

1강 글의 목적 파악

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the weather begins to get nicer and more and more residents are walking or jogging in town, we are taking this opportunity to remind you that it is illegal to walk or jog in the street when a sidewalk is available on a road. The state law requires that a pedestrian may not walk along or on an adjacent roadway where a sidewalk is provided. The Cheverly Police have been receiving numerous complaints from residents fearing that they are going to hit a pedestrian as a result of those individuals not walking on the sidewalk. We want all our pedestrians and motorists to be safe. So, please use the sidewalks. Not honoring the above noted law will result in a fine being issued.

⑤ 사람들이 차도로 다니는 불법성을 경고하려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 정보전달 및 공지를 목적으로 하는 글은 초반부가 중요합니다!

As the weather begins to get nicer and more and more residents are walking or jogging in town, we are taking this opportunity to remind you that it is illegal to walk or jog in the street when a sidewalk is available on a road.

=> 날씨가 좋아지기 시작하고 마을에서 산책이나 조깅을 하는 주민의 수가 늘고 있기 때문에 주민 여러분께 도로변의 인도를 이용할 수 있는데도 도로 위를 걸거나 조깅하는 것은 불법이라는 사실을 상기시키고자 합니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 동명사의 의미상 주어 및 의미상 주어와의 태(Voice)

(1) The Cheverly Police have been receiving numerous complaints from residents fearing that they are going to hit a pedestrian as a result of **those individuals not walking on the sidewalk.**

=> 전치사 'of'의 목적어로 'not walking on the sidewalk'의 동명사구가 오고 있으며, 이 동명사구의 의미상주어가 that절의 주어인 they(residents)와 다른 those individuals가 오고 있는 형태의 문장입니다.

(2) Not honoring the above noted law will result in **a fine being issued.**

result in (~라는 결과를 낳다)의 목적어로 동명사구인 being issued가 오고 있으며, 이 때 의미상 주어인 a fine(벌금)과 issue(발행하다, 부과하다)의 관계가 수동이므로 being issued의 동명사의 수동형이 오는 것이 주목해야 합니다.

3. **Transformational Points**

=> 어법

2. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Doing any career takes time and effort, but doing music requires you to work harder. It's not a 9 to 5 existence. The first priority is to be a good teacher and to let your students know that you are actually interested in them, and care about them. Once you build this connection, it's not as important where you teach or how much you charge. Realize your students are unique individuals, and work on the music they want to play. Most people don't want to be a master, they just want to play the guitar. The relationship with a teacher is something a student won't get with a computer. It's important for students to know that they have a teacher that knows what they are doing and has a passion for the guitar.

⑤ 음악 지도자의 마음가짐에 대해 조언하려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 정보전달 및 공지를 목적으로 하는 글은 초반부가 중요합니다!

Doing any career takes time and effort, but doing music requires you to work harder. It's not a 9 to 5 existence. The first priority is to be a good teacher and to let your students know that you are actually interested in them, and care about them.

어떤 일을 하든지 시간과 노력을 필요하지만 음악을 하려면 당신은 더 열심히 노력해야 합니다. 음악을 한다는 것은 단지 오전 9시에서 오후 5시까지의 근무를 의미하지 않습니다. 첫 번째 우선순위는 좋은 선생님이 돼서 제자들에게 당신이 그들에게 실제로 관심이 있고 그들을 신경 쓰고 있다는 것을 알게 하는 것입니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 병렬구조

(1) The first priority is **to be** a good teacher and **to let** your students know that you are actually interested in them, and care about them.

=> 'is' 뒤의 주격 보어자리에 to 부정사구가 나란히 병렬을 이루는 구조입니다.

(2) Once you build this connection, it's not as important **where you teach** or **how much you charge**.

=> 가주어 it에 대한 진주어 자리에 의문사절(간접의문문)이 나란히 병렬을 이루는 구조입니다.

(3) It's important for students to know that they have a teacher that **knows** what they are doing and **has** a passion for the guitar.

=> a teacher를 선행사로 하는 주격관계대명사 'that'의 동사 위치에 knows와 has가 나란히 병렬을 이루는 구조입니다. ★(출제유형)★

3. **Transformational Points**

=> 어법

3. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your mobile device probably holds sensitive information like addresses and phone numbers, passwords, account numbers, email, voicemail, and text message logs. When getting rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn't fall into the wrong hands. First, try to use the factory reset. Many devices allow you to "wipe" your device and clear nearly all the information in its memory. Sometimes, this is called a "hard reset" or "factory reset." Second, remove or erase SIM and SD cards. Even when you "wipe" your device, your SIM card or SD cards may retain information about you. Remove them from your device or delete the data that's stored on them. If you're keeping your phone number, ask your mobile provider about transferring your SIM card to your new device.

* SIM card: 휴대전화 손의 개인 정보 카드

④ 모바일 기기 폐기 시 개인 정보를 삭제하는 방법을 알려 주려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 정보전달 및 공지를 목적으로 하는 글은 초반부가 중요합니다!

When getting rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn't fall into the wrong hands.

이전에 쓰던 장치를 버릴 때는 이러한 정보가 나쁜 사람들의 손에 들어가지 않도록 하기 위한 조치들을 취하는 것이 중요합니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 분사구문에서 의미를 명확히 하기 위한 접속사의 사용

When **getting** rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn't fall into the wrong hands.

=> When you get rid of your old device,

분사구문에서는 일반적으로 접속사를 생략하지만, 의미의 명확성을 위해 남기기도 합니다.

이 문장의 경우 일반주어인 you와 get rid of (제거하다, 없애다)의 관계가 능동이므로 get 을 현재분사 getting으로 전환하고 일반주어인 you는 생략하고 접속사 when만 남아 있는 형태입니다.

3. **Transformational Points**

유사 스펠링 및 대조뇌양스 어휘들을 이용한 어휘추론

(1) Your mobile device probably holds (**sensitive** / sensible) information like addresses and phone numbers, passwords, account numbers, email, voicemail, and text message logs. => 뒤에 따라 붙는 예시들을 통해 유추 가능

(2) Even when you "wipe" your device, your SIM card or SD cards may (retain / eliminate) information about you. => even이나 " "(반어)가 만드는 역접의 문맥을 통해 유추 가능

4. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dr. Ted Estess, founding dean of the University of Houston Honors College, has long emphasized the importance of stories and storytelling, including using a Samuel Beckett quotation: "To have lived is not enough. We have to talk about it." Come hear how Dr. Estess talks about that living. He will read from his new book – The Cream Pitcher : Mississippi Stories. Some of book is devoted to Estess family stories, as well as stories passed down from family and friends. According to a review in The Tylertown Times, these stories "passed down as an Estess family tale would be suited to any other family," especially in the Mississippi area where the Estess family lived. Of course, the book and its stories are not limited to Mississippi and its inhabitants – you might see your own story or family, if you imagine a few details differently.

③ 저자 낭독회 개최를 홍보하려고

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 광고 및 홍보글에서는 명령문을 이용한 자신감에 찬 어조가 특징입니다.

Come hear how Dr. Estess talks about that living. He will read from his new book – The Cream Pitcher : Mississippi Stories.

Dr. Estess가 그러한 삶에 대해 어떻게 이야기 하는지 꼭 와서 들어보시오. 그는 그의 신간인 "The Cream Pitcher : Mississippi Stories" 속 이야기들을 읽어드릴 것입니다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 우리말 번역시 능동으로 오해하기 쉬운 수동의 동사구들

① be devoted to ~ : ~을 다루고 있다. ~에 할애되다

Some of book **is devoted to** Estess family stories, as well as stories passed down from family and friends.

② be suited to ~ : ~에 적합하다, ~과 어울리다

According to a review in The Tylertown Times, these stories "passed down as an Estess family tale would **be suited to** any other family," especially in the Mississippi area where the Estess family lived.

③ be limited to ~ : ~에 국한되다. ~까지 제한되다

Of course, the book and its stories **are not limited to** Mississippi and its inhabitants – you might see your own story or family, if you imagine a few details differently.

(2) stories를 꾸미는 과거동사구 "passed down"

=> these stories (which have been) "**passed down** as an Estess family tale 전해 내려오는 이야기

3. **Transformational Points** : N / S

2강 주제 추론

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it. If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. Most students find this very difficult. Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically.

*flicker 깜박이다 * * analytically 분석적으로

③ 텔레비전 분석의 어려움

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 직관 => 반론 및 주제 => 주제 재진술

(1) As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer.

(매체로써의 TV에 대한 일반인들의 직관에 의한 도입문)

매체로써 TV는 시청자들의 많은 노력을 필요로 하지 않는 매우 시청하기 쉬운 대상이다.

(2) However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it.

(일반인의 직관에 대한 반론이자 주제문)

하지만 TV를 보기는 쉽지만, TV에 대해 분석적으로 쓰기는 어렵다.

(3) Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically. (주제문에 대한 재진술)

엄밀히 말해 TV는 시청이 너무 쉬워서 TV를 분석하고자 하는 우리의 노력을 방해하는 것 같다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 상관구조: either A or B (A 혹은 B)에서 A자리와 B자리는 문법적 병렬

If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either **to write** about a television programme, or **to prepare** and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies.

(2) 목적격 보어 자리에서의 형용사 활용

Most students find this very **difficult** =>this(앞 문장 내용)가 어렵게 느껴짐. 목적어인 this 에 대한 서술이므로 목적격 보어로 형용사가 필요함

3. Transformational Points :

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it.

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. (①) As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. (②) If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. (③) Most students find this very difficult. (④) Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically. (⑤)

*flicker 깜박이다 * * analytically 분석적으로

(2) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★☆☆)

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it. If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. Most students find this very difficult. Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to _____ our efforts to analyze it critically.

*flicker 깜박이다 * * analytically 분석적으로

- ① facilitate
- ② activate
- ③ resist
- ④ compose
- ⑤ accept

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents. Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages. Good housekeeping procedures are essential. The design of the store layout and any associated warehouse can also ensure a reduction in all types of accidents. Many of these measures are valid for a range of workplaces.

*handrail 난간

③ 매장 내 안전사고 예방조치사항

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:** 이슈제기 => 구체적 방안의 나열

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. 미끄러지고 헛디딤 넘어지는 것은 대형 쇼핑몰에서 고객과 직원 모두에게 큰 문제가 될 수 있다. (이슈제기)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** A, B, C, and(or) D의 병렬구조로 이루어진 주어와 목적어

(1) The provision of non-slip flooring(A), a good standard of lighting(B), and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise(C) are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents.

(2) Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees(A), adequate handrails on stairways(B), the highlighting of any floor level changes(C), and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages(D).

3. **Transformational Points :**

(1) 다음 글에서 흐름과 맞지 않는 문장을 고르시오. (★★☆)

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. ①The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and minimizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents. ②Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages. ③Good housekeeping procedures are essential. ④ Recently Internet-based recruiting agencies provide a lot of information for would-be professional housekeepers. ⑤The design of the store layout and any associated warehouse can also ensure a reduction in all types of accidents.

(2) 지문의 구조나 난이도로 볼 때 듣기 3번(담화의 목적)의 Script로도 사용 가능함

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. Television news shows might be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion. Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering. Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool. But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

① multi-purpose nature of communication

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. (사람이 텔레비전 영화를 보거나 CD를 들을 때 그러한 커뮤니케이션의 주된 목적이 오락임은 분명하다) => 일반적 사실

(2) Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? 텔레비전 뉴스나 신문보도가 진정 형태만 다른 오락일까?
=> 반론의 도입(오락적 목적만이 있는 것은 아니다, 즉 다목적적인 특성이 있다.)

(3) 교통정보를 위한 라디오청취, 비행편 예약을 위한 여행사와의 통화의 예시를 통한 정보 습득 목적의 예시

(4) 친구와의 장시간 장거리 통화의 예시를 통한 오락과 정보교환이 동시에 가능함을 증명

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

동명사가 주어인 문장=> <동사vs준동사>, 주의 일치 주의(동명사가 주어인 경우 단수)

(1) You might argue that **listening** to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions **is** information gathering.

(2) **Calling** a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly **is** an example of using the telephone as an information tool.

(3) But **talking** by telephone for hours with a distant friend **is** an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

3. **Transformational Points** : N / S

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

* malnutrition 영양실조

⑤ reasons that small children may not get enough calories

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. 소아들은 위장이 작다. 그들은 열량은 높지만 양은 적은 농축된 음식을 필요로 한다. 이것이 소아 영양실조의 주요 원인들 중 하나이다. => **주제 진술**

(2) It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. 어른들이 다 먹고 아이들에게는 아무 것도 남기지 않는다고 믿는 것은 착각이다. => **그릇된 통념**

(3) The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. 문제는 많은 경우 가족들이 먹을 수 있는 유일한 음식이 섬유질은 많지만 열량은 낮은 채소와 뿌리라는 점이다. => **문제의 본질**

(4) Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have enough room in their stomach. 소아의 경우 위장에 충분한 공간이 없어서 아무리 노력해도 필요한 양의 채소를 섭취할 수 없다는 것이다. => **주제 재진술**

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 명사를 수식하는 과거분사

(1) They need **concentrated** foods, high in calories but low in volume.

'음식'과 '농축시키다'의 관계는 => 농축된 음식

(2) Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables **needed** because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

'채소의 양' 과 '필요하다, 요구하다'의 관계는 => 요구되는 채소의 양

3. Transformational Points

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (★★★☆☆)

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need ①bulky foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are ②poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would ③happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will ④fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have ⑤enough room in their stomach.

* malnutrition 영양실조

(2) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것은? (★★★)

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition.

(A) They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fibre but low in calories.

(B) Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

(C) In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children.

* malnutrition 영양실조

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

(3) 요약문

Small children sometimes suffer from malnutrition because they have so **tiny** stomachs that they cannot eat good amount of **plant-based** meals high in fibre but low in calorie

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to 'hearing' messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

② sports as a means for sustainable development

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. 스포츠가 내재적으로 가지고 있는 건강과 행복과의 연관성과 함께, 스포츠가 가진 보편적인 호소력은 스포츠를 환경에 대한 이상적인 메시지 전달수단으로 만들어 준다. => 주제 진술

(2) Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. 스포츠, 그리고 특히 스포츠 행사 산업은 오늘날 지속 가능한 개발 캠페인의 최전선을 상징한다. => 주제의 재진술

(3) The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash. => 스포츠의 영웅들이 이 "병"을 전파하기 위해 이용될 때 일수록 이 환경 "바이러스"는 보다 전염성이 강해진다 - 주목할 만한 예시로는 은퇴한 윌블던 테니스 챔피언인 Pat Cash에 의해 설립된 호주의 비영리 환경단체인 Planet Ark를 들 수 있다. (비유와 예시를 통해 주제를 뒷받침)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 주어 뒤에 수식어구가 길게 붙어 있을 때의 주의 일치

The universal appeal(주어) of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, **makes(동사)** it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment.

(2) - be used to 동사원형: ~하기 위해 사용되다
- (하이픈)은 접속사(conjunction)가 아니다.

The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes **are used to transmit** the 'disease' - a notable example **being** Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

3. Transformational Points

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★☆)

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, ①make it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to ②'hearing' messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is ③attracting the kind of corporate sponsors ④who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example ⑤being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (★★★☆☆)

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ①ideal transmitter of messages about the environment. We are already accustomed to 'hearing' messages about national ②pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for ③sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more ④marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more ⑤perishable when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' - a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

㉟ growing awareness of diversity in the U. S. workforce

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

(1) Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. 미국의 사회 문화 내에서 한때는 많은 경영자들에 의해 무시됐던 하위문화의 차이들이 지금은 많은 관심과 배려를 요구하고 있다. (추상적 주제문)

(2) Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. 역사적으로 미국의 노동력은 주로 백인 남성들로 구성되어 왔다. (과거의 사실)

(3) Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. 하지만 오늘날 백인 남성들은 미국의 기업 신규고용에서 50%보다 훨씬 낮은 비율을 차지하고 있는 반면에, 여성과 흑인, 히스패닉, 아시아 계열의 남성들이 미국의 노동력의 점차 큰 비중을 차지하고 있다. (반전에 의한 현재의 사실)

(4) Moreover, in. the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. 게다가 미국의 노동인력에서 관리직을 맡고 있는 여성과 소수민족의 숫자가 지난 10년에 걸쳐 25%까지 증가해왔다. (관리직에서도 노동력의 다양화가 이뤄짐을 덧붙임)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 주어 뒤에 수식어구가 길게 붙어 있을 때의 수의 일치

Moreover, in. the last ten years **the number(주어)** of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce **has grown(동사)** by over 25 percent.

(2) 우리말 해석 시에 수동의 의미로 해석되지만 능동의 형태를 지닌 동사구

① consist of : ~로 이루어지다, ~로 구성되다

② derive from: ~로부터 파생되다

3. Transformational Points

(1) (A), (B) 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, ___(A)___, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. ___(B)___, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① however | Moreover |
| ② however | Otherwise |
| ③ nevertheless | Instead |
| ④ similarly | For example |
| ⑤ similarly | Consequently |

(2) (A), (B), (C) 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once (A)(ignored / were ignored) by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U. S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U. S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U. S. workforce (B)(has / have) grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming - and will continue to become - even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges (C)(derived / deriving) from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|------|----------|
| ① ignored | has | derived |
| ② ignored | have | derived |
| ③ ignored | has | deriving |
| ④ were ignored | have | deriving |
| ⑤ were ignored | has | deriving |

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

* kernel 낱알

② need for controlling variables in experiments

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

(1) Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. 당신이 어떤 브랜드의 전자레인지용 팝콘이 가장 적은 튀겨 지지 않은 알갱이를 남기는가를 결정하고자 한다고 가정하자. (예시의 도입)

(2) If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. 만약 당신이 서로 다른 브랜드의 팝콘들과 서로 다른 브랜드의 전자레인지를 사용한다면, 알갱이가 튀겨지지 않는 것은 팝콘에 의해 발생할 수도 있고, 혹은 전자레인지에 의해 발생할 수도 있다. (예시 속의 문제 의식)

(3) To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. 이런 문제를 없애기 위해서 당신은 모든 실험에 같은 전자레인지를 사용해야 한다. (예시 속의 해결책)

(4) In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, **there must be no other variables in the experiment**. 하나의 변수에서의 변화가 다른 특정 변수에서의 변화에 의해 발생했다고 논리적으로 결론을 내리기 위해서는 실험에 다른 변수들이 존재해서는 안 된다. (위에 언급된 예시들을 통해 얻을 수 있는 General Statement => **빈칸추론의 Point**)

(5) By using the same microwave oven, you **control the number of variables in the experiment**. 똑같은 전자레인지를 사용함으로써, 당신은 실험에서의 변수들의 숫자를 통제할 수 있다. (예시의 결론의 재진술 => **빈칸추론의 Point**)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 가정법 과거 => 가정법의 핵심은 조건절과 주절의 시제 맞춤이다; 조건절의 시제가 과거이면, 주절의 시제도 <조동사의 과거형 + 동사원형>

If you **used** different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels **could be caused** by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens.

