

2020 KISS EBS 9월 평가원

연계 내역

*Keep It Slow and Steady
Wins the Race.*

Shean.T



7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as concealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turning the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to himself he may feel superior to ③ those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling ④ does not give him that feeling of, "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully actualizes itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

* latently 보이지 않게

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

2020 9평 29번

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② turn the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ himself, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ actualizing itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

* prestige: 명성 ** notoriety: 악명 *** latently: 잠재적으로

직접연계
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어법 3개 적중!

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수능완성

★ Test1 22번 주제

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can **tempt** the possessor of this information ① to repeat it as gossip because as **concealed** information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated **can** its possessor ② turn(← turning) the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, **prestige**, and **notoriety**. As long as he keeps his information to himself he may **feel superior** to ③ those who do not know it. **But knowing and not telling** ④ does not give him that feeling of, "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully **actualizes** itself only at the **moment of disclosure**." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known **figures** and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ whose "friend" he presents himself, will **rub off on** him.

* latently 보이지 않게

Summary

- 다른 이의 사적인 비밀을 알고 있는 사람은 이를 소문 낼 유혹을 느낌. 그래야 이 비밀이 사회적으로 가치가 생기기 때문.
- 나만 알고 있다는 우월감보다는, 폭로의 우월감이 더 큼.
- 이게 바로 유명인을 헐담하는 이유. 유명인을 '친구'처럼 얘기하면서 그 '명성'에 자신도 영향 받는다 생각

Shean.T's

1. 변형: 어법. 답은 2번. Only when 이라는 부사절이 앞으로 나오면서 주어 동사가 도치되는데, 조동사가 있을 경우 조동사가 주어 앞으로 나온다. 따라서 turning은 이 조동사 바로 뒤의 메인 동사로서 turn이 되어야 한다.
- ①: tempt O to v. 구문적인 부분도 요즘 어법 밑줄로 잘 잘 나온다.
 - ②: those (who v): ~하는 사람들
 - ③: 수일치. 낱시 중 하나로 들어갔다. 옛, knowing and not telling 즉 주어가 두개니까 do 아닌가요 할 수 있겠지만, 나열을 하더라도(특히 ing나 to v로 나열된 경우) 필자가 '하나의 개념'으로서 쓴다면 단수 취급을 한다.
 - ⑤: 소유격 의문사로 쓰인 whose. 뭐 이런 용어는 잊으시고.. 그거 앞에 있는 명사를 넣어 '그 대상의 친구로서' 이렇게 해석의 문제가 없다면 넘어가자.

ENG

Vocab

KOR

- tempt A to v
- possessor
- concealed
- prestige
- notoriety
- feel superior to N
- actualize
- disclosure
- figures
- rub off on

- A가 ~하도록 유혹하다
- 소유자
- 감춰진
- 명성
- 악명
- ~보다 우월함을 느끼다
- 실현하다
- 폭로
- 수치, 인물
- ~에 옮기다

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses.

- (A) For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator.
- (B) The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that carnivorous predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are essential for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.
- (C) This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new challenges to evolving populations.

* contemporaneous 동시대의 ** gallop (말 등이) 질주하다

직접연계
KISS 별표

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? **2020 9평 30번**

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new ① challenges to evolving populations. For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has ② enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no ③ advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator. The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that meat-eating predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of ④ attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are ⑤ optional for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.

* hoof: 발굽 ** gallop: 질주하다 *** predator: 포식자

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수능완성

★ Test3 22번 요지

One misconception that often appears in the writings of physical scientists who are looking at biology from the outside is that the environment appears to them to be a static entity, which cannot contribute new bits of information as evolution progresses. (C) This, however, is by no means the case. Far from being static, the environment is constantly changing and offering new challenges to evolving populations. (A) For higher organisms, the most significant changes in the environment are those produced by the contemporaneous evolution of other organisms. The evolution of a horse's hoof from a five-toed foot has enabled the horse to gallop rapidly over open plains. But such galloping is of no advantage to a horse unless it is being chased by a predator.) (B) The horse's efficient mechanism for running would never have evolved except for the fact that carnivorous predators were at the same time evolving more efficient methods of attack. Consequently, laws based upon ecological relationships among different kinds of organisms are essential for understanding evolution and the diversity of life to which it has given rise.)

