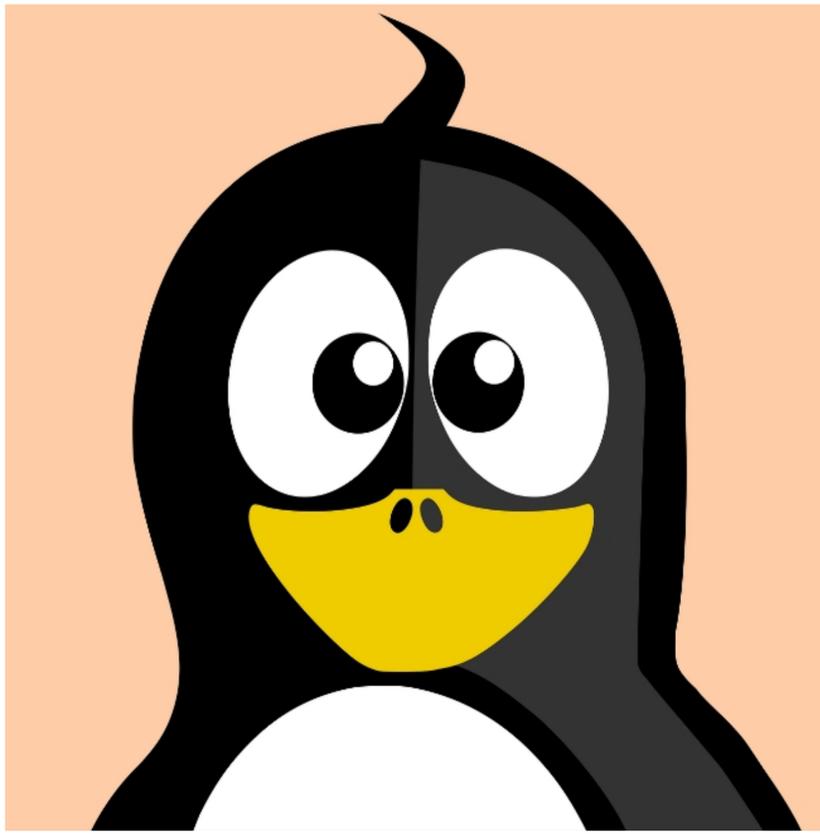


만년 영어 2등급들을 위한 영어 1등급쟁취 스킬북

영어 총정리 스킬북



차례

1) Theme1 대립구조

2) Theme2 어법

3) Theme3 흐름

4) Theme4 부정

5) Theme5 순서

6) Theme6 삽입

THEME1 대립구조

****대립구조 특강!!**

수능에서 빈칸 4문제 중 하나는 이렇게 대립구조가 나올것이다
그러면 여기서 우리는 하나를 A, 다른 하나를 B라 잡고 A의 특징에 전부 A라 표시하고 B의 특징에는 전부 B라 표시하고 빈칸이 A를 묻는지 B를 묻는지 파악하면 된다

Tip-1 수능영어는 무조건 반대이다. 중간은 없다.
내가 A,B를 잡았는데 A 특징이 '객관적'이야. 그러면 B는 99% '주관적'이야

Tip-2 대립구조는 엄청나게 자주 나오니까 반대어가 있으면 혹시 대립 구조가 있을까 판단해봐
예를들어 old가 나오면 new있나 생각해보기!

대립구조가 뚜렷한 최신 평가원 기출로 8문제 준비해봤다. 이 문제만 제대로 풀고 해설 보면
수능에서 대립구조가 나오면 바로 맞출 수 있을 것이다.

지문 바로 밑에 A와 B를 빈칸 쳐 두었다. 지문 읽고 A와 B가 무엇인지 생각해보고 적어보자!

(추가로 2문제 더 늘렸다..) 더 풀어보고 A와 B가 무엇인지 찾아 적고 비교해보자!

A,B 를 아는 Tip! : However, in contrast, But, 새로운 소재 나오면 나뉠 가능성이 높다!

예시문항

2409 39번 오답률 65%

39.

In the case of specialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work.

Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. (①) All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. (②) This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. (③) This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with its own challenges and affordances for artistic creation. (④) Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. (⑤) They are also interested in the success of an artist's attempt — embodied in the artwork itself — to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools. [3점]

* affordance: 행위유발성 ** exploit: 활용하다

A=

B=

해설

39. 내용전환

In the case of ^Aspecialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work.

