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Keep It Simple and Short

EBS 선별 **186제**

Shean's KISS EBS

안녕하세요, Shean.T입니다.

이 자료는 여러분에게, 연계교재 3권을 통틀어

가장 중요하고, 어려우면서도, 평가원이 변형 가능한

지문들을 선별, 정리, 변형하여 수록한 것입니다.

지문의 이해와 변형에 대한 고민은 사실상 올해 초,

수특영어가 나오자 마자 시작되었던 것이기에

사실상 반 년 정도를 고민하고 공들여 작업한

결과물이라 할 수 있습니다.

그렇지만,

이 자료'만' 보라는 게 아닙니다.

이 자료에 해당하는 지문을 '먼저' 보는 것입니다.

'우선순위'인 것이지요.

시간이 얼마 남지 않았기에,

가장 중요하면서도, 어려우면서도, 평가원이 변형 가능한

186제를 먼저 단어, 해석, 이해 중점으로 영어공부를 하시며

'5번 이상' 돌리시고,

막바지에 시간이 남으면

대의파악, 어법, 어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 삽입, 요약, 2문제 장문

유형에서 제가 수록하지 않은 지문도,

'영어공부'를 하시면서

보시기 바랍니다.

해당 지문의 '내용'을 암기하고, 변형만 암기하는

우를, 범하지 마시고

부디 '효율성'과 '진득한 실력'

둘 다 잡으셔서

수능 영어 1등급을 받으시기 바랍니다.

Shean.T 드림

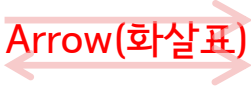|	
18	수능특강/영어/p59/9강/8번(실용문 불일치)
19	수능특강/영어독해연습/p171/Test1/22번(삽입)
20	수능특강/영어독해연습/p17/1강/12번(연결사)
21	수능특강/영어독해연습/p15/1강/10번(빈칸추론)
22	수능특강/영어독해연습/p81/7강/4번(어법)
23	수능특강/영어독해연습/p138/12강/1번(어휘)
24	수능특강/영어/p211/Test3/13번(도표 불일치)
25	수능특강/영어독해연습/p96/8강/7번(어법)
26	수능특강/영어/p57/9강/5번(실용문 일치)
27	수능특강/영어/p178/Test1/12번(실용문 불일치)
28	수능특강/영어독해연습/p134/11강/10번(요약)
29	수능특강/영어/p141/23강/3번(글의 순서)
30	수능특강/영어독해연습/p92/8강3번(글의 순서)
31	수능특강/영어독해연습/p108/9강/8번/(어휘)
32	수능특강/영어독해연습/p120/10강/8번/(어휘)
35	수능특강/영어독해연습/p93/8강/4번(어법)
36	수능특강/영어독해연습/p122/10강/10번(요약)
39	수능특강/영어/p185/Test1/24-25번(제목/빈칸)

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18	목적	수능특강/영어	209	Test 3 11번(내용 일치)
19	심경	수능특강/영어	208	Test 3 9번(지칭추론)
20	주장	수능특강/영어	214	Test 3 19번(글의 순서)
21	요지	수능특강/영어독해연습	33	3강 4번(빈칸추론)
22	주제	수능완성/영어	99	실전모의고사 1회 29번(어휘)
23	제목	수능특강/영어	190	Test 2 5번(제목)
24	도표	수능완성/영어	165	실전모의고사 5회 26번(도표)
25	내용 일치	수능특강/영어독해연습	31	3강 2번(빈칸추론)
26	실용문 불일치	수능특강/영어독해연습	210	Test 3 9번(실용문 일치)
27	실용문 일치	수능완성/영어	131	실전모의고사 3회 25번(실용문 일치)
28	문법성 판단	수능완성/영어	164	실전모의고사 5회 23번(제목)
29	어휘추론	수능완성/영어	100	실전모의고사 1회 31번(빈칸추론)
30	지칭추론	수능완성/영어	139	실전모의고사 3회 41~42번(1지문2문항)
31	빈칸추론	수능완성/영어	130	실전모의고사 3회 23번(제목)
32	빈칸추론	수능완성/영어	147	실전모의고사 4회 23번(제목)
35	무관한 문장 찾기	수능완성/영어	58	13강 1번(연결사)
36	순서 찾기	수능완성/영어	156	실전모의고사 4회 41~42번(1지문2문항)
38	문장 넣기	수능특강/영어독해연습	54	5강 1번(어법)

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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.

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수특영어 **58제**

In a recent study led by Andy Baron at Harvard University, three- to five-year-olds were shown pictures of <u>two groups</u> of cartoon characters, one colored purple, the other red. (B <u>One group</u> did rotten things such as break toys and cause car crashes, while <u>the other</u> did nice things such as help others. **If** <u>the children</u> merely saw these differently colored and differently behaving characters, they didn't seem to assign them a group identity.) (C But if <u>they</u> were given <u>names</u> 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 increased use of crops like corn in the manufacture of biofuels intended to ease our dependence on foreign oil decreased 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

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Simple and Short

수특영독(상) **35제**

 Protected area policy and practice have changed dramatically over the past century, in response to (1)shifting societal values, conservation politics, and scientific understanding, and ever-increasing human environmental impacts. Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest (2)priority in U.S. national parks. At the start of the twentieth century, only the "desirable" native species were protected, while others were (3)exterminated; "undesirable" ecosystem elements, such as fire, were controlled wherever possible. **But** by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to embrace all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as (4)critical cornerstones of biodiversity conservation. **At the same time**, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a (5)minimum, to allow nature to take its course free from human intervention.

Summary

1. 보호구역정책: 한 때는 공원의 아름다움이 최우선 -> '바람직한' 종만이 보호 대상 이었음
2. But 20C 후반: 생물다양성을 위해 '모든' 종을 보호 대상으로 삼음
3. + 인간의 자연에 대한 개입은 최소화

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. 5번의 minimum(최소)을 maximum(최대)으로 바꾸면 정확히 주제에 어긋남. 글의 핵심은 모든 종을 보호하기 위해 인간의 개입을 '최소화' 하자는 것

Vocabulary

1. dramatically: 극적으로   2. in response to: ~에 대응하여   3. shifting: 변화하는   4. priority: 우선순위
5. exterminate: 몰살시키다   6. embrace: 포용하다   7. critical: 매우 중요한   8. advocate: 옹호론자
9. take its course: 자연에 맡기다   10. free from: without

Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, has for decades done extensive research exploring the (A)<u>connection</u> between our emotional life and our immune system. She found that "negative" and "positive" feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously. **Her research** showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, (B)<u>increased</u> the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular. The body showed heightened resistance for the (C)duration of the experienced feeling — this was observed with joy, fear , anger, and sadness! **The idea** that negative feelings are harmful to us clearly does not hold up. On the contrary! The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.

