의 마지막 부분과 B의 처음부분은 둘 다 '예시'이므로 연결 x.

Vocabulary

1. take adequate precautions: 적절한 예방조치를 취하다   2. carelessness: 부주의함   3. misfortune: 불운
4. convey an impression of: ~한 인상을 주다   5. seem reluctant to: ~하길 꺼려하는 것처럼 보이다
6. be unwilling to: ~하려 하지 않다

  Seasonal weather conditions are always a concern for greenhouse gardeners. Not only can the climate determine what (1)type of greenhouse to build, it can play a critical role in determining how a greenhouse will function after it is built from one season to the next. **For example**, in a cold-weather climate that (2)frequently experiences heavy snowfall, a high-pitched roof might be ideal because it can (3)prevent the build-up of ice and snow by efficiently helping them to slide off. **In a location** that sees less snowfall but gets cold, strong winds, a sun-heated pit, which is a greenhouse with the (4)majority of the structure housed below ground, might be the best choice, because it is naturally insulated and requires less heat to operate. The same type of roof might not be (5)practical for a more temperate area. *pit (크고 깊은) 구덩이 **insulate 단열하다

Summary
1. 기후는 온실의 형태 뿐만 아니라 어떤 기능을 할지 결정
2. Ex. 눈이 많이 오면 지붕의 경사를 높여 눈이 쌓이지 않고 쏠려 떨어지게 함
3. Ex. 눈은 적으나 바람 많고 추운 곳에선 태양열 구덩이를 형태를 띰. 당근 온대 지방에선 적합x

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어휘. 2번 frequently를 rarely(거의 ~않다)로, 혹은 3번 prevent를 promote로 바꾼다면 빼박캔 틀림

Vocabulary
1. play a critical role: 중요한 역할을 하다   2. the majority of: 대부분의   3. practical: 실용적인
4. temperate: 온화한

 Learn to express what you want rather than putting the emphasis on what you don't want when speaking with a child. (1) Children are highly responsive to the messages they receive. (2) **If** an adult says, "Don't slam the door," the child listening hears the phrase slam the door , with the word don't in front of it. (3) The child must figure out that slamming the door is the undesirable thing to do, which is difficult to comprehend, especially for young children. **(4) The chances** for a successful response from a child increase dramatically when an adult says, "Please close the door gently." Now the child has a visual image to follow. (5) The words spoken fit together well with the request, which makes it much easier to understand.   *slam 쾅[탁] 닫다

Summary
1. 아이와 얘기할 때 원하는 걸 부정으로 얘기하지 말고 긍정으로 얘기해라
2. Ex. '문 쾅 닫지마'하면 어린 애는 문 쾅 닫는 게 왜 나쁜지 이해하기 힘듦
3. But '문 살살 닫아주세용 ' 하면 살살 닫는 이미지가 쉽게 떠오르고, 더 금방 이해함

KEY Point
1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 4번 문장이 주어진 문장. **4번 문장의 a child와 다음의 the child는 부모가 부정적으로 말했을 때의 케이스가 아닌, '긍정적으로 말했을 때의 ' 아이라는 거 유의!**

Vocabulary
1. put the emphasis on: ~에 강조점을 두다   2. responsive: 반응하는   3. undesirable: 바람직하지 않은
4. the chances: 가능성   5. dramatically: 극적으로   6. fit with: ~에 들어맞다

Closely related to the debate over readers' conceptions of fictional characters is the question of the nature of the emotions that readers experience. Many of the philosophers and literary scholars who allow for the possibility of significant emotional response to fiction do so with qualifications and reservations about the nature of the types of emotions that fiction can generate. **Indeed**, this has led some theorists to draw sharp distinctions between readers' responses to fiction and fictional characters, on the one hand, and non-fiction and real-life individuals on the other. **Kendall Walton**, an American philosopher, calls fiction-induced emotions quasi-emotions, implying that they are of an entirely different nature from our experiences in real life. Yet, this division is less obvious than it would appear. *quasi- 유사~, 준(準) ~

Summary

1. 극중 인물에 관한 쟁점은 바로 독자가 해당 극중 인물에 대해 느끼는 감정의 본질에 관한 것
2. 전문가들은 독자가 극중 인물에 대해 느끼는 감정(A)과 실제 인물에 대해 느끼는 감정(B)을 명확히 구분
3. A는 '감정에 준하는 것'이라 부를 수 있는 것으로 B와는 명확히 다르지만, 그 구분은 불분명함

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘 빈칸. A, B 두 감정을 구분, but 그 경계(division)가 명확하진 않음
2. * 이해하기 어려운 지문인 거 아는데, 그럴수록 '핵심'에 집중!

