

수능특강 영어 ★★★★★

T3 - 21

Language, being a strong tribal identity by nature, renders music also very tribal. One might argue that peoples' language changes from culture to culture, and often, from one country to another. As peoples' languages change, invariably their music also changes with it. This is why both music and language become a much stronger tribal identity compared to dancing or other arts.(음악과 언어는 강한 종족 정체성을 가지고 있다) Thus, well-performed dancing from any culture is equally as pleasing to most audiences regardless of culture. However, people grow more keen on the sort of music they most naturally enjoy. Those who develop a more sophisticated understanding of music and enjoy a much wider variety of music might be an exception to this rule. Having said that, however, of all arts, most people are more intensely affected by their music than any other.[빈칸 추론 가능]

핵심 사항 요약 : 음악과 언어는 다른 예술에 비해 종족 정체성이 강하다.

: 종족 정체성이 강하다는 것은 자기에게 익숙한 문화에 더 영향을 받는다는 내용이다.

Ex) 팝송보다는 우리나라 음악에 끌림 / 하지만 춤은 우리나라의 춤을보나 외국 춤을 보나 더 멋진거에 끌림

따라서 음악은 종족 정체성이 강하다는 내용이다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : most people are more intensely affected by their music than any other.[빈칸 추론 가능]

수능특강 영어 ★★★★★

T3-17 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It's instructive to compare and contrast two greeting rituals: the *handshake*, currently the predominant greeting ritual in Western countries, and the *hand-kiss*, which was popular among European aristocrats in the 18th and 19th centuries (but which has since fallen out of fashion). Both are gestures of trust and friendship, but they differ in their political implications. Shaking hands is symmetric and fundamentally represents equality; it's a ritual between supposed equals.[악수] Hand-kissing, however, is inherently asymmetric, setting the kisser apart from, and subordinate to, the recipient of the kiss.[손등에 입맞추기] The kisser must press his lips on another person's (potentially germ-ridden) hands, while simultaneously lowering his head and possibly kneeling. This gesture is submissive[복종적인], and when it's performed freely, it's an implicit promise of loyalty[충성]. Even when the ritual is somewhat forced, it can send a powerful political message. Kings and popes, for example, would often "invite" their subjects to line up for public kiss-the-ring ceremonies, putting everyone's loyalty and submission on conspicuous display and thereby creating common knowledge of the leader's dominance[지도자의 우월함].

핵심 사항 요약 : 악수와 손등에 입맞추기의 차이

- 악수 : 대등 / 평등을 의미

- 손등에 입 맞추기 : 대등하지 않음 / 불평등을 의미

: 빈칸 추론 문제로 변형되었을 때 맞추려면 밑줄 그은 부분의 논리까지 기억해야한다.

[복종적인, 충성, 지도자의 우월함]

빈칸 추론 가능 부분 : 마지막 문장 (creating common knowledge of ~)

T1 - 19

수능특강 영어 ★★★★★

In the case of perfume and odours emitted from non-food sources, people believed they were intuitively able to differentiate between 'naturally-occurring' and 'synthetic' odours by the nature of the source.[천연의 냄새와 합성된 냄새를 구분하게 쉬울 것이다.] 'Synthetic' is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as 'a substance made by chemical synthesis, especially to imitate a natural product'. Perfumes, for example, were generally described as synthetic, whereas leather was considered to have its own natural odour. However, the distinction between naturally-occurring odours and those of synthetic origin is not as straightforward as it might seem[천연의 냄새와 합성된 냄새를 구분하게 쉬울 것이다.?? 미안한데 쉽지 않아...밑에 모든 부분은 해당 무장에 대한 뒷받치 문장.]; the odour of leather, for example, comes about as a result of tanning, which is itself a chemically-dependent process. Also, synthetic odours of leather are frequently used in product manufacturing processes in order to provide an illusion of leather and an association with quality and newness, as is the case when these odours are sprayed into some new cars. Furthermore, some odours of perfume are produced by combinations or extractions of naturally occurring products. The line between natural and unnatural, genuine and synthetic is therefore highly blurred[빈칸추론 가능!!] with respect to the perception of smell, with distinctions varying between people.