Summary
1. 스스로 잘 표출만 한다면, 감정 표현은 긍정적이든 부정적이든 면역 체계에 같은 영향을 줌
2. 긍정적, 부정적 감정 표출을 통해 면역 체계 활동량 증가
3. Thus, 부정적인 감정 표현은 좋지 않다는 통념은 잘못됨

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어휘. (A) connection / distinction(구분), (B) increased / decreased(감소했다), (C) duration / durability(내구성)

Vocabulary
1. immune system: 면역 체계   2. permit: 허용하다 3. spontaneously: 자발적으로   4. in particular: 특히
5. heighted resistance: 강화된 저항   6. duration: 지속 시간   7. hold up: 유효하다
8. react to: ~에 반응하다

Resist the temptation of leaning too much towards the use of convergent thinking to the exclusion of divergent thinking. (1) It's easy for us to fall into the trap of telling our children what is right and wrong even when it comes to ideas and suggestions which may be relatively open-ended and highly subjective. (2) **We also need to** look at the way we phrase our questions, making sure we ask questions which promote divergent thinking. (3) For example, instead of saying 'Let's use some glue to stick the pictures to make a collage,' you may say 'I wonder how we can attach this to this so that we can make it special.' (4) **Simply by** rephrasing what we say, we are not just suggesting one correct solution, but rather, we can encourage children to think about different solutions to a problem.

* convergent (의견 등이) 수렴하는   ** divergent (의견 등이) 확산하는

Summary
1. 주관적인 생각에 대해서도 아이들에게 수렴적 사고를 강요하는 거 ㄴㄴ
2. 질문을 할 때에도 발산적 사고를 할 수 있는 질문을 해야
3. 열려 있는 질문 -> 한 문제에 대한 여러 가지 해결책을 끌어낼 수 있음

KEY Point
1. 변형: 흐름x. 문장 1~4 모두 '아이들에게 수렴적 사고가 아닌 발산적 사고를 촉구하는 질문을 해라'가 주제인데, 중간에 Telling our children what is right and wrong is the first step to start discipline as parents. 같은 문장 들어가면 탈락!

Vocabulary
1. temptation: 유혹 2. to the exclusion of: ~을 배제하면서까지 3. fall into the trap of: ~의 함정에 빠지다
4. when it comes to: ~에 관하여   5. subjective: 주관적인   6. rephrase: ~을 바꿔 말하다

Some genetic characteristics can be expressed only during specific periods in the life of an organism. If an organism dies before the characteristic is expressed, it never has the opportunity to contribute to the overall fitness of the organism. Say, for example, a tree has genes for producing very attractive fruit. The attractive fruit is important because animals select the fruit for food and distribute the seeds as they travel. However, if the tree dies before it can reproduce, the characteristic may never be expressed. By contrast, genes such as those that contribute to heart disease or cancer usually have their effect late in a person's life. Because they were not expressed during the person's reproductive years, they were not selected against, because the person reproduced before the effects of the gene were apparent. Therefore, such genes are less likely to be selected against than are those that express themselves early in life.

Summary
1. 몇 몇 유전 특성은 삶의 특정 기간에만 발현 -> 해당 특성 발현 전에 죽으면 영향 x
2. Ex.: 나무가 좋은 열매를 맺는 특성이 발현되기 전에 죽으면, 망…
3. 암과 같은 중한 질병의 유전자의 경우 생식 기간에 발현 x -> 삶의 초기에 가려내질 가능성 낮음

KEY Point
1. 변형: 절 빈칸. Cause: 유전자 효과가 드러나기 전 생식(빈칸) -> Effect: 암과 같은 유전자가 가려내질 가능성 낮음

Vocabulary
1. characteristic: 특성   2. contribute to: ~에 기여하다, 공헌하다   3. distribute: 퍼뜨리다(의역)
4. reproductive years: 생식기간   5. apparent: 분명한   6. select against: 가려내다

Animals may switch identification modes depending on circumstances. **If a zebra** foal gets lost from her family group within the herd, family members frantically rush around in search of the youngster. (B The foal runs from one zebra to another, calling. Hans and Ute Klingel, who studied zebras for most of the 1960s, concluded that zebras can recognize one another by sight, voice, and smell.) (C (1) They use their unique stripe patterns by day, and it is only at night, in large concentrations of other zebras or in dense bush, that they resort to vocal recognition. (2) Smell functions effectively only at close range. (3) **The Klingels** observed that lost foals would touch noses with other zebras, but that when the foal saw its mother it would walk up to her without touching noses.) (A (4) Zebras who had been subjected to the disorientation of being immobilized with a tranquilizer dart also would walk in a straight line back to their family group within the herd.)

* foal (말·나귀 따위의) 새끼 ** frantically 미친듯이, 극도로 흥분하여 *** tranquilizer 진정제

Summary

1. 동물은 상황에 따라 인식 모드 변경 가능
2. Ex.: 아기 얼룩말이 미아가 되면 얼룩말들은 상황에 따라 시각, 청각, 후각을 사용하여 찾음
3. 아기 얼룩말은 다른 얼룩말을 확인할 땐 코를 사용하지만, 어미 얼룩말을 발견하면 곧바로 달려듦 (엄마의 힘…)

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 순서. 아기 얼룩말이 무리를 찾는 상황을 바탕으로 관사와 대명사의 쓰임이 좋음. 또한 A에서 'also'가 큰 힌트.
2. 변형2: 흐름x: (1)~(4) 문장 모두 '시각, 청각, 후각을 사용해 무리(어미)를 찾아간다는 내용. 중간에 다른 감각의 다른 주제를 말하는 문장이 나오면 답: "Their taste is also highly developed compared to other animals, even distinguishing a salty taste from a sweet one."

Vocabulary

1. switch: ~을 변경하다   2. identification mode: 인식 모드   3. depending on: ~에 따라서

4. in search of: ~을 찾아서   5. recognize: ~을 알아보다   6. in dense bush: 빽빽한 풀숲에서

7. resort to: ~에 의존하다   8. at close range: 가까운 거리에서   9. be subjected to the disorientation of being immobilized: 움직이지 못하고 방향감각을 잃은 상태에 빠진

 At the office, it is important not only to look good and to fit in; it's also usual for men and women to try to (1)<u>outdress</u> their coworkers. Thus there is the woman who somehow (2)<u>manages</u> to wear a new outfit to the office just about every week. Similarly, there is the man who seems to have an endless number of different new suits. [1] If nothing else, employees must at least make an effort to keep up with office norms and office trendsetters. [2] (3)**<u>Conforming to</u>** office dress codes is an expensive proposition, and as trends and fashions change, many employees are hard-pressed to keep up with the times. [3] **Nevertheless**, there is a definite air of competition and there always seem to be some employees who are more (4)<u>determined</u> than others to keep up with fashion trends. [4] There are personal bragging rights to be had by being a trendsetter and these can be achieved through (5)<u>appropriate</u> dress.