^{B-아마추어} Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. (①) All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. (②) This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. (③) This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with its own challenges and affordances for artistic creation. (④) Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. (⑤) They are also interested in the success of an artist's attempt — embodied in the artwork itself — to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools. [3점]

* affordance: 행위유발성 ** exploit: 활용하다

A= 전문가
B=아마추어

박스에 in the case of~~가 나오니
내용전환되는 부분이라는거 눈치 짚을거야
3번전에는 예술작품을 만드는 것을 인정하는 건
기본적인 것만 필요하면 된다고 했어.
그런데 3번 뒤에 왜냐면 고난이 필요하다?
고난이 있으려면 깊은 이해도가 필요하지 그러면
A부분이네. 그러면 둘사이를 가르는데 박스가
있어야 겠네

문제5) 2209 23번

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Kant's view, geometrical shapes are too perfect to induce an aesthetic experience. Insofar as they agree with the underlying concept or idea — thus possessing the *precision* that the ancient Greeks sought and celebrated — geometrical shapes can be grasped, but they do not give rise to emotion, and, most importantly, they do not move the imagination to free and new (mental) lengths. Forms or phenomena, on the contrary, that possess a degree of immeasurability, or that do not appear constrained, stimulate the human imagination — hence their ability to induce a sublime aesthetic experience. The pleasure associated with experiencing immeasurable objects — indefinable or formless objects — can be defined as enjoying one's own emotional and mental activity. Namely, the pleasure consists of being challenged and struggling to understand and decode the phenomenon present to view. Furthermore, part of the pleasure comes from having one's comfort zone (momentarily) violated.

* geometrical: 기하학의 ** aesthetic: 심미적인 *** sublime: 숭고한

- ① diversity of aesthetic experiences in different eras
- ② inherent beauty in geometrically perfect shapes
- ③ concepts of imperfection in modern aesthetics
- ④ natural inclination towards aesthetic precision
- ⑤ aesthetic pleasure from things unconstrained

A= _____ B= _____

문제7) 2406 35번

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Interestingly, experts do not suffer as much as beginners when performing complex tasks or combining multiple tasks. Because experts have extensive practice within a limited domain, the key component skills in their domain tend to be highly practiced and more automated. ① Each of these highly practiced skills then demands relatively few cognitive resources, effectively lowering the total cognitive load that experts experience. ② Thus, experts can perform complex tasks and combine multiple tasks relatively easily. ③ Furthermore, beginners are excellent at processing the tasks when the tasks are divided and isolated. ④ This is not because they necessarily have more cognitive resources than beginners; rather, because of the high level of fluency they have achieved in performing key skills, they can do more with what they have. ⑤ Beginners, on the other hand, have not achieved the same degree of fluency and automaticity in each of the component skills, and thus they struggle to combine skills that experts combine with relative ease and efficiency.

A= _____ B= _____

문제6) 2006 31번

31. The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle. Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences. The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge. The term "butterfly collecting" could come to be used with the adjective "mere" to indicate a pursuit of _____ academic status.

* palaeontology: 고생물학 ** adjective: 형용사

- ① competitive
- ② novel
- ③ secondary
- ④ reliable
- ⑤ unconditional

A= _____ B= _____

8) 2309 33번

33. There was nothing modern about the idea of men making women's clothes — we saw them doing it for centuries in the past. In the old days, however, the client was always primary and her tailor was an obscure craftsman, perhaps talented but perhaps not. She had her own ideas like any patron, there were no fashion plates, and the tailor was simply at her service, perhaps with helpful suggestions about what others were wearing. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, with the hugely successful rise of the artistic male couturier, it was the designer who became celebrated, and the client elevated by his inspired attention. In a climate of admiration for male artists and their female creations, the dress-designer first flourished as the same sort of creator. Instead of the old rule that dressmaking is a craft, _____ was invented that had not been there before. [3점]

* obscure: 무명의 ** patron: 후원자
*** couturier: 고급 여성복 디자이너

- ① a profitable industry driving fast fashion
- ② a widespread respect for marketing skills
- ③ a public institution preserving traditional designs
- ④ a modern connection between dress-design and art
- ⑤ an efficient system for producing affordable clothing