핵심 내용 : 천연의 냄새와 합성된 냄새를 구분하는 것은 쉽지 않다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : 마지막 문장의 blurred

수능특강 영어 ★★★★★

19-1

Nothing addresses our need to fit in with others as profoundly as traditions. Traditions satisfy our deep emotional needs for belonging and create bonds not easily swayed. (전통은 결속을 권장한다) Developed over time in a country, community, or family, traditions are the foundation of a culture. While a ritual is time alone with the soul, traditions are the bonding glue of a group.(전통은 결속을 권장한다) When we participate in a tradition, we are not acting alone but in harmony with others in a common cause, belief, or event. The traditional singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" at the opening of a sporting event bonds the crowd with a common sense of pride and unites them together for the game. For more than a hundred years, the passing of the Olympic torch throughout countries has set aside religious differences and race, and opened up nations' borders for a common tradition(전통은 결속을 권장한다): the Olympics. Caught up in the security of a mutual custom, traditions have their own codes of ethics that transcend differences and unite a people(전통은 결속을 권장한다), if only for a moment.

주제 : 전통은 결속을 권장한다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : 밑줄 친 부분 다 봐!!!

수능특강 영어 ★★★★★

4-5

Values and their supporting beliefs are lenses through which we see the world. The views that these lenses provide are often of what life *ought* to be like, not what it is. For example, Americans value individualism so highly that they tend to see almost everyone as free and equal in pursuing the goal of success. This value blinds them to the significance of the circumstances that keep people from achieving success.[개인주의는 상황의 중요성을 알아차리지 못하게 한다] The dire consequences of family poverty, parents' low education, and dead-end jobs tend to drop from sight.[부모의 낮은 교육의 끔찍한 결과가 눈에서 사라지기 시작 -> 개인주의라는 사상은 모두가 기회에 있어서 평등을 가지고 있다고 간주하기 때문] Instead, Americans see the unsuccessful as not taking advantage of opportunities, or as having some inherent laziness or dull minds.[성공하지 못한 사람을 그냥 바보 취급함.] And they "know" they are right, because the mass media dangle before their eyes enticing stories of individuals who have succeeded despite the greatest of handicaps.[미디어는, 엄청난 역경에도 성공한 사람이 있다고 치켜세움..]

핵심 내용 요약 : 개인주의라는 가치는 현실을 왜곡할 가능성이 있다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : dead-end jobs tend to drop from sight!!!

영독 ★★★★★

2- 19

The yolk and white in an uncooked egg are liquid and free to slosh around slightly inside the shell. When you twist the egg fast in an attempt to spin it, the contents resist moving. That is, the contents have *inertia*, a desire to stay motionless until pushed by some force or other.[날달걀은 관성 때문에 회전할 때 움직이길 거부한다] That's Newton's First Law of Motion: an egg yolk at rest will remain at rest until shoved by something harder than raw egg white. (Those weren't his exact words.) When you apply a twisting force to the outside of the egg, the force isn't transmitted effectively through the egg white; it's like trying to play pool with a liquid cue.[외부에 힘을 가하면 힘이 내부에 전송되지 않음] The egg's contents try to stay motionless and lag behind. In effect, some of your twisting force is wasted[빈칸 가능] and the egg won't spin as much as you might expect from how hard you twisted it. In a hard egg, on the other hand, the solid contents transmit your force to the whole egg mass, and the egg spins with the full amount of momentum you expect.[삶은 달걀은 회전 잘함]

핵심 내용 요약 : 날달걀 vs 삶은 달걀

: 날달걀은 관성에 영향을 받아 잘 움직이려 하지않고

: 삶은 달걀은 관성에 영향을 받지 않아 잘 움직임

빈칸 추론 부분 : is wasted

영독 ★★★★★

1-22

Regression to the mean was defined by Francis Galton in 1886 as "each peculiarity in a man is shared by his relatives, but on the average to a lesser degree." His definition meant that a very tall man was likely to have shorter brothers and shorter sons and a very short man taller brothers and taller sons.[평균으로의 회귀 : 반대로 가려는 특성] The concept has been extended to describe the change in variables through time that results from selection at the start. Many examples of regression to the mean exist and a good example is provided when blood pressures are measured. Subjects with pressures initially higher than the mean tend to have lower pressures on the second occasion and those with starting lower blood pressures than the mean tend to be higher on the second occasion.[평균으로의 회귀 : 반대로 가려는 특성] Therefore, if you select a group of hypertensive patients on the basis of their high blood pressures, their measurements will certainly be lower on the second occasion owing simply to this regression-to-the-mean phenomenon.[[평균으로의 회귀 : 반대로 가려는 특성] This fall in pressure and loss of repeatability should occur both in an actively treated and a control group and the provision of the control group will prevent the effect being ascribed to active treatment.

