

Words

1. [수능특강 영어 TEST 2 12번 문제] (원문제)

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

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action (A)[use / uses] vagueness as a ploy. For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, (B)[forced / forcing] him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay (C)[vague / vaguely], and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

*ploy 책략, 계략

Structure

Summary

(A)	(B)	(C)
① use	forced	vague
② use	forcing	vague
③ use	forcing	vaguely
④ uses	forcing	vaguely
⑤ uses	forced	vaguely

내용:

의사소통을 방해하는 모호함이 특정 행동의 약속을 피하고자 고의로 사용된다.

제목:

Vagueness Used Intentionally to Avoid Responsibility

(책임을 회피하고자 의도적으로 사용되는 모호함)

모호함은 효율적인 의사소통에 장애가 되는 것이다. 때때로 특정한 행동 방침에 대해 약속하기를 [언질을 주는 것을] 피하려고 하는 **사람들은 모호함을 책략으로 이용한다.** 예를 들어, 공공 부문에 정확히 어떻게 돈을 절약하려 하는지에 대해 질문받은 정치인은 항상되는 효율성의 필요성에 대하여 모호한 일반화를 할지도 모르는데, 그것은 사실인 반면, 이것을 달성하는 그 어떤 특정 방법에 대해 그에게 의무를 지우지는 않는다. 그렇다면 훌륭한 기자는 그가 이 모호함의 베일 뒤에서 나올 것을 강요하며, 이 효율성이 정확히 어떻게 달성될지에 관한 추가의 정보를 계속 요구할 것이다. 혹은 약속에 늦었지만 이것이 오는 길에 술 한잔하러 들렀기 때문이라는 것을 인정하기 싫은 사람이 지연의 원인을 **일부러 모호한 상태로 남겨두고**, 세부 사항을 생략해서 하는 특별한 종류의 거짓을 행하여 '늦어서 미안해. 여기 오는 길에 해야 할 일이 있었는데 예상했던 것보다 조금 더 오래 걸렸어.' 라고 말할지도 모른다.

[적중 예상문제 1] _____전 부분의 의미로 알맞은 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

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*ploy 책략, 계략

- ① having interest in concealing the truth
- ② making efforts to develop economy growth
- ③ doing brief and simple exercise
- ④ fighting for the truth with neighbors
- ⑤ revealing the strengths of saving money

[적중 예상문제 2] 글을 요약할 때 _에 알맞은 것끼리 짝지어진 것은?

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*ploy 책략, 계략

Although efficient communication is ___A___ by vagueness, sometimes vagueness used ___B___ in communication can avoid responsibility.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|---------------|
| ① promoted | unconsciously |
| ② interrupted | randomly |
| ③ completed | carefully |
| ④ promoted | consciously |
| ⑤ interrupted | intentionally |

[적중 예상문제 3] 이법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오?

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing ① **themselves** to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy. For instance, a politician ② **asked** how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, ③ **doesn't** commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was ④ **to be achieved**, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately ⑤ **leaving** the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

*ploy 책략, 계략

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 제목으로 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy. For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

*ploy 책략, 계략

- ① validity of politicians' statement
- ② downright lie vs. white lie
- ③ vagueness different from ambiguity
- ④ obstacle to efficient communication
- ⑤ vagueness intended in communication

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 ___에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy. For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind _____. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

*ploy 책략, 계략

- ① powerful political authority
- ② the obstacle of communication
- ③ the mask concealing his face
- ④ this veil of vagueness
- ⑤ the truth of an event

[적중 예상문제 6] 다음 글의 ___에 들어갈 알맞은 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

Vagueness is an obstacle to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid committing themselves to a particular course of action use vagueness as a ploy. ___A___, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for improved efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of achieving this. A good journalist would then press for further information about precisely how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. ___B___ someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to admit that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly longer than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the delay vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

*ploy 책략, 계략

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| ① | For instance | Instead |
| ② | However | Instead |
| ③ | For instance | Or |
| ④ | In addition | Furthermore |
| ⑤ | However | Or |

2. [수능특강 영어 TEST 3 22번 문제] (원문제)

글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries.

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. (①) These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. (②) Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. (③) In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. (④) They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. (⑤) If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

*concession (특히 정부나 고용주가 집단·단체 등에 부여하는) 이권이나 혜택
**compatible 합치하는

대규모 경제활동의 집중은 **다국적 기업**의 형성이라는 결과를 초래했다. 이것(다국적 기업)은 어느 한 국가에 본사를 두지만, 그것의 상업 활동은 전 세계에 걸쳐 행해진다. 그것(다국적 기업)이 이렇게 하는 동기에는 원자재 이용과 (제3세계에서 사업을 시작하는 회사의 경우에) 값싼 노동력의 이용 가능성이 포함된다. 그러한 다국적 기업은 **그것이 투자하는 국가의 정부 운영에 상당한 영향력**을 지니고, 그렇게 함으로써 그러한 **국가의 경제적, 그리고 정치적 독립 기반을 약화**시킨다. **일자리와, 그것(다국적 기업)의 운영에 세금을 부과하는 것에서 얻어지는 수익을 제공하는 것에 대한 보답으로**, 다국적 기업은 그 국가에 그것이 **투자한 것에 대한 대가로서 정부로부터 이권을 요구**할지도 모른다. 그것(다국적 기업)은 정부 정책이 그 회사의 필요와 반드시 합치하도록 어떤 국가의 정치 체계에 대한 직접적이거나 간접적인 통제력을 추구할 수도 있다. 이것들이 충돌하게 되면, 그 정부는 고통을 겪게 될 수도 있는데, 예를 들면, 과테말라에서, Jacobo Arbenz 대통령의 미국 United Fruit Company와의 싸움은 1954년에 미국의 지원을 받은 군사 정부에 의해 그가 교체되는 결과를 낳았다.