* contemporaneous 동시대의 ** gallop (말 등이) 질주하다

Summary

1. 물리학자의 오해: 환경은 정적인 것이고 새로운 정보가 없음
2. However, 환경은 계속 변하고 새로운 과제를 제시함, 특히 고 동생물의 경우, 동시대 다른 생명체의 진화에 따라 변화가 일어남.
3. ex.: 육식 동물이 효율적으로 공격하도록 진화 → 말발굽의 변화가 의미 있어짐. 이러한 생명체들 간의 상호작용 이해가 중요!

Shean.T's

1. 변형: 순서. 답은 4번. 무난히 좋은 순서!!

- 제시문 → (C)로 이어지며 통념 반박
- (C) → (A)로 change라는 내용 키워드 연결
- (A) → (B)로 horse 예시 및 글 결론.

ENG

Vocal

KOR

1. misconception
2. static
3. contribute
4. by no means
5. constantly
6. open plain
7. predator
8. carnivorous
9. give rise to N
- 10.

1. 오해
2. 정적인
3. 기여하다
4. never
5. 일정하게, 항상
6. 넓은 평원
7. 포식자, 침입자
8. 육식의
9. cause
- 10.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

With population growth ① slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be rising incomes, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, ② which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually ③ accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly displace plant-based foods in people's diets. ④ That takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than ⑤ twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

* debilitation 건강 악화

직접연계
KISS 별표

32. With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be rising incomes, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly _____ . It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure. **2020 9평 32번**

* debilitation: 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

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수능완성

★ Test4 40번 요약

With population growth ① slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be rising incomes, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food — and richer food, ② which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually ③ accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly displace plant-based foods in people's diets. ④ It ← that takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than ⑤ twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

* debilitation 건강 악화

Summary

1. 소득이 증가 → 기쁨진 음식(육류)을 더 소비 → 질병, 건강 악화
2. 동물성 영양가 생산이 식물성 영양가보다 더 많은 곡물을 필요 → 먹는 곡물보다 사료 곡물 생산이 더 증가할 것
3. → 향후 수십년의 수요에 맞추려면 현재보다 두 배 이상의 식량을, 부족한 사람들도 이용 가능하도록 생산해야 함!

Sheam.T's

1. 변형: 어법 답은 4번 이면 6평 어법 정답 오마주
 → Sometimes, the longer ⑤ that takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture — we become.
- 1번: with+명+형 분사 구조. slow는 자동사이므로 뒤에 목적어 없이 ing 문제 없음!
 - 2번: 앞 문장을 받는 which의 계속적 용법. 뒤 수일치도 단수.
 - 3번: 가변~운 수식절의 수일치.
 - 4번: That이 된다면 앞 문장을 받아주는 것인데 시간이 걸리는 게 없으므로 맞도 안 되고, 더군다나 뒤 to produce라는 진주어와 매치도 안 된다. 답은 4번.
 - 5번: 기본적으로는 '두 배'가 twice라는 걸 묻는 것이고, 원래 twice as much ~as 인데 그 앞에 more than을 붙여 '그 이상'이라는 걸 표현해준 것 뿐.

ENG	Vocal	KOR
1. income		1. 소득, 수입
2. practically		2. 사실상
3. consume		3. 소비하다
4. accompany		4. 동반하다
5. displace		5. 대신하다, 대체하다
6. equivalent		6. 동등한
7. credible		7. 믿을 수 있는
8. accessible to N		8. ~에 접근 가능한
9. food-insecure		9. 식량이 부족한
10.		10.

10. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders. But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. ① Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. ② No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves. ③ No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles' tragedy. ④ Ancestral traditions are to be protected, therefore, even though they are not consistent with contemporary practices in a community. ⑤ Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time. * sovereign 주권의, 자주적인

직접연계
KISS 별표

36. 2020 9평 36번

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders.