핵심 내용 요약 : 평균으로의 회귀 = 반대로 가려는 특성

빈칸 추론 부분 : prevent the effect being ascribed to active treatment. (마지막 문장)

영독 ★★★★★

5-4

The idea that innovation is linked with meeting the needs of social groups means that the problems innovative people seek to solve are at least partly socially determined.[혁신적인 사람들이 풀려는 문제는 이미 사회적으로 결정되어짐 - 필요성이 있어야함] Where there is no social awareness that a problem exists, there may be no drive to produce solutions and thus no innovation.[사회적 인식이 없으면, 혁신도 없다.] A simple example is the area of the design of everyday objects – tools, for example. A tool may be awkward to use and inefficient, or possibly even dangerous – a hammer is a good example. However, it may be so familiar to so many people that they have become accustomed to its disadvantages and may be able to use it very effectively, despite the disadvantages and inconvenience. They may even be incapable of imagining that a hammer could be different. In this case, there is no social pressure to introduce effective novelty and, in a sense, no problem, no matter how bad the design may be.[디자인이 구려도 상관없음] because society has decided there is no problem.[사회가 문제가 없다고 결정해서]

핵심 내용 요약 : 혁신은 사회적 인식이 있어야 발생한다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : 마지막 문장 (society has decided there is no problem)

영독 ★★★★★

4-6

Global free-market capitalism has an impact upon the worker-consumer's share of gross product. In Western capitalist democracies, labour unions have served as 'brokers' on behalf of their membership, negotiating with employers for wages and benefits in an effort to gain a fair share of the GDP. Union corruption aside, the union is the workers' only dedicated voice.[앞 부분 더미]

Present trends, however, indicate that the social-political power of labour unions is on the decline. [노조의 힘이 감소중이다]

Their membership, economic-political influence, and bargaining power are being eroded by several factors: the decline of the manufacturing sector caused by importation of lower-priced goods from developing economies; the inflow of cheap migrant labour; outsourcing of work to countries with lower wages; displacement of unionized blue-collar workers by robots; and the shift of jobs from the unionized public sector to the non-unionized private sector. [노조 힘 감소의 원인]

Moreover[순서나 삽입 조심], global competition is forcing workers to accept the lowest global standard in wages and benefits.

핵심 내용 요약 : 노조의 영향력이 감소하는 이유

무조건 기억하고 가자 이 지문은!!

영독 ★★★★★ 3-8

By creating artworks artists offer views of the world and their unique responses to the world. The community (audience/group) responds to the products of an artist's efforts by attempting to comprehend the uniqueness of the artist. The artist creates, the community responds, the artist makes again, the community attends, and so on.[예술가는 작품을 만들어 대중이랑 소통한다] In a broad sense, art making may be considered to always be a group enterprise. Shaun McNiff, an author and artist, said, "Life is always created from interplay[상호작용] among different participants who make contact, influence one another, exchange their essential natures, merge, and generate new forms[서로 소통함]." Creating art is a self-transcendent process.[자기를 초월하는 과정 = 빈칸 가능] The vast majority of artists are very interested in the reactions their work inspires in others. This interest is motivated by the desire for human contact. A central healing quality of art therapy is the capacity to promote the development of relationships.[관계의 발전을 촉진시키는 것] Although some artists state that they must be left alone to do their work, still most intend that someday others will acknowledge their creative work.

핵심 내용 요약 : 예술가는 작품을 통해 고객과 접촉(상호작용) 한다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : promote the development of relationships.

수완 ★★★★★

8- Let's Check It Out 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In 1976, the British evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins, in his classic *The Selfish Gene*, proposed the notion of memes. A meme is any bit of information that can spread from one human mind to another.[한 정신에서 다른 정신으로 확장 가능] Memes, Dawkins pointed out, share many of the traits of genes. They can reproduce by copying themselves from one mind to another. As you read this writing, memes that have entered my brain are being copied into your brain. They undergo a form of natural selection, with some memes dying out and some flourishing.[한 정신에서 다른 정신으로 확장 가능 = 어떤 것은 살고, 어떤 것은 죽음] If I tell you a thoroughly entertaining story, for example, or use a brilliant analogy to describe something, it will stick longer in your memory than if I give you some dry recitation of facts. If it's interesting enough, you may even pass it on to someone else[흥미로운 것들은 살아 남는다!!= 빈칸 추론 가능!]. (Please do!)