3. Transformational Points

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, _____ . By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

* kernel 낱알

- ① experimenters must gather and obtain empirical evidences
- ② the same experiment could be repeated and replicated by other researchers
- ③ there must be no other variables in the experiment
- ④ various control groups must be set up by experimenters
- ⑤ immediate and visible variables have to be given throughout the whole procedure

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★★☆)

To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test.

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. (①) You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. (②) If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. (③) Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. (④) In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. (⑤) By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

* kernel 낱알

8. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. This is **because** wider roads reduce barriers to driving. This, **in turn, increases** the demand for cars. Increased demand for cars tends to **increase** competition among carmakers and drive down prices, **leading to** still more cars on the road. **Without** regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances. Wider roads and cheaper cars also **allow** people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas. This **increases** driving time and **puts** more cars on the road still. People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. **So**, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car **and** more cars end up on the road.

* congest 정체시키다

③ adverse effects of widening roads to reduce congestion

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

통념 => 반론 및 주제진술 => 근거(인과관계의 연속)

(1) If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. 만약 우리가 번잡한 도로에서의 교통혼잡을 줄이고자 계획하고 있다면, 가능한 최선의 방법은 단순히 도로를 넓히는 것이다. (통념/직관)

(2) Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. 하지만 놀랍게도 도로를 넓히면 넓힐수록, 도로는 더 혼잡해 진다. (반론 및 주제)

(3) 인과관계를 만드는 표현들 => 본문의 밑줄 참고

최초원인: wider roads reduce barriers to driving. (넓어진 도로가 운전을 쉽게 해줌)

최종결과: more cars end up on the road. (결국 도로에 차가 더 많아짐)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

전치사 to와 부정사에 붙는 to의 구별법 => 전치사 to는 자신만의 의미를 지닌다.

예를 들어 "장소 및 방향: She went to Seoul.", "한계 및 제한: From nine to five ~"와 같은 전치사 to 본연의 의미와 역할을 하는 자리를 확인하자.

(1) This is because wider roads reduce barriers **to** driving. (~로 가는데 있어서 장애물)

(2) Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading **to** still more cars on the road. (~로 이끌다)

(3) Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move **to** cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas. (~로 이주하다)

(4) So, more infrastructure still is devoted **to** the car and more cars end up on the road. (~에 바치다, 헌신하다)

=> 전치사 to 다음에는 **명사/대명사목적격/동명사**가 와야 한다

3. **Transformational Points:** N / S

3강 요지 추론

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

⑤ 주의력은 여러 가지 일에 동시에 할당될 수 없다.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

주제문 => 예시 => 재진술1 => 재진술2 => 구체적 설명

(1) Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. 한 가지 일에 집중하게 되면 반드시 다른 하나를 희생해야 한다. (주제문)

(2) Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. 실험실에서 모든 과학실험 장비들에 당신의 시선이 쏠리게 되면 당신은 그 방 안에 있는 실험자에 대해 중요한 어떤 것을 주목할 수가 없다. (실험실의 예시)

(3) We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. 우리는 집중력을 여러 가지 일에 동시에 할당하면서 그것(집중력)이 만약 우리가 한 가지 활동에 집중했을 때와 같은 수준으로 작동할 것이라고 기대할 수는 없는 것이다. (주제의 재진술)

(4) Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. 두 가지 일이 동시에 집중력을 받을 수는 없다. (주제의 재진술)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 동명사가 주어인 문장(①) + 사역동사의 목적격 보어(동사원형)(②)

Letting(①) your eyes **get(②)** too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory **prevents(①)** you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room.

(2) 가정법 문장에서 조건절의 <'if'의 생략으로 인한 주어동사의 도치>

We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would **were we to focus on just one activity.**

=> if we were to focus on just one activity

가정법 문장의 조건절에서 동사가 'were, had(과거완료), should'인 경우, if를 생략하되, <주어동사의 도치>가 일어난다.

(3) 반복되는 동일어구의 생략 구문 => 괄호 안에 앞에 나온 동일어구가 생략되어 있음

① We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to **function** at the same level as it would **(function)** were we to focus on just one activity.

만약 우리가 단지 하나의 활동에만 초점을 맞춘다면 기능을 하는 것과 같은 수준의 기능을 할 것이라고 기대할 수는 없다

② One **will inevitably end up being** the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, **(will inevitably end up being)** something to be filtered out.

하나는 불가피하게 결국 집중이 될 것이고, 다른 하나, 다른 것들은 무관한 소음과 같이 불가피하게 걸러져야할 대상이 결국 될 것이다.

③ Or worse still, none will have the focus and **all will be**, although (they are) slightly clearer, noise, but **(all will be)** degrees of noise all the same. 혹은 훨씬 더 나쁘게는 그 어떤 것도 집중이 되지 못 할 것이며, 모든 것이 약간은 더 분명할 지라도 소음이 될 것이지만, 그럼에도 불구하고 그 모든 것은 어느 정도의 소음에 불과한 것이 될 것이다.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것은? (★★☆)

Paying attention to one thing necessarily ①comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes get too ②taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it ③will were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to ④be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, ⑤although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★☆☆)

One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other - or others - more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out.

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. (①) Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory prevents you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. (②) We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. (③) Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. (④) Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same. (⑤)

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind. It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years. However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s. The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods. Cancer is a perfect example of this. It has continued its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. Switch to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

③ 가공되지 않은 음식을 먹어야 건강에 이롭다.

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

주제문 => 주제문의 부연설명 => "이"명제적 서술 => 주제의 재진술

(1) Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind. 가공되지 않은 음식으로 신체 세포들을 만들어 나가는 것이 세균감염이나 모든 종류의 바이러스로부터 우리를 보호해 준다. => 주제문

(2) It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years. 그것(가공되지 않은 음식으로 신체 세포들을 만들어 나가는 것)은 오직 가공되지 않은 음식만이 할 수 있는 방식으로 세포를 강화시킨다. 왜냐하면, 지구상의 모든 생명체뿐 아니라 인간의 몸은 수십억 년 동안 그런 방식으로 영양분을 섭취하도록 조건화되어 있기 때문이다. => 주제문의 내용을 과학적 근거로 부연설명

(3) The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods. 온갖 종류의 만성적 질병의 등장은 엄밀하게 말해 가공식품의 증가되니 소비와 관계가 있다. (본명제(p -> q)는 "가공되지 않은 음식을 먹어야 건강에 좋다" => '이'명제(~p -> ~q)는 "가공한 음식의 섭취가 늘어서 만성질환이 증가했다")

(4) Switch to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist. (가공되지 않은 음식 식단으로 바꿔라. 그러면 당신의 삶에서 영원히, 혹은 당신이 자연식품 섭취자로 남아있는 동안은 질병이 사라질 것이다.)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 주어가 길어진 문장의 수의 일치

The rise(S) of chronic disease of all kinds **correlates(V)** precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods.

(2) 명령문 ~ and ... 구문: ~해라. 그러면 ~할 것이다. (인과 및 조건관계를 표현함으로써 요지 및 주장 유형의 주제문으로 많이 사용됨)

Switch to a raw food diet **and** disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★☆)

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind. It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can (A)(because / because of) the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years. However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s. The rise of chronic disease of all kinds (B)(correlate / correlates) precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods. Cancer is a perfect example of this. It has continued its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. (C)(Switch / Switching) to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|
| ① | because | correlate | Switch |
| ② | because | correlates | Switch |
| ③ | because | correlate | Switching |
| ④ | because of | correlates | Switching |
| ⑤ | because of | correlates | Switch |

(2) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★)

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind.

(A) It has continued its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. Switch to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

(B) However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s. The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods. Cancer is a perfect example of this.

(C) It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years.

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

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. However, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be "saved up" until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. Similarly, feedback about an individual's good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis. Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times.

* appraisal 평가

⑤ 업무에 관한 피드백은 자주 규칙적으로 주어져야 한다.

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

전제문 => 문제제기(**However**) => 주제문 => 해결책 1(못했을 때) => 해결책 2(잘했을 때 **Similarly**) => 해결책의 예시(예를 들어 분기에 한 번이나 프로젝트가 끝났을 때 혹은 적절한 시기에 **for example**)

(1) Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. 공식적인 평가는 직원이 업무 실적에 대해 받게 되는 전반적인 소통의 매우 중요한 일부이다. (이 글의 대전제)

(2) However, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. 하지만 평가가 오직 일 년에 한 번만 주어진다면 평가의 궁극적인 목적을 충족하는데 있어 부족할 것이다. (문제제기)

(3) For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. 직원이 자신의 업무실적에 진정 도움이 될 수 있는 평가를 받기 위해서는 보다 규칙적이고 자주 평가가 제공되어야 한다. (주제문)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 수동태

(1) However, if feedback **is received** only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. (평가가 받는 것이 아니라 직원에 의해 받게 됨)

(2) 준동사의 수동태

If there are areas of improvement to ①**be addressed**, they should not be "saved up" until the time of the annual appraisal before ②**being communicated** to the employee.

① 앞에 있는 명사구 areas of improvement(개선의 여지가 있는 영역)과 이를 수식하는 address(처리하다, 해결하다)의 관계가 "처리될 /해결될 영역"의 수동관계

② 전치사의 목적어로 동명사가 필요한 자리에서 생략된 의미상 주어 they(평가)와 communicate(전달하다)의 관계가 "평가가 직원에게 전달되기 전에"의 수동관계

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B) 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★★★★)

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. However, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be "saved up" until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. __ (A) __, feedback about an individual's good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis. Set up quarterly discussions, __ (B) __, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times.

* appraisal 평가

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|--------------|
| ① Therefore | however |
| ② Therefore | in fact |
| ③ Otherwise | consequently |
| ④ Similarly | for example |
| ⑤ Similarly | rather |

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★)

Similarly, feedback about an individual's good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis.

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. (①) However, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. (②) For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. (③) If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be "saved up" until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. (④) Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times. (⑤)

* appraisal 평가

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall - the numerous challenges that he still faced - and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his - and NASA's - knapsack over the brick wall. Though making a verbal commitment, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success.

* knapsack 배낭

④ 목표를 내세우고 이를 공언하는 것이 성공에 도움이 된다.

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

일화1(Edison) + cliché를 통한 주제암시(throw one's knapsack over the brick wall) + 일화2(Kennedy) + cliché(throw one's knapsack over the brick wall)를 통한 주제 암시 + 귀납적 결론

(1) In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed.

1879년 Thomas Edison은 그의 모든 실험이 그 시점까지 실패했음에도 불구하고 12월 31일까지 전구를 공개하겠다고 발표했다. (에디슨의 일화 소개)

(2) He threw his knapsack over the brick wall - the numerous challenges that he still faced - and on the last day of that year, there was light. 그는 벽돌담 - 그가 여전히 직면하고 있던 수많은 도전들- 너머로 그의 배낭을 던졌고, 그 해의 마지막 날에 빛이 있었다 (전구개발에 성공했다). => "throw one's knapsack over the brick wall" 일단 말로 선언 혹은 약속해 버려서 돌이킬 수 없는 상태로 몰고 가서 동기부여를 강화시키는 상황에서 사용하는 상투적 표현(cliche)입니다. '

(3) In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. 1962년 J F Kennedy가 60년대 말까지 미국이 달에 인간을 착륙시킬 것이라고 선언했을 때, 달여행에 필요한 일부 금속은 아직 발명되지 않았으며, 그 여행을 완수하는 데 필요로 되는 기술도 완전하지 않았다. (두 번째로 Kennedy의 일화 소개)

(4) But he threw his - and NASA's - knapsack over the brick wall. 그는 그와 NASA의 배낭을 벽돌담 너머로 던져 버렸다.

(5) Though **making a verbal commitment**, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success. 말로 약속을 하는 것은, 그것이 얼마나 대담하고 영감을 일으키는 것과는 상관없이 우리를 반드시 목적지로 데려다 주지는 않지만, 성공의 가능성을 향상시키는 것은 분명하다. (귀납)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) <주격관계대명사 + be동사의 생략> 혹은 뒤에서 수식하는 형용사구

In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals **(which were) necessary** for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology **(which was)** required for completing the journey was not available.

(2) 강조의 'do':

일반동사(enhance) 앞에서 시제 및 인칭에 맞게 사용하는 동사를 강조하는 조동사
Though making a verbal commitment, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it **does** enhance the likelihood of success.

3. **Transformational Points:**

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★)

In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall - the numerous challenges that he still faced - and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his - and NASA's - knapsack over the brick wall. Though _____, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success.

* knapsack 배낭

- ① designing such a plausible and eligible plan
- ② surpassing the existing paradigms
- ③ making a verbal commitment
- ④ racing on the some courses with comparable rivals
- ⑤ benchmarking the competitive role models

5. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. "It's a lemon," you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It's just a lemon that has been abused. But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend's color laser printer. It's a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill.

* squash 짓누르다 ** fake 가짜의

② We categorize items based on their history.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

레몬의 비유 => 주제문 => 위조지폐의 비유

(1) But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. 하지만 그리고 나서 그것을 붉은색 매니큐어로 칠하고, 그것을 암모니아로 덮어씌워서, 그것을 평평하게 짓누른다. 그것은 아직도 레몬인가? 물론 레몬이다. => 레몬의 비유를 통해 현재의 모습이 다른 레몬들과 다르다 할지라도 그것이 원래 레몬이었다면 현재의 모습이나 상태와는 관계없이 그것의 본질이 레몬임을 암시

(2) **What makes it a lemon(categorization as a lemon) is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now(the lemon's history).** 그것을 레몬으로 만들어주는 것(레몬으로 분류)은 우리가 그것이 어떻게 시작되고 어떻게 지금의 존재하는 방식이 되었는지에 대해 우리가 만들어 놓은 이야기이다(그 레몬의 역사).

(3) 친구의 레이저프린터에서 출력된 20달러지폐는 진짜가 아닌 위조다! (Why? : 그 지폐가 조폐공사가 아닌 친구의 프린터에서 나와서 지금의 모습이 됐다는 것 - 그 위폐의 역사 -을 우리가 알고 있기 때문에)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 관계대명사 what절이 주어인 문장의 수의 일치

What makes it a lemon(S) is(V) a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. => 관계대명사 what이 이끄는 명사절을 주어로 사용하는 문장에서의 '수의 일치' 패턴은 what이 주격으로 쓰여서 뒤 따라오는 동사의 수가 분명할 때(이 문장의 경우 makes가 단수)와 주격보어의 수를 통해 알 수 있을 때(이 문장의 경우 주격보어가 a narrative)만 출제가 가능하므로, 이 문장은 출제가 가능한 문장임

(2) 지각동사 see의 원형부정사 목적격 보어

Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just **seen** (a fake \$20 bill) **come** off your friend's color laser printer. => see(n)의 목적어인 'a fake \$20 bill'이 목적격 관계대명사 that이 돼서 나가고 뒤에 지각동사 see의 목적격 보어인 원형부정사 come이 오는 자리

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (★★★★)

Imagine ①encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. "It's a lemon," you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it ②flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It's just a lemon that has ③been abused. But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon ④is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen ⑤comes off your friend's color laser printer. It's a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill.

* squash 짓누르다 ** fake 가짜의

(2) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. "It's a lemon," you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It's just a lemon that has been abused. But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon is _____. Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend's color laser printer. It's a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill.

* squash 짓누르다 ** fake 가짜의

- ① a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now
- ② the current states of the lemon distorted by outside interrupting factors
- ③ users or owners' will to use the lemon according to their main objectives
- ④ the potentialities for the lemon to be used as ingredients
- ⑤ some unique traits distinguishing the lemon from other species of lemon

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. He argues that colors can send "approach" signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or "avoid" signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators. The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism "liked" the colors that send approach signals and "disliked" the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave adaptively. The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism's health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to behave in accord with such color preferences.

* pollinating 꽃가루를 매개하는 ** aesthetic 미적인

④ 유기체의 색깔에 대한 선호는 그 유기체의 건강 및 안녕과 관련이 있다.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

전제문 => 주제문 => 요약 및 재진술

(1) Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. Nicholas Humphrey는 자연에서 색깔이 유기체들에게 전달하는 서로 다른 신호들 때문에 색깔의 선호가 발생한다고 주장한다. (전제문)

(2) The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism "liked" the colors that send approach signals and "disliked" the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave adaptively. 근본적인 생각은 색깔이 하나의 유기체가 어떤 종류의 물체와 상호작용을 해야 하고, 하지 말아야 할지에 대한 정보를 실어 나르기 때문에, 만약 그 유기체가 접근 신호를 보내는 색깔을 "좋아하거나" 회피 신호를 보내는 색깔을 "싫어한다면" 그것이 이익이 될 것이다. 왜냐하면 이러한 심미적인 경험덕택에 그 유기체는 적응하면서 행동할 수 있기 때문이다. (주제문)

(3) The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism's health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to behave in accord with such color preferences. 요약하면, 색깔과 관련된 정보와 유기체의 건강과 안녕의 연관성이 그 유기체가 그와 같은 색깔선호에 맞춰 행동하는 것을 이롭게 만들어 준다. (요약/재진술)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 숨어있는 가정법 과거: 조건절의 시제가 과거(liked/disliked)이므로 주절의 시제도 <조동사과거형 + 동사원형(would be)>가 돼야함

The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism "liked" the colors that send approach signals and "disliked" the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave adaptively.