Words

Structure

Summary

내용:

어느 한 국가에 본사를 두지만 전 세계에 걸쳐 상업 활동이 행해지는 다국적 기업은 그것의 투자가 국가의 독립 기반을 약화시킬 수 있다.

주제:

features of multinational companies and their positive and negative effects on countries

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글, 뒤에 이어질 글의 순서로 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world.

(A) If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

(B) In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company.

(C) Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries.

*concession (특히 정부나 고용주가 집단·단체 등에 부여하는) 이권이나 혜택
**compatible 합치하는

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

[적중 예상문제 2] __선 부분이 지시하는 바가 다른 것을 고르시오?

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for ①them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which ②they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing ③their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. ④They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If ⑤these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

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[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 알맞은 위치로 가장 적절한 곳은?

In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country.

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. ①Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. ②Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. ③They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. ④If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.⑤

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[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 흐름상 어울리지 않는 것을 고르시오?

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. ①These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. ②Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. ③In addition to these, multinational companies have been attracting many governments since they have many benefits. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. ④In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. ⑤They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

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[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 고르시오?

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives ①for them to do this ②include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries ③where they invest, thereby ④undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue ⑤is derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure ⑥what government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company ⑦resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

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**compatible 합치하는

NOTE

[적중 예상문제 6] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 어휘를 모두 고르시오?

NOTE

The ①concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their ②commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess ③considerate influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political ④dependence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the ⑤price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is ⑥compatible with the needs of the company. If these ⑦conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

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[적중 예상문제 7] 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

The concentration of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their commercial activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this include access to raw materials and (in the case of firms locating in the third world) the availability of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess considerable influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they invest, thereby undermining the economic and political independence of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may demand concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect control over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is compatible with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may suffer: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company resulted in his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

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- ① 대규모 경제활동이 집중으로 다국적 기업이 생겨났다.
- ② 다국적 기업의 본사는 한 국가에 있고 상업 활동은 전세계에서 행해진다.
- ③ 다국적 기업은 자신이 투자하는 국가의 정부에 부정적인 영향력을 행사할 수 있다.
- ④ 다국적 기업은 한 국가의 일자리를 제공하고 그 기업에 대한 세금 부과로 수입을 창출한다.
- ⑤ 과테말라 대통령은 다국적 기업과의 갈등으로 그 기업을 자신의 나라에서 퇴출시켰다.

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may _____ .

*disentangle 떼다, (엮킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 *** dichotomy 이분

- ① undermine the underlying assumptions of moral reasoning
- ② be helpful in deciding whether to intervene or not in situations
- ③ indicate that moral judgment depends on the intention of the act
- ④ prove that emotional competencies greatly enhance performance
- ⑤ constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed

사회적 영역 이론은 **감정과 도덕적 판단을 떼 수 없는 상호적인 과정**으로 여긴다. 이 견해는 도덕성에 대한 정의주의(情意主義)적 또는 직관론적 접근 방식과는 다른데, 그러한 접근법들은 주로 성인에게 하는 연구에 기초하고 있으며, 대체로 사후(事後) 합리화로서의 추론을 피하면서 감정적, 암묵적 과정에 우선순위를 부여한다. 사회적 영역 관점에서 보면, 이렇게 감정과 추론을 별개의, 대립되는 영향력으로 다루는 것은 거짓 이분법에 해당한다. 오히려, 정서적인 경험은 도덕적 판단의 중요한 요소이며 후자는 사고, 감정, 그리고 경험의 복합적인 통합을 수반한다고 가정된다. 칸트의 유명한 말을 빌리자면, **감정이 없는 도덕적 추론은 공허하고, 추론이 없는 감정은 맹목적이다.** 아이들의 정서적인 경험은 도덕적 위반에 대한 그들의 이해, 부호화, 그리고 기억에 영향을 미치며, 복합적인 평가 과정의 일부분이다. 도덕적 상황에 대한 과거의 감정적 반응이나 즉각적인 감정적 반응뿐만 아니라 행동이 다른 사람에게 미치는 **정서적인 영향을 관찰하는 데서 얻어지는 정보 또한 도덕적 이해가 세워지는 토대를 구성할 수도 있다.**

Words

Structure

Summary

내용:

정의주의적 또는 직관론적 접근 방식과 달리, 사회적 영역 이론은 감정과 도덕적 판단을 상호적인 과정으로 여긴다.

제목:

Correlation Between Emotions and Moral Judgments in Social Domain Theory

(사회적 영역 이론에서 감정과 도덕적 판단의 상관관계)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 위치로 알맞은 곳을 고르시오?

Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. ①This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. ②From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. ③To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. ④Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. ⑤Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed.⑥

*disentangle 떼다, (엉킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 *** dichotomy 이분법

NOTE

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 순서로 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations.

(A) Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed .

(B) To borrow from Kant’s famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children’s affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process.

(C) From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

*disentangle 떼다, (영킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 ***dichotomy 이분법

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

④ (C) - (A) - (B) ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 위치로 알맞은 곳을 고르시오?

From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy.

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. ①This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. ②Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. ③To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. ④Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. ⑤Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed.

⑥
*disentangle 떼다, (엉킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 ***dichotomy 이분법

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 내용상 어색한 어휘를 모두 고르시오?

NOTE

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as ① **reciprocal** processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and ②**explicit** processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as ③**distinct**, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex ④**integration** of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are ⑤**fruitful**. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the ⑥**foundation** on which moral understanding is constructed.

*disentangle 떼다, (엉킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 *** dichotomy 이분

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 고르시오?

NOTE

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, ①which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while ②avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is ③what affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and ④that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and ⑤are part of a complex evaluative process. Information ⑥obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation ⑦which moral understanding is constructed.