Vocabulary

1. conception: 이해 2. qualification: 조건 3. reservation: 거리낌
4. draw a sharp distinction: 분명히 구분하다 5. fiction-induced: 극중 유발된 6. division: 경계

The Greek philosopher Aristotle cites the archer as his favorite example in describing moral wisdom. (C **An archer** comprehends his task if firstly he knows what his target is and secondly if he is aware of all circumstances (the means) that determine the situation that he has to shoot. He has assessed the strength and direction of the wind, the characteristics of the arrow and the tension of the bow.) (B Aristotle sees the wise person as such an archer, someone with knowledge of the target (the goal) and of the means to reach the goal (the pathways).) (A The archer is more likely to hit the right mark if he has a target to aim at. **Aristotle** stated that striving for excellence is important but that knowledge of the goal is only useful if there is a striving to attain that goal (agency).)

*archer 궁수

Summary

1. 아리스토형이 도덕성을 설명할 때 궁수에 비유하기 좋아함
2. 궁수가 목표(타켓)과 수단(상황)을 잘 이해하면 이는 현명한 궁수
3. 목표를 이루려고 하는 것도 중요하지만 그 목표를 이루기 위한 작용(agency)도 중요

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. **관사의 쓰임에 주목.** 주어진 문장 후에 B와 A는 각각 'the'가 붙는 사람이 있으므로 올 수 없음. C 다음에 A가 먼저 오게 되면 A의 마지막 문장에 B의 the wise person을 받을 수 없으므로 올 수 없음.
2. **작년(2016학년도) 수능 38번 비연계 문장 삽입 문제와 같은 주제 (돈의 수단과 목적으로서의 기능)**

Vocabulary

1. cite: 인용하다 2. comprehend: 이해하다 3. circumstance: 상황   4. means: 수단   5. assess: 평가하다
6. be likely to: ~할 가능성이 높다   7. agency: (힘의) 작용

38. 삽입…?

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. [3] *per se: 그 자체로

 King Charles II asked <u>Bishop Edward Stillingfleet</u> why, when Stillingfleet preached at court, he always read his sermons. (C <u>He</u> had heard that when <u>he</u> preached elsewhere he always delivered his sermons without preparation. Stillingfleet explained that <u>awe of the king made him afraid of forgetting what he had to say</u>, so he preferred to read when he had the royal family in the audience.) (A **Encouraged** by the king's favorable reaction to <u>this polite reply</u>, the bishop then asked if he might put a question of his own. <u>Why</u>, he asked Charles, did he always read his speeches to the House of Commons, when it could not be that he was in awe of his audience?) (B **Charles** replied kindly, "I have asked them so often, and for so much money, that I am ashamed to look them in the face.")

*sermon 설교 **awe 경외심

Summary
1. 왕이 주교에게 왜 왕궁에서는 설교를 읽냐고 물으니, 주교가 왕 앞에서 경외심에 까먹을까봐 그랬다 대답
2. 왕이 대답을 좋아하자, 주교가 왕에게 백성에게 경외심이 있는 것도 아닐텐데 왜 왕은 설교를 읽냐 물음
3. 왕이 자신의 백성들에게 돈을 비롯해 너무 많은 요구를 했던 거 같아 얼굴 보기 부끄러워서 그랬다 대답

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. **왕이 물음 -> 주교가 답 -> 주교가 물음 -> 왕이 답이라는 순서 헷갈 ㄴㄴ. 참고로 '물어보고 답하기 ' 는 평가원이 자주 내는 순서 패턴.**
2. **참 왕..(왕은 일본어로 머지)**

Vocabulary
1. preach: 설교하다 2. preparation: 준비 3. favorable: 호의적인