- (A) No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles' tragedy. Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.
- (B) Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves.
- (C) But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. [3점]

* sovereign: 주권의 ** territorial: 영토의

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

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수능완성

★ Test5 32번 빈칸

A sovereign state is usually defined as one whose citizens are free to determine their own affairs without interference from any agency beyond its territorial borders. But freedom in space (and limits on its territorial extent) is merely one characteristic of sovereignty. Freedom in time (and limits on its temporal extent) is equally important and probably more fundamental. Sovereignty and citizenship require freedom from the past at least as much as freedom from contemporary powers. No state could be sovereign if its inhabitants lacked the ability to change a course of action adopted by their forefathers in the past, or even one to which they once committed themselves. No citizen could be a full member of the community so long as she was tied to ancestral traditions with which the community might wish to break — the problem of Antigone in Sophocles' tragedy. (X Ancestral traditions are to be protected, therefore, even though they are not consistent with contemporary practices in a community.) Sovereignty and citizenship thus require not only borders in space, but also borders in time.

* sovereign 주권의, 자주적인

Summary

1. 주권 국가: 시민이 국경(A) 내에서 자유로이 결정을 내릴 수 있는 곳
2. But 공간자유(A)만큼이나 시간자유(B)도 중요. 즉, 과거의 결정, 관행으로부터 벗어날 수 있는 자유
3. 조상의 관행에서 벗어나지 못한다면 제대로 된 공동체가 아닐 것. → 주권과 시민권은 A뿐만 아니라 B도 필요!

Shean.T's

1. 변형: 흐름. 답은 4번. 나름대로 지문 자체가 난이도 있고 좋은, 흐름 문제.
- 나름대로 난이도가 좋은 게, '시간자유'를 이 글에서는 '과거와의 단절감'으로 표현하고 있다는 걸 포착하셔야 함. 1~3번 문장이 다 그 얘기. 근데 4번은 과거 관습이 현재와 맞지 않아도 보호해야 한다고 하니, 탈락!
 '그러므로 조상들의 전통은 보호되어야 한다. / 그것이 한 공동체 내의 현대 관습과 일치하지 않더라도.'

ENG

Vocab

KOR

1. be free to v
2. interference
3. territorial border
4. temporal
5. contemporary
6. inhabitant
7. a course of action
8. forefather
9. commit A to B
10. be tied to N

1. 자유롭게 ~하다
2. 간섭
3. 국경
4. 시간의
5. 동시대의, 현대의
6. 거주자
7. 방책
8. 선조
9. A를 B에 바치다
10. ~에 묶이다

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the 1948 Declaration and the real world of human-rights violations.

- (A) The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights. It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. We must understand why this is so.
- (B) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics.
- (C) In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis.

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

38. 2020 9평 38번

The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights.

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the real world of human-rights violations. In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. (①) However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis. (②) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. (③) The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics. (④) It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. (⑤) We must understand why this is so.

직접연계
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* oppression: 억압

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수특영특

★ ★ Mini Test3- 6번 주장

There is obviously a wide gap between the promises of the 1948 Declaration and the real world of human-rights violations. (C) In so far as we sympathize with the victims, we may criticize the UN and its member governments for failing to keep their promises. However, we cannot understand the gap between human-rights ideals and the real world of human-rights violations by sympathy or by legal analysis.) (B) Rather, it requires investigation by the various social sciences of the causes of social conflict and political oppression, and of the interaction between national and international politics. The UN introduced the concept of human rights into international law and politics.) (A) The field of international politics is, however, dominated by states and other powerful actors (such as multinational corporations) that have priorities other than human rights. It is a leading feature of the human-rights field that the governments of the world proclaim human rights but have a highly variable record of implementing them. We must understand why this is so.)

Summary

1. UN 인권선언은 그 약속을 이행하지 않음 → 아직 인권 침해 다
2. 이 '문제'의 '원인'은 공감이나 법이 아니라 다양한 사회과학적 요인에서 찾아야 함
3. 즉, UN이 국제법, 정치에 인권 개념을 도입했지만 국제 정치가 국가, 기업과 같은 이익집단에 의해 지배되지 지켜질리가 있나

Shean.T's

1. **번갈 수서** 좋다좋다좋다. 순서 문제의 성립, 소재, 논리 구조, 어휘 모든에 상급. **가** 문에 표시한 화살표들이 기본적인 정답의 근거가 되겠고, 특히 (C)에 (B)로 넘어갈 때 cannot A, rather B 즉 not A but B 논리로 넘어가는 것도 아주 좋은 부분. 화살표의 지시어 근거 외에 논리적 흐름은, P(주어진 문장) → 원인을 공감이나 법이 아니라(C단락) 다양한 사회과학 요인에서 찾아야(B단락) → 근데 다른 이익집단들의 입김이 더 문제(PP). **답은 5번!**

