- 목차 -

Theme1. 〔순서〕첫 문단은 구했는데, 두 번째에서 막히면?

첫 문단은 B라는 걸 찾았어. 근데 두 번째 문단이 A인지, C인지 헷갈리는 거야. BA도 가능할 것 같고, BC도 가능할 것 같다는 거지. 아니면 BA도 안 될 것 같고, BC도 안 될 것 같은 느낌이 드는 거야. 그럼 어떻게 문제를 풀면 좋을까?

대부분의 학생들은 BA랑 BC 중에서 그래도 이게 더 맞지 않을까? 라는 생각으로 '확률 싸움'을 하면서 결국 〈감〉으로 답을 선택하게 넘어가버려. 하지만, 우리가 정확히 문제를 푸려면 감으로만 풀면 안 되는 거잖아.

그러니 앞으로는 순서 문제를 풀 때 두 번째 문단에서 막히면,

37.

> Promoting attractive images of one's country is not new, but the conditions for trying to create soft power have changed dramatically in recent years. For one thing, nearly half the countries in the world are now democracies.

(A) Technological advances have led to a dramatic reduction in the cost of processing and transmitting information. The result is an explosion of information, and that has produced a "paradox of plenty." Plentiful information leads to scarcity of attention.

(B) In such circumstances, diplomacy aimed at public opinion can become as important to outcomes as traditional classified diplomatic communications among leaders. Information creates power, and today a much larger part of the world's population has access to that power.

(C) When people are overwhelmed with the volume of information confronting them, they have difficulty knowing what to focus on. Attention, rather than information, becomes the scarce resource, and those who can distinguish valuable information from background clutter gain power. [3점]

* clutter: 혼란

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

36.

> Most of us have a general, rational sense of what to eat and when — there is no shortage of information on the subject.

(A) *Emotional eating* is a popular term used to describe eating that is influenced by emotions, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most overeating is prompted by feelings rather than physical hunger.

(B) Yet there is often a disconnect between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, but decisions also involve our feelings. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems.

(C) Individuals who struggle with obesity tend to eat in response to emotions. However, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight. People of any size may try to escape an emotional experience by preoccupying themselves with eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight. [3점]

* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

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

Theme2. [순서] 첫 문단부터 막혔다! 이제 어떡하지....?

순서배열 문제를 푸는데, 첫 번째 문단을 찾는 것부터 막힌 거야! 평소에는 분명 첫 번째 문단은 그나마 잘 찾았는데, 첫 문단부터 막히다니..! A, B, C 세 문단 모두 첫 번째 문단이 아닌 거 같은데ㅜㅜ

이런 경우에는 많은 학생들이 당황하고 어떻게 문제를 풀어야 할지 방향을 잡는 걸 힘들어 하지! 그래서 보통은 AB AC BA BC CA CB 6가지 경우의 수를 다 따져보려고 하거나, 느낌대로, 감으로 풀게 되면서 틀릴 확률이 높아져.

하지만 앞으로는 순서 문제에서 첫 번째 문단부터 막히면,

signal 표현 = (   )와 (   )

36.

> Spatial reference points are larger than themselves. This isn't really a paradox: landmarks are themselves, but they also define neighborhoods around themselves.

(A) In a paradigm that has been repeated on many campuses, researchers first collect a list of campus landmarks from students. Then they ask another group of students to estimate the distances between pairs of locations, some to landmarks, some to ordinary buildings on campus.

(B) This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.

(C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's house. Like black holes, landmarks seem to pull ordinary locations toward themselves, but ordinary places do not.

* asymmetry: 비대칭

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

맛보기 파일에는 전체 6개의 Theme 중 2개만 실어두었습니다.

자료에 실린 모든 내용에 대해서 저 의대생의 2시간 분량의 설명 영상이 제공되며, 꼼꼼히 설명해둔 영상이니 꼭 구매 후 전자책 판매창 댓글에 있는 오픈채팅방 링크로 구매 인증해주시면 좋겠습니다!

영상은 카톡 확인 후 바로 보내드릴 수 있도록 신경쓰겠습니다.

이 중요한 마지막 파이널 시기에 여러분이 그동안 어떻게 영어를 공부했는지 상관없이 '점심시간에 볼 파이널 자료'를 컴펙트하게 만든 것이니, 4500원이 아깝지 않게 열심히 만든 저의 자료를 모두 많이 이용해주시면 감사드리겠습니다!