(2) 가목적어 / 진목적어

The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism's health and well-being makes it(가목적어) beneficial for the organism to behave in accord with such color preferences.(진목적어)

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 고르시오. (★★☆)

Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. He argues that colors can send "approach" signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or "avoid" signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators. The (A)(undermining / underlying) idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism "liked" the colors that send approach signals and "disliked" the ones that send avoid signals, as these (B)(aesthetic / acoustic) experiences will lead the organism to behave adaptively. The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism's health and well-being makes it (C)(beneficial /harmful) for the organism to behave in accord with such color preferences.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	undermining	aesthetic	beneficial
②	undermining	acoustic	beneficial
③	underlying	aesthetic	beneficial
④	underlying	acoustic	harmful
⑤	underlying	aesthetic	harmful

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people's guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate. The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things. The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves - we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a distorted view of politics. Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently "fix" them.

* marble 구슬

㉔ 정치적 판단을 할 때 미디어의 여론왜곡을 인식해야 한다.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

비유를 통한 소재의 도입 => 소재에 대한 일반적 인식 => 일반적 인식에 대한 문제제기 => 해결책 제시

(1) Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. 대중들의 정치적 의견은 유리단지 속의 구슬의 숫자를 추측하는 것과 어느 정도 유사하다. (비유를 통한 소재<대중의 지혜>의 도입)

(2) The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things. 대중들이 일반적으로 훌륭한 종합적 결정을 해낸다는 사실은 종종 "대중의 지혜"라고 언급이 되며, 실제로도 어떤 일들에 있어서는 놀라울 정도로 효과가 있다. (대중의 지혜에 대한 일반적 인식)

(3) The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves - we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a distorted view of politics. 문제는 정치에서는 우리 스스로 유리 단지를 볼 수가 없다는 것이다 - 즉 우리는 미디어라는 렌즈를 통해 바라보며, 미디어는 우리에게 정치에 대한 왜곡된 시야를 보여 준다. (문제제기)

(4) Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently "fix" them. 따라서 우리는 미디어의 편향된 왜곡을 영구적으로 "고칠 수" 있는 방도는 없더라도 그것들(미디어의 왜곡)이 우리의 정치적 판단을 혼란스럽게 할 가능성을 최소화시키기 위해서는 그와 같은 미디어의 편향된 왜곡을 인식해야만 한다.

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 동격의 접속사 that

(1) The idea **that** the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things.

(2) Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood **that** they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently "fix" them.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★)

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people's guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate.

(A) The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves - we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a distorted view of politics.

(B) Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently " fix" them.

(C)The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things.

* marble 구슬

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

(2) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★☆)

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people's guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate. The idea (A)(which / that) the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things. The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves - we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a (B)(distorted / distorting) view of politics. Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently " fix" (C)(it / them).

* marble 구슬

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|------------|------|
| ① | which | distorted | it |
| ② | which | distorting | it |
| ③ | that | distorted | them |
| ④ | that | distorting | them |
| ⑤ | that | distorted | it |

8. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you plant a seed in the ground and water it every day, it starts to grow towards the surface. If you don't know and trust that this seed is growing, you will doubt whether anything at all is happening underneath the surface. You may start to say: "I don't believe in this! I water this piece of ground every day, but I never see any results for all my hard work!" Part of life is trusting that if you put in the effort, the outcome is already happening with your very intention and then your action. Eventually, one day, that little plant breaks through the soil with its green, new stem. And from there, you watch it grow stronger and more vital every day (as long as you keep looking after it and watering it!).

③ 노력은 반드시 결실을 맺는다는 믿음을 가지라.

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

씨뿌리기의 비유 => 귀납적 결론

(1) If you don't know and trust that this seed is growing, you will doubt whether anything at all is happening underneath the surface. 만약 당신이 이 씨앗이 자라고 있는 것을 알고 믿지 못한다면, 당신은 지면 아래에서 무언가가 일어나고 있다고 생각하지 않을 것이다. => 씨뿌리기의 비유에서의 문제의식

(2) Part of life is trusting that if you put in the effort, the outcome is already happening with your very intention and then your action. 인생의 일부는 만약 당신이 노력을 집어넣는다면 그 결과는 당신의 의도와 그 이후의 당신의 행동과 함께 이미 생겨나고 있다는 믿는 데에 있다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 지각동사의 목적격 보어인 원형부정사

And from there, you **watch** it **grow** stronger and more vital every day (as long as you keep looking after it and watering it!).

3. **Transformational Points:** 제목추론 유형 변형 시에 기억해야 할 cliché

No Effort Is Wasted!

9. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter - namely, CO₂. But while reducing the CO₂ level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play. While cutting CO₂ will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO₂ means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.

* obsessed 집착하는

① 기후 변화의 긍정적 효과를 고려한 지구 온난화 대책을 모색해야 한다.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

일반적 사실 => 문제의식 => 예시 => 주장 및 해결책

(1) When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter - namely, CO₂. 우리가 지구온난화에 대해 이야기 할 때, 우리는 이른바 이산화탄소라는 오직 하나의 척도만을 조절하는 데 집착하는 것 같다. (일반적 사실)

(2) But while reducing the CO₂ level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play. 하지만 대기 중의 이산화탄소 수치를 낮추는 것이 해결책의 일부가 될지는 모르지만, 많은 다른 요소들이 작동하고 있는 경우, 우리의 주된 관심사는 인간과 환경의 안녕을 최대한 향상시키는 것이 돼야만 한다.

(3) While cutting CO₂ will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. 이산화탄소를 줄이는 것이 일부 사람들을 무더위로 인한 죽음에서 구할 수는 있지만, 그것이 동시에 더 많은 사람들을 추위로 죽게 만들 수도 있다. (이산화탄소 감축의 장/단점 예시)

(4) We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages. 우리는 적어도 기후변화로 인한 피해를 줄이고 제거하면서도 기후변화의 긍정적인 효과들을 유지시켜줄 탄력적인 전략을 고려해야만 한다. (해결책 및 주장 피력)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 특이한 용법의 where / how

(1) 시간/조건의 종속접속사로 쓰일 때의 where : ~ 일 때, ~인 경우 (2010년 6평 어법출제)
But while reducing the CO₂ level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, **where(=when/ in case)** many other factors are in play.

(2) 명사절을 이끄는 that 대신에 사용되는 how: ~라고 ~라는 것
This highlights **how(=that)** reducing CO₂ means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. 이것은 이산화탄소 감축이 지구온난화의 긍정적/부정적 효과 모두를 맹목적으로 제거한다는 것을 보여준다.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★☆☆)

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter - namely, CO₂.

(A) While cutting CO₂ will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO₂ means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming.

(B) But while reducing the CO₂ level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play.

(C) We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.

* obsessed 집착하는

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

(2) '제목추론'으로 변형출제 시에 알아야 할 cliché:

Double Edged Sword(양날의 검)

(3) 2010년 6월 평가원에서의 종속접속사로 쓰인 where자리에서의 어법 출제 (①번 선택지)

1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2010년 6월 평가원)

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, had a great sense of delicacy

① where other persons' feelings were concerned. He once paid a visit to George Meredith, the when Meredith was old and weak. Meredith suffered from an unusual disease that caused him ② to fall occasionally. The two men were walking up a path toward Meredith's summerhouse, Conan Doyle in the lead, when Conan Doyle heard the old novelist fall behind him. He judged by the sound ③ which the fall was a mere slip and could not have hurt Meredith. Therefore, he did not turn and he strode on as if he ④ had heard nothing. "He was a fiercely proud old man," Conan Doyle later explained, "and my instincts told me that his humiliation in being helped up would be ⑤ far greater than any relief I could give him."

1) 정답: ③ => that

10. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further. At times they commit a double fault at such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances. If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities offered by life. In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

* falter 실패하다 ** suicidal 자멸을 초래하는

㉓ 주어진 기회는 어떤 것이라도 최선을 다해 잡으라.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

테니스에서 서브 넣기의 비유 => 귀납적 결론 => 요약 및 재진술

(1) Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. 일부 테니스 선수들은 첫 번째 서브기회는 시험을 위한 것이라고 믿고 항상 두 번째 기회를 사용한다. 그 결과는 그들이 너무나도 자주 두 번의 서브 모두에서 실수를 한다는 것이다. (테니스에서 첫 서브기회를 소중히 여기지 않을 때 생기는 문제점의 비유)

(2) The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. 배울 수 있는 교훈은 무엇보다도 인생에서 실수를 피해야한다는 것과 기회는 맨 처음에 잡아야 한다는 것이다. (귀납적 결론)

(3) Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities offered by life. In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come. 그러므로 우리는 인생에 의해 제공되는 기회들을 이용하기 위해서 집중해야 한다. 어떤 경우에도 더 많은 기회가 찾아올 거라는 희망 속에서 기회를 놓쳐서는 안 된다. (요약 및 재진술)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) such 뒤에 어순: such는 형용사적 성격으로 뒤에 일반적으로 명사구의 어순(a/an+형용사+명사)이 따라 온다. 반면에 so는 부사적 성격으로 뒤에 일단 부사의 수식을 받는 형용사가 오고 그리고 명사구(a/an+명사), 즉 <형용사+a/an+명사>의 어순이 따라온다.

At times they commit a double fault at **such a crucial stage** of the game that it becomes suicidal.

(2) 부정어구에 의한 <주어/동사의 도치>: 부정어구가 문장 앞에 나와서 강조가 될 때, 주절의 주어와 동사가 도치된다. 이 경우 조동사나 be동사는 직접 주어 앞으로 도치되지만, 일반동사는 시제와 인칭에 맞게 do/does/did를 대신 도치시키고 자신은 동사원형의 형태로 주어 뒤에 남는다.

In no case(부정부사구) should(조동사) any opportunity(주어) be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come

(3) 동명사의 관용적 구문: there is no question of ~ing = it's impossible to ~ ~하는 것은 불가능하다

Once you have faltered in serving, **there is no question of playing** further.

일단 서브에서 실패해 버리면, 더 이상 경기하는 것이 불가능하다.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. (★☆)

Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and (A)(scarcely / invariably) use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further. At times they commit a double fault at such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should (B)(deny / avoid) committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances. If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be (C)(watchful / mindless) in order to make use of the opportunities offered by life. In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

* falter 실패하다 ** suicidal 자멸을 초래하는

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① scarcely | deny | watchful |
| ② scarcely | avoid | mindless |
| ③ invariably | deny | mindless |
| ④ invariably | avoid | watchful |
| ⑤ invariably | deny | watchful |

11. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Stabilizing our climate would help resolve what many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced. Each of us has a part to play in shifting our culture toward a way of life that respects the natural world. The choices we make and the way we live can play roles in turning the tide. By eating in a way that is suitable both for our own health and for the health of the biosphere, we can help our society to face and to overcome the enormous environmental challenges of our times. The more people move toward plant-based food choices, the greater the possibility that our species will not only survive but will thrive. A cultural shift toward a plant-based diet would be a step toward environmental sanity. It would be an act of love for all generations yet to come.

* biosphere 생물권 ** sanity 건전성

㉔ 환경을 위해 음식 문화를 채식 위주로 바꿔야 한다.

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

대(大)전제 => 중(中)전제 => 소(小)전제(주제문) => 재진술

(1) Stabilizing our climate would help resolve what many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced. 우리의 기후를 안정화시키는 것이 많은 과학자들이 인류가 지금껏 직면해온 가장 심각한 환경적인 위협이라고 여기는 것을 해결하도록 도와줄 것이다. (대전제: 기후안정화 => 환경문제 해결)

(2) Each of us has a part to play in shifting our culture toward a way of life that respects the natural world. 우리 각자에게 우리의 문화를 자연세계를 존중하는 삶의 방식으로 전환시키는데 있어서 해야 할 역할이 있다. (중전제: 개인 각자가 환경을 위해 할 수 있는 일이 있다.)

(3) By eating in a way that is suitable both for our own health and for the health of the biosphere, we can help our society to face and to overcome the enormous environmental challenges of our times. 우리 자신의 건강과 생태계의 건강 모두에 적합한 방식으로 식사를 함으로써, 우리는 우리 사회가 우리 시대의 수많은 환경문제들을 직면하고 극복하도록 도울 수 있다. (소전제 및 주제: 환경을 위한 친환경적인 식사의 중요성)

(4) The more people move toward plant-based food choices, the greater the possibility that our species will not only **survive** but will **thrive**. 채식에 기반을 둔 식품선택을 하는 사람이 많아지면 많아질수록 인류의 생존 및 번영의 가능성은 커질 것이다. (언어유희-survive와 thrive의 rhyming - 를 통한 재진술)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 관계대명사 what

Stabilizing our climate would help resolve **what** many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced. 주절에서 resolve의 목적어 기능을 하는 동시에 종속절의 consider의 목적어 기능을 하는 관계대명사 what

Stabilizing our climate would help resolve **the thing**. + Many scientists consider **the thing** to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced.

12. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

㉔ 도시 건축 디자인에 대한 시민의 비판의식이 높아져야 한다.

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

문제제기 => 추상적 주제문 => 구체적 주제문 => 비유를 통한 강조 => 주제 재진술

(1) Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. 건물들은 크고 작게, 추하거나 아름답게, 그리고 야심차거나 어리숙하게 어디든 존재한다. 우리는 그것들 사이를 걸어 다니고 그것들 안에서 살고 있지만, 만드는데 전혀 우리의 손길이 닿지 않은 고층건물과 집, 공토, 그리고 가게들로 이루어진 도시들에 살고 있는 수동적인 주민에 불과하다. (문제제기: 건물과의 수동적인 관계)

(2) But we are their best audience. 하지만 우리는 그들(건물들)의 최고의 관객이다. (추상적 주제문)

(3) Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. 단지 금전적인 것들에 대해 이야기하기 보다는 건축물의 높이, 크기, 스타일과 지속가능성, 건축 및 과정의 개방성에 대해서도 또한 이야기해야만 한다. (구체적 주제문: 건축물에 대한 비판적 접근)

(4) Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. 디자인은 케이크 위의 장식이 아니라 건물을 건축물로 만들어 주는 것이며, 건물을 우리가 살고, 먹고, 쇼핑하고 싶은 곳으로 만들어주는 것이다. (icing on the cake의 비유를 통한 강조)

(5) Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city. 말을 줄이는 대신 우리에게 필요한 것은 도시를 다시 만들고자 하는 열정과 어휘를 지닌 비평가 - 시민 비평가 - 들이다. (주제의 재진술 => 건축물에 대한 비판적인 시민의식이 필요하다)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** what절이 주어라도 항상 단수인 것은 아니다. 주격보어가 복수인 경우에는 복수 취급한다. (: 이 경우 what이 포함하고 있는 선행사를 things / ones 라고 생각하면 됨)

Instead of less talk, what we need(주어) are(동사) more critics(주격보어: 복수) - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

=> those/things that we need(=what we need) are more critics

3. **Transformational Points:**

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★★)

Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process.

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. (①) But we are their best audience. (②) Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. (③) We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. (④) Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. (⑤) Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

(2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것은? (★★★)

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but ①are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too ②limited. We talk about homes as investments, ③building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places ④which we want to live and eat and shop. Instead of less talk, what we need ⑤are more critics - citizen critics - equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

4강 제목 추론

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plug-in hybrids have the potential to make a huge leap over current hybrids. They were first made available to the public in 2010 and were initially quite expensive. It is hoped, though, that models will be available within a few years that will be cost competitive with regular cars. They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency. It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a deteriorating atmosphere. By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in our getting unhooked from fossil fuels.

* deteriorate 악화되다

③ Plug-in Hybrids: The Next Wave

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

주제문 => 주제에 대한 구체적 뒷받침의 나열(플러그인 하이브리드의 장점들을 구체적으로 나열: 가격 경쟁력/연료 효율성/친환경적 속성/화석연료 의존도 삭감)

Plug-in hybrids have the potential to make a huge leap over current hybrids 플러그인 하이브리드는 현재의 하이브리드를 넘어 엄청난 비약을 할 잠재력을 지니고 있다. (주제문)
=> 선택지에서 사용한 The Next Wave는 엘빈 토플러의 "The Third Wave"의 패러디로 생각됨.

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 선행사가 멀리 떨어져 있는 관계대명사: 문장의 주어가 관계사절의 수식을 받아 길어지는 경우, 관계사절을 서술부 뒤에 붙이기도 한다.

It is hoped, though, that **models(선행사)** will be available within a few years **that(관계대명사 = which)** will be cost competitive with regular cars.

일반자동차와의 가격 경쟁력이 있는 모델들이 몇 년 이내에 이용가능해 질 것이다.

(2) 동명사의 의미상주어

By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in **our(동명사의 의미상 주어)** getting unhooked from fossil fuels.

"We get unhooked from fossil fuel."의 절이 전치사 in의 목적어로 사용되며 동명사구로 전환됐다고 생각하면 됨(We => our / get => getting)

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것은? (★★★★☆)

Plug-in hybrids have the potential ①to make a huge leap over current hybrids. They were first made available to the public in 2010 and ②were initially quite expensive. It is hoped, though, that models will be available within a few years ③when will be cost competitive with regular cars. They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency. It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a ④deteriorating atmosphere. By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in ⑤our getting unhooked from fossil fuels.

* deteriorate 약화되다

2)(2) Plug-in hybrid에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. (★★★★☆)

Plug-in hybrids have the potential to make a huge leap over current hybrids. They were first made available to the public in 2010 and were initially quite expensive. It is hoped, though, that models will be available within a few years that will be cost competitive with regular cars. They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency. It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a deteriorating atmosphere. By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in our getting unhooked from fossil fuels.

* deteriorate 약화되다

- ① 현재의 하이브리드 자동차를 뛰어 넘을 잠재력을 지니고 있다.
- ② 2010년 처음 대중용으로 제작됐을 당시에는 가격이 비쌌다.
- ③ 1갤런 당 100마일 이상을 주행할 수 있다.
- ④ 대기 오염을 줄이는데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 일반적인 자동차 휘발유의 80 ~ 90%까지 정도만을 사용한다.

2) 정답: ⑤ 일반적인 자동차보다 80~90%까지 절약해준다.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give. A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a "shot of friendliness" so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. The list of intentions is inspiring. Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope. Your position does not limit the way you can influence others. This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by holding that intention.