*trendsetter: 유행의 선도자   **proposition (처리해야 할) 문제, 일

Summary

1. 회사에서 남자든 여자든 옷을 잘 입는 건 중요. 적어도 트렌드는 따라가야.
2. 쉬운 일도 아니고 비싸지만 그런 압박이 분명 존재
3. But 이에 성공하는 사람들은 트렌드세터로서 자랑 가능 ㅎㅎ

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘( ). 3번에 conform을 object로 바꾸면 '회사 드레스코드에 반대하다'의 뜻이 되므로 틀림
2. 변형2: 흐름[ ]. [1]~[4]는 전부 드레스코드를 따르거나 앞서 나가야 한다는 내용. 중간에 Employees try to outdo their colleagues in a company, as the competition for promotion is very fierce. 같은 내용 나오면 탈락 ^^

Vocabulary

1. outdress: ~보다 옷을 더 잘 입다   2. manage to: 어떻게든 ~하다   3. keep up with: (유행을) 잘 따라가다
4. conform to: ~에 순응하다   5. hard-pressed: 애먹는   6. a definite air of: 확실한 ~의 분위기
7. determined: 결연한   8. brag: 뽐내다

A scientist's first step in solving a natural mystery is to propose a (A)reasonable explanation based on what is known so far. This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement that must then be tested through observation and experimentation. **From the time of Aristotle**, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life — for example, mold out of drying bread. French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized that microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air. To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, completely (B)protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively disproving spontaneous generation. **Although others** had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's thorough testing of his hypothesis through experimentation that finally (C)convinced the scientific community.

* nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액 ** spore 홀씨, 포자

Summary

1. 과학의 첫 단계는 가설을 세우는 것. 그리고 이를 관찰과 실험을 통해 입증해야 함
2. 기존 철학자들: 음식이 자생 곰팡이 때문에 상한다 생각 vs. 파스퇴르 형: 자생이 아니라 공기를 통해 전달되는 것이라 생각 -> 이를 실험을 통해 입증
3. 다른 이들도 곰팡이가 자생이 아니라 주장을 해왔지만, 실험을 통해 가설을 입증한 건 파스퇴르 형

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. **(A) reasonable** / improbable(사실일 것 같지 않은), **(B) protecting** / feeding(먹이를 주다), **(C) convinced** / frustrated(실망시키다)

Vocabulary

1. reasonable: 합리적인 2. hypothesis: 가설 3. assertion: 주장 4. spontaneous: 자생하는
5. hypothesize: 가설을 세우다 6. uncontaminated: 오염되지 않은 7. disprove: ~가 틀림을 입증하다
8. convince: ~을 확신시키다

Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory. This may be due to our expectations: They may be unrealistic. (C For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could you know the favorite meals of the goby quite easily. If, however, you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a different story.) (B The sentences would be full of "probably" and "likely" meals for the fish. Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more specific you get, the more problems there are. Things get fuzzier the more specific your demands. It is the same for planets, plants, and people.) (A Astronomy, too, is much better at explaining the general than the specific. We can say more confidently, for example, how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.)

* goby 망둑어 ** fuzzy 불분명한

Summary
1. 때때로 과학 탐구에 대한 기대가 너무 높아서 그 결과가 만족스럽지x
2. Ex.: 생물학자는 일반적인 망둑어가 뭘 좋아하는 진 알지만, 구체적인 한 망둑이가 어제 뭘 먹었는지는 모름
3. 과학은 일반적인 트렌드는 예측 가능하지만, 구체적인 건 알기 힘듦. 천문학도 마찬가지

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. B에서 'the' sentences는 앞에서 물어본 것에 대한 'the' answers를 뜻함. 또한 A에서 천문학도 역시(too) 구체적인 것보다 일반적인 것에 대한 설명을 잘한다고 하려면, 망둑이 예시가 다 끝나야 함.

Vocabulary
1. scientific inquiry: 과학 탐구   2. due to: ~때문에 3. expectation: 기대치 4. astronomy: 천문학

Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. (B This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence. **Too often**, teachers forget the vital second stage.) (A They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process.) (C **This** is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place. Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and move to cooperative discovery before asking students to independently apply their learning.)

Summary

1. 아이에게 자전거를 타는 방법을 가르치는 과정 – a: 부모가 타고 아이가 봄 / b: 아이가 타고 부모가 잡아 줌 / c: 아이 혼자 탐
2. 근데 쌤들이 자주 하는 실수: b를 빼먹음. b를 통해 학생들이 그 과정에 익숙해지는데도 불구하고.
3. B에서 협동 학습이 일어나게 되므로, 쌤들은 a와 c 사이에 b를 빼먹지 말길 ㅎㅎ

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. B의 this process는 a~c 단계를 다 포함. A의 they는 쌤들, C의 this는 B단계만 가리키는 알흠다운 순서 문제.

Vocabulary

1. independently: 혼자서 (의역)   2. sequence: 순서   3. vital: 필수적인   4. model(v): (샘플을) 만들다
5. facilitation: 도움(촉진)   6. familiarize: 익숙하게 하다   7. collaborative: cooperative(협동의)
8. approach(n): 접근 방식   9. apply: ~을 적용하다

 Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is (1)spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in (2)isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only (3)emerged in the 19th century. In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. **Ironically**, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world. In the United States today, a greater (4)proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. **Yet** few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. In general, when the facts (5)clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.
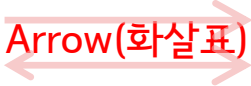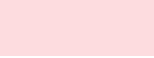
* MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

Summary

1. 통념(myth): 우리는 보통 예술가들이 창의성을 위해 기존 방식을 거부하고 혼자 일한다 생각
2. 아이러니하게도 최근 기존 방식을 가르치는 '예술 학교'에 입학하는 예술가의 수가 사상 최대
3. But 우리는 이러한 사실을 인식하지 못함. 역시, 사실과 통념이 충돌할 때 통념이 이기는 법

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘. 5번에 clash(충돌하다)를 coincide(일치하다)로 바꾸면 정확히 clash의 반대 의미이자, with라는 전치사도 공유하므로 아름다운 답
2. 변형2: 절 빈칸. 사람들은 **Not A: 예술가들이 예술학교를 많이 간다는 사실을 인정 x(빈칸)**, But B: 혼자 활동한다고 믿음
3. 작년 수특에 똑같이 있던 지문. 한 번 더 넣은 이유가 있길 바람 ^~^

Vocabulary

1. spontaneous: 자연스러운   2. convention: tradition(전통)   3. think of A as B: A를 B로 생각하다
4. in isolation: 단독으로   5. prevailing: 우세한   6. contemporary: 현대의   7. proportion: 비율
8. take a hold on: 자리를 잡다   9. formal schooling: 정식 교육

Shean's KISS EBS

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.