*disentangle 떼다, (영킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 ***dichotomy 이분

[적중 예상문제 6] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 부분을 고르시오?

NOTE

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. ① This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. ② Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. ③ To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. ④ Adolescents were less likely to affirm rights, however, when freedoms conflicted with other moral concerns with harm (particularly physical harm) and equality. ⑤ Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed.

*disentangle 떼다, (영킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 ***dichotomy 이분

[적중 예상문제 7] 다음 글을 요약할 때 _에 각각 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may constitute the foundation on which moral understanding is constructed.

*disentangle 떼다, (영킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 ***dichotomy 이분

According to emotivist or intuitionist approaches, _____A_____ between emotional and implicit processes and reasoning is emphasized, while according to social domain theory, affective experience have ____B____ to moral understanding.

(A)

(B)

- ① separation
- ② correlation
- ③ dependence
- ④ separation
- ⑤ correlation

- relevance
- relevance
- independence
- severance
- severance

Social domain theory views emotions and moral judgments as reciprocal processes that cannot be disentangled. This view differs from emotivist or intuitionist approaches to morality, which are principally based on research with adults and give priority to emotional and implicit processes while avoiding reasoning as largely post hoc rationalizations. From the social domain perspective, this treatment of emotions and reasoning as distinct, opposing influences represents a false dichotomy. Rather, the assumption is that affective experiences are an important component of moral judgment and that the latter involves a complex integration of thoughts, feelings, and experiences. To borrow from Kant's famous saying, moral reasoning without emotion is empty; emotions without reasoning are blind. Children's affective experiences influence their understanding, encoding, and memory of moral violations and are part of a complex evaluative process. Information obtained from observing the affective consequences of acts for others, as well as past or immediate emotional responses to moral situations, may

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*disentangle 떼다, (영킨 것을) 풀다 **post hoc 사후(事後)의 ***
dichotomy 이분

Words

4. [수능완성 영어 TEST 1 36번 문제] (원문제)

다음 글의 순서로 알맞은 것을 고르시오

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?”

(A) It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom?

(B) And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers.

(C) In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

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

소크라테스는 원로들이, 심지어 지혜에 대한 가장 뛰어난 명성을 가진 원로들조차도, 그가 그들에게 던진 극히 중대한 질문, 가령 '정의란 무엇인가?'와 같은 질문에 답할 수 없다는 것을 보여 주는 것을 지켜보기 위해 모여든 젊은이들에게 아테네에서 참여의 장(場)을 제공했다. (B) 그래서 이 구경꾼들은 인간의 한계에 대해 무엇인가 알게 되면서 철학에 빠져들었다. 그들은 희극에서 이 교훈을 얻을 수도 있었을 테지만, 소크라테스의 장은 더 직접적이었으며, 구경꾼을 생각하는 사람으로 더 많이 변화시켰다. (A) 그것은 또한 극적이었는데, 아테네의 공공장소에서 사람들이 실제로 한 지혜에 대한 거짓 주장, 즉 소크라테스의 청중으로 그의 주위에 무리를 지었던 젊은이들에게 직접적으로 영향을 미쳤던 거짓 주장에 더 엄밀하게 집중했다. 그런데 반박을 당한 원로들, 그들은 지혜를 얻었는가? (C) 대부분의 경우, 그들은 명백히 그렇지 않았다[지혜를 얻지 못했다]. 그들은 장의 공간에 깊숙이 들어가 있어서 자기 자신을 볼 수 없었고, 그들이 결국 알게 된 것이라곤 자신들이 지독하게 영리한 사람에게 굴욕을 당했다는 것뿐이었다. 그래서 그들은 더 현명해지지 못하고 소크라테스와 그의 영리함에 더 화가 난 채로 자리를 뒀다.

Structure

Summary

내용:

소크라테스의 장은 원로인들이 현명하지 못하다는 것을 입증했고, 젊은이들을 생각하는 사람으로 변화시켰다.

주제:

impacts of socratic theater on the young men

(소크라테스의 장이 젊은이들에게 미친 영향)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 위치로 알맞은 곳을 고르시오?

It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience.

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” ①And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. ②They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers. ③And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. ④They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. ⑤So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 내용상 _에 알맞은 것은?

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away _____.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

- ① taking pride of themselves to young people.
- ② contented after hearing the lesson of Socrates.
- ③ teaching a lesson to Socrates about a variety of lives.
- ④ not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.
- ⑤ pretending to have already known his stories

[적중 예상문제 3] 지칭 하는 바가 같은 것끼리 묶으시오?

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that ①their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to ②them, questions like “What is justice?” And so ③these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. ④They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly ⑤the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that ⑥they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So ⑦they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

① ③ ④ ⑤ : the young people

② ⑥ ⑦: their elders

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

-
- ① Socrates tried to turn people’s focus and interest to truth.
 - ② Socrates assisted people to think well and to form correct concepts.
 - ③ Socrates offered the young people gathering in Athens a place of participation in philosophy.
 - ④ Socrates also asked an extremely important question to the elders who had the greatest reputation for wisdom.
 - ⑤ All the elders who were refuted by Socrates did not gain wisdom, and left the place more angry. (대부분의 경우예가 힌트)

[적중 예상문제 5] 내용상 어울리지 않는 어휘를 모두 고르시오?

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant ①reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human ②limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more ③transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his ④debaters. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been ⑤humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more ⑥contented at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

[적중 예상문제 6] 어법상 어울리지 않는 것을 모두 고르시오?