A= _____ B= _____

<해설3> 답 1번

34. In trying to explain how different disciplines attempt to understand autobiographical memory the literary critic Daniel Albright said, "Psychology is a garden, literature is a wilderness." He meant, I believe, that psychology seeks to make patterns, find regularity, and ultimately impose order on human experience and behavior. Writers, by contrast, dive into the unruly, untamed depths of human experiences. What he said about understanding memory can be extended to our questions about young children's minds. If we psychologists are too bent on identifying the orderly pattern, the regularities of children's minds, we may miss an essential and pervasive characteristic of our topic: the child's more unruly and imaginative ways of talking and thinking. It is not only the developed writer or literary scholar who seems drawn toward a somewhat wild and idiosyncratic way of thinking; young children are as well. The psychologist interested in young children may have to _____ in order to get a good picture of how children think. [3점]

* unruly: 제멋대로 구는 ** pervasive: 널리 퍼져 있는
*** idiosyncratic: 색다른

- ① venture a little more often into the wilderness
- ② help them recall their most precious memories
- ③ better understand the challenges of parental duty
- ④ disregard the key characteristics of children's fiction
- ⑤ standardize the paths of their psychological development

여기서 A= psychology, B= literature 이야
A 특징은 규칙성(pattern, regularity, order)이야
B 특징은 자유로움(unruly, untamed)이야
그리고 여기서 핵심 문장은 보라색 문장이야! A는 B해야한대!
그리고 빈칸 보면 똑같애! A= _____ 해야한다! 그러면 _____ 은 B여야 겠지!
그러면 우리는 B를 찾으면 돼.

1번 wilderness=B 정답!!
2번~4번 언급조차 없음
5번 standardize=A

<해설4>

답 5번

34. One of the common themes of the Western philosophical tradition is the distinction between sensual perceptions and rational knowledge. Since Plato, the supremacy of rational reason is based on the assertion that it is able to extract true knowledge from experience. As the discussion in the Republic helps to explain, perceptions are inherently unreliable and misleading because the senses are subject to errors and illusions. Only the rational discourse has the tools to overcome illusions and to point towards true knowledge. For instance, perception suggests that a figure in the distance is smaller than it really is. Yet, the application of logical reasoning will reveal that the figure only appears small because it obeys the laws of geometrical perspective. Nevertheless, even after the perspectival correction is applied and reason concludes that perception is misleading, the figure still appears small, and the truth of the matter is revealed _____ . [3점]

* discourse: 담화 ** geometrical: 기하학의

- ① as the outcome of blindly following sensual experience
- ② by moving away from the idea of perfect representation
- ③ beyond the limit of where rational knowledge can approach
- ④ through a variety of experiences rather than logical reasoning
- ⑤ not in the perception of the figure but in its rational representation

여기서 A=sensual perception B=rational knowledge야
A 특징은 unreliable(의존할수없는), misleading(잘못이끄는), subject to errors and illusions(애려와 환상에 종속됨) 이고
B특징은 true knowledge(진실된 지식), overcome illusions (환상으로 부터 극복)이야.
그러면 B가 좋은거 A가 나쁜거가 되겠네
여기서 중요한 문장은 보라색 문장이야. A를 고쳐도 문제가 해결되지 않는데
결국 B가 필요하다는 얘기야. 그래서 답 5번

Q. 1번~5번 까지 앞의 개념 중 어떻게 쓰였는지 적고 답 체크하세요
(앞의 개념에 나오지 않은 출제 포인트)

1) 2409 어법

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Viewing the stress response as a resource can transform the physiology of fear into the biology of courage. It can turn a threat into a challenge and can help you ① do your best under pressure. Even when the stress doesn't feel helpful — as in the case of anxiety — welcoming it can transform ② it into something that is helpful: more energy, more confidence, and a greater willingness to take action. You can apply this strategy in your own life anytime you notice signs of stress. When you feel your heart beating or your breath quickening, ③ realizing that it is your body's way of trying to give you more energy. If you notice tension in your body, remind yourself ④ that the stress response gives you access to your strength. Sweaty palms? Remember what it felt like ⑤ to go on your first date — palms sweat when you're close to something you want.