Shean's KISS EBS

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

 Approximately 7,000 residents live in Copenhagen's city center. On an ordinary weekday evening in the winter season a person walking through the city can enjoy the lights from about 7,000 windows. (B The proximity to housing and residents plays a key role in the feeling of safety. It is common practice for city planners to mix functions and housing as a crime prevention strategy and thus increase the feeling of safety along the most important streets used by pedestrians and bicyclists.) (A **The strategy** works well in Copenhagen, where the city center has buildings between five and six stories high, and there is good visual contact between residences and street space.) (C **The strategy** does not work as well in Sydney. Although the Australian metropolis has 15,000 people living in its heart, the residences are generally from 10 to 50 stories above street level, and no one who lives high up can see what is happening down on the street.)

*proximity 근접, 가까움

Summary
1. 코펜하겐에서는 주택가와 거주민들에 대한 접근성이 좋아 범죄 예방에 도움이 됨
2. 또한 코펜하겐의 주택은 보통 5, 6층 -> 거리가 잘 보여서 범죄 예방
3. But 시드니에서는 건물 높이가 10~15층으로 아래가 잘 안 보여서 이러한 범죄 예방 효과가 크지 않음

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. **관사 쓰임 순서의 끝판왕**. 이 변형이 좋은 이유는 A의 the strategy와 C의 the strategy가 둘 다 범죄 예방 전략으로 같은 것을 지칭하지만, 전자는 코펜하겐에서는 되고, 후자는 시드니에서 안 된다는 얘기로 이어지는 게 관건. 그것이 well(잘) -> as well(그만큼 잘)로 이어지는 '부사' 힌트도 좋음

Vocabulary
1. approximately: 대략 2. play a key role in: ~에 핵심 역할을 하다 3. common practice: 흔한 일
4. crime prevention strategy: 범죄 예방 전략 5. pedestrians: 보행자 6. story: 층
7. good visual contact: 충분한 시각적 접촉(거리)   8. metropolis: 대도시

Pretending that politics and science do not coexist is foolish, and cleanly separating science from politics is probably ①neither feasible nor recommended. Indeed, most scientists and politicians would advocate that science should be relevant to policy. **What one** needs to guard against, however, is science and public health policy ②being dictated by ideology. Policy makers should strive for an honest interpretation of scientific findings, ③which then would drive the formulation of policy making. Independent and critical thinking contributes to the dynamic dialogue; muzzling those whose views are at odds with the majority party or distorting evidence to fit one's point of view ④is not only bad science, but also bad politics. **Policy**, it should be said, is also compromised when it is ⑤solely determined by science at the exclusion of social, cultural, and ethical considerations.

*feasible 실현[실행] 가능한, 그럴싸한 **muzzle 말 못 하게하다

Summary
1. 정치와 과학은 별개가 아니라 서로 연관이 있는 것
2. 주의할 점: 정치는 과학의 결론을 정직하게 해석해야 하며 비판적 사고를 통해 반대 의견도 존중해야
3. 또한 정치는 사회, 문화, 윤리적 요소를 배제한 채 과학으로만 결정하면 피해를 입음

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어법. 답은 4번. (1) neither A nor B 용법 (2) 능동수동 (3) 관계사 (4) 수일치 (5) 형용사부사. is의 주어는 muzzling인데 is를 being으로 바꾸면 세미콜론(;) 뒤에 동사가 없으므로 문장 성립 x

Vocabulary
1. pretend: ~라고 주장하다   2. coexist: 공존하다   3. separate A from B: A와 B를 분리하다
4. advocate: ~을 옹호하다   5. be relevant to: ~에 관련이 있다   6. be dictated by: ~에 의해 좌우되다
7. interpretation: 해석   8. formulation: 형성   9. contribute to: ~에 기여하다   10. solely = only
11. be at odds with: ~와 불화 상태에 있는   12. at the exclusion of: ~을 배제하고

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

 Perhaps the most prominent theme in existentialism is that of choice and responsibility for the consequences of the choices we make. **Most existentialists** believe that what differentiates human beings from other creatures is the freedom and the capacity to make choices. ① Existentialists believe that human beings do not have a fixed nature, or essence, as other animals and plants do. ② Each human being makes choices that create his or her own nature. ③ Choice is therefore central to human existence, and it is inescapable; even avoidance or the refusal to choose is a choice. ④ **That freedom** to choose must also be accompanied by commitment to taking the responsibility to live with the consequences of those choices. ⑤ Existentialists have argued that because individuals are free to choose their own path, they must accept the risk and responsibilityof following their commitment wherever it leads.

*existentialism 실존주의

Summary

1. 실존주의의 가장 핵심: 선택과 그에 따른 결과에 대한 책임을 지는 것
2. 선택: 선택의 자유가 인간으로서의 핵심 요소. 선택하기를 거부한 것도 그것을 '선택'한 것
3. 책임: 그 선택의 책임에 따른 결과를 받아들여야 함

KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 4번.** 삽입 문장 앞으로는 관사, 뒤로는 논리가 힌트가 되어 너무나 좋은 삽입 문제. 삽입 문장에서 'that freedom to choose'가 1,2,3번 문장과 그 앞 문장을 포괄하고, 4번 문장부터 선택이 아닌 '책임'을 얘기하는 주체의 전환

Vocabulary

1.prominent: 두드러진   2. consequence: 결과   3. be central to: ~에 핵심이다
4. inescapable: 빠져나갈 수 없는   5. the refusal to choice: 선택하기를 거부하는 것
6. be accompanied by: ~와 동반되다   7. commitment: 헌신, 책임   8. following: after

Life is so familiar and ubiquitous that it is easy to forget how astonishing it is, and how sharply living things differ from those that are not alive. Living things draw matter and energy to themselves, maintain their identity, reproduce their own kind and evolve over time. (C Nothing else in the known universe has this capacity. Living things are made up of lifeless chemicals; their composition, and everything they do, is consistent with the laws of physics and chemistry.) (B And yet there is nothing in those laws that would lead one to expect a universe that harbors life. At the heart of the mystery lurk cells, the elementary units of life and the smallest entities that display all its characteristics.) (A Every living thing is made up of cells, either one cell or many, and every cell is itself a highly integrated ensemble of millions of molecules structured in space.)