ENG

Vocab

KOR

1. human-rights violation
2. in so far as
3. sympathize with
4. criticize
5. sympathy
6. legal analysis
7. investigation
8. social conflict
9. political oppression
10. international law
11. dominate
12. multinational corporation
13. priority
14. proclaim
15. highly variable
16. implement

1. 인권 침해
2. ~하는 한에 있어서는
3. ~에 공감하다
4. 비판하다
5. 공감
6. 법적 분석
7. 조사
8. 사회 갈등
9. 정치 억압
10. 국제법
11. 지배하다
12. 다국적 기업
13. 우선순위
14. 선언하다, 공언하다
15. 매우 가변적인
16. 이행하다

When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are identical to the memory we have of the events that the story relates. Stories change over time because of the process of telling, because of the embellishments added by the teller. The actual events that gave rise to the story in the first place have long since been forgotten.

* embellish 윤색하다

Summary

1. 한 이야기를 계속 말하다보면 내 기억에는 지표(키워드)만 남게 되고, 갈수록 키워드에 MSG를 치게 되고, 그 이야기가 고정됨.
2. + 갈수록 사실 유무 관계없이 디테일을 더해서 고정됨
3. 결국 우리가 기억하는 이야기가 전달하는 이야기가 되고, 실제 사건은 저 멀리 잊혀지기 일쑤

Shean.T's

1. vary를 very 알아보자.
- vary: 다르다
- various: 다양한
- variable: 가변적인
- variety: 다양성
- variation: 변화, 변형
- variant: 변형(변형된 대상)

직접연계
KISS 별표 X

모두 수능에 잘 나온다는 거.

수능 댄
31번 빈칸 잡는다..

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. retrieve		1. 회수하다
2. standardized		2. 표준화된
3. variation		3. 변형, 변화
4. regardless of		4. ~와 관계 없이
5. reconstruct		5. 재구성하다
6. validity		6. 유효성
7. permanent		7. 영구적인
8. be identical to N		8. ~와 동일한
9. give rise to N		9. ~을 낳다, 일으키다
10.		10.

31. When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are _____ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

* retrieve: 회수하다 ** embellish: 윤색하다

- ① identical
- ② beneficial
- ③ alien
- ④ prior
- ⑤ neutral

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that's not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. Once we've solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it's a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. Imagine how little we'd accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

Summary

1. 일상 생활의 대부분은 무의식의 습관 속에 이루어짐 → 새로운 문제 해결을 위한 정신력 아낌
2. ex. 춤을 마스터하면 말하면서 춤춰도 되지만, 처음 배울 땐 스텝에 집중해야지 안 그러면 망
3. 걸을 때마다 신경써야 한다면, 모든 행동에 의식이 필요하면 인간은 이렇게 발전 못했을 것

Shean.T's

1. 거의 EBS 단골 손님 소재.

직접연계
KISS 별표 X

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. conscious awareness		1. 의식적 인식
2. relieve		2. 완화하다, 경감하다
3. ballroom dance		3. 무도회장 춤(을 추다)
4. accomplish		4. 달성하다
5.		5.
6.		6.
7.		7.
8.		8.
9.		9.
10.		10.
11.		11.
12.		12.
13.		13.
14.		14.
15.		15.

6평 댄 흐름 똑같이
나왔었는데 TTT
수능 댄
흐름 잡는다..

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Much of what we do each day is automatic and guided by habit, requiring little conscious awareness, and that's not a bad thing. As Duhigg explains, our habits are necessary mental energy savers. ① We need to relieve our conscious minds so we can solve new problems as they come up. ② Once we've solved the puzzle of how to ballroom dance, for example, we can do it by habit, and so be mentally freed to focus on a conversation while dancing instead. ③ But try to talk when first learning to dance the tango, and it's a disaster — we need our conscious attention to focus on the steps. ④ Tango musicians bring different genres of music together to attract a more diverse audience from varying backgrounds. ⑤ Imagine how little we'd accomplish if we had to focus consciously on every behavior — e.g., on where to place our feet for each step we take.