* physiology: 생리 기능

1번

2번

3번

4번

5번



2) 2406 어법

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Consider *The Wizard of Oz* as a psychological study of motivation. Dorothy and her three friends work hard to get to the Emerald City, overcoming barriers, persisting against all adversaries. They do so because they expect the Wizard to give ① them what they are missing. Instead, the wonderful (and wise) Wizard makes them aware that they, not he, always had the power ② to fulfill their wishes. For Dorothy, *home* is not a place but a feeling of security, of comfort with people she loves; it is wherever her heart is. The courage the Lion wants, the intelligence the Scarecrow longs for, and the emotions the Tin Man dreams of ③ being attributes they already possess. They need to think about these attributes not as internal conditions but as positive ways ④ in which they are already relating to others. After all, didn't they demonstrate those qualities on the journey to Oz, a journey ⑤ motivated by little more than an *expectation*, an idea about the future likelihood of getting something they wanted?

* adversary: 적(상대)

1번

2번

3번

4번

5번

문제 4)

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Life is so familiar and ubiquitous that is easy to forget how astonishing it is, and how sharply living things differ from those that are not alive. Living things draw matter and energy to ① themselves, maintain their Nothing else in the ② known universe has this capacity, Living things are made up of lifeless chemicals; their the laws of physics and chemistry. And yet there is universe that harbors life. At the heart of the mystery ④ exists cells, the elementary units of life and the smallest entities that display all its characteristics. Every living thing is made up of cells, either one cell or many, and every cell is itself a ⑤ highly integrated ensemble of millions of molecules structured in space.

* ensemble: 조화된 총체

1번

2번

3번

4번

5번

해설

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Life is so familiar and ubiquitous that is easy to forget how astonishing it is, and how sharply living things differ from those that are not alive. Living things draw matter and energy to ① themselves, maintain their Nothing else in the ② known universe has this capacity, Living things are made up of lifeless chemicals; their the laws of physics and chemistry. And yet there is universe that harbors life. At the heart of the mystery ④ exists cells, the elementary units of life and the smallest entities that display all its characteristics. Every living thing is made up of cells, either one cell or many, and every cell is itself a ⑤ highly integrated ensemble of millions of molecules structured in space.

* ensemble: 조화된 총체

답 4번

- 1번 (재귀대명사) to부정사의 목적어인 them이랑 주어가 같으므로 재귀대명사 맞음
- 2번 (동사/준동사) 뒤에 has 라는 동사 있음
(능동/수동) 의미상 수동
- 3번 (that) 뒤에 불완전하고 앞에 선행사인 universe가 있는 관계대명사
- 4번 (수일치) 주어가 cells 이므로 exists가 아닌 exist(도치된 문장)
- 5번 (형용사/부사) integrated를 수식해주므로 부사 맞음

마지막으로 어법 3문제 테스트!

5분 시간재고 문제 풀자!

처음에는 실제 시험에 나온 것처럼 문제만!

그리고 복습할때 옆에다가 출제 개념 쓰면서 복습(맞았어도!)

그럼, 준비됐나? 레디 스타트!!

2)

5

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

09수능

Many social scientists have believed for some time (A) that / what birth order directly affects both personality and achievement in adult life. In fact, people have been using birth order to account for personality factors such as an aggressive behavior or a passive temperament. One might say, "Oh, I'm the eldest of three sisters, so I can't help that I'm so overbearing," or "I'm not very successful in business, because I'm the youngest child and thus less (B) aggressively / aggressive than my older brothers and sisters." Recent studies, however, have proved this belief to be false. In other words, birth order may define your role within a family, but as you mature into adulthood, (C) accepted / accepting other social roles, birth order becomes insignificant.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|--------------|-----------|
| ① that | aggressively | accepting |
| ② that | aggressive | accepting |
| ③ that | aggressive | accepted |
| ④ what | aggressive | accepted |
| ⑤ what | aggressively | accepted |

(A)

(B)

(C)

3)

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

11 6월

There is an old Japanese legend about a man renowned for his flawless manners visiting a remote village. Wanting to honor as well as observe him, the villagers prepared a banquet. As they sat to eat, all eyes were on their noble guest. Everyone looked at (A) what / how the man held his chopsticks, so that they could imitate him. But then, by an unfortunate accident, as the mannered man raised a slippery slice of tofu to his lips, he (B) placed / was placed the tiniest bit of excess pressure on his chopsticks, propelling his tofu through the air and onto his neighbor's lap. After a brief moment of surprise, in order to preserve the myth of their guest's perfection and keep (C) him / himself from any embarrassment, all the villagers at the banquet began to fling tofu into each other's laps.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|------------|---------|
| ① what | placed | him |
| ② what | was placed | himself |
| ③ how | placed | him |
| ④ how | placed | himself |
| ⑤ how | was placed | himself |

(A)

(B)

(C)