*lurk (눈에 띄지 않게) 존재하다 **ensemble (조화된) 총체

Summary
1. 생명이라는 것은 사실 경이로운 능력을 가지고 있음에도 불구하고, 익숙해서 간과하기 쉬움
2. 생명체는 무생물 화학 물질로 구성되며 과학 법칙을 따르기 때문에 사실 생명체가 어떻게 존재하는가는 의문
3. 그 존재의 비밀은 바로 '세포.' 모든 생명체는 세포라는 기본 단위를 가지고 있으며 세포는 분자의 총체

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. C의 this capacity는 주어진 문장의 생명체만이 할 수 있는 능력. 또한 the laws -> those laws 는 너무나 중요한 힌트이며 B에서 'cells'가 처음으로 등장을 하고 A로 이어짐

Vocabulary
1. ubiquitous: 어디에나 있는 2. astonishing: 놀라운 3. draw A to B: A를 B로 끌어들이다
4. reproduce: ~을 복제하다 5. evolve: 진화하다 6. over time: 시간이 지나면서 7. capacity: 능력
8. chemical(n): 화학물질   9. be consistent with: ~와 일치하다 10. harbor(v): ~의 서식지가 되다
11. elementary: 기초적인 12. be made up of: ~로 구성되다 13. integrated: 통합된 14. molecule: 분자

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allows us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. (B **For instance**, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words of color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color. Knowing various words for shades of white, such as ecru, eggshell, cream, ivory, pearl, bone china white, and antique white, actually helps you see differences in shades of white.) (A Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until a word is coined to describe them. Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as google, texting, couch potato, or mouse potato.) (C **The behaviors** to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were coined. But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.)

Summary

1. 언어를 통해 생각에 영향: 이름을 붙이면 대상, 개념을 인식하게 되고 안 붙이면 무시하게 됨
2. Ex.: 립스틱(편의상) 색깔은 다양하지만 이름으로 구분하고, 만약 이름이 없다면 새로 생겨나기도 함
3. 즉, 어떠한 개념은 용어가 생기기 전부터 존재했지만 우리 사회는 언어를 통해 이름 지어야 그 개념을 인식

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. A의 Similarly가 '반대의 또 다른 예시를 보여주는' 연결어로 B 다음에 오는 근거. C의 those words는 B의 색조 용어들을 가리키는 게 아니라 새로 생겨난 영어 어휘를 가리키는 것!

Vocabulary

1. pay attention to: ~에 주의를 기울이다 2. name(v): 이름 붙이다 3. distinction: 구별 4. finer: 더 미세한
5. coin: (신조어를) 만들다   6. shade: 색조   7. term: 용어   8. collectively: 모두가(의역)

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

Summary
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 (기계적 관계)
3. B의 ex.: 니가 평소에 시키던 것 말고 다른 걸 시키면 바리스타가 널 알아봄 -> '인간적' 관계 형성

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. 흐름 자체가 순서를 위한 흐름. 즉 C에서 똑같은 일상 -> B에서 일상과는 다른 하루 -> A에서 일상이 깨진 결과라는 **흐름이 가장 중요**

Vocabulary
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

Ishan works for a large PR and advertising company, where he is responsible for sourcing images from photographic agents. He reports to the creative director who is very supportive and encouraging when Ishan wants to discuss work issues face to face, but appears uncaring and combative when ①he communicates with Ishan via e-mail. **This is because** when the creative director writes e-mails, ②he does not include the 'softer' elements of the conversation that take place when he is discussing the issues face to face. His e-mails are written in a list style, setting out the tasks that must be completed to 'fix' the situation, whereas when he meets with Ishan ③he will acknowledge the difficulties and will even make jokes about the problems to lighten the atmosphere. **This more relaxed approach** is not reflected in ④ his written style, and even though Ishan knows he means no harm, his e-mails imply impatience and anger about the situation which makes Ishan worry, and question whether ⑤he should have raised the issue in the first place.

Summary

1. 이샨의 상사는 대면해서 얘기할 땐 격려의 말투인데, 이메일로 소통할 땐 뭔가 차갑고 날카로움
2. Cause: 상사가 대면할 때와 달리 이메일로 커뮤니케이션할 땐 '부드러운' 어조, 농담을 포함 x.
3. Effect: 이메일에선 상사의 분노가 느껴지고 이샨의 문제 제기가 하찮게 느껴짐

KEY Point

1. 변형: 지칭. **답은 5번**. 흔하지 않은 지칭 변형. 1~4는 모두 이샨의 상사인데 비해 5번은 이샨의 문제 제기를 문제 삼는 얘기기 때문에 '이샨.' **난이도가 높은 지칭**

Vocabulary

1. supportive: 지지하는 2. face to face: 얼굴을 마주하고 3. uncaring: 신경 않는 4. combative: 호전적인
5. via: ~을 통해서 6. take place: 발생하다 7. set something out: ~을 나열(배치)하다
8. whereas: ~하는 반면에 9. acknowledge: ~을 인정하다 10.impatience: 조급함
11. lighten the atmosphere: 분위기를 가볍게 하다

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientists, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses. (A **For example**, a psychologist or a linguist <u>might hypothesize that</u> the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be the first to disappear.) (C <u>This hypothesis</u> will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. **This is** where psychologists and linguists sometimes differ. Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully controlled experiments.) (B Linguists, <u>on the other hand</u>, test their hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances. They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.)