The best example I can share with you of not letting outside factors control you is to think of the late-night hotel front desk clerk. This person is responsible for receiving guests who may have encountered any number of difficulties in their travels to the hotel. The clerk doesn't know any of this, and he or she certainly doesn't have any control over them, yet the guest could still choose to treat the clerk with less than courteous behavior. The guest isn't necessarily doing it intentionally; it's merely the culmination of a difficult day. Same thing goes for the response you may get to your phone call or email. The prospect may simply be responding to you in a manner that reflects other things going on in their life at that moment. Don't let their actions impact your actions. You're better than that, and you probably have not had the same type of day they've had.

* culmination 정점, 최고조

Summary

1. '외부 요인에 흔들리지 않기'의 좋은 예시: 늦은 밤 호텔 직원
2. 늦은 시간에 호텔에 오는 손님들은 하루종일 너무 힘들었기에 호텔 직원을 예의 없이 대하는 경우가 있음
3. 전화나 이메일도 마찬가지. 상대방의 하루와 당신의 하루는 다르기에, 상대방의 반응에 흔들리지 말자!

Shean.T's

1. 수험생에게 도움 되는 얘기 - 사실 이 수험기간은 뭐랄까.. 외부에 흔들리지 말고 내면에 집중하며 '도를 닦는' 기간인 듯도 하다. 이걸 잘하는 사람이 좋은 결과도 나오고

간접연계 KISS 별표 X

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. be responsible for	1. ~에 대한 책임이 있다	
2. encounter	2. ~에 대한	
3. treat	3. 대하다	
4. courteous	4. 예의 바른	
5. intentionally	5. 의도적으로	
6. merely	6. 단지	
7. prospect	7. 가능성, 전망	
8. respond to N	8. ~에 대응(반응)하다	
9. in a manner	9. ~ 방식으로	
10.	10.	
11.	11.	
12.	12.	
13.	13.	
14.	14.	
15.	15.	

사실상 체감 불가

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unless your company offers a class on how to give and receive feedback, don't assume those around you, including your boss, know how to give negative feedback. They may be too aggressive. Too direct. Maybe even a little mean. Perhaps they are bad at giving feedback because no one ever taught them how. Or perhaps they've had bosses who were bad at giving them feedback. Try to brush aside the stuff that offends or upsets you to really try to hear what they are saying you can do better next time. And if they only tell you things like, "don't let that happen again," then work to figure out what you can do better next time, so that it doesn't actually happen again. Preparing to solve a problem for next time feels better than getting upset about our failure to solve it this time.

- ① 직장 상사와 동료에게 부정적인 피드백을 삼가야 한다.
- ② 실수를 반복하지 않으려면 모든 피드백을 수용해야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 피드백 전달 방식에 관한 직원 교육이 필요하다.
- ④ 업무의 효율성을 높이려면 피드백을 신속하게 주고받아야 한다.
- ⑤ 부정적인 피드백에 불쾌해하지 말고 문제 해결에 향후 힘써야 한다.

Managing visitors requires an ecological perspective. Tourists may impact directly on wildlife and vegetation and may also change aspects of the physical environment, for example by straying off designated trails and trampling vegetation. Educating visitors about ecological sensitivity can help them appreciate ecological conditions and enhance their understanding of the specifics of managing natural area tourism. This is achieved, for instance, by providing information on the biology of an organism, a story of how it survives and interesting facts on how it interacts with other organisms and the physical environment. The how and why of tourism management can also be explained to visitors, with the aim of gaining support in managing a site sustainably. Interpretation is therefore used as a means of protecting the natural environment, especially when visitors are made aware of the fragility of some natural ecosystems.

* trample 짓밟다

Summary

1. Problem: 관광객이 해당 지역 환경에 피해를 줄 수 있음
2. Solution: 지속가능성에 대한 여러 정보들 제공 → 생태 민감도를 계고해야 함.
3. 따라서 관광 해설이 중요한 역할.

Shean.T's

1. 변형: 빈칸. 답은 5번. sensitivity라는 단어만 제대로 안다면 쉬운 문제. 민감하다는 게 그만큼 거기에 예민하고 섬세하게 접근한다는 것이다.