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him ①show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to ②them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. They ③could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom ④what people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims ⑤what affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see ⑥themselves, and all they knew at the end was ⑦what they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

Socrates provided a theater of presence in Athens for the young people who gathered to watch him show that their elders — even the ones with the most brilliant reputations for wisdom — could not answer the vital questions he put to them, questions like “What is justice?” And so these watchers were drawn into philosophy as they learned something about human limitations. They could have picked this lesson up from comedy, but Socratic theater was more immediate, more transformative of watchers into thinkers. It was also dramatic, more tightly focused on the false claims to wisdom that people actually made in the public places of Athens, false claims that affected directly the young men who clustered around Socrates as his audience. And the elders who were refuted, did they gain wisdom? In most cases, they plainly did not. They were deep inside the space of theater, unable to see themselves, and all they knew at the end was that they had been humiliated by a fiendishly clever man. So they went away not wiser but more angry at Socrates and his cleverness.

*refute 반박하다 **humiliate 굴욕감을 주다 ***fiendishly 지독하게, 극도로

5. [수능완성 영어 TEST 2 36번 문제] (원문제)

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids.

(A) So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

(B) He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what.

(C) These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids.

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

Daniel Merton Wegner는 분산 기억을, 특히 커플들 사이에서 발생하는 경우를 분석한 최초의 사람이었다. 그는 사람들이 자주 제한적이고 신뢰할 수 없는 자신의 기억을 다양한 외부의 보조 도구를 이용하여 보충한다는 것에 주목했다. (C) 여기에는 물건(예를 들어, 주소록 또는 다이어리)과 다른 사람들(예를 들어, 친구 또는 동료)이 포함된다. Wegner는 특히 사람들을 기억 보조 도구로 사용하는 데 관심이 있었다. (B) 그는 중요한 정보가 기억되는 것을 확실히 하기 위해 많은 집단에서 분산 기억 시스템이 발달할 수도 있다고 추측했다. 이 시스템은 집단의 개별적인 구성원이 소유한 지식과 누가 무엇을 알고 있는지에 대한 공통된 인식을 결합한다. (A) 따라서 집단의 구성원이 정보를 필요로 하지만, 스스로 기억할 수 없거나 자신의 기억이 정확하다는 것이 의심스러울 때, 그들은 서로에게 도움을 청할 수 있다. 분산 기억 시스템은 따라서 한 집단의 구성원들에게 그들 중 누구든지 혼자 기억할 수 있는 것보다 더 많고 더 나은 정보를 제공할 수 있다.

Words

Structure

Summary

내용:

Wegner에 따르면 사람들은 자신의 기억을 다양한 외부 보조 도구를 이용하여 보충하며, 분산 기억 시스템은 발달하여 더 많고 더 나은 정보를 제공할 수 있다.

제목:

The Development of Transactive Memory System and Its Function
(분산 기억 시스템의 발달과 그것의 기능)

[적중 예상문제 1] 빈 칸_에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with _____. So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

- ① a machine such as computer or calculator
- ② ability to remember it easily
- ③ the knowledge possessed by groups
- ④ a shared awareness of who knows what
- ⑤ various external aids involving objects and people

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 위치로 알맞은 것은?

So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help.

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. ①These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. ②He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. ③This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. ④A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.⑤

NOTE

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 내용상 어색한 것을 고르시오?

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often ① **supplement** their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ② **ensure** that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a ③ **separate** awareness of who knows what. So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to ④ **each other** for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember ⑤ **alone**.

NOTE

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

- ① merits and demerits of transactive memory
- ② transactive memory through group training
- ③ the difficulties of managing group's memory
- ④ the ways of improving group's performances
- ⑤ the development and benefit of a transactive memory system

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오?

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first ①to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, ②which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. He speculated ③what a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge ④possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. So when group members need information, but cannot remember it ⑤themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

NOTE

[적중 예상문제 6] 빈 칸_에 들어갈 알맞은 말은?

NOTE

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with _____. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

- ① such irrelevant cues
- ② various external aids
- ③ their sensible expertise
- ④ laboratory experiments
- ⑤ pursuit of the same value

[적중 예상문제 7] 다음 글의 흐름상 이색한 부분을 고르시오?

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. ① He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. ② This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. ③ Yet research of transactive memory is scarce, most of which involves couples rather than groups and tasks are not much like those faced by most workers. ④ So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. ⑤ A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

Daniel Merton Wegner was the first to analyze transactive memory, especially as it occurs in couples. He noted that people often supplement their own memories, which are limited and can be unreliable, with various external aids. These include objects (e.g., address or appointment books) and other people (e.g., friends or coworkers). Wegner was especially interested in the use of people as memory aids. He speculated that a transactive memory system may develop in many groups to ensure that important information is remembered. This system combines the knowledge possessed by individual group members with a shared awareness of who knows what. ④ So when group members need information, but cannot remember it themselves or doubt that their memories are accurate, they can turn to each other for help. ⑤ A transactive memory system can thus provide a group's members with more and better information than any of them could remember alone.

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand _____.

*consolation 위로, 위안 **reconcile 화해시키다

- ① how disastrous the outcome of the fight will be
- ② what it means for two of them to have a special bond
- ③ which of them will have the highest rank in the future
- ④ that their relationship has not been based on strength
- ⑤ who is more responsible for the conflict in the first place

어떤 종은 마음 이론뿐만 아니라 분명히 관계 이론도 발달시켜 왔고, 이는 진화상으로 유리한데, 왜냐하면 **다른 개체들 사이의 관계를 인식하는 것이 그들의 사회적 행동을 예측하는 데 도움**이 되기 때문이다. 그러한 지식의 가장 기본적인 유형은 한 동물이 다른 두 동물과 관련된 자신의 순위뿐만 아니라 그 두 동물의 상대적 순위 순위를 알고 있을 때이다. 이 중요한 능력은 널리 퍼져 있어서, 하이에나, 사자, 말, 돌고래, 그리고 물론 영장류에서만 아니라 물고기와 새에게서도 보인다. 싸움 중인 고리감는원숭이는 상대보다 순위가 더 높은 것으로 알고 있는 동맹자를 우선적으로 찾으며, 또한 상대보다 자기와 더 가까운 관계를 맺고 있다고 알고 있는 동맹자를 찾기도 한다. 만약 침팬지 두 마리가 싸움을 벌이고 구경하던 침팬지가 패자를 위로한다면, 이것은 그 싸우는 **두 마리를 화해시킬 수 있지만, 구경하던 침팬지가 공격을 한 침팬지와 친분이 있는 경우에만 그렇다.** 세 동물 모두 그들 중에서 둘이 특별한 유대감을 갖고 있다는 것이 무엇을 의미하는지를 알고 있다.