*disintegrate 해체되다

Summary
1. 심리학자와 언어학자의 공통점: 둘 다 사회 과학자로서 가설을 형성
2. Ex.: 진행성 질환을 앓고 있는 환자가 언어를 특정 순서대로 잃을 것이라 가설 세움
3. 차이점 – 심리학자: 통제된 실험을 통해서 가설 입증, 언어학자: 자발적 발화와 비교 대조하여 가설 입증

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. C에서 this의 쓰임이 A -> C의 힌트이며 C는 심리학자의 가설 증명 방식, B는 언어학자의 방식을 나타내면서 서로 대조. 사실 가장 전형적인 '평가원 40번 요약문제'의 패턴 지문

Vocabulary
1. be classified as: ~로 분류되다 2. hypothesis: 가설 3. a progressive disease: 진행성 질환
4. collected from: ~에서 수집된 5. by means of: ~의 수단으로 6. spontaneous utterances: 자발적 발화
7. rigidity: 엄격함   8. falsify: ~을 위증하다

When we're gathering ingredients for a recipe, we should try using frozen, canned, or dried foods. They may be less expensive than fresh foods, yet are equally nutritious. (A)Produce is typically frozen, canned, or dried at the peak of ripeness, when nutrients are plentiful. **Fish and poultry** are often flash-frozen to (B)minimize freezer damage and retain freshness. With frozen foods, we can use only the amount we need, reseal the package, and return it to the freezer. If it's properly stored, there's no waste. **Canned foods** are often sitting in a bath of juice, syrup, or salty water, and usually just require rinsing. Dried fruits are concentrated in flavor and a great (C)substitute for fresh fruit. Also we can consider using powdered or evaporated versions of milk in soups or desserts. We can also buy the form that gives us the best price for our needs.

*poultry 가금류의 고기

Summary

1. 요리할 때 냉동, 통조림, 건조 식품을 사용해야 함. 가격도 싸고 영양 요소는 비슷
2. 냉동 식품의 경우 급속 냉동되어 신선함도 유지되고, 원하는 양만큼 사용 가능
3. 통조림, 건조 식품, 가루 형태의 식품도 대체 요소로서 유용함

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. **(A) produce** / production(생산), **(B) minimize** / amplify(~을 증폭시키다), **(C) substitute** / institute(기관, 협회). **Produce가 셀 수 없는 명사로 '생산물, 농산물'이라는 거 너무 중요!**

Vocabulary

1. ingredient: 재료 2. nutritious: 영양가 있는 3. produce: 생산물 4. plentiful: 풍부한
5. at the peak of ripeness: 가장 농익었을 때 6. flash-freeze: 급속 냉각하다 7. minimize: 최소화하다
8. rinsing: 세척 9. substitute: 대안 10. evaporated milk: 연유

The long-term ①stability of the Egyptian agricultural system was maintained as long as there were only limited modifications to the natural flood regime. (B However, there were problems stemming from the fact that there could be major fluctuations from year to year in the flood level of the Nile and from a tendency for there to be ②sustained periods of especially high or low floods.) (A **In the short term** the results for both Egyptian farming and society could be ③disastrous and these fluctuations had a major influence on the course of Egyptian history, particularly under the Pharaohs. **Very high floods** destroyed many settlements and the artificial works for containing water. Very low floods left some areas dry and lacking in silt. (C For example, although the 1877 flood was only about 180 centimeters ④below normal, it still left about a third of the valley without water and silt. Either ⑤extreme reduced crop yields with severe social implications.)

*fluctuation 변동, 오르내림 **silt 침적토

Summary

1. 장기적으로 이집트의 농업 체계는 홍수 유동성이 작으면 문제x이나, 홍수 유동성에 따라 문제가 생김
2. 단기적으로 이러한 홍수 유동성이 커지면 이집트의 농업, 사회에 큰 영향을 미침
3. 홍수가 넘칠 땐 마을을 파괴하고, 홍수가 없다시피 할 땐 물부족을 일으킴 -> 농업 생산량 및 사회에 영향

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘. **답은 5번**. 5번의 extreme은 홍수량이 각각 high, low일 때를 either를 통해 가리는 것인데, 이를 'mean(평균, 중간)'으로 고치면 홍수의 량이 적당하다는 의미가 되므로 탈락
2. 변형2: 순서. 순서 또한 주어진 문장과 B가 however로 역접, B에서 A로 넘어갈 때 these fluctuations라는 대명사의 쓰임, C의 예시는 A 마지막에서 언급한 수위가 낮을 때를 가리키므로 알흠다운 순서 문제

Vocabulary

1. stability: 안정   2. modification: 변경(사항)   3. regime: 체제   4. sustained periods: 지속된 기간
5. in the short term: 단기적으로   6. disastrous: 재앙적인   7. settlement: 정착지   8. extreme(n): 극단
9. crop yields: 농업 생산량   10. severe social implications: 심각한 사회적 영향

Many scientists look on chemistry and physics as ideal models of what psychology should be like. (C After all, the atoms in the brain are subject to the same all-inclusive physical laws that govern every other form of matter. **Then** can we also explain what our brains actually do entirely in terms of those same basic principles?) (A The answer is no, simply because even if we understood how each of our billions of brain cells work separately, this would not tell us how the brain works as an agency. The "laws of thought" depend not only upon the properties of those brain cells but also on how they are connected.) (B And these connections are established not by the basic, "general" laws of physics, but by the particular arrangements of the millions of bits of information in our inherited genes. **To be sure**, "general" laws apply to everything. But, for that very reason, they can rarely explain anything in particular.)

Summary
1. 많은 과학자들은 심리학의 작용 방식을 물리학, 화학 법칙과 같은 것으로 바라봄
2. But 이는 잘못됨. 뇌 세포를 개별적으로 이해했다고 해서 수십억 개의 뇌세포가 모인 뇌라는 '전체'를 이해 x
3. 일반적인 법칙은 모든 것에 통용되지만 구체적으로 어떠한 것을 설명할 수는 거의 x

KEY Point
1. 변형: 순서. C->A로 물어보고 답하기, A에서 문장으로 마무리한 것을 B에서 대명사로 받는 답의 근거는 어떻게 더 최근 평가원 순서의 답이 나오는 루트를 반영할래도 할 수가 없음

Vocabulary
1. look (up)on A as B = view A as B: A를 B로 간주하다   2. be subject to: ~에 영향 받기 쉬운
3. what psychology should be like: 심리학이 어때야만 하는 지 4. all-inclusive = comprehensive: 포괄적인
5. govern: ~을 지배하다   6. separately: 별개로   7. as an agency: 하나의 (신체) 기관으로서
8. property: 속성   9. particular arrangement: 특정한 배열   10. rarely = hardly: 거의 ~ 않다

  Since history represents a body of information, people ①frequently try to look at it as a science and to propose scientific explanations for historical events and developments. History would indeed be easy to understand if all events could ②be accounted for on the basis of a set of simple laws like Newton's law s in physics. Of course, natural laws ③do come into play - people are physically subject to the law of gravitation and biologically subject to the law of death. **But** in the actual historical situation there are so many complex and variable factors, so much of the unpredictable human element, ④that it is impossible to use the ordinary scientific notion of "law." There are no identical situations, only parallels; there are no laws, only tendencies; there is no inevitability, only likelihood. **There are** always opportunities and alternatives for purposeful human action, ⑤just as there are always conditions limiting what people can accomplish by their action.