핵심 내용 요약 : 밈(meme)은 한 장소에서 다른 장소로 뻗어 나갈 수 있다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : 마지막 문장 (you may even pass it on to someone else)

수완 ★★★★★

14-4

Self-awareness[빈칸 추론 가능- 자기인식] is observed in chimpanzees and the other apes. When chimps are placed in front of a mirror it takes just a few minutes for them to figure out that they are seeing themselves.

(B) They then spend a while examining inside their mouths, the top of their head, and everywhere else they couldn't see before. Monkeys never figure out that they are seeing their own image – or they just don't behave as a human would do as the image is recognized.

(C) One can put a red dot on the forehead of an animal and then place that animal in front of a mirror. We then watch to see whether the animal touches the dot in the mirror or the dot on its own head. [이마에 빨간 점을 그리고 거울을 쳐다보게함]

(A) Touching the dot on its own forehead shows that the animal understands that it is seeing its own image in the mirror. A chimp will touch the dot on its own forehead. All of the ape species have been found to touch their own forehead while every monkey species touches the dot in the mirror.[유인원은 자기인식 가능 VS 원숭이는 불가능]

핵심 내용 요약 : 유인원은 자기인식 가능 VS 원숭이는 불가능

빈칸 추론 : self-awareness(첫 문장)

수완 ★★★★★

16- lets

Although individual incentives may increase the effort of the individual group members, and thus enhance group performance, they also have some potential disadvantages for group process.[개인적인 포상물은 단점이 있다] One potential problem is that the group members will compare their own rewards with those of others.[단점 = 비교] It might be hoped that individuals would use their coworkers as models (upward comparison), which would inspire them to work harder. For instance, when corporations set up “employee of the week” programs, they are attempting to develop this type of positive comparison. On the other hand, if group members believe that others are being rewarded more than they are for what they perceive as the same work (downward comparison), they may change their behavior to attempt to restore[회복시키다] equity[평등=빈칸 추론 가능].[단점 = 일을 더 적게함] Perhaps they will attempt to work harder in order to receive greater rewards for themselves. But they may instead decide to reduce their effort to match what they perceive as a low level of current pay.[단점 = 일을 더 적게함] It has been found, for instance, that job absenteeism [일의 결근] is increased when employees make [unfavorable/favorable] comparisons between their own rewards and those of others.

핵심 내용 요약 : 개인적 포상물의 단점

지문 ㄹㅇ 중요하니까 처음부터 끝까지 정독해라!! (빈칸 가능성은 마지막 문장의 is increased / unfavorable)

수완 ★★★★★

16-3

Confirmed scientific theories are often referred to as 'laws of nature' or 'laws of physics', but it is important to recognize exactly what is meant by 'law' in this case. This is not the sort of law that has to be obeyed.[자연의 법칙은 우리가 알고있는 그 '법'이 아니다] A scientific law cannot dictate how things should be; it simply describes them[과학의 법칙은 그냥 현상을 묘사한다]. The law of gravity does not require that, having tripped up[발을 헛디디면], I should adopt a prone position[엎어져 있는 자세] on the pavement – it simply describes the phenomenon that, having tripped, I fall[현상만을 말해 줌]. Hence, if I trip and float upwards[만약 발을 헛디뎠는데 위로 붕 뜬다면], I am not disobeying a law [법칙에 복종하지 않는 것이 아니라], it simply means that I am in an environment (e.g. in orbit) in which the phenomenon described by 'the law of gravity[중력 법칙]' does not apply[적용되지 않는다=빈 칸 추론], or that the effect of gravity is countered by other forces that enable me to float upwards. The 'law' / cannot be 'broken'[깨지다] / in these circumstances, and can only be found to be inadequate[빈칸 추론=적절 하지 않음] to give / a complete description[완전한 묘사] of what is happening.

핵심 내용 요약 : 자연의 법칙은 있는 현상을 묘사한다.