Words

Structure

Summary

내용:

어떤 동물들은 개체들 간의 관계를 이해하는 능력을 진화시켜 왔으며, 이런 능력은 분쟁이 있을 때 각 개체들의 행동에 영향을 미친다.

제목: The Ability of Animals That Recognize Relationships
(관계를 인식하는 동물들의 능력)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 내용상 _에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps _____. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 *reconcile 화해시키다

- ① predict their social behavior
- ② protect their safety and well-being
- ③ prevent them from acting beyond their rules
- ④ find their safe habitats
- ⑤ get along with each other

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 흐름상 알맞은 위치를 고르시오?

This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds.

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. ①The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. ②Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. ③If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. ④All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.⑤

* consolation 위로, 위안 * *reconcile 화해시키다

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 흐름상 알맞은 위치를 고르시오?

All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. ①The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. ②This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. ③Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. ④If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor.⑤

*consolation 위로, 위안 * *reconcile 화해시키다

[적중 예상문제 4] 이법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals ①helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, ②seeing in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies ③that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with ④themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand what ⑤it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 *reconcile 화해시키다

[적중 예상문제 5] 글의 흐름상 잘못된 것을 고르시오?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily ① **advantageous**, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative ② **dominance** rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be ③ **higher** ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have ④ **closer** relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the ⑤ **loser**, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the ⑥ **loser**. All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 * *reconcile 화해시키다

[적중 예상문제 6] 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 *reconcile 화해시키다

- ① 어떤 개체들은 다른 개체들 사이의 관계를 이해하는 능력을 진화시켜 왔다.
- ② 개체들 사이의 관계 인식은 개체들의 우위 순위를 기본으로 한다.
- ③ 싸움 중인 꼬리 감는 원숭이는 상대보다 우위 순위의 동맹자를 찾는다.
- ④ 공격자보다 패자와 더 가까운 관계를 맺는 동맹자의 중재가 효과가 있다.
- ⑤ 개체들 간의 관계를 이해하는 능력은 각 개체들의 사회적 행동을 예측하는 데 도움이 된다.

[적중 예상문제 7] 다음 글의 알맞은 순서를 고르시오?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior.

- (A) Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they know have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents.
- (B) The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds.
- (C) If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 **reconcile 화해시키다

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

[적중 예상문제 8] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르시오?

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. ① This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. ② Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they know have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. ③ Animals in the wild promote friendly relations with themselves through the exchange of goods and service. ④ If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. ⑤ All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 **reconcile 화해시키다

Some species have evolved not only a theory of mind but also, distinctly, a theory of relationships — which is evolutionarily advantageous, because recognizing relationships between other individuals helps predict their social behavior. The most basic type of such knowledge is when one animal knows the relative dominance rank of two other animals, not just its own rank with respect to the others. This important ability is widespread, seen in hyenas, lions, horses, dolphins, and, of course, primates, but also in fish and birds. Capuchin monkeys in conflict preferentially seek out allies that they know to be higher ranked than their opponents, and they also seek out allies that they now have closer relationships with themselves than with their opponents. If two chimpanzees have a fight and a bystander offers consolation to the loser, this can reconcile the two combatants, but only if the bystander has a friendship with the aggressor. All three animals understand what it means for two of them to have a special bond.

*consolation 위로, 위안 * *reconcile 화해시키다

Words

7. [수능완성 영어 TEST 1 40번 문제] (원문제)

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

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this shortened career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.



According to B. F. Jones's study, increased complexity of scientific fields and higher levels of (A) seemed to have resulted in the delay of researchers' start and peak age for scientific achievements, which in turn (B) their shortened careers and a decrease in innovation.

(A) (B) (A) (B)

- ① tolerance reversed ② education caused
- ③ education reversed ④ automation caused
- ⑤ automation sustained

역사가들은 과학 생산성이 절정에 이르는 나이가 1500년에는 약 25세였지만, 1960년 즈음에는 37세였다고 말했다. 과학 영역의 증가하는 복잡성이 이러한 증가를 야기했던 것으로 보이는데, 이러한 복잡성이 아이디어 형성과 정교화의 속도를 감소시키고, 이것이 경력의 절정을 더 뒤로 미루는 결과를 초래한다. 교육심리학자 B. F. Jones는 20세기 700명의 노벨상 수상자와 기술 분야의 발명가에 관해 연구했고, 그 세기 동안 가장 위대한 업적은 점점 더 늦은 나이에 일어났다는 것을 발견했는데, 위대한 업적을 이룬 때의 평균 연령은 그 세기에 걸쳐서 약 6년 정도 올라갔고, 2000년에는 절정에 이르는 나이가 36세에서 40세 사이였다. 그의 자료는, 이른 나이에 기술 혁신이 감소하고 있기 때문에 절정에 이르는 나이가 증가했고, 그것은 기술 혁신에 기여하는 데 필요한 지식을 습득하는 데 요구되는 교육적 요구가 증가한 결과라는 것을 보여 주었다. 20세기 초에 위인들은 23세에 자신들의 연구를 시작했고, 20세기 말에는 31세에 시작했다. 이 경력 단축을 보충할, 중년을 넘긴 혁신적인 사람들의 생산성은 증가하지 않았고, 그 결과 그 세기 내내 연구원 한 명당 기술 혁신 생산량이 감소했다.