*gravitation 중력

Summary
1. 역사적 사건에 대해 사람들은 과학 법칙으로 설명하려 하고, 어느 정도는 과학 법칙이 작용하기도 함
2. But 실제 역사 사건엔 복잡한 요소가 많아 '절대적 법칙'으로 설명 불가. 유사함, 경향, 가능성만 있을 뿐
3. 인간의 의도적인 행동에는 항상 새로운 기회와 대안이 있기 마련 (Shean: 논지가 조오금~)

KEY Point
1. 변형: 어법. **답은 4번**. (1) 형용사부사 (2) 능동수동 (3) do의 일반동사 강조용법 (4) so 형/부 that S V 구문 (5) just as 구문(마치 ~인 것처럼. 뒤에 완전한 문장). 4번에 that을 which로 바꾸면 so that구문과도 맞지 않으며 which 뒤에 완전한 문장이 오게 되므로 탈락. 2번에 'for'의 경우 account for(~을 설명하다)가 수동태가 되면서 남은 것이므로 어색하게 생각 x!

Vocabulary
1. frequently: 빈번히   2. account for: ~을 설명하다   3. on the basis of: ~에 근거해서   4. physics: 물리학
5. come into play: work(작동하다)   6. be subject to: ~에 영향 받기 쉽다   7. variable factors: 가변적 요소
8. unpredictable: 예측할 수 없는   9. identical: 동일한   10. parallel(n): 유사점   11. inevitability: 불가피성
12. likelihood: 가능성   13. alternative: 대안   14. condition: 조건

To explore the effects of mood on communication, researchers asked either happy or sad participants to accept or reject the videotaped statements of targets who were questioned after a staged theft, and were either guilty, or not guilty. (C **The targets** were instructed to either steal or leave in place a movie pass in an empty room, unobserved by anyone, and then deny taking the movie ticket. So some targets were lying and some were telling the truth when denying the theft.) (B Those in a positive mood were more likely to accept denials as truthful. Sad participants made significantly more guilty judgements, and were significantly better at correctly detecting deceptive (guilty) targets. Negative affect thus improved the accurate distinction of truths from lies in the observed interviews.) (A **A signal detection analysis** also confirmed that sad judges were more accurate in detecting deception (identifying guilty targets as guilty) than were neutral or happy judges, consistent with the predicted mood induced processing differences.)

*staged 일부러 꾸민 **theft 절도

Summary
1. 감정이 의사소통에 주는 영향 실험 – A: 행복 집단, B: 슬픈 집단. 꾸며낸 범죄 행위에 대해 유죄 유무 판단하게 함
2. A집단은 부인하는 범인을 인정하는 경향, but B집단은 유죄 판단을 많이 내렸고 거짓말하는 범인을 더 잘 색출
3. 판사의 경우에도 행복 판사보다 슬픈 판사가 사기 행각을 더 정확하게 찾아내는 경향

KEY Point
1. 변형1: 어휘 빈칸. 행복 집단보다 슬픈 집단이 더 거짓말 유무 'distinction(구별, 판별)'을 잘함
2. 변형2: 순서. 주어진 문장에서 C로 오는 건 관사의 쓰임으로 확실하고, B와 A가 애매한데 우선 흐름으로 A는 별도의 얘기이므로 B로 '실험'이 먼저 마무리 되어야 하고, 이를 A에서 'also'를 통해 또 다른 얘기라는 걸 암시

Vocabulary
1. videotaped statements: 비디오 촬영된 진술   2. guilty: 유죄의   3. leave in place: 제자리에 두다
4. make judgement: 판단을 내리다   5. detect: ~을 탐지하다   6. deceptive: 속이는   7. neutral: 중립적인
8. signal detection analysis: 신호 탐지 분석   9. consistent with: ~와 일관된

Most of us assume that for people to communicate well they must share precise meanings for events and words and that people always need to be clear and unambiguous to achieve good communication. Of course, people often need to share meaning and clarity in communication. **Yet** there are times when we may need or want to be less than clear in our communication. Being ambiguous can have two main benefits. First, ambiguity can help people with diverse sets of opinions collaborate with each other. ① If there is ambiguity about what beliefs or values are important, people may assume they share the same beliefs and values and be willing to work together. ② When communication is clear, the differences between people become more distinct and may lead to excessive conflict. ④ **Second**, ambiguous communication can promote creativity. ⑤ For example, sometimes teachers may be ambiguous in their instructions about how to complete a particular assignment to encourage students to be creative in the way they accomplish the task.

Summary
1. 통념: 커뮤니케이션이 잘 되려면 단어나 사건의 의미가 항상 정확, 명확해야 한다 생각
2. But 애매모호함도 커뮤니케이션에 있어 두 가지 장점이 있음. ①: 서로 다른 의견을 가진 사람들이 협력 가능
3. ②: 일부러 애매모호하게 설명함으로써 '창의성' 증진 가능

KEY Point
1. 변형: 흐름x. **답은 3번**. 1번 앞의 내용은 의사소통에 있어 항상 명확한 것만이 좋은 게 아니라 애매모호한 상황이 좋을 수 있다는 내용. 3번 자리에 'Thus, how to handle the conflict is a crucial factor for maintaining clarity.'와 같이 '명료함'을 긍정하는 문장이 나오면 탈락.

Vocabulary
1. precise: 정확한   2. unambiguous: 모호하지 않은   3. diverse: 다양한   4. collaborate with: ~와 협동하다
5. be willing to: 기꺼이 ~하다   6. distinct: 뚜렷한   7. excessive: 과도한   8. promote: ~을 증진시키다

It is only possible to fully understand a social welfare system by comparing it with other systems and by assessing a system's place in the worldwide network. ① Such study may expose widely accepted truisms as mere opinions. ② **Politicians** and corporate leaders in the United States, for example, have resisted the idea of paid parental leave. ③ Their claims have been that to grant such leave would diminish American business competitiveness in the world economy. ④ The argument sounds less convincing when compared to the policy and business practices of America's competitors in Western Europe. Almost all countries there offer leave with pay not only to new parents but also to employees with ill family members. ⑤ **Thus** the comparative view shows that to claim that such a policy is impossible is clearly invalid; more accurately, it can be asserted that parental leave is not a policy priority in the United States.