⑤ Your Intention to Influence People Can Make a Difference

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

추상적 주제문 => 예시소개 => 예시결론

(1) Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give. 몇 년에 걸쳐 나는 수천 명의 사람들에게 매일 다른 사람에게 그들이 어떻게 영향을 주고자 하는 지를 진술하는 간단한 연습을 하도록 부탁했다. 나는 항상 사람들이 제시하는 대답에 놀리기도 하고 영감을 받기도 한다. (추상적 주제문)

(2) A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a "shot of friendliness" so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. 예를 들어, 한 로펌의 리셉셔니스트는 그녀의 의도는 그녀를 하루 종일 만났던 모든 이들이 "친절의 주사"를 맞음으로써, 그들이 그녀를 만났다는 이유로 세상이 더 친절한 곳이라고 느끼는 것이라고 내게 말했다. (예시를 통한 주제 설명)

(예시를 통한 주제 설명)

(3) This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by holding that intention. 이 여성은 단지 리셉셔니스트였지만, 그러한 의도를 고수함으로써 심오한 방식으로 타인들에게 영향을 줄 수 있었다. (예시결론)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:** 6개의 접속사로 이어진 7개의 절

A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that(①told의 목적어로 쓰인 명사절 접속사) her intention was that(②was의 주격보어로 쓰인 명사절 접속사) every person who(③선행사 person을 꾸미는 관계대명사) met her all day long got a "shot of friendliness" so that(④목적어를 나타내는 종속접속사 so that) they felt (that)(⑤felt의 목적어로 쓰이면서 생략된 명사절 접속사) the world was a friendlier place because(⑥이유를 나타내는 종속접속사 because) they encountered her.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★)

Your position does not limit the way you can influence others.

Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. (①) I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give. (②) A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a "shot of friendliness" so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. (③) The list of intentions is inspiring. (④) Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope. (⑤) This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by holding that intention.

(2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (★★☆)

Over the years I have asked thousands of people ①to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. I am always both ②amazed and inspired by the answers people give. A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long ③getting a "shot of friendliness" so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. The list of intentions is inspiring. Some say they want to bring kindness, ④others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope. Your position does not limit the way you can influence others. This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by ⑤holding that intention.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Has your creativity ground to a stop? Instead of letting frustration get the better of you, try to sit back and take a few deep breaths. Did you know that drawing a deep breath gives your creativity a boost by increasing the negative ions in oxygen? The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, refreshing the neurons and, because these negative ions promote alpha waves of longer amplitude in the brain, which are associated with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a boost. So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, spend two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, and repeat the cycle at least 12 times.

* boost 활력 * * amplitude 진폭

⑤ Breathe Deep for Inspiration

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

문제제기 => 해결책 제시 및 주제문 => 해결책의 과학적 근거 => 주제 재진술

(1) Has your creativity ground to a stop? 당신의 창의력이 천천히 멈춘 적이 있나요?(문제제기; **grind(=>ground=>ground) to a stop: 천천히 멈추다**)

(2) Instead of letting frustration get the better of you, try to sit back and take a few deep breaths. 좌절감이 당신을 패배시키도록 놔두는 대신, 편히 앉아서 깊게 몇 번 숨을 쉬어라. (해결책 제시; **get the better of. ~을 이기다, 무찌르다**)

(3) Did you know that drawing a deep breath gives your creativity a boost by increasing the negative ions in oxygen? 깊게 숨을 쉬는 것이 산소 중의 음이온을 증가시킴으로써 당신의 창의성에 활력을 더해준다는 것을 아셨나요? (과학적 근거의 도입)

(4) So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, spend two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, and repeat the cycle at least 12 times. 그러므로 다음번에 당신의 창의성에 부담이 느껴진다면, 5초마다 숨을 들어 마셨다 내쉬었다 하면서 2분 동안 심호흡을 하고 적어도 12번은 그 주기를 반복해라. (주제의 구체적 재진술)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 선행사가 멀리 떨어진 관계대명사

The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, refreshing the neurons and, because these negative ions promote **alpha waves** of longer amplitude in the brain, **which** are associated with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a boost.

=> which의 선행사가 바로 앞의 'brain'이 아니라 'alpha waves'임을 해석을 통해 찾을 수 있다. (창의적인 사고와 관련이 있는 것은 '뇌'가 아니라 '뇌 속의 진폭이 긴 알파파들'이라는 논리) => 따라서 **which 뒤의 동사가 선행사 alpha waves에 맞춰 복수임에 주목**

(2) 헛갈릴 수 있는 병렬구조

So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, **spend** two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, **and repeat** the cycle at least 12 times.

=> 앞에 있는 taking이나 breathing과의 병렬로 착각하면 안 됨.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★★★☆)

Has your creativity ground to a stop? Instead of letting frustration (A)(get / to get) the better of you, try to sit back and take a few deep breaths. Did you know that drawing a deep breath gives your creativity a boost by increasing the negative ions in oxygen? The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, refreshing the neurons and, because these negative ions promote alpha waves of longer amplitude in the brain, which (B)(is / are) associated with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a boost. So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, spend two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, and (C)(repeat / repeating) the cycle at least 12 times.

* boost 활력 * * amplitude 진폭

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----|-----------|
| ① | get | is | repeat |
| ② | get | are | repeat |
| ③ | get | is | repeating |
| ④ | getting | are | repeating |
| ⑤ | getting | is | repeating |

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never survive the teaching profession. Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered. There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or show your anger and frustration in other physical ways. Obviously, you'll have to curb these impulses. You'll also need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations. One method of reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time. Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation. Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it! Your patience is critical for your effectiveness as a teacher.

* curb 억제하다

⑤ Patience: A Necessary Virtue for Teachers

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

(1) If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never survive the teaching profession. 만약 인내심이 이미 당신의 본성의 일부가 된 것이 아니라면, 당신은 인내심을 빨리 발전시켜야 한다. 그렇지 않으면 당신의 교사라는 전문직에서 결코 생존할 수 없을 것이다. (주제문)

(2) Your patience is critical for your effectiveness as a teacher. 당신의 인내심은 교사로서의 효율성에 있어 필수적이다. (주제문의 재진술)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 병렬구조

Another is to ①stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, ②take a deep breath, and ③give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★☆)

Obviously, you'll have to curb these impulses.

If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never survive the teaching profession. (①) Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered. (②) There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or show your anger and frustration in other physical ways. (③) You'll also need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations. (④) One method of reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time. (⑤) Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation. Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it! Your patience is critical for your effectiveness as a teacher.

* curb 억제하다

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority. For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer. This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field. A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourse Ware.

* feasibility 실행 가능성

㉔ The Internet Can Make Education Democratic

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

문제의식의 도입 => 문제의식 부연1/2 => 문제의식의 해결 및 주제 => 주제 부연

(1) Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority. 대부분의 세계는 극소수에게만 수여되는 교육의 접근을 얻지 못한다. (문제의식)

(2) For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. 교육의 기회를 가지는 모든 아인슈타인, 요요마, 혹은 오바마에 비해, 그러한 기회를 얻지 못하는 수없이 많은 다른 이들도 있다. (문제의식 부연1)

(3) This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. 이러한 엄청난 재능의 낭비는 곧바로 줄어든 경제적 경제물로 해석될 수 있다. (문제의식 부연2)

(4) The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer. 인터넷이 컴퓨터에 손을 올릴 수 있는 사람이라면 누구에게든 교육의 문을 열어 준다. (문제의식의 해결 및 주제)

(5) A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourse Ware. 동기의식만 있다면 지구상 어디에 있는 십대라도 Wikipedia에서부터 MIT의 OpenCourse Ware 교과과정에 이르기까지, 이 세상의 지식을 경험할 수 있다. (주제 부연)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: N / S

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆☆)

This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field.

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority. (①) For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. (②) This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. (③) In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. (④) The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer. (⑤) A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourse Ware.

* feasibility 실행 가능성

(2) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 고르시오. (★★)

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority. For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are (A)(uncountable / trifling) others who never get the chance. This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to (B)(exploit / exclude) all the human capital they have. The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer. This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility (C)(redefines / removes) the playing field. A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourse Ware.

* feasibility 실행 가능성

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	uncountable	exploit	redefines
②	uncountable	exclude	redefines
③	uncountable	exploit	removes
④	trifling	exclude	removes
⑤	trifling	exploit	removes

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. The management of the great river's gifts was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. We have wall paintings of young girls swimming below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. Some documents suggest that swimming was required for royal princes. That swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

* ointment 연고

① Swimming: Essential Part of Egyptian Life

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

대전제 => 소전제 및 주제문 => 구체적 정보들의 나열을 통한 주제의 뒷받침

(1) Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. 이집트 사람들에게 나일강은 생존에 있어 너무나 중요했기 때문에, 당연히 강물 속과 강물 위에서의 다양한 여가활동을 예상할 수 있다.

(대전제문)

(2) Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. 따라서 수영은 놀기 좋아하는 사람들에게는 즐거움이었을 뿐만 아니라, 수상에서의 사고 시에 있어서는 필수적인 것이었다. (소전제이자 주제문)

(3) 구체적 정보들(wall painting => sculpture => document => crawl swimming)의 나열을 통해 주제를 뒷받침

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 명사절 that절이 주어인 문장

That swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke -

=> Many depictions of the crawl stroke(주어) also suggest(동사) that swimming was regularly taught(목적어로 사용된 that절) 의 문장이 수동태로 변환됐다고 생각하면 됨.

=> 일반적으로 that절이 주어인 경우는 가주어 it을 활용하는 경우가 많은데, 이 지문에서는 that절을 그대로 사용하고 있으므로 주의해야 한다!

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 것을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. The management of the great river's gifts (A)(was / were) the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. We have wall paintings of young girls (B)(swim / swimming) below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. Some documents suggest that swimming was required for royal princes. (C)(That / What) swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

* ointment 연고

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|----------|------|
| ① | was | swim | That |
| ② | was | swimming | That |
| ③ | was | swimming | What |
| ④ | were | swimming | What |
| ⑤ | were | swim | What |

(2) 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? (★★☆☆)

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. The management of the great river's gifts was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. ①Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. ② We have wall paintings of young girls swimming below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. ③Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. ④ When we swim on the beach under the direct sunlight, it is one of the must-dos to apply some ointments for sunscreen. ⑤Some documents suggest that swimming was required for royal princes. That swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

* ointment 연고

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations. Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors. Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

* infringe on ~을 침해하다

④ Copyright Law: A Double-Edged Sword

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

On the other hand를 기점으로 저작권법의 장/단점을 대조시킨 구조

(1) Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. 만약 작가들에게 타인들이 그들의 작품을 카피하는 것을 예방해줄 법적 권한이 없다면 보상 없이 작가의 노동의 결실을 타인들이 사용하는 것을 막기는 어려울 것이다. (저작권법이 있어야 하는 이유)

(2) Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. 다행히도 타인들이 작가들의 작품을 그릇되게 전횡하는 것을 예방하게 해주는 강력한 저작권법이 존재한다. (장점의 재진술)

(3) But, **on the other hand**, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors. 하지만, 반면에 지나치게 제한적인 저작권법은 작가의 창의적인 노력을 얼려버릴 수도 있다. (반전을 통한 저작권법의 단점 도입)

(4) Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk. 작가들은 종종 연구와 문학의 발전을 위한 기반으로써 타인들의 작품들을 때로는 다른 작품들의 일부를 정확하게 인용하는 정도까지도 사용하기도 한다. 이러한 관점에서 저작권법이 어느 정도의 융통성을 제공하지 않는다면, 많은 작가들은 그들이 타인의 작품을 침해하거나 법률적인 위험에 노출되지 않기 위한 제약을 받게될 수도 있다. (단점의 구체적 진술)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) prevent/hinder + A + from ~ing/명사: A가 ~하는 것을 방해하다/막다

Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to **prevent** others **from** wrongfully **appropriating** their work.

(2) for fear (that) ~ : 직역하면 “~라는 두려움 때문에”, 의역하면 “~하지 않기 위해”

From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be inhibited **for fear (that)** they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★)

Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer’s literary creations.

(A) But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer’s creative endeavors. Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly.

(B) From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

(C) Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer’s labor without compensation. Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work.

* infringe on ~을 침해하다

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

8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

No one could deny, once they've given it any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases. The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women's Business Research indicates that working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers in households, making 95 percent of the purchasing decisions. To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales). Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, making their financial power even greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well.

* paycheck 급료, 지불수표

④ It Is Mostly Women That Make the Call on Spending

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

주제문 => 구체적인 수치들의 나열을 인용한 주제의 뒷받침 => 주제의 재진술

(1) No one could deny, once they've given it any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases. 누구라도 조금만 생각을 해본다면, 여성들이 대다수의 소비자 구매를 책임지고 있다는 것을 부인할 수는 없을 것이다. (주제문)

(2) Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well. 대부분의 가정의 여성들은 그들 자신의 월급 지출뿐만 아니라, 많은 그들 남편들의 월급의 지출 또한 통제한다. (주제의 재진술)

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

(1) 'it'이 가리키는 것

No one could deny, once they've given **it** any thought at all, **that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases.**

위 문장에서 밑줄 친 'it'은 deny의 목적어로 쓰인 밑줄 친 'that절'의 내용을 받고 있다. once가 이끄는 부사절이 중간에 삽입됨으로써, 대명사가 지칭하는 내용이 물리적으로 뒤에 있는 구조임.

(2) 문장 뒤에 붙은 "동시/연속동작"의 분사구문

① The Center for Women's Business Research indicates that working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers in households, **making** 95 percent of the purchasing decisions.

② Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, **making** their financial power even greater.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★☆☆)

No one could deny, once they've given (A)(it / them) any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases. The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women's Business Research indicates that working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers in households, (B)(making / made) 95 percent of the purchasing decisions. To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales). Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, making their financial power (C)(very / even) greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well.

* paycheck 급료, 지불수표

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|--------|------|
| ① | it | making | very |
| ② | it | made | very |
| ③ | it | making | much |
| ④ | them | made | much |
| ⑤ | them | making | much |

(2) 여성 구매력에 대한 설명 중, 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. (★☆☆)

No one could deny, once they've given it any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases. The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women's Business Research indicates that working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers in households, making 95 percent of the purchasing decisions. To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales). Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, making their financial power even greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well.

* paycheck 급료, 지불수표

- ① 여성들이 모든 소비자 구매의 대략 80%를 담당한다.
- ② 여성들이 가구 내 여행결정의 70%를 담당한다.
- ③ 여성들이 전자제품 구매의 57%를 책임진다.
- ④ 여성들이 전체적 자동차 판매의 50%에 영향을 준다.
- ⑤ 여성들이 미국 내의 개인수표의 대략 80%를 작성한다.

5강 어조/분위기/심경 파악

1. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Toys lay scattered on the floor. The glass eyes of a wooden rocking horse stared out at nothing in particular, waiting for its next rider. An incomplete jigsaw puzzle sat on the floor a few feet from the windows, its image faded nearly white by the southern sunlight that had moved slowly across the room every day for the past fifteen or so years. To the right of the windows, a metal shelf was packed with a large variety of dolls and stuffed animals, some of which had fallen to the ground, lying like corpses at a murder scene. The rest of the creatures seemed to wait, as if their dormant lives could be reactivated by someone picking them up and offering to play.

* dormant: 잠자는, 휴면의

⑤ deserted and neglected

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

=> 소재들을 바꿔가면서 버려지고 방치된 분위기를 묘사

(1) 소재변화

Toys(장난감) => The glass eyes of a wooden rocking horse(목마의 유리 눈) => 직소퍼즐
=> a metal shelf was packed with a large variety of dolls and stuffed animals(금속 선반 위의 다양한 인형과 동물인형들)

(2) 버려지고 방치된 분위기 묘사 표현들

lay scattered(흩어진 채로 놓여 있었다) => stared out at nothing in particular (특별히 응시하는 것은 없었다; 목적없는 시선) => incomplete(완전히 맞춰지지 않은) => its image faded nearly white by the southern sunlight that had moved slowly across the room every day for the past fifteen or so years. (지난 15년여의 시간동안 매일 방을 가로질러 천천히 움직이던 남쪽의 햇빛에 의해 거의 하얗게 바래진 그림) => lying like corpses at a murder scene (살인현장의 시체처럼 누워있는) => dormant live (동면하는 삶)

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 동시동작 분사구문에서 의미상주어의 활용(독립분사구문)

An incomplete jigsaw puzzle sat on the floor a few feet from the windows, (as) **its image(의미상 주어)** (having been) **faded(과거분사)** nearly white by the southern sunlight that had moved slowly across the room every day for the past fifteen or so years.

An incomplete jigsaw puzzle sat on the floor a few feet from the windows, as its image had been faded nearly white by the southern sunlight that had moved slowly across the room every day for the past fifteen or so years. (본래문장)

=> 1. 접속사 생략(동시동작의 as 생략)

2. 의미상 주어가 주절의 다르면 남김 (주절의 주어는 퍼즐, 바래진 것은 퍼즐의 그림; 따라서 its image를 남김)

3. 동사를 분사화: had been faded => having been faded 로 전환

4. 분사구문에서 having been은 생략 가능함으로 faded(p.p)만 남음

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Toys lay scattered on the floor. The glass eyes of a wooden rocking horse stared out at nothing in particular, waiting for its next rider. An incomplete jigsaw puzzle sat on the floor a few feet from the windows, its image (A)(was faded / faded) nearly white by the southern sunlight that had moved slowly across the room every day for the past fifteen or so years. To the right of the windows, a metal shelf was packed with a large variety of dolls and stuffed animals, some of (B)(them / which) had fallen to the ground, lying like corpses at a murder scene. The rest of the creatures seemed to wait, as if their dormant lives could be reactivated by someone picking them up and (C)(offered / offering) to play.