간접연계 KISS 별표

2. 오답: 반대 선지도 없이 다 헛소리(off) 선지.
 - ① 한계
 - ② 건축
 - ③ 독창성
 - ④ 수익성

비슷한 주제 체감 가능

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. ecological perspective	1. 생태학적 관점	
2. stray off	2. ~에서 벗어나 헤매다	
3. sensitivity	3. 민감성	
4. appreciate	4. 감사하다, 이해하다	
5. enhance	5. 강화하다	
6. organism	6. 생명체	
7. sustainably	7. 지속가능하게	
8. interpretation	8. 해석, 해설	
9. means	9. 수단	
10. fragility	10. 취약성	

21. 밑줄 친 a cage model이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For a long time, tourism was seen as a huge monster invading the areas of indigenous peoples, introducing them to the evils of the modern world. However, research has shown that this is not the correct way to perceive it. In most places, tourists are welcome and indigenous people see tourism as a path to modernity and economic development. But such development is always a two-edged sword. Tourism can mean progress, but most often also means the loss of traditions and cultural uniqueness. And, of course, there are examples of 'cultural pollution', 'vulgarization' and 'phony-folk-cultures'. The background for such characteristics is often more or less romantic and the normative ideas of a former or prevailing authenticity. Ideally (to some) there should exist ancient cultures for modern consumers to gaze at, or even step into for a while, while travelling or on holiday. This is a cage model that is difficult to defend in a global world where we all, indigenous or not, are part of the same social fabric.

* indigenous: 토착의 ** vulgarization: 상스럽게 함

- ① preserving a past culture in its original form for consumption
- ② restoring local cultural heritages that have long been neglected
- ③ limiting public access to prehistoric sites for conservation
- ④ confining tourism research to authentic cultural traditions
- ⑤ maintaining a budget for cultural policies and regulations

Health is perhaps the most striking example of the paradoxical combination of smart elements and often-stupid results. We now benefit from vastly more access to information on diseases, diagnoses, and treatments on the Internet. But this is far from a golden age of healthy activity or intelligence about health. The information available through networks is frequently misleading. There are well over 150,000 health apps, yet only a tiny fraction can point to any evidence that they enhance their users' health. The dominant media propagate half-truths and sometimes even lies as well as useful truths. And millions of people make choices every day that clearly threaten their own health. The world's health systems are in many ways pioneers of collective intelligence, but much doesn't work well. It's estimated that some 30 to 50 percent of antibiotic prescriptions are unnecessary, somewhere between 10 and 20 percent of diagnoses are incorrect, and each year 250,000 die in the United States alone because of medical error.

* propagate 전파하다

- 간접연계
KISS 별표 X
1. 건강의 역할: 정보에 대한 접근성이 높지만 잘못된 정보가 많은
 2. 앱은 많은데 제 기능을 못하는 게 많고, 언론은 잘못된 정보를 전파하며, 세계의 의료체계도 제 기능을 못함
 3. 항생제 남용, 부정확한 진단, 의학 실수로 인한 사망이 넘 많음

Shean.T's

1. 자연의 먹거리로 돌아가야함 ㅎㅎ
 '언론의 잘못된 정보'라는 주제 익숙함 체감 가능

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. striking example	1. 놀라운 예시	
2. paradoxical combination	2. 역설적 조합	
3. access to N	3. ~에 대한 접근	
4. far from	4. never	
5. misleading	5. 오해를 일으키는	
6. tiny fraction	6. 극히 일부	
7. dominant media	7. 지배적 언론	
8. threaten	8. 위협하다	
9. pioneer	9. 선구자	
10. collective intelligence	10. 집단 지성	
11. antibiotic prescriptions	11. 항생제 처방	
12. incorrect	12. 부정확한	
13. medical error	13. 의학적 실수, 오류	
14.	14.	
15.	15.	

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

While genetic advancements are often reported as environmentally dependent or modest in effect size in academic publications, these are often translated to the public in deterministic language through the media. Sociologists of genetics argue that media portrayals of genetic influences on health have increased considerably over time, becoming part of the public discourse through which individuals understand symptoms, make help-seeking decisions, and form views of people with particular traits or conditions. The media is the primary source of information about genetic advances and their applications, but it does not provide a neutral discourse. Rather, information is selectively included or ignored, and scientific and clinical implications of genetic discoveries are often inaccurate or overstated. This "genetic optimism" has influenced public opinion, and research suggests that ordinary people are largely accepting of genetic explanations for health and behavior and tend to overestimate the heritability of common diseases for biological relatives.