*truism 뻔한 사실

Summary
1. 한 사회의 복지 체계는 다른 사회의 것과 비교해야지만이 제대로 이해 가능
2. Ex.: 미국은 유급 출산휴가를 경쟁력 저하를 이유로 반대하지만, 이를 제공하는 유럽과 비교하면 이러한 주장은 설득력이 떨어짐
3. 비교 연구 결과, 미국에서는 단지 유급 출산 휴가에 우선순위가 낮은 것일 뿐이란 걸 알게 됨

KEY Point
1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 4번**. 4번 문장 앞까지 미국 측의 주장이 나오고 4번 문장이 유럽 측의 주장으로 넘어가는 전환점이라는 점에서 자리가 좋고, 역시 앞 뒤로 관사, 부사의 정확한 근거

Vocabulary
1. assess: ~을 평가하다   2. paid parental leave: 유급 출산 휴가   3. grant: give   4. diminish: 감소시키다
5. competitiveness: 경쟁력   6. convincing: 설득력 있는   7. comparative view: 비교 관점
8. invalid: 무효의   9. priority: 우선순위

Have you ever wondered whether it's best to have an inside or an outside lane in track races like the 200 m where you have to sprint around the bend? ① Athletes have strong preferences. ② Tall runners find it harder to negotiate the tighter curve of the inside lane than that of the gentle outer lanes. ③ The situation is even more extreme when sprinters race indoors where the track is only 200 m around, so the bends are far tighter and the lanes are reduced in width from 1.22 m to 1 m. ④ **This was** such a severe restriction that it became common for the athlete who drew the inside lane for the final (by being the slowest qualifier on times) to scratch from the final in indoor championships. This was because there was so little chance of winning from the inside and a considerable risk of injury. ⑤ **As a result**, this event has largely disappeared from the indoor championship roster.   *scratch (경기 참가 등을) 포기하다 **roster (운동 경기) 목록

Summary
1. 육상 선수들은 안쪽 레인과 바깥 중 안쪽이 더 힘듦. 장신의 선수들은 더 그렇고 실내인 경우 더 힘들어 짐
2. 실내에서 안쪽으로 배정될 경우 이길 확률도 적고 부상 위험 때문에 결승전에서는 아예 포기하는 게 일반적
3. 결과: 실내 200m 경기는 실내 종목에서 아예 모습을 감춤

KEY Point
1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 4번**. 난이도가 무난하긴 하지만 삽입 문장 앞뒤로 명확한 대명사 힌트가 있어 깔끔하고 좋은 문제.
2. Shean: 나는… 안 쪽으로 달려도 되겠다 주륵.

Vocabulary
1. sprint: 전력 질주하다   2. athlete: 육상 선수   3. negotiate: (힘든 코스를) 지나가다   4. bend: 굴곡
5. restriction: 제한 6. chance of winning: 이길 가능성 7. a considerable risk of injury: 상당한 부상 위험
8. largely: 대체로

One evening, on the way home with a number of companions, Abraham Lincoln discovered a straying horse. (B The horse was recognized as belonging to a man who was accustomed to excess in drink, and it was suspected at once that the owner was not far off. A short search only was necessary to confirm the suspicions of the young men.) (A The drunkard was found in a perfectly helpless condition, upon the chilly ground. Lincoln's companions urged the cowardly policy of leaving him to his fate, but young Lincoln would not hear to the proposition.) (C At his request, the miserable man was lifted to his shoulders, and he actually carried him 440 yards to the nearest house. Sending word to his father that he should not be back that night, he attended and nursed the man until the morning, and had the pleasure of believing that he had saved his life.)

Summary

1. 어느 날 집에 돌아오면서 링컨이 길 잃은 말 발견. 알고 보니 이 말의 주인은 한 주정뱅이였음
2. 수색 끝에 주인을 찾았는데 그 주정뱅이는 추운 언덕 위에 무기력하게 누워있었음
3. 친구들은 그냥 가자고 했지만 갓 링컨은 그를 업고 먼 거리를 걸어 집에서 그를 극진히 보살펴 목숨을 살림

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. 관사의 쓰임 및 이야기의 흐름 모두 순서에 적합. A의 마지막에서 링컨이 친구들의 제안을 거절하고 C에서 링컨이 요구했다는 논리와, Lincoln -> his도 좋은 근거. 또한 흔하지 않은 '지칭'을 변형한 문제. 평가원에서는 꼭 주요 유형에서만 변형하지 않음. 오히려 수능에선 이러한 유형에서 변형되는 경우가 왕왕

Vocabulary

1. companion: 동료, 친구   2. straying: 길 잃은   3. belonging to: ~에 속하는   4. suspicion: 의혹
4. be accustomed to: ~에 익숙해진   5. drunkard: 주정뱅이   6. helpless condition: 절망적인 상태
7. cowardly: 비겁한   8. leave someone to one's fate: ~를 운명에 맡기다   9. proposition: 제안

Suppose one devotes a great deal of time and energy to making a decision, and then, because of some combination of regret, missed opportunities, and high expectations, one ends up disappointed with the results. (C The questions this person might ask are, "Why?" or "What went wrong?" or "Whose fault is it?" And what is the likely answer to these questions?) (A **When the choice set is small**, it seems natural and straightforward to blame the world for disappointing results. "They only had three styles of jeans. What could I do? I did the best I could.") (B However, when the choice set is large, blaming the world is a much less plausible option. "With so many options available, success was out there to be had. I have only myself to blame for a disappointing result." **In other words**, self-blame for disappointing results becomes more likely as the choice set grows larger.)

*plausible 그럴듯한, 이치에 맞는

Summary

1. 결정을 하고 나서 후회를 하는 사람은, '뭐가 잘못이었는지' 물어볼 수 있음
2. 선택지가 적었을 경우, 세상을 탓하기 쉬움, but 선택지가 많았을 경우 자신을 탓하기 쉬움
3. 즉 선택지가 많아지면 많아질수록 실망스러운 결과에 대해 자신을 탓하기 쉬움

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. 대명사, 묻고 답하기, 역접이라는 단서가 다 쓰인 깔끔 무난 순서. 쉽긴 하나, 순서 두 문제가 연계될 경우 하나는 쉽고 하나는 난이도가 있다는 점을 감안함

Vocabulary

1. devote A to B: A를 B에 (전념하여) 바치다   2. choice set: 선택지   3. blame: ~을 비난하다
4. available: 이용가능한

Shean's KISS EBS

적지 않은 양,

공부하시느라 고생하셨습니다.

제 자료를 봐주셔서 진심으로 감사드립니다.

이제,

'한 번' 보신 분들은

'여러 번' 지문에서 단어 표현 암기하면서

해석하면서 돌리시고 (내용 암기 절대 x)

정말 '여러 번' 돌리신 분은

수록된 지문 외 주요 유형 EBS 지문을

공부하세요.

마지막까지 밀어붙이세요.

그럼 나옵니다, 1등급.

Shean.T 드림