Structure

Summary

내용:

과학 분야의 복잡성과 높은 수준의 교육으로 인해, 과학 생산성이 절정에 이르는 나이가 더 늦춰지게 되었고 결과적으로 경력이 단축되고 혁신이 감소했다.

주제:

reasons why scientific productivity decreases

(과학의 생산성이 감소한 이유)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 어휘를 모두 고르시오?

NOTE

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this ①increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates ②decline, and this results in a ③earlier career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement ④rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age ⑤decreased because early age innovation is ⑥declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no ⑦increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this ⑧prolonged career, and as a result, there's been a ⑨decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 흐름상 ___에 들어갈 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this _____ career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

- ① prolonged
- ② skilled
- ③ difficult
- ④ fruitless
- ⑤ shortened

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 알맞은 순서를 고르시오?

NOTE

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak.

(A) At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this shortened career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

(B) His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation.

(c) Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40.

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

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak. ① For example, in theoretical physics and pure mathematics, both the ideation rate and the elaboration rates may be high, resulting in a career peak at a relatively young age followed by a quick drop. ② Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. ③ His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. ④ At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. ⑤ There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this shortened career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 어법상 어색한 것을 고르시오?

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains ①seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates ②declines, and this results in a later career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements ③occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands ④required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this ⑤shortened career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

NOTE

[적중 예상문제 6] 다음 글의 흐름상 _에 각각 알맞은 것을 고르시오?

NOTE

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak. Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. His data showed that the peak age increased ____A____ early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31. There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this shortened career, and ____B____, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|--------------|
| ① because | nevertheless |
| ② because | as a result |
| ③ although | as a result |
| ④ although | nevertheless |
| ⑤ as | similarly |

[적중 예상문제 7] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 알맞은 위치는?

At the beginning of the 20th century, great minds began their work at age 23; at the end, at age 31.

Historians have observed that the peak age for scientific productivity was about 25 years of age in the year 1500, but by 1960 it was 37. ①The increasing complexity of scientific domains seems to have caused this increase; this complexity makes the ideation and elaboration rates decline, and this results in a later career peak. ②Educational psychologist B. F. Jones studied 700 Nobel Prize winners and technological inventors in the 20th century and found that over the course of the century, the greatest achievements occurred at later and later ages; the mean age at great achievement rose by about six years over the century, and in 2000, the peak age was 36 to 40. ③His data showed that the peak age increased because early age innovation is declining, and that's a result of the increased educational demands required to acquire the knowledge necessary to contribute to an innovation. ④There's been no increase in the productivity of innovators beyond middle age to make up for this shortened career, and as a result, there's been a decline in innovative output per researcher over the century.⑤

NOTE

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

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a ① difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not ② interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without ③ intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a ④ modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, ⑤ distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

“이름에는 무엇이 들어 있는가? 우리가 장미라고 부르는 것은 다른 어떤 이름으로 부른다 해도 향기가 똑같이 달콤할 것이다.” 셰익스피어의 이 생각은 **장미와 이름테면 그림의 차이를 강조**한다. 장미와 같은 **자연물은** 해석되지 않는다. 그것들은 의미와 메시지의 매개체로 받아들여지지 않는다. 그것들은 어떤 전통에도 속하지 않고, 엄밀히 말하면 양식이 없으며, 문화와 관습의 틀 안에서 이해되지 않는다. 오히려 그것들은 지적인 매개 없이 비교적 직접적으로 감지되고 음미되며, 따라서 그것들이 개별적으로든 집합적으로든 불리는 이름은 그것들에 대한 **우리의 경험과는 거의 관계가 없다**. 반면에 **미술 작품**에 붙여지는 **제목**은 그것이 제시하는 미적 측면과 그 속에서 우리가 올바르게 인지하는 특징에 사소한 (→**상당한**) 영향을 미친다. 그것이 가지고 있는 이름과는 다른 이름으로 불리는 장미 한 송이의 그림은, 미학적으로 말하면, 아마 향기가 다를 것이다. **Rose of Summer**라는 제목의 그림과 **Vermillion Womanhood**라는 제목의 분간하기 어려운 그림은 물리적으로, 또한 의미적으로도 미적으로도 별개의 미술품이다.

Words

Structure

Summary

내용:

자연물은 그 어떤 다른 이름으로 부른다고 해도 본질적으로 차이가 없지만, 미술 작품은 작품 제목이 다르면 별개의 작품으로 본다.

제목:

The Difference Between the Title of Natural Objects and Artworks
(자연물과 미술 작품 제목의 차이점)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 _에 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little _____ on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 * *semantically 의미적으로

- ① coming ② object ③ bearing
- ④ education ⑤ guidance

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 _에 알맞은 것은?

NOTE

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, _____ .

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

- ① expensive objects of art
- ② distinct objects of art
- ③ similar objects of art
- ④ elaborate objects of art
- ⑤ interesting objects of art

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 _에 알맞은 것은?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well _____, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

- ① look terrific
- ② look expensive
- ③ look realistic
- ④ smell sweet
- ⑤ smell different

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 _에 알맞은 것은?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, _____, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 * *semantically 의미적으로

- ① by a name other than the one it has
- ② by master instead of ordinary painter
- ③ with special material in the painting
- ④ against a common way of painting
- ⑤ unlike natural objects such as roses

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 흐름상 글의 알맞은 위치를 고르시오?

Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them.