빈칸 추론 부분 : 밑에서 5번줄의 (does not apply) 또는 마지막 부분의 inadequate

→ 수능에 출제될 가능성이 가장 높은 지문

수완 ★★★★★

3-28

Many genetic and biological mechanisms control hunger and satiety, ensuring that people will eat enough to meet their energy needs. Throughout most of human history, getting enough food was the primary challenge. The human body developed to function in an environment which food was scarce and high levels of physical activity were mandatory for survival. This situation resulted in the development of various physiological mechanisms that encourage the body to deposit energy (i.e., fat) and defend against energy loss. Today's environment, however, is one in which food is widely available, inexpensive, and often high in energy density, while minimal physical activity is required for daily living.[옛날에는 음식 적고 활동량 많음 VS 현대는 음식 많고 활동량 적음] Researchers have proposed that the “modern environment has taken body weight control from an instinctual (unconscious) process to one that requires substantial cognitive effort. In the current environment, people who are not devoting substantial conscious effort to managing body weight are probably gaining weight.” This means that nutrition education[빈칸 추론] has an important role.

핵심 내용 요약 : 옛날에는 음식 적고 활동량 많음 VS 현대는 음식 많고 활동량 적음. 그래서 살찌기 싫으면 '영양 교육'이 필요하다.

빈칸 추론 : nutrition education

수완 ★★★★★

4-37

Natural selection does not plan ahead. Our current adaptations are “designed” to work well in past environments: Those who had more offspring in past environments tended to pass their traits on to current generations. If the environment stays relatively constant, then those traits will function well in the current environment. However, if the environment has changed recently, then traits which were once adaptive may no longer be adaptive.[환경이 급격하게 변화한다면, 한때 적응적이었던 특성이 더 이상 적응적이지 않을 수 있음] In other words, the “old” adaptations might not yet have been selected out of a population if the selection pressures have recently changed. This idea is known as “evolutionary lag” or “mismatch,” because the changes in genes lag slightly behind the changes in environments.[유전자의 변화가 환경의 변화를 따라가지 못할 때 발생하는 것 = 진화 지체] The classic example of evolutionary lag is our preferences for sweets, salts, and fats: it was adaptive to crave these when they were rare, because they were valuable sources of energy and nutrients. People still crave them even though they are overabundant in modern environments and lead to obesity and other health problems.[과거에도 그렇고, 현재에도 그렇고 여전히 설탕을 갈망함!! 선호하는 것이 변하지 않음 = 더 이상 적응적이지 않음]

핵심 내용 요약 : 환경이 급격하게 변하면 적응적인 것이 적응적이지 않게될 수 있음[구체적 세부사항 이해 필요].

빈칸 추론 : if the environment has changed recently, then traits which were once adaptive may no longer be adaptive.[환경이 급격하게 변화한다면, 한때 적응적이었던 특성이 더 이상 적응적이지 않을 수 있음]

수완 ★★★★★

5-29

In the early industrial era, those who controlled finance capital and the means of production exercised near-total control over the workings of the economy.[산업 시대에는 금융 자본과 생산 수단 통제가 짝] For a while, during the mid-decades of the past century, they had to share some of that power with labor, whose critical role in production assured it some clout in decisions governing both the ways and means of doing business and the distribution of profits. Now that labor's clout[영향력] has significantly diminished, knowledge workers have become the more important group in the economic equation.[지식 근로자가 중요해짐] They are the catalysts of the Third Industrial Revolution and the ones responsible for keeping the high-tech economy running. For that reason, top management and investors have had increasingly to share at least some of their power with the creators of intellectual property, the men and women whose knowledge and ideas fuel the high-tech information society. It is no wonder, then, that intellectual-property rights have become even more important than finance in some industries. Having a monopoly[독점을 가지는 것] over knowledge[지식] and ideas[아이디어] / ensures[보장한다] / competitive success[경쟁적인 성공] and market position[시장의 지위]. Financing that success / becomes / almost secondary(빈칸 추론).

핵심 내용 요약 : 가거에는 금융 자본과 생산 수단을 가진자가 ++ VS 현대에는 '지식 근로자'가 ++

빈칸 추론 : secondary (마지막 부분)

**출제될 가능성 매우 높은 지문

잘 될 거야.

너를 믿어라.

올 한 해 고생 많았다.