* dormant: 잠자는, 휴면의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|
| ① | was faded | them | offered |
| ② | was faded | which | offered |
| ③ | was faded | them | offering |
| ④ | faded | which | offering |
| ⑤ | faded | them | offering |

2. 다음 글에 드러난 Boon Huat의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Boon Huat was outside the conference room waiting to be interviewed for the post of sales manager. His mind began to race as a hundred thoughts went through his mind at once. "What would they expect of me as a sales manager? Would they be kind, and would I be able to impress them, or make a fool of myself instead?" He kept his eyes fixed on the door, waiting for it to be opened any moment. Each time a telephone nearby rang, he was startled. His heart began beating faster and faster as he listened to his shallow and rapid breathing. His mouth felt dry. Quickly he rushed to the toilet. And looking into the mirror, he realised that he was sweating in the cold air-conditioned room. His hands trembled as he inspected his hair and adjusted his tie.

③ nervous

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

상황묘사 => 긴장감을 묘사하는 표현들의 나열

(1) Boon Huat was outside the conference room waiting to be interviewed for the post of sales manager. Boon Hut는 판매 관리직을 위한 면접을 받고자 대기하면서 회의실 밖에 있었다. (면접보기 직전의 상황임을 묘사)

(2) His mind began to race as a hundred thoughts went through his mind at once. 수 백 가지 생각들이 동시에 그의 마음을 지나감에 따라 그의 마음은 바빠지기 시작했다.

(3) His heart began beating faster and faster as he listened to his shallow and rapid breathing. 그의 얇고 빠른 호흡에 귀를 기울이자 그의 심장은 더 빨리 뛰기 시작했다.

(4) And looking into the mirror, he realised that he was sweating in the cold air-conditioned room. His hands trembled as he inspected his hair and adjusted his tie. 거울을 보면서 그는 차갑게 냉방이 되는 방에서 땀을 흘리고 있음을 깨달았다. 머리를 점검하고 넥타이를 조정하면서 그의 손이 떨렸다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence: to부정사의 수동태**

(1) 의미상 주어가 본동사의 주어와 같아서 생략된 경우

Boon Huat was outside the conference room waiting **to be interviewed** for the post of sales manager. 회의실 밖에 있었던 것도 Boon Hut / 면접을 받는 것도 Boon Hut

(2) 의미상 주어가 본동사의 주어와 다른 경우

He kept his eyes fixed on the door, waiting for **it to be opened** any moment.

기다리는 것은 He, 열리는 것은 it(the door)

3. 다음 글에 드러난 Kino의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The beauty of the pearl, winking and flashing in the light of the little candle, dulled his brain. So lovely it was, so soft, and its own music came from it - its music of promise and delight, its guarantee of the future, of comfort, of security. Its warm light promised a pill against illness and a wall against insult. It closed a door on hunger. And as he stared at it Kino's eyes softened and his face relaxed. He could see the little image of the consecrated candle reflected in the soft surface of the pearl, and he heard again in his ears the lovely music of the undersea, the tone of the scattered green light of the sea bottom. Juana, glancing secretly at him, saw him smile. And because they were in some way one thing and one purpose, she smiled with him.

* consecrate: (미사에서) 봉헌하다

- ① **pleased and hopeful (미래지향적)**
- ③ refreshed and grateful (과거지향적)

1. Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:

선택지 ①/③번의 구분에 어려움이 있는 문제임. 심경/분위기에서 선택지에서 유사한 뉘앙스를 띄고 있는 것들로 인해 난해한 경우, 그 안에서 상이한 세부적 뉘앙스를 찾아야 한다.

(1) 미래지향적임을 암시하는 표현들

So lovely it was, so soft, and its own music came from it - its music of promise and delight, its guarantee of the future, of comfort, of security. 너무나 사랑스럽고, 부드러웠으며, 그 자체의 음악이 - 약속과 기쁨, 미래의 보장과 편안함, 안도의 음악이 - 그로부터 흘러나왔다.

(2) Its warm light promised a pill against illness and a wall against insult. It closed a door on hunger. 그것의 따스한 빛은 질병에 대해서는 약을, 모욕에 대해서는 벽을 약속해줬다. 그것은 굶주림의 문을 닫아주었다.

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 5형식 문장에서 목적어와 목적격보어의 관계가 수동일 때

He could see **the little image of the consecrated candle(목적어) reflected(목적보어)** in the soft surface of the pearl

=> 봉헌된 촛불의 작은 이미지가 **반사되는** 것을 볼 수 있었다.

4. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?

They were wonderfully happy. The stolen meetings and secret, tearful love letters were now things of the past. To God and man they were one; they could walk arm in arm in broad daylight and drive in the same carriage, and they would walk and drive so till the end of their days. Their distant paradise had descended to earth and had proved, surprisingly, to be filled with the things of everyday life: with jokes and teasing acts or remarks, with breakfasts and suppers, with dogs, haymaking, and sheep. Sigismund, the young husband, had promised himself that from now there should be no stone in his bride's path, nor should any shadow fall across it. Lovisa, the wife, felt that now, every day and for the first time in her young life, she moved and breathed in perfect freedom because she could never have any secret from her husband.

③ emotional and poetic

1. **Semantic Key Sentence & Structure:**

=> 감정적이고 시적인 표현들

(1) The stolen meetings and secret, tearful love letters were now things of the past.

은밀한 만남과 비밀스럽고 눈물로 가득한 연애편지들이 이제 과거의 것들이었다.

(2) Their distant paradise had descended to earth and had proved, surprisingly, to be filled with the things of everyday life: 그들의 먼 낙원인 지상으로 내려왔으며, 놀랍게도 일상의 것들로 채워졌다는 것이 입증됐다.

(3) Sigismund, the young husband, had promised himself that from now there should be no stone in his bride's path, nor should any shadow fall across it. 젊은 남편인 Sigismund는 이제부터는 신부의 앞길에 어떠한 돌도 없을 것이며, 그 길을 가로질러 어떠한 그림자도 없을 것임을 자신에게 약속했다.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence: nor + V + S : 또한 S가 ~아니다**

Sigismund, the young husband, had promised himself that from now there should be no stone in his bride's path, **nor should any shadow** fall across it.

6강 문맥 속 어휘 추론

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The agony of waiting on the day of the race is almost unbearable. It is so (A)(valuable / intense) that I used to say to myself, 'Why do I put myself through this? I don't want ever to do it again.' Yet in the subsequent high spirits of winning, the agony of the period of waiting beforehand is (B)(forgotten / remembered). For some athletes this tension was too great. Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile record-breaking team, eventually found the strain of races (C)(less / more) than he could bear. After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hägg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, which he found much less stressful!

* agony: 극도의 고통

Key Sentences: The agony of waiting on the day of the race is almost unbearable. 경주가 열리는 날 기다리는 고통은 거의 견디기가 어려울 정도다.

1. Explanation for Questions

(A) valuable은 so와 결합해도 긍정의 뉘앙스(너무나 가치 있는)를 그대로 가지지만, intense는 so와 결합하면 부정의 뉘앙스(너무나 강한)가 생기게 된다. 따라서, so ~ that...의 인과의 문맥을 통해 that이하의 결과가 '다시는 하고 싶지 않다'는 부정적 뉘앙스를 띄고 있으므로, intense가 필요하다.

(B) forgotten은 the agony(고통)와 결합하면 긍정의 뉘앙스(고통이 잊혀 진다)를 만들지만, remembered는 the agony와 결합하면 부정의 뉘앙스(고통이 기억된다)를 만들게 된다. 이 문장 맨 앞에 붙어 있는 Yet(그러나)은 앞문장과 대조의 문맥을 가지므로 여기는 긍정의 뉘앙스가 필요하므로 forgotten이 맞다.

(C) less는 뒤의 than he could bear와 결합하면, 긍정의 뉘앙스(견딜 수 있는 것보다는 적은 긴장)를 만들지만, more는 부정의 뉘앙스(견딜 수 있는 것 이상의 긴장)를 만든다. 이 문장은 'For some athletes this tension was too great(몇몇 운동선수들에게 있어 이러한 긴장은 너무도 크다.)'의 예시가 돼야하므로 부정의 뉘앙스가 필요하므로 more가 들어가야 함.

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

=> 계속적 용법의 관계대명사 which(which)의 선행사는 앞 문장 전체가 되기도 한다.

After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hägg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist(선행사), which(관계대명사) he found much less stressful!

He was forced to retire and became a concert pianist. + **For** he found it(은퇴해서 피아니스트가 되는 것) much less stressful!

=> he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, which he found much less stressful! 그는 어쩔 수 없이 은퇴해서 콘서트 피아노 연주자가 됐다. 왜냐하면 그는 그것을 (은퇴해서 피아노 연주자가 되는 것을) 훨씬 스트레스가 적다고 여겼기 때문이다.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★★★)

The agony of waiting on the day of the race (A)(is / are) almost unbearable. It is so intense that I used to say to myself, 'Why do I put myself through this? I don't want ever to do it again.' Yet in the subsequent high spirits of winning, the agony of the period of waiting beforehand is forgotten. For some athletes this tension was too great. Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile record-breaking team, eventually (C)(finding / found) the strain of races more than he could bear. After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hägg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, (C)(who / which) he found much less stressful!

* agony: 극도의 고통

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|---------|-------|
| ① is | finding | who |
| ② is | found | who |
| ③ is | found | which |
| ④ are | found | which |
| ⑤ are | finding | who |

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★)

For some athletes this tension was too great.

The agony of waiting on the day of the race is almost unbearable. (①)It is so intense that I used to say to myself, 'Why do I put myself through this? I don't want ever to do it again.' (②) Yet in the subsequent high spirits of winning, the agony of the period of waiting beforehand is forgotten. (③) Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile record-breaking team, eventually found the strain of races more than he could bear. (④) After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hägg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, which he found much less stressful! (⑤)

* agony: 극도의 고통

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some risks can be transferred to another company or even to the consumer. A park wanting to host a fireworks display may (A)(**contract** / compete) with another company to be responsible for the show. In this way, the park is transferring liability to the fireworks company. One method of transferring the risk to the fans is the (B)(**inclusion** / omission) of a statement on the back of the event ticket saying that the promoter is not responsible for any harm to the ticket holder. By accepting the ticket, the attendee (C)(refuses / **agrees**) to accept liability for possible risks. However, neither of these examples of transferring risk relieves the facility or event management from providing a reasonably safe environment.

* liability: 법적 책임

Key Sentences: Some risks can be transferred to another company or even to the consumer. 몇몇 위험들은 다른 회사, 혹은 심지어 소비자에게 전가되기도 한다.

1. **Explanation for Questions**

(A) contract(계약한다)는 with another company와 결합해서 “다른 회사와 계약한다, 이 글의 주제인 책임을 다른 회사에게 전가하다”는 문맥이 생기지만, compete(경쟁하다)는 “다른 회사와 경쟁한다, 즉 자신이 직접 책임을 진다”는 문맥이 생기므로, contract가 맞음

(B) inclusion(포함)은 이 문장에서는 이벤트 티켓 뒷면에 문구를 포함시켜야, 프로모터가 팬들에게 책임을 전가하는 문맥이 발생하지만, omission(삭제)은 문구를 삭제하다가 되면, 책임 전가를 하지 않는다는 문맥이 발생하므로, inclusion이 맞음.

(C) refuses는 앞/뒤와 결합하면 “참가자가 리스크에 대한 책임을 거부한다; 즉 소비자가 책임을 안 진다”는 문맥이 생기지만, agrees는 “책임에 동의한다; 즉 기업이 소비자에게 책임을 전가하다”는 문맥이 발생하므로, agrees가 맞음.

2. **Grammatical Key Sentence:**

neither of + 명사 + 동사(단/복수 모두 가능하지만, 단수를 쓰는 것이 보다 formal)

However, **neither of** these examples of transferring risk **relieves** the facility or event management from providing a reasonably safe environment.

이러한 책임 전가의 예시들 중 그 어떤 경우도 합리적으로 안전한 환경을 제공하는 것으로부터 시설이나 이벤트 관리부의 책임을 덜어주는 것은 아니다; 의역하면 합리적으로 안전한 환경을 제공할 책임으로부터 자유로울 수는 없다.

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under (A)(**crowded** / uncrowded) conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to (B)(avoid / **ensure**) maximum contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by (C)(**choice** / force), and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게 ** hearth: 화덕

Key Sentences:

- (1) People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind. 인간은 사회적 존재다. 우리는 우리와 같은 종류의 인간들과 동거하는 것을 감사히 여긴다. (대전제)
- (2) In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions. 세계에서 인구가 희박한 지역인 칼라하리 사막의 쿵 족들은 매우 밀집된 조건하에 살고 있다. (주제문)

1. Explanation for Questions

- (A) **뒷문장의 구체적 설명**(부시맨 주거지에서 각각의 개인이 소유한 평균공간은 188제곱피트로, 이는 미국의 공중보건협회에 의해 바람직하게 여기지는 기준인 350제곱피트에 비해 훨씬 적다)을 통해 crowded(붐비는)를 골라야 함
- (B) 역시 **뒷문장의 부연설명**(오두막들이 너무 가까워서 다른 화덕에 앉은 사람끼리도 일어나지 않고 물건을 건낼 수 있다)을 통해 최대한의 신체접촉을 **한다**의 뉘앙스가 필요하므로, ensure를 골라야 함.
- (C) **뒤에 붙은 and** 이하가 **긍정의 뉘앙스**(생물학적인 스트레스의 증상을 보이지 않는다)이므로 여기도 긍정이 되려면, by force(강압적으로; 부정적 뉘앙스)보다는 by choice(자의적으로; 긍정적 뉘앙스)가 적합함

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

- (1) 명사절이 주어라도 **복합주어(A, B, ... and C)**의 형태라면 **복수** 취급한다.
How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others(A), for how long(B) (we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others) **and under what conditions(C)** (we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others) **vary(동사)** noticeably from culture to culture.
 for how long과 under what condition 이하에는 문맥상 <we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others>가 생략되어 있으므로, 주어는 A, B and C의 복합주어의 형태, 즉 복수이므로 동사도 동사원형인 vary가 와야 함

(2) 착각하기 쉬운 선행사:

In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is **only 188 square feet(선행사), which is** far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association.

관계대명사 which의 선행사는 단순한 feet(foot의 복수형)이 아닌 188 square feet(188제곱 피트; 즉 면적)이므로, 주격관계대명사 which 다음의 동사를 is(단수)를 쓰는 것에 유의

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (★★★★)

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions ①varies noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely ②settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which ③is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp ④is arranged to ensure maximum contact. Typically huts are so close ⑤that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게 ** hearth: 화덕

(2) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆☆)

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind.

(A) In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ensure maximum contact.

(B) Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

(C) How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions.

* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게 ** hearth: 화덕

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

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be (A)(harmful / **helpful**). For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. For other tasks, anger would be a (B)(**hindrance** / motivation). The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. In fact, some research supports this thesis. Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate (C)(higher / **lower**) levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

Key Sentences:

(1) Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. 연구들에 따르면, 분노가 상승하면, 인지과정의 속도는 내려가고(단점), 미세한 운동조화력은 감소하며(단점), 고통에 대한 민감함은 감소하고(장점), 근력은 종종 증가한다.(장점) <대전제: 분노는 양날의 검이다>

(2) So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. 그러므로 어떤 과제를 수행하는 일부 운동선수들에게 분노가 도움이 될 수도 있다.

(3) For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance. 다른 과제들에 있어서는 분노는 방해가 될 수도 있다.

1. Explanation for Questions

(A) 뒷문장의 디펜시브 라인맨의 예시에서 "might benefit from having some level of anger"가 긍정의 뉘앙스를 지니므로, helpful을 골라야 함

(B) 이번에는 뒷문장의 쿼터백의 예시에서 "likely perform better if he were not angry.(화가 나지 않아야 더 잘 할 것 같다)"에서 anger의 부정적 기능을 들고 있으므로, 여기는 부정의 뉘앙스인 hindrance를 골라야 함

(C) 위에 나온 쿼터백 예시의 이론적 근거가 되는 부분이므로, not angry의 뉘앙스가 필요하므로 lower를 골라야 함

2. Grammatical Key Sentence: 의문사 + to 부정사 = 의문사 + 주어 + should + 동사

The quarterback <who needs to read the defense before deciding **which receiver to throw to**> would likely perform better if he were not angry.

=> he(the quarterback) should throw to which receiver (그가 어떤 리시버에게 던져야 할지)

=> which receiver he should throw to : <간접의문문 어순: 의문사구 + 주어 + 동사>

=> which receiver to throw to

어떤 리시버에게 던져야 할지를 결정하지 전에 수비를 읽어야 할 필요가 있는 쿼터백은 그가 화가 나지 않은 경우에 아마도 더 잘 할 것이다.

3. Transformational Points:

3) (1) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★★★)

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance. The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. In fact, some research supports this thesis. Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

- ① You Wanna Good Performance? Raise Your Rage
- ② Fury in Sports: It can be a Double-edged Sword
- ③ In Football: The More Aggressive The Better Result
- ④ Outrage can Lead You to Outdoing
- ⑤ Anger: Enemy on Cognition

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★☆)

In fact, some research supports this thesis.

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. (①) So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. (②) For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. (③) For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance. (④) The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. (⑤) Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not.

3) 정답: ② 스포츠에서의 분노: 양날의 검이 될 수 있다.

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

Why do so many people dislike public speaking? Perhaps the biggest fear is ① exposure. Standing up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all staring in our direction can be very ② intimidating. There is also the risk of ③ losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves in a public forum. Sir George Jessel, a famous public speaker, once said, 'The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never ④ stops until you stand up to speak in public.' But it's also important to emphasize that few people experience no ⑤ satisfaction(=>anxiety) when performing in public and this includes the greatest actors and political leaders. Winston Churchill, for example, had to overcome his fear of public speaking to become one of the greatest speakers of the 20th century.

Key Sentences:

- (1) Why do so many people dislike public speaking? 너무나 많은 사람들이 왜 대중연설을 싫어하는 걸까?
- (2) Perhaps the biggest fear is exposure. 가장 큰 두려움은 아마도 노출이다. (첫 번째 이유)
- (3) There is also the risk of losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves in a public forum. 공개토론에서 체면을 잃거나 우리 자신이 완전한 바보가 될 위험도 또한 있다. (두 번째 이유)

1. Explanation for Questions

⑤번 뒷 문장의 예시에서 위대한 연설가인 Churchill도 대중연설의 공포를 극복했다는 예시의 문맥을 통해 누구나 공포를 경험한다는 뉘앙스가 되기 위해서는 satisfaction 대신 anxiety 나 fear, nervousness 등이 필요하다.