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” ①This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. ②They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. ③What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. ④A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. ⑤The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

[적중 예상문제 6] 다음 글의 알맞은 순서를 고르시오?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention.

(A) The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

(B) What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking.

(C) Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them.

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

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

[적중 예상문제 7] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 것을 모두 고르시오?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a ① **difference** between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as ② **vehicles** of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual ③ **mediation**, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little ④ **bearing** on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a ⑤ **significant** effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell ⑥ **similar**, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an ⑦ **discernible** painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

[적중 예상문제 8] 다음 글의 내용상 어색한 것을 고르시오?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 **semantically 의미적으로

- ① 장미가 어떤 이름으로 불려도 장미의 향기는 변하지 않는다.
- ② 자연물의 본질은 인위적인 해석, 전통, 문화, 관습의 틀을 거부한다.
- ③ 자연물은 우리의 경험과 상관없이 감지되고 음미된다.
- ④ 미술 작품은 붙여지는 제목의 의미와 미적 측면에 의해 우리의 인지가 달라진다.
- ⑤ 다른 이름의 장미 그림은 실제의 장미와 같은 의미적 미적 본질이 같다.

[적중 예상문제 9] 다음 글의 주제로 알맞은 것을 고르시오?

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.” This thought of Shakespeare’s points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not interpreted. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a modest effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled Rose of Summer and an indiscernible painting titled Vermillion Womanhood are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

*savor 음미하다 *semantically 의미적으로

- ① Shakespeare’s viewpoint about rose
- ② distinction of rose from other flowers
- ③ the aesthetic meaning of a work of art
- ④ the abstract meaning given by the title
- ⑤ an intrinsic attribute of nature and works

Words

9. [수능완성 영어 TEST 3 32번 문제] (원문제)

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is understandable. From the examples of the microbiological world, it is clear that lifestyle or morphology is only of limited use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the same under a microscope. So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, when research was dedicated to medical microbiology, distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause. This has led to _____ that we live with even today. For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by Shigella species, for instance Shigella dysenteriae, which, by objective criteria, are just particular nasty brands of E. coli (the “E.” of E. coli stands for the genus Escherichia). There is no scientific reason to grant Shigella bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed Shigella bacteria to be incorporated into the Escherichia genus — yet.

*morphology 형태 **diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

- ① very strict naming rules
- ② some inaccurate classifications
- ③ threats of bacterial contamination
- ④ limitations in the detection of harmful bacteria
- ⑤ many conflicting data on the treatment of diseases

세균역이 '혼란'스러워 보이는 것은 이해할 만하다. 거시생물계의 예로 판단해 보면, 생활 방식이나 형태는 관련성을 확립하는 데 단지 제한적으로만 유용한 것이 분명하며, 많은 세균은 현미경 아래에서 거의 같게 보인다. 그러나 외양과 행동에 의해서가 아니라면 우리는 세균을 어떻게 분류해야 하는가? 예전에, 연구가 의학 미생물학에 오로지 집중되었을 때, (세균의) 구분은 흔히 세균이 유발할 수 있는 질병을 기초로 이루어졌다. 이것은 오늘날까지도 우리가 감수하는 몇몇 부정확한 분류로 이어졌다. 예를 들어, 시겔라증 [세균성 이질]은 '시겔라' 중, 예컨대 '시겔라 디센테리[지하적리균]'에 의해 유발되는 심한 설사의 한 형태인데, 이(시겔라 중)는 객관적 기준에 의하면 'E. 콜리[대장균]'('E. 콜리'의 "E."는 '에세리키아' 속을 나타낸다)의 특정한 해로운 유형일 뿐이다. '시겔라' 세균에 그것들 자체 속명을 부여할 과학적 근거가 없지만, 분류학자들은 '에세리키아' 속에 포함되도록 '시겔라' 세균을 재명명하지 않았다 — 아직까지도.

Structure

Summary

내용:

세균의 구분은 세균이 유발할 수 있는 질병을 기초로 이루어져 있는데, 이는 부정확한 분류로 이어졌다.

제목: Inaccurate Practice of Our Bacteria Classifications
(세균 분류의 부정확한 관행)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 알맞은 위치를 고르시오?

This has led to some inaccurate classifications that we live with even today.

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is understandable. ① From the examples of the macrobiological world, it is clear that lifestyle or morphology is only of limited use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the same under a microscope. ②So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, when research was dedicated to medical microbiology, distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause. ③For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by Shigella species, for instance Shigella dysenteriae, which, by objective criteria, are just particular nasty brands of E. coli (the “E.” of E. coli stands for the genus Escherichia). ④There is no scientific reason to grant Shigella bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed Shigella bacteria to be incorporated into the Escherichia genus — yet.⑤

*morphology 형태 **diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 흐름상 어색한 어휘를 고르시오?

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is ①understandable. From the examples of the macrobiological world, it is clear that lifestyle or morphology is only of ②infinite use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the same under a microscope. So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, when research was dedicated to medical microbiology, ③distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause. This has led to some ④inaccurate classifications that we live with even today. For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by Shigella species, for instance Shigella dysenteriae, which, by objective criteria, are just particular nasty brands of E. coli (the “E.” of E. coli stands for the genus Escherichia). There is no ⑤scientific reason to grant Shigella bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed Shigella bacteria to be incorporated into the Escherichia genus — yet.

*morphology 형태 **diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 흐름상 알맞은 순서를 고르시오?

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is understandable. From the examples of the macrobiological world, it is clear that lifestyle or morphology is only of limited use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the same under a microscope.

(A) This has led to that we live with even today. For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by Shigella species, for instance Shigella dysenteriae, which, by objective criteria, are just particular nasty brands of E. coli (the “E.” of E. coli stands for the genus Escherichia).

(B) So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, when research was dedicated to medical microbiology, distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause.