- ① 유전자학자들의 편견과 낙관주의는 유전자학의 발전을 저해한다.
- ② 성격이 낙천적인 사람들은 유전의 영향을 덜 받는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 대중 매체는 건강에 관한 유전자학의 성과를 부정확하게 전달한다.
- ④ 유전자학은 대중 매체를 통해 이해할 수 있는 학문이 아니다.
- ⑤ 유전자학의 발전으로 건강에 관한 지식이 대중화되었다.

If you find that you will be doing library research for a paper, avoid the experience of going into the library cold. Most college and university libraries have huge collections in which you can easily lose your way. If at all possible, get some recommendations for sources from your professor. Sometimes you may have a topic on which your professor is not too knowledgeable. In that case, try to find another professor who knows the area. It is quite usual for students to ask for help from someone other than the professor teaching the course. Two sources of advice are always better than one. In some cases, librarians will also be helpful. Another valuable source of reference is the Internet. It is a modern luxury abounding with information, allowing you access to virtually any information, all with the ease of a simple finger click. Here you may also find the most recent publications and updates on all subjects.

- Summary
1. Problem: 논문 연구할 게 있으면 도서관에 아무 생각없이 들어갔다가 어리둥절쓰
 2. 해당 교수님이든 다른 교수님이든 좀 물어보고 조사하러 가셈
 3. 사서나 인터넷 뒤지기도 도움 짱짱맨

Shean.T's

1. virtual가 '사실상의' '가상의' 뜻이 있어 그립이다 하는 친구들이 많은데, 당연히 '문맥상' 판단하는 것이지만, 틱을 주자면 '형용사' 즉 virtual일 때는 '가상의'로 좀 더 쓰이는 편이고, '부사' 즉 'virtually'일 때는 '사실상' 요 쪽으로 더 쓰이는 편이다. 근거는 없고 국내파로서 통역장교를 이룬 셀티의 그날 경험, 감이다.

간접연계
KISS 별표 X

도서관이라는 소재의 익숙함 정도의 도움

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. cold	1. (가상)가만	
2. source	2. 원천, 자료	
3. knowledgeable	3. 지식이 많은	
4. reference	4. 참조, 참고	
5. abound	5. 아주 많다, 풍부하다	
6. virtually	6. 실제로	
7. with the ease of	7. ~의 편리함으로	
8. publication	8. 출판(물)	
9.	9.	
10.	10.	

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors' contributions to a library's reputation

Changes in hearing, like changes in vision, become more pronounced from midlife to later life, although it is the old-old who are most affected. Hearing problems affect about half of those age 75 and older. Hearing problems can make it difficult for older adults to follow conversations, especially when background noise is present. Interference with social interaction is an especially troubling aspect of hearing loss, causing some older adults to become hesitant when interacting with others or to avoid interaction altogether. Problems communicating with a hearing-impaired older person can frustrate others or lead them to view the older person as confused or incompetent, reactions that can undermine the older person's confidence or feelings of self-worth. (X We need to encourage older people more often since low self-esteem is behind the soaring rate of depression they are diagnosed with.) It does not help to shout when communicating with a hearing-impaired older person. Instead, it is best to find a quiet location, face the person directly, and speak just a little louder than usual.

Summary

- 청력 문제는 특히 노인들에게 두드러짐
- 청력 문제가 있으면 대화를 따라가기가 힘들고, 무척 되고, 따라서 자신감을 잃을 수 있음
- Solution: not 소리치기, but 조용한 곳에서 대화하고, 얘기하기

Shean.T's

1. 변형: 흐름, 답은 3번, 쉽다, 무난하다, 그래도 나올 순 있음, 그러나 별표지!

- 청력이 주요 문제이고 이에 대한 해결책이 나오셔야지 갑자기 문제가 자존감으로 바뀌고 그러니 격려해야한다.. 이러면 안 된다. 문제는 쉬울지 모르지만, 원리는 정말 평가원스럽게 만들어진 생각.

수특영어
3강 3번 가능성

ENG	Vocab	KOR
1. pronounced	1. 두드러진	
2. interference	2. 간섭, 방해	
3. hesitant	3. 주저하는	
4. altogether	4. 완전히	
5. hearing-impaired	5. 청력이 손상된	
6. frustrate	6. 좌절시키다	
7. incompetent	7. 무능한	
8. undermine	8. 손상시키다	
9.	9.	
10.	10.	

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the symptoms of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the causes of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

* senile: 노쇠한 ** deterioration: 노화

- Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