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

with + 명사(A) + 분사: 부대상황의 분사구문 (A가 ~ 한 채로)

Standing up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all staring in our direction can be very intimidating. (수백 쌍의 눈동자들 모두가 우리 쪽을 응시한 채로)

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

Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, helps ①minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger. A key step is to re-enter the conversation under the ②tone of the other person. Imagine you're having a conversation with someone and you or your conversational partner is whispering and the other person is shouting. It is clear that the shouter is having by far the more ③comfortable(=>uncomfortable) experience. Individuals do not usually ④sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. So keep your volume ⑤down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate.

* reciprocate: 똑같은 방식으로 응대하다

Key Sentences:

(1) Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, helps minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger. 심지어 강렬한 갈등상황에서도 상대방이 그들의 뇌 속의 이성을 담당하는 영역과 지속적으로 이어져 있도록 하기위한 조치를 취하는 것이 분노한 상태로 행해지던 행동들의 충격을 최소화 시키도록 도와준다. (의역: 강렬한 갈등상황에서도 상대방이 이성의 끈을 놓지 않게 적절한 조치들을 취한다면 분노에 의해 저질러지는 행동의 영향을 줄일 수 있다.)

=> 추상적 주제문

(2) A key step is to re-enter the conversation under the tone of the other person. 한 가지 핵심적 조치는 상대방의 어조로 대화를 재개하는 것이다.

=> 구체적 주제문1

(3) So keep your volume down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate. 그러므로 당신의 목소리를 낮춰라. 그러면 당신의 목소리, 그리고 심지어 상대방들도 똑같이 응대하기 시작할 것이다.

=> 구체적 주제문2

1. Explanation for Questions

whisper와 shout의 대비에서 whisper(속삭임)는 긍정의 문맥이지만, shouter(소리치는 사람)는 부정의 문맥이므로 comfortable대신 uncomfortable이 적당함

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 동명사가 주어인 문장의 수의 일치

Taking(주어) steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, **helps(동사)** minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger.

(2) 부정의 조건절과 부정의 주절이 만났을 때

Individuals **do not** usually sustain shouting for very long **if** the other party **does not** reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. 상대방이 강하고 시끄러운 목소리로 똑같이 응대하지만 않는다면 사람들은 대개는 오랫동안 고통을 유지하지는 않는다. 즉, 상대방이 똑같이 고통으로 응대한다면 사람들은 대개는 오랫동안 계속해서 고통을 지른다.

3. Transformational Points:

4)(1) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆☆)

Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, helps minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger. A key step is to re-enter the conversation under the tone of the other person. Imagine you're having a conversation with someone and you or your conversational partner is whispering and the other person is shouting. It is clear that the shouter is having by far the more uncomfortable experience. Individuals do not usually sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. So keep your volume down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate.

- ① Say unto Others as You Would Be Said by
- ② Conversation Skill: The Key to Success
- ③ Raise Your Voice or You Won't Get Your Aim
- ④ Brain before Brawn
- ⑤ Empty Vessels Make the Most Sound

4) 정답 ① 듣고 싶은 대로 말해라. Do unto others as you would be done by.의 패러디

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

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very intense. This factor, when combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in ①pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to ②replace humans for some tasks. An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby ③reducing the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who ④refused(=>used) this service. Later, they ⑤added fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.

Key Sentences:

(1) In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to replace humans for some tasks. 많은 경우 경영자들은 보다 긴축적으로 운영을 하거나, 일부 작업에 대해 인간을 대체할 수 있는 기술을 사용함으로써 인건비를 줄이고자 애쓰고 있다. => 전제문

(2) An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby reducing the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. 이것의 한 가지 예시로 몇몇 국내 항공사들이 승객들에게 인터넷을 통해 체크인 하도록 촉구함으로써 공항에서 check인을 원하는 승객의 수를 줄이고 있는 것을 들 수 있다. => 전제에 대한 예시문

1. Explanation for Questions

1000마일의 마일리지가 인센티브는 인터넷 이용을 촉진하기 위한 것임으로 서비스를 refuse 하는 사람이 아닌 use하는 사람에게 주어져야 함

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

시간/조건/양보 부사절에서의 <주어(주절의 주어와 같거나 일반주어)+be동사>의 생략

This factor, when **(this factor is)** combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★☆☆)

An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby reducing the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport.

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very intense. (①) This factor, when combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. (②) In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to replace humans for some tasks. (③) They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who used this service. (④) Later, they added fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement. (⑤)

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (★★☆☆)

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very ①intense. This factor, when ②combining with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or ③using technology to replace humans for some tasks. An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby ④reducing the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who used this service. Later, they added fees for customers ⑤that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.

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

In discussing coffee varieties, it should be kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is ①descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.' This extremely ②narrow genetic base has been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties. Almost no ③additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia. Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors ④affecting quality have been cultural and climatic - not much else was possible. In turn, this led to very ⑤distinct(=>subtle) differences in taste and to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee. Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee.

Key Sentences: "커피품종들이 단순하다"에 대한 paraphrasing 어구들

- (1) descended from just a few beans and two varieties 단지 몇 가지의 원두와 두 개의 변종으로부터 유래된
- (2) This extremely narrow genetic base 이 처럼 극단적으로 좁은 유전적 기반
- (3) Almost no additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia. 커피의 본고장인 에디오피아에 존재하는 수백, 아마도 수 천개의 변종들로부터 추가된 것들은 거의 없었다.
- (4) New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years 신세계의 커피는 지난 200년 동안 거의 똑같은 상태였다.
- (5) very subtle differences in taste 맛에 있어서의 정말 미묘한 차이
- (6) the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee 매우 미세하게 조정된 커피의 등장
- (6) Few can tell the difference 차이를 구별할 수 있는 사람은 거의 없다

1. Explanation for Questions

위의 설명 참조

2. Grammatical Key Sentence:

that절이 목적어인 문장의 수동태 => 가주어 it을 활용하고 that절은 진주어로 뒤에 남는다.

In discussing coffee varieties, it(가주어) should be kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.'(진주어)

능동태 문장: you should keep in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties.(keep in mind의 목적어였던 that절이 수동태로 전환되면서 자신이 직접 주어자리로 가지 않고 가주어 it을 보내고 자신은 진주어로 뒤에 남아서 생긴 구조가 뒷문장임.

3. Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (★★★★)

In discussing coffee varieties, it should ①keep in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.' This extremely narrow genetic base has ②been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties. Almost no additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties ③existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia. Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors ④affecting quality have been cultural and climatic - not much else was possible. In turn, this led to very subtle differences in taste and ⑤to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee. Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee.

5) (2) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★)

In discussing coffee varieties, it should be kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.' This extremely narrow genetic base has been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties. Almost no additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia. Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors affecting quality have been cultural and climatic - not much else was possible. In turn, this led to very subtle differences in taste and to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee. Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee.

- ① factors affecting the taste of coffee
- ② history of cross-breeding of coffee beans
- ③ reason for difficulty of distinguishing the taste of different kinds of coffee
- ④ relationship between climate and coffee
- ⑤ necessity of fair trade for coffee farmers

5) 정답 ③ 다른 종류의 커피들의 맛을 구별하기 어려운 이유

7강 문맥 속 문법성 판단

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

We often get instructions and tasks passed to us verbally. Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common. Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can be forgotten. So it's always a good policy to immediately make a note about any task given to you verbally. This begins your work record for the task or project and allows you to have a document to remind you of it. It should be written as soon as possible after it is given so the memory of the instructions is fresh and you can capture all the detail you were provided.

Key Sentences:

(1) We often get instructions and tasks passed to us verbally. Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common. 우리는 종종 지시와 업무를 말을 통해 전달받게 된다. (그것이) 항상 최선은 아닐지라도 가장 흔한 방식이다. (전제문)

(2) Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can be forgotten. 하지만, 불행하게도 매일 치루는 전투의 열기 속에서 가끔은 이러한 것들(전달받은 지시나 업무들)이 잊혀 지기도 한다. (문제제기)

(3) So it's always a good policy to immediately make a note about any task given to you verbally. 그러므로 당신에게 말을 통해 전해진 그 어떤 업무에 대해서든 즉시 메모를 하는 것이 항상 좋은 정책이다. (해결책 제시 및 요지문)

Grammatical Key Sentence:

① 목적의 부사절을 이끄는 **so that**에서 **that**의 생략

② **provided** 뒤에 **with**가 있어야 할 것으로 보임

It should be written as soon as possible after it is given so (that) the memory of the instructions is fresh and you can capture all the detail (which) you were provided (with).

Transformational Points:

6(1) 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

We often get instructions and tasks passed to us verbally. Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common. Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can be forgotten. So it's always a good policy to immediately make a note about any task given to you verbally. This begins your work record for the task or project and allows you to have a document to remind you of it. It should be written as soon as possible after it is given so the memory of the instructions is fresh and you can capture all the detail you were provided.

① 업무 지시는 반드시 서면으로 내려져야 한다.

② 업무의 열기가 업무의 성과를 좌우한다.

③ 업무의 모든 세부사항을 기억하기 보다는 중요한 점을 간추릴 수 있어야 한다.

④ 구두로 전달받은 업무사항들은 즉시 메모를 해야 한다.

⑤ 업무지시사항들은 구두로 전달될 경우 책임소재가 불분명해진다.

6) 정답: ④

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

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable. For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution. Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances. In the times between performances, it is possible to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

* degradation: 변질 ** diffuser: 산광기

Key Sentences:

(1) However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable. 어떤 건물이 자연광을 사용하기 위해 아무리 현명하게 디자인됐을 지라도, 인공적인 조명 또한 항상 필요할 것이다. 부분적으로는 하루의 어두운 시간대를 위해서이며, 또한 부분적으로는 자연광이 도달할 수 없거나 바람직하지 않은 공간이 있을 수도 있기 때문이다. (주제문: 인공조명의 필요성)

(2) For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution. 귀중한 예술작품들을 전시하는 건물에서는 강력한 자외선은 변질의 주된 원인 중 하나다. 따라서 자연광을 분산시키기 위해 일련의 산광기들을 사용하거나 전적으로 인공조명으로 가는 것이 가능한 해결책이다. (예시1: 예술작품 전시에는 인공조명이 적당할 수도 있다.)

(3) Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances. 자연광이 바람직하지 않을 수도 있는 다른 공간들로는 콘서트홀이나 극장과 같은 오락공간이며, 이러한 곳에서는 조명이 전적으로 공연에만 집중될 필요가 있다. (예시2: 오락공간의 공연연출을 위해서는 인공조명이 적당하다.)

Grammatical Key Sentence: 관계부사로 착각할 소지가 높은 관계대명사 자리(★출제유력★)

For example, in buildings <**that(=which: 주격관계대명사)** display precious artworks> / strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution.

=> 앞에 있는 in buildings가 주는 장소적은 느낌 때문에 관계부사가 필요한 자리처럼 보이지만, 실제로는 선행사 buildings가 관계사절에서 display precious artworks의 주어로 사용되고 있으므로(이 건물들이 귀중한 예술작품들을 전시한다.) 관계대명사 that이나 which가 들어가야 함.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (★★★★★)

① However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable. For example, in buildings ② where display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light ③ is a possible solution. Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable ④ include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances. In the times between performances, it is possible ⑤ to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

* degradation: 변질 ** diffuser: 산광기

(2) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 적절한 것은? (★★★)

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable.

(A) In the times between performances, it is possible to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

(B) For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution.

(C) Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances.

* degradation: 변질 ** diffuser: 산광기

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

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

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models. They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps.

* centenarian: 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

Key Sentences:

(1) In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. 가까운 미래에, 노인들은 예외라기보다는 표준이 될 것이다. 오늘날 베이비부머 세대의 절반 이상이 85세 이상까지 살게 될 것이다. 하지만 그들이 적절한 조치들을 취하지 않으면, 그들 중 많은 이들이 그 과정 중에 막대한 만성질환의 부담을 지게 될 것이다. (문제제기)

(2) People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps. 생산성을 유지하고, 삶을 만끽하며, 건강관리비용 관리에 진지한 관심이 있는 사람이라면, 인정컨대 그들(role model로서의 centenarians)의 긴 발걸음(장기적이고 안정적인 계획)을 따라야 할 것이다. (해결책: centenarian을 모범으로 한 건강한 노령화 사회에 대한 대비가 필요하다.)

Grammatical Key Sentence: (★출제유력: afforded의 과거분사 자리 및 means의 동사 자리)

긴 수식어에 의해 수식을 받고 있는 동명사구 주어

Enjoying the longer life(동명사구 주어) <afforded / to us / by new public health measures and technology> means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated.

/새로운 공중보건정책 및 기술들에 의해/ 우리에게 / 제공되는 /더 길어진 삶은 영위하는 것(동명사구 주어)은 / 의미한다 / 높은 수준의 건강 및 독립을 유지하는 것을 / 대부분의 사람들이 지금껏 예상했던 것 보다 더 많은 해 동안 /

Transformational Points:

7(1) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★★★)

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models. They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps.

* centenarian: 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

- ① 장수를 위해서는 체계적인 의료보험제도가 필요하다.
- ② 고령화 사회에서 노인들의 지속적인 경제활동을 위한 대책이 필요하다.
- ③ 지역 주민들의 유기적인 협력이 노인들의 소외현상을 막을 수 있다.
- ④ 건전한 고령화 시대로 나아가기 위해서는 백세 이상 노인들의 모범적인 선례들을 참조해야 한다.
- ⑤ 노인들의 만성질환들에 대해 의료보험 적용의 폭을 넓혀야 한다.

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★☆)

Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models.

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. (①) More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. (②) Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. (③) They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. (④) People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps. (⑤)

* centenarian: 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

7) 정답: ④

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

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

* convergence: 융합

Key Sentences:

(1) Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. 종종 과학과 기술 사이의 차이는 기초지식과 응용 지식의 차이와 같다고 여겨진다. (기초지식과 응용지식의 차이에 대한 일반적 인식/통념)

(2) However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. 하지만, 주의 깊게 역사를 살펴보면 모든 지식은 응용이 된다는 것을 알 수 있다. (주제1: 모든 지식은 응용이 된다)

(3) Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. 따라서 그 문제(기초지식이냐 응용지식이냐의 문제)는 누가 어떤 구분을 어디서 왜 하는지에 대한 관심과 함께 **실행 공동체에 달려 있는 것이다.** (주제2: 기초지식이냐 응용지식이냐의 문제는 그 지식을 실행하는 집단에 따라 달라질 수 있다.)

(4) For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. 예를 들어 물리학에서 만들어진 새로운 지식은 오직 이론가들에게만 흥미를 일으키는 문제에 적용될 수도 있으며, 따라서 "기초"라는 이름이 붙여질 수도 있다. 반면에 보다 "응용된" 연구는 건강 전문가, 제조업자, 혹은 재료과학 기술자를 포함한 더 큰 범주의 실행집단과 관련이 있다. (예시1 같은 물리학에서의 새로운 지식이라도 그 지식을 실행하는 집단에 따라, 이론가들에게는 기초지식이 될 수 있지만, 더 큰 범주의 실행집단에게는 응용지식이 될 수도 있다.)

(5) For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. 지식과 적용의 통합의 현시대적인 하나의 예시로서 **유전학과 단백질 화학의 기초적인 과정들(기초과학)이 치료약을 개발하고자하는(응용과학)** 목표를 가지고 탐구되는 바이오공학 산업을 생각해 보라. (예시2)

Transformational Points:

8)(1) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

- ① Basic Knowledge in Scientific Development: Is It Foe or Friend?
- ② Is It Always Possible to Tell Science from Technology?
- ③ Appearance of Technoscience Means Paradigm Shift From Science to Technology
- ④ Biotechnology: New Trend in Medical Field
- ⑤ Necessity of Basic Knowledge in Academic World

(2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 잘못된 것을 고르시오. (★★★)

Often the ①distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of ②practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of ③interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the ④divergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are ⑤explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

8) 정답: ② 과학과 기술의 구별이 항상 가능한가?

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to positive results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. In both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while accommodating individual work space as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work alone. This should be honored.

Key Sentences:

(1) In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. 솔직히 말해 누군가가 끊임없이 어깨너머로 쳐다본다면 선생님들은 그들의 작업환경을 즐길 수 없을 것이며, 학생들 또한 마찬가지일 것이다. (문제의식1: 사생활이 보장되지 않는 근무환경의 문제점)

(2) Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to positive results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. 그와 마찬가지로 집단이나 위원회가 하는 일이 때로는 긍정적인 결과를 가져올 지라도, 일부 업무들에 경우에는 오직 한사람에 의해서 더 잘 다루어지기도 한다. (문제의식2: 공동작업의 생산성이 항상 좋은 것은 아니다.)

(3) In both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. 두 가지 사례 모두가 학교에서 미술작업의 생산적인 과정에도 적용이 된다. (문제의식을 소재인 학교 미술수업에 적용)

(4) Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while accommodating individual work space as well. 초등 및 중등학교의 미술실은 소규모의 집단으로 작업하기에 적합한 공간을 제공해야만 하며, 동시에 개인적인 작업 공간도 또한 제공해야 한다. (해결책 제시 및 요지)

Grammatical Key Sentence:

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much ①with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, ②and neither do the students.

① with + 명사(A) + 분사: 부대상황의 분사구문: A가 ~ 한 채로

with someone constantly looking over their shoulder: 누군가가 지속적으로 어깨너머로 바라보는 상태로

② and neither = nor : nor(= and neither) + V + S: S또한 그렇지 않다

and neither do the students (enjoy their work environment): 학생들도 또한 작업환경을 즐길 수 없다.

Transformational Points:

9)(1) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to positive results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. In both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while accommodating individual work space as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work alone. This should be honored.

- ① 생산성 향상을 위해서는 작업 환경을 깨끗하게 관리해야 한다.
- ② 교무실 내에서 교사들 사이의 관계가 학생관리에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 미술교육에서 학생들의 취향과 의사가 존중돼야 한다.
- ④ 미술작업에서의 창의성은 공동작업 중에 나오는 결과물 중의 하나이다.
- ⑤ 초등 및 중학교 미술실은 개인 및 소규모 그룹 작업공간을 제공해야 한다.