(C) There is no scientific reason to grant Shigella bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed Shigella bacteria to be incorporated into the Escherichia genus — yet.

*morphology 형태 *diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

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

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 어법상 잘못된 것을 모두 고르시오?

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is understandable. From the examples of the microbiological world, it is clear ①that lifestyle or morphology is only of limited use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the same under a microscope. So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, ②when research was dedicated to medical microbiology, distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause. This has led to some inaccurate classifications ③that we live with even today. For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by Shigella species, for instance Shigella dysenteriae, ④where, by objective criteria, ⑤are just particular nasty brands of E. coli (the “E.” of E. coli stands for the genus Escherichia). There is no scientific reason to grant Shigella bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed Shigella bacteria to ⑥incorporate into the Escherichia genus — yet.

*morphology 형태 **diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 내용상 옳지하지 않은 것을 고르시오?

The apparent “mess” of the bacterial domain is understandable. From the examples of the macrobiological world, it is clear that lifestyle or morphology is only of limited use to establish relatedness, and many bacteria look more or less the same under a microscope. So how should we group bacteria, if not by their looks and behavior? In the old days, when research was dedicated to medical microbiology, distinctions were frequently made based on the diseases bacteria could cause. This has led to _____ that we live with even today. For example, shigellosis is a type of severe diarrhea caused by *Shigella* species, for instance *Shigella dysenteriae*, which, by objective criteria, are just particular nasty brands of *E. coli* (the “E.” of *E. coli* stands for the genus *Escherichia*). There is no scientific reason to grant *Shigella* bacteria their own genus name, but taxonomists have not renamed *Shigella* bacteria to be incorporated into the *Escherichia* genus — yet.

*morphology 형태 **diarrhea 설사 ***genus 속

- ① 현미경 아래서는 거의 같지만 생활 방식이나 형태만을 기준으로 분류 가능하다.
- ② 의학 미생물학에서 관련 있는 질병을 기준으로 분류하였다.
- ③ 질병에 의한 분류가 다소 부정확한 점을 오늘날도 감수한다.
- ④ 세균성 이질은 지하적리균에 의해 유발되는 설사의 한 형태이다.
- ⑤ 시겔라 세균은 시겔라 속이 아닌 에세리키아 속에 포함되는 것이 옳다.

Words

10. [수능완성 영어 TEST 3 34번 문제] (원문제)

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, _____.

*proliferation 확산

- ① expertise might be the best answer
- ② popularity is probably a sole criterion
- ③ profitability must be the utmost index
- ④ the individual can be the only authority
- ⑤ society is definitely the most reliable judge

음악적 판단은 절대로 완전히 별도로 이뤄지지 않는다. ‘취향 문화’의 형성은 항상 사회적으로 정의되어 왔다. 특정 장르의 음악에 참여하는 것은 역사적으로 순전히 독립된 미적 선택에 의해서가 아니라, 개인의 사회적 위치에 의해 결정되었다. 실제로, 사회학적 관점에서 취향은 미적인 범주라기보다는 항상 사회적 범주이고, 그것(취향)은 우리가 우리의 사회적 위치를 나타내기 위해 문화적 판단을 사회적 ‘통화’로 사용하는 방식을 의미한다. 이것은 오늘날 덜 분명할 수도 있는데, 그 이유는 현대 사회의 특징은 더 오래된 취향 문화의 해체와 새로운 취향 문화의 확산이기 때문이다. 이런 상황에서 문화 거래는 점점 빠르게 일어나고, 따라서 문화 경제가 가열되고 그로 인해 신제품의 회전율이 빨라지고 있다. 취향 문화 자체가 변화하고 있을 뿐만 아니라, 사람들은 이제 그것들 사이에서 매우 더 쉽게 이동하는 경향도 있다. 이 요인들은 모든 개개의 위치가 상대적이라는 느낌을 일으킨다. 현대의 음악적 선택은 전에 없이 다양하며, 그 다양성의 효과는 필연적으로 음악적 판단의 문제에서 개인이 유일한 권위자일 수 있다는 것을 확인하는 것이다.

Structure

Summary

내용:

음악적 취향이 사회적으로 결정되던 종전과 다르게, 현대의 음악적 선택은 전에 없이 다양하며 이는 개개인이 자신의 판단으로 음악을 선택할 권위를 가진다.

제목: The Change of Standards of Musical Judgments
(음악적 판단의 기준의 변화)

[적중 예상문제 1] 다음 글의 내용상 알맞은 위치를 고르시오?

These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position.

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. ①Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. ②This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. ③In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. ④Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.⑤

*proliferation 확산

[적중 예상문제 2] 다음 글의 내용상 이색한 어휘를 모두 고르시오?

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been ①socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely ②dependent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the ③fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves ④shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. These factors contribute to a sense of the ⑤absoluteness of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the ⑥society can be the only authority.

*proliferation 확산

[적중 예상문제 3] 다음 글의 내용상 _에 들어갈 말을 고르시오?

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. These factors contribute to a sense of the _____ of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

*proliferation 확산

- ① novelty ② superiority ③ relativity
④ uniqueness ⑤ lack

[적중 예상문제 4] 다음 글의 내용상 알맞은 순서를 고르시오?

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice.

(A) These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

(B) In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease.

(C) Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones.

*proliferation 확산

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

[적중 예상문제 5] 다음 글의 내용을 요약할 때 _에 각각 들어갈 말은?

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

*proliferation 확산

Unlike the past when musical tastes were _____ to a person's social position, today musical choices are more _____ than before and thus independent individual is able to be the authority.

- ① sensitive - simple ② subordinate - diverse
- ③ indifferent - diverse ④ subordinate - difficult
- ⑤ indifferent - narrow

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones. In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity — hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

*proliferation 확산