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

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and (A)(nor / neither) do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to positive results, some tasks are better (B)(dealing / dealt) with by only one person. In both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while (C)(accomodate / accommodating) individual work space as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work alone. This should be honored.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------|---------------|
| ① | nor | dealing | accommodate |
| ② | nor | dealt | accommodate |
| ③ | nor | dealing | accommodating |
| ④ | neither | dealt | accommodating |
| ⑤ | neither | dealt | accommodate |

9) 정답: ⑤

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Ideas are abundant. A highly creative person will have a couple of good ones before he or she finishes breakfast. And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. In short, you must take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase. Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at which the device is most attractive to consumers and investors.

* abundance: 풍부

Key Sentences:

(1) Ideas are abundant. 아이디어들은 풍부하다. (전제)

(2) And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. 그리고 아이디어들이 우리 주변 어디에든 풍부하게 존재하기 때문에 당신의 아이디어에 투자를 해 줄만큼 충분한 돈을 번 실용적인 사람이라도 당신이 그 아이디어를 발전시킬 특정조치를 취하지 않거나 그 아이디어가 단지 또 하나의 "나 역시" 컨셉은 아니라는 것을 입증하지 못한다면 당신의 아이디어에 매력을 느끼지 못할 것이다. (전제의 근거한 문제제기: 아이디어가 있어도 그것을 발전시킬 구체적인 방안이나 특이성이 없다면 그 아이디어는 가치가 없다)

(3) You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. 당신은 당신의 묘안이 특별한 이익을 만들어낼 잠재력이 있음을 보여줄 필요가 있다. (문제의식에 대한 해결방안제안 및 요지피력)

(4) Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at which the device is most attractive to consumers and investors. 화학적 작용이 천연 재료로 시작해서 플라스틱으로 가공되듯이 당신의 아이디어도 가능한 많이 예측 가능한 결과물을 향해 진화해야만 하며, 그 예측 가능한 결과물이란 그 장치(아이디어가 실현된 결과물)가 소비자와 투자자에게 가장 매력적으로 느껴지는 지점이다. (비유를 통한 요지의 재진술: 아이디어는 실현가능한 결과물에 대한 비전이 동반되어야 한다)

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

Ideas are abundant. A highly creative person will have a couple of good ones before he or she finishes breakfast. And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. In short, you must take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase. Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at which the device _____.

- ① matches the original intent of the idea-conceiver
- ② is most attractive to consumers and investors
- ③ rides a bandwagon in the related field
- ④ gets in the way of the development of science
- ⑤ demonstrates its academic value

10)(2) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (★★☆)

Ideas are abundant. A highly creative person will have a couple of good ones before he or she finishes breakfast. And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. In short, you must take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase. Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at which the device is most attractive to consumers and investors.

- ① 창의적인 사람이라면 아이디어의 생산력이 뛰어나야 한다.
- ② 아이디어를 최초 구상함에 있어서 경제적 가치에 대한 고려는 배제되어야 한다.
- ③ "유레카"의 경험이 지속적인 연구 및 발명에 대한 동기부여가 될 수 있다.
- ④ 발명가에게 있어 연구를 경제적 지원해 줄 후원자의 존재는 필수적이다.
- ⑤ 아이디어는 구체적 실현가능성과 경제적 수익가능성이 있을 때 의미가 있다.

10) 정답 ⑤

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.

Key Sentences:

(1) Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. 다른 틀을 사용해서 상황을 바라볼 수 있는 것이 모든 유형의 어려움을 처리함에 있어 매우 중요하다. (주제문)

(2) This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. 이러한 관점의 변화가 사람들이 우주와 우주 내에서의 각 개인의 역할들에 대해 생각하던 방식을 극적으로 변화시켰다. (코페르니쿠스의 예시에서의 결론 및 주제 재진술)

(3) You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives. 여러분들 또한 여러분이 직면한 문제들을 다른 관점에서 바라봄으로써 혁명적 변화를 일으킬 수 있다. (주제 재진술)

(4) 이 글에서 "paradigm shift"를 암시하는 표현들:

- ① look at situations using different frames
- ② a radical change in perspective - or frame
- ③ This shift in point of view
- ④ looking at the problems you face from different perspectives

Grammatical Key Sentence: 과거분사로 착각하기 쉬운 현재분사자리(★출제유력)

Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges.

=> 밑줄 친 using 앞과 그리고 문장의 주어인 동명사 Being 앞에는 사실 막연한 일반인을 지칭하는 대명사인 You가 생략되어 있다고 봐야 한다. 즉,

that you are able to look at situations as you use different frames(당신이 다른 틀을 사용하면서 상황들을 바라볼 수 있는 것의 문장(두 개의 절)을 구로 바꾸면서, 막연한 일반인 주어 you를 생략하고 "are able to"는 동명사구 "being able to"로 "as you use different frames"의 부사절은 분사구문으로 전환(접속사 as 생략 => 의미상주어 you 생략 => use를 현재분사 using으로)해서 "using different frames"의 형태가 나왔다고 생각하면 됨.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★★★★)

Being able to look at situations ①used different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact ②that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by ③proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view ④dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and ⑤provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.

* 위 문제의 출제원리가 담겨 있는 평가원 기출문제

11) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (2011년 9월 평가원)

Fieldwork is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast ① detailed intricacy of human culture and individual behavior. And it is, importantly, the way ② in which most cultural anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork ③ sound exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stages of fieldwork as 'a strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes intensely interesting adventure which soon ④ adopts quite a natural course.' He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village ⑤ observed the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible.

12) (2) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.

- ① Paradigm Shift: Driving Force for You and the World
- ② Radical Change Sometimes Bring about Tragic Result
- ③ Little Fiction Often Clouds Large Fact
- ④ Always Put Yourself in Others' Shoes
- ⑤ Don't Judge the World by Its Appearance

11) 정답 ⑤ => observing

12) 정답 ① => 패러다임의 전환: 당신과 세상을 위한 원동력

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor. Physical inactivity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

* sedentary: 주로 앉아서 하는

Key Sentences:

(1) Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. 식습관은 오랜 기간 동안 만성적 질환들의 위험요소로서 중대한 역할을 한다고 알려져 왔다. (전제)

(2) What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. 전 세계적인 수준에서 명백한 것은 20세기 후반기부터 엄청난 변화들이 전 세계를 휩쓸면서 처음에는 산업이 발달한 지역에서, 그리고 보다 최근에는 개발도상국가들에서 중대한 변화를 일으키고 있다. (문제의 도입)

(3) Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. 전통적으로 주로 채식에 기반을 두고 있던 식습관들이 상당한 양의 동물성 음식의 섭취와 함께 고지방이면서 열량이 높은 식단으로 빠르게 대체되어 왔다. (문제의 구체화)

(4) But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor. 하지만 식습관은 예방에 있어서는 중요하지만, 그 자체로는 단지 하나의 위험 요인일 뿐이다. (문제의 전환)

(5) Physical inactivity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones. 오늘날 점차 중요한 건강 결정 요인으로 인식되고 있는 신체활동 감소는 선진국에서만이나 개발도상국에서도 점점 더 앉아서 생활하는 방식으로 바뀌어가는 생활양식의 점진적인 변화로 인해 나타난 결과이다. (새로운 문제의 구체화)

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆☆)

Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases.

(A) Physical inactivity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

(B) Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor.

(C) What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries.

* sedentary: 주로 앉아서 하는

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

(2) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 어휘를 고르시오. (★★★)

Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for (A)(chronic / chronicle) diseases. What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a (B)(substantial / meaningless) content of animal-based foods. But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor. Physical inactivity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more (C)(energetic / sedentary) patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | chronic | substantial | energetic |
| ② | chronic | meaningless | energetic |
| ③ | chronic | substantial | sedentary |
| ④ | chronicle | meaningless | sedentary |
| ⑥ | chronicle | substantial | energetic |

8강 지칭 대상 파악

1. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Brenda, a young single mother, used fear and love to help her daughter. In the process, she overcame a childhood fear and discovered an unlikely passion and a new career. Brenda had always had trouble keeping up in school, and her weakest subject was always math. She enrolled in a remedial mathematics course at the local community college because she loved her daughter and feared she wouldn't be able to assist her with her homework. She earned an A in the course, which inspired her to set a higher goal. She decided to earn her college degree.

Key Sentences:

(1) Brenda, a young single mother, used **fear and love** to help her daughter. In the process, she overcame a childhood fear and discovered an unlikely passion and a new career. 젊은 싱글맘인 Brenda는 자신을 딸을 돕기 위해 **두려움과 사랑을** 이용했다. 그 과정에서 그녀는 어린 시절의 두려움을 극복하고 예상치 못했던 열정과 새로운 직업을 발견했다. (General Sentence)

(2) She enrolled in a remedial mathematics course at the local community college because she **loved** her daughter and **feared** she wouldn't be able to assist her with her homework. 그녀는 지역 대학에서 치료수학과정에 등록했다. 왜냐하면 그녀가 딸을 **사랑**했고 그녀가 딸의 과제를 돕지 못하게 될 것을 **두려워했기** 때문이다. (Specific Sentence)

Grammatical Key Sentence: 앞 문장 전체의 내용을 받는 관계대명사 which

She earned an A in the course, which inspired her to set a higher goal.

그녀는 그 과정에서 A학점을 받았고, 그 사실이 그녀에게 더 높은 목표를 세우도록 영감을 줬다.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★☆☆)

Brenda, a young single mother, ①using fear and love to help her daughter. In the process, she overcame a childhood fear and discovered an unlikely passion and a new career. Brenda had always had trouble ②keeping up in school, and her weakest subject was always math. She enrolled in a remedial mathematics course at the local community college because she loved her daughter and ③feared she wouldn't be able to assist her with her homework. She earned an A in the course, ④which inspired her to set a higher goal. She decided ⑤to earn her college degree.

2. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Richard Porson, a famous classical scholar, was once traveling with a young Oxford student. In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation which he said was from Sophocles. The professor was not taken in by the young man's bluff and, pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat, challenged him to find the passage in question. Not discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and that the quotation was in fact from Euripides. To the great amusement of the young ladies, Porson immediately produced a copy of Euripides from his pocket and issued the same challenge. In the last attempt to save face, the young man announced that the passage was, of course, from Aeschylus. However, on seeing the inevitable copy of Aeschylus emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. "Coachman!" he cried. "Let me out! There's a fellow here who has the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket."

* bluff: 허세

Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 관계사 뒤에 붙는 <주관표시 삽입구>

In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation which <he said> was from Sophocles. * let slip: 무심코 말하다, 흘리듯이 말하다

(2) 삽입구(pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat)에 속지 말아야 할 병렬구조

The professor was not taken in(v1) by the young man's bluff and, (pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat), challenged(v2) him to find the passage in question. 그 교수는 젊은이의 허풍에 속지 않고(v1) 도전했다(v2)

(3) 분사구문의 부정

Not discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and that the quotation was in fact from Euripides.

As he(=the student) was not discouraged, the student said ~ .

=> ① 접속사 생략(As 생략) => ② 동사를 현재분사로 바꾸면서 부정어는 분사 앞으로(Not being discouraged) => ③ 분사구문에서 being은 생략 가능(Not discouraged)

(4) on(=upon) ~ing: ~ 하자마자

However, on seeing the inevitable copy of Aeschylus emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. 하지만, 변함없이 Aeschylus의 책이 Porson의 주머니에서 나오는 것을 보자마자, 그는 마침내 패배를 인정했다.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆☆)

Richard Porson, a famous classical scholar, was once traveling with a young Oxford student. In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation which he said was from Sophocles.

(A) However, on seeing the inevitable copy of Aeschylus emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. "Coachman!" he cried. "Let me out! There's a fellow here who has the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket."

(B) The professor was not taken in by the young man's bluff and, pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat, challenged him to find the passage in question. Not discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and that the quotation was in fact from Euripides.

(C) To the great amusement of the young ladies, Porson immediately produced a copy of Euripides from his pocket and issued the same challenge. In the last attempt to save face, the young man announced that the passage was, of course, from Aeschylus.

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

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★★)

Richard Porson, a famous classical scholar, was once traveling with a young Oxford student. In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation which he said ①was from Sophocles. The professor was not taken in by the young man's bluff and, pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat, ②challenging him to find the passage in question. Not ③discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and that the quotation was in fact from Euripides. To the great amusement of the young ladies, Porson immediately produced a copy of Euripides from his pocket and ④issued the same challenge. In the last attempt to save face, the young man announced that the passage was, of course, from Aeschylus. However, on seeing the inevitable copy of Aeschylus emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. "Coachman!" he cried. "Let me out! There's a fellow here ⑤who has the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket."

2. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When musician Buddy Collette was a child, his parents knew a very good musician named Dootsie Williams. Mr. Williams was a good man as well as a good musician. Buddy's father mentioned to him, "Our son is 12 and plays the saxophone," and Mr. Williams said, "I've got a lot of music. I can send you some music for him. He then gave Buddy's parents a trunk full of music arrangements to take home to him. The music had all the instruments laid out - what the trombone would play, what the trumpet would play, what the saxophone would play, and so on. Buddy was excited to get the music, and since he had friends who played music, he started a band and eventually played with people such as Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald.

Key Sentences: 내용불일치 유형을 대비해야 함

해석: 음악가 Buddy Collette가 어렸을 때, 그의 부모는 Dootsie Williams라는 이름의 매우 훌륭한 음악가를 알고 있었다. Mr. Williams는 훌륭한 음악가일 뿐만 아니라 또한 좋은 사람이었다. Buddy의 아버지가 그에게 "저희 아들이 12살인데 색소폰을 연주합니다." 라고 말하자 Mr. Williams는 "제게 악보가 많이 있습니다. 그 아이에게 가져다주도록 당신에게 악보를 좀 드릴 수 있습니다."라고 말했다. 그리고 나서 그는 Buddy의 부모에게 집으로 가져가 그 아이에게 줄 편곡된 악보가 가득 든 트렁크 하나를 주었다. 그 악보들은 모든 악기들을 배치해 놓고 있었는데, 트롬본이 무엇을 연주할 것인지, 트럼펫이 무엇을 연주할 것인지, 색소폰이 무엇을 연주할 것인지 등등이었다. Buddy는 그 악보들을 받고서 매우 신이 났고, 그에게 음악을 연주하는 친구들이 있었기에 밴드를 시작했고, 결국 Frank Sinatra와 Ella Fitzgerald와 같은 사람들과 함께 연주하였다.

Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) to 부정사가 명사를 뒤에서 수식할 때, 그 명사가 to 부정사의 목적어와 동일한 경우는 to 부정사 뒤에 목적어를 중복사용하지 않는다.

He then gave Buddy's parents a trunk full of music arrangements to take (the trunk) home to him.

=> a trunk가 to take의 수식을 받는 동시에(집에 있는 그에게 가져다줄 트렁크), take의 목적어 기능도 하고 있음(트렁크를 집으로 가져가다). 따라서 to take 뒤에 trunk를 중복사용하지 않고 있음에 유의할 것.

(2) 사역동사라도 목적어와 목적보어의 관계가 수동일 때는 목적보어에 과거분사를 씀

The music had all the instruments laid out.

=> had(have)가 사역동사지만, 목적어인 all the instruments(모든 악기들)와 목적보어인 lay out(배치시키다)의 관계가 수동(악기들이 배치되는)의 관계이므로, lay의 과거분사인 laid가 와야 함

Transformational Points:

13)(1) Buddy Collette에 대한 설명 중, 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

(★★★☆☆)

When musician Buddy Collette was a child, his parents knew a very good musician named Dootsie Williams. Mr. Williams was a good man as well as a good musician. Buddy's father mentioned to him, "Our son is 12 and plays the saxophone," and Mr. Williams said, "I've got a lot of music. I can send you some music for him. He then gave Buddy's parents a trunk full of music arrangements to take home to him. The music had all the instruments laid out - what the trombone would play, what the trumpet would play, what the saxophone would play, and so on. Buddy was excited to get the music, and since he had friends who played music, he started a band and eventually played with people such as Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald.

- ① 그의 부모들은 Dootsie Williams라는 음악가와 친분이 있었다.
- ② 12살 때 이미 색소폰을 연주했다.
- ③ Mr. Williams로부터 편곡된 악보들을 직접 받았다.
- ④ 악기를 연주하던 친구들과 밴드를 구성했다.
- ⑤ 나중에는 Frank Sinatra나 Ella Fitzgerald와 같은 사람들과 협연도 했다.

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★☆☆)

When musician Buddy Collette was a child, his parents knew a very good musician ① named Dootsie Williams. Mr. Williams was a good man as well as a good musician. Buddy's father mentioned to him, "Our son is 12 and plays the saxophone," and Mr. Williams said, "I've got a lot of music. I can send you some music for him. He then gave Buddy's parents a trunk full of music arrangements to take home to ② himself. The music had all the instruments ③ laid out - what the trombone would play, what the trumpet would play, what the saxophone would play, and so on. Buddy was ④ excited to get the music, and since he had friends who played music, he started a band and eventually ⑤ played with people such as Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald.

13) 정답: ③ 부모님을 통해 전해 받음

4. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

A 79-year-old woman sought counseling to deal with her lifelong distress about her older sister, whom she described as a bitter, envious woman who had never been a friend to her. When the 83-year-old sister broke her hip and had other medical complications, the younger sister thought that this was an opportunity to be of real help and perhaps to get the recognition for which she had longed for more than 75 years. Her offers were rejected, and the sister died several months later. Counseling, using life review techniques, helped the younger woman mourn the loss not only of her 83-year-old sister but of the sister she wished for but had never had. For the first time, the woman realized how much thought and energy she had devoted to the distress concerning her sister. She felt that a lifelong ache had been relieved, and now she had more energy for other people and activities.

* mourn: 애도하다

Key Sentences:

- (1) A 79-year-old woman sought counseling to deal with her lifelong distress about her older sister, whom she described as a bitter, envious woman who had never been a friend to her. 79세의 한 여성은 자신에게 친근했던 적이 없는 냉정하고 질투가 심한 여성으로서 그녀가 묘사하는 그녀의 언니에 대한 평생의 고통을 해결하고자 상담을 요청했다.
- (2) Counseling, using life review techniques, helped the younger woman mourn the loss not only of her 83-year-old sister but of the sister she wished for but had never had. 인생을 돌아보는 기법을 사용한 이 상담은 동생이 그녀의 83세의 언니일 뿐 아니라 그녀가 바랐지만 결코 가지지 못했던 언니의 죽음을 애도하도록 도와줬다.
- (3) She felt that a lifelong ache had been relieved, and now she had more energy for other people and activities. 그녀는 평생의 고통이 해소됨을 느꼈으며, 지금은 다른 사람들이나 다른 활동을 위한 더 많은 에너지도 가지게 됐다.

Grammatical Key Sentence: 전치사 + which(for which)가 만들어지는 과정

When the 83-year-old sister broke her hip and had other medical complications, the younger sister thought that <this was an opportunity to be of real help and perhaps to get the recognition **for which** she had longed for more than 75 years.>

=> this was an opportunity to be of real help and to get **the recognition**.+ she had longed for **the recognition** for more than 75 years.=> this was an opportunity to be of real help and to get the recognition **which** she had longed **for** for more than 75 years.=> this was an opportunity to be of real help and to get the recognition **for which** she had longed for more than 75 years.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★)

A 79-year-old woman sought counseling to deal with her lifelong distress about her older sister, whom she described as a bitter, envious woman who had never been a friend to her.

(A) Her offers were rejected, and the sister died several months later. Counseling, using life review techniques, helped the younger woman mourn the loss not only of her 83-year-old sister but of the sister she wished for but had never had.

(B) For the first time, the woman realized how much thought and energy she had devoted to the distress concerning her sister. She felt that a lifelong ache had been relieved, and now she had more energy for other people and activities.

(C) When the 83-year-old sister broke her hip and had other medical complications, the younger sister thought that this was an opportunity to be of real help and perhaps to get the recognition for which she had longed for more than 75 years.

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

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A 79-year-old woman sought counseling to deal with her lifelong distress about her older sister, ①whom she described as a bitter, envious woman who had never been a friend to her. When the 83-year-old sister broke her hip and had other medical complications, the younger sister thought that this was an opportunity to be of real help and perhaps to get the recognition ②which she had longed for more than 75 years. Her offers ③were rejected, and the sister died several months later. Counseling, using life review techniques, helped the younger woman ④mourn the loss not only of her 83-year-old sister but of the sister she wished for but had never had. For the first time, the woman realized ⑤how much thought and energy she had devoted to the distress concerning her sister. She felt that a lifelong ache had been relieved, and now she had more energy for other people and activities.

9강 세부 내용 파악

1. Igor Sikorsky에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Born in Kiev, Igor Sikorsky grew up in a household where intellectual curiosity was encouraged. As a boy he developed an interest in flight through reading the science fiction of French novelist Jules Verne and accounts of Leonardo da Vinci's designs for helicopters. After studying engineering, he failed in his attempts to make a helicopter and turned to more conventional fixed-wing designs. In 1913, he constructed the world's first four-engined airplane that could fly. Known as the Grand, it formed the prototype for the Il'ya Muromets, later adapted as a long-range bomber for World War I. In 1918, Sikorsky emigrated to the United States to escape the Bolshevik Revolution. After some years of teaching, he founded his own engineering company, producing many successful flying boats. In the 1930s he returned to his original goal, producing the prototype of the first mass-produced helicopter in 1939.

Grammatical Key Sentence: 문장 뒤에 붙어 있는 <동시/연속동작의 분사구문>

(1) Known as the Grand, it formed the prototype for the Il'ya Muromets, later adapted as a long-range bomber for World War I.

=> Known as the Grand, it formed the prototype for the Il'ya Muromets, and (it) was later adapted as a long-range bomber for World War I.

"Grand"라고 알려진 그것은 Il'ya Muromets의 원형을 형성했으며, 그리고 나중에는 1차 세계대전에서 장거리 폭격기로써 개조됐다.

- ① 접속사 and 생략
- ② 의미상 주어 it 생략(앞 문장의 주어 it과 같으므로)
- ③ was를 분사인 being으로 전환한 후에, being을 생략(분사구문에서 being이나 having been은 생략 가능)

위와 같은 3단계를 거쳐서 "later adapted as ~"의 구조가 나왔다고 생각하면 됨.

(2) After some years of teaching, he founded his own engineering company, producing many successful flying boats.

=> After some years of teaching, he founded his own engineering company, and (he) produced many successful flying boats. 몇 년 동안의 교직 생활 이후에, 그는 자신만의 엔지니어링 회사를 설립했고, 많은 성공적인 비행정을 만들었다.

- ① 접속사 and 생략
- ② 의미상 주어 he 생략(앞 문장의 주어 he와 같으므로)
- ③ produced를 분사인 producing으로 전환

위와 같은 3단계를 거쳐서 "producing many ~"의 구조가 나왔다고 생각하면 됨.

2. Emerald Amazon Explorer호 유람에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Emerald Amazon Explorer, specifically designed for adventures in the Amazon, is a 30-meter-long riverboat that cruises the Napo River in Ecuador. Up to 35 guests stay in comfortable cabins with private bathrooms, running hot water and even Internet and satellite TV connections. Tours vary in length from five to nine days and explore the world's largest rainforest. Guests can see abundant wildlife, guided by experts speaking many languages, including freshwater dolphins, 500 species of bird, half a dozen species of monkeys, and butterflies. This is an ideal way of exploring the rainforest without having to camp or even suffer from mosquitos as the ship is surrounded by flowing water and is fully air-conditioned. It aims to have only a minimal environmental and social impact by travelling up and down the river, staying as a 'temporary guest' beside the indigenous communities.

Grammatical Key Sentence: 다양한 수식어들

Guests can see abundant wildlife, **guided** by experts **speaking** many languages, **including** freshwater dolphins, 500 species of bird, half a dozen species of monkeys, and butterflies.

=> Guests can see abundant wildlife, **which includes(=> including)** freshwater dolphins, 500 species of bird, half a dozen species of monkeys, and butterflies, **as they are guided(=>guided)** by experts **who speak(=speaking)** many languages, 손님들은 다양한 언어들을 사용하는 전문가들에 의해 안내를 받으면서 돌고래, 500여 종의 새, 6종의 원숭이, 그리고 나비 등을 포함한 풍부한 야생동물들을 볼 수 있다.

6. John Ericsson에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Born in Sweden, John Ericsson served for several years in the Swedish army before moving first to England in 1826 then to the United States in 1839 to pursue a career as a designer of machinery. He did pioneering work on steam engines and hot-air engines, built locomotives and fire engines, and invented range finders and instruments for depth finding. He invented the screw propeller and built the first screw-powered steamship to cross the Atlantic, as well as the first ship powered by twin screws. He designed steam warships and naval big guns, on speculation, for them. His principal income came from hot-air engines and small screw-driven steamships that he built with his friend and business partner Cornelius H. "Harry" DeLamater.

* pioneering: 선구적인 ** locomotive: 기관차

Grammatical Key Sentence: A, B, and C의 병렬구조

He **did(A)** pioneering work on steam engines and hot-air engines, **built(B)** locomotives and fire engines, and **invented(C)** range finders and instruments for depth finding.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★★★)

Born in Sweden, John Ericsson served for several years in the Swedish army before moving first to England in 1826 then to the United States in 1839 ①served a career as a designer of machinery. He did pioneering work on steam engines and hot-air engines, ②built locomotives and fire engines, and invented range finders and instruments for depth finding. He invented the screw propeller and built the first screw-powered steamship to cross the Atlantic, as well as the first ship ③powered by twin screws. He designed steam warships and naval big guns, on speculation, for the American and French navies in the 1840s and 1850s, but failed to win contracts for ④them. His principal income came from hot-air engines and small screw-driven steamships ⑤that he built with his friend and business partner Cornelius H. "Harry" DeLamater.

7. Andrew Wiles에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

When he was ten years old, Andrew Wiles became interested in the solution to the problem known as Fermat's Last Theorem. Although he worked on other parts of mathematics while obtaining his Ph.D. at Cambridge University in 1980, he remained interested in the Fermat theorem. He began teaching mathematics at Princeton University in New Jersey in 1982. In 1986 he learned of new results that might lead to a proof of the Fermat theorem and began a secret project to use this approach to make a proof. It took seven years of intense concentration to produce a proof, but other mathematicians pointed out flaws in his 1993 publication. In collaboration with his former student Richard L. Taylor, Wiles resolved all the difficulties and published the final proof in 1995.

* theorem: (수학에서의) 정리 ** collaboration: 공동 작업

Grammatical Key Sentence: 혼동될 수 있는 병렬구조

In 1986 he **learned(A)** of new results that might lead to a proof of the Fermat theorem **and began(B)** a secret project to use this approach to make a proof.

1986년에 페르마 정리의 증명을 이끌 수 있는 새로운 결과들에 대해 **알게 되고(A)**는 증명을 하기 위해 이러한 접근법을 사용하기 위한 비밀 프로젝트를 **시작했다(B)**.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★☆)

When he was ten years old, Andrew Wiles became ①interested in the solution to the problem known as Fermat's Last Theorem. Although he worked on other parts of mathematics while ②obtaining his Ph.D. at Cambridge University in 1980, he remained interested in the Fermat theorem. He began teaching mathematics at Princeton University in New Jersey in 1982. In 1986 he learned of new results that might lead to a proof of the Fermat theorem and ③begin a secret project to use this approach to make a proof. It took seven years of intense concentration ④to produce a proof, but other mathematicians pointed out flaws in his 1993 publication. In collaboration with his former student Richard L. Taylor, Wiles resolved ⑤all the difficulties and published the final proof in 1995.

* theorem: (수학에서의) 정리 ** collaboration: 공동 작업

11강 빈칸 채우기

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A dentist friend of mine is famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country. People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment. Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. He has fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. The truth is that people very seldom make use of the button. The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have **control**. They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.

Tips on Filling the Blank

=> 글의 구조가 초반부에는 치과의사인 친구의 일화를 소개하고 있고, 이 일화를 통해 우리가 참고할 교훈 및 주제를 글의 후반부에 구성하고 있으며, 또한 빈칸도 후반부에 있다. 이런 구조 지문의 빈칸추론 출제 의도는 일화 속에서 등장하는 갈등 및 문제를 주인공이 어떻게 해결하는지의 인/과 관계 속에 등장하는 단편적 정보(하위어)를 보다 포괄적이고 일반적인 정보(상위어)로 추론하는 과정을 물어 보는 문제임.

(1) 이 글에서 치과의사가 통증억제라는 갈등을 어떻게 해결하는지를 보여주는 문장.

Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, **you can push the button** and he will respond to your pain. 당신이 약간의 불편함이라도 느껴질 때마다, **당신이 버튼을 누를 수 있고**, 그러면 그가 당신의 통증에 응대를 할 것이다.

(2) 빈칸이 포함된 문장에서 빈칸에 요구하는 정보는?

by having access to the button, people feel they have _____.

버튼에 접근성을 가짐으로써, 사람들은 _____을 지니고 있다고 느낄 수 있다.

즉, 빈칸은 일화 속에서 "**you can push the button**"이 가지는 함축적 의미를 추론하도록 요구하고 있음. 즉, "여러분 스스로 버튼을 누를 수 있다"라는 단편적 정보가 상징하는 "**control(통제력)**"이라는 포괄적 정보(상위어)를 선택지에서 고르면 된다.

Grammatical Key Sentence: 혼동할 수 있는 관계대명사

In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment.

In his office he has **a button** on the dentist's chair.

+ You can hold on to **the button** during treatment. (hold on to: ~을 붙잡다, 쥐다)

=> If his office he has **a button** on the dentist's chair **which** you can hold on to during treatment.

=> 즉, which의 선행사는 dentist's chair가 아니라 'a button'이며, 이것이 which이하 문장에서 구동사 'hold on to'의 목적어 기능을 하고 있으므로 관계대명사 **which가 필요함**.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★★★☆)

A dentist friend of mine is famous for ①being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country. People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair ②where you can hold on to during treatment. Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. He has fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. The truth is ③that people very seldom make use of the button. The reason behind this ④is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have control. They are not helpless and, ⑤because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.

(2) 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

A dentist friend of mine is famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country.

(A) The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have control. They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.

(B) People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment.

(C) Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. He has fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. The truth is that people very seldom make use of the button.

14)(3) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★)

A dentist friend of mine is famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country. People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment. Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. He has fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. The truth is that people very seldom make use of the button. The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have control. They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.

- ① 진통제의 남용은 환자들의 약에 대한 내성을 키운다.
- ② 환자와의 공감은 의사에게 있어서 중요한 덕목 중에 하나다.
- ③ 상황에 대한 자의적 통제권의 소유 여부가 불안감의 유무에 영향을 준다.
- ④ 사람들의 치과진료에 대한 트라우마를 해소할 묘안은 없다.
- ⑤ 사람들은 자유가 허락돼도 그 자유를 이용하길 망설이기도 한다.

14) 정답: ③

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know little about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at rationalizing those beliefs. Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at **defending** beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 보편적 통념: A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. 대부분의 사람들이 직관적으로 받아드리는 한 가지 착각은 지능과 맹신 사이에는 마이너스의 상관관계(반비례)가 있다는 점이다; 즉 지능이 올라갈수록 미신이나 마술에 대한 맹신은 내려간다는 것이다.

(2) 반론: This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. 실제로는 이것은 사실이 아니라고 입증되 된다. 특히나 IQ가 높아질수록 그렇다.

(3) 반론의 근거: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at rationalizing those beliefs. 일단 사람들이 어떤 맹신에 빠지게 되면, 그들이 더 영리하면 영리할수록 자신의 맹신에 대한 합리화를 더 잘 한다.

(4) 근거의 재진술: Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at **defending** beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons. 즉, 현명한 사람들이 이상한 일을 믿는 이유는 그들이 현명하지 못한 이유로 이르게 된 맹신들에 대해 정당화를 잘 하기 때문이다. (심리학에서 defend의 jargon적 의미는 '정당화하다, 합리화하다'라는 것을 기억하자)

commit to a belief => beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reason

better at => skilled at

rationalizing => **defending**

위와 같은 대응어 mechanism에 의한 결론

Transformational Points:

(1) (A), (B) 각 괄호 안에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★)

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, ___(A)___, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know little about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at rationalizing those beliefs. ___(B)___, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① In fact | Thus |
| ② In fact | However |
| ③ Otherwise | For example |
| ④ Therefore | That is |
| ⑤ Therefore | In addition |

(2) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. (★★★★★)

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a (A)(positive / negative) correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know (B)(much / little) about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at (C)(refuting / rationalizing) those beliefs. Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|--------|---------------|
| ① positive | much | refuting |
| ② positive | little | refuting |
| ③ negative | much | rationalizing |
| ④ negative | little | rationalizing |
| ⑤ negative | much | refuting |

15)(3) 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆☆)

- ① The Supersmart Are Inclined to Trust Superstitions
- ② IQ Won't Say Anything about You
- ③ Psychological Defensive Mechanism: Protector on Human Mind
- ④ Relationship between IQ and Intelligence
- ⑤ Intellectual Curiosity: The Exorcist against Superstitions

15) 정답: ① 정말 똑똑한 사람일수록 미신에 빠지기 쉽다

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments '**blinded**' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 전제: Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. 과학 실험들은 당신의 가설이 틀렸다는 것을 보여주기 위해 계획되어야 하며, 실험에 결과에 대한 그 어떤 주관적 영향 없이 전적으로 객관적으로 수행되어야만 한다. (**과학실험계획의 두 가지 전제: 반증을 위해야 하며, 객관적이어야 한다.**)

(2) 문제의식: Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. 불행하게도 과학자들 중에 진정으로 객관적인 이는 - 설령 있다 할지라도 - 거의 없다.

(3) 문제의식 구체화1: They have often decided long before the experiment is begun **what they would like the result to be**. 그들은 종종 실험이 시작되기 오래 전부터 그들이 결과로서 원하는 것을 이미 결정해 놓기도 한다.

(4) 문제의식 구체화2: It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why **one which provides the results you 'hoped for'** is the right one. 당신의 예상과 일치하지 않는 실험은 왜 무시되어야 하며, 당신이 바라던 결과를 제공하는 실험이 왜 옳은 실험인지를 당신 자신에게 합리화 하기가 너무도 쉽다.

(5) 해결방안 제시: This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments '**blinded**' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments. '**blinded**'한 실험을 하고 다른 이들에게 당신의 데이터를 점검하거나 실험을 반복하도록 요구함으로써 이러한 문제를 부분적으로나마 피할 수 있다.

=> blinded experiment(맹검시험)은 실험자 및 피실험자의 주관 및 편견을 제거하기 위해 관련정보들을 실험이 종료될 때까지 숨기는 실험법을 말함. 고로 과학분야 전문용어(jargon)임. **과학 분야 전문용어를 빈칸으로 낸 출제자는 반성하시오!!!!!!** (아래 Wikipedia 발췌 참조)

* **A blind or blinded experiment** is an experiment in which information about the test that might lead to bias in the results is concealed from the tester, the subject, or both until after the test. Bias may be intentional or unconscious. (Captured from Wikipedia)
blind 혹은 **blinded experiment**(맹검시험)란 실험 결과에 편견을 가져올 지 모르는 실험에 관련된 정보들을 실험자나, 피실험자, 혹은 양측 모두에게 실험이 끝날 때까지 숨기는 실험을 말한다. (Wikipedia에서 발췌)

Grammatical Key Sentence:**(1) 출제가능성이 높은 관계대명사 what(★★출제예감★★)**

They have often decided <long before the experiment is begun> **what** they would like the result to be. 그들은 종종 그들이 실험의 결과가 되기를 바라는 **것**을 실험이 시작되지 오래 전부터 이미 결정해버리곤 한다.

=> They have often decided **what** they would like the result to be long before the experiment is begun. 과 같은 문장에서 부사절인 <long before the experiment is begun> 이 동사인 decided와 동사의 목적어로 쓰인 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what절 사이에 삽입되었다고 생각하면 됨.

(2) 앞에 나온 <a + 명사>의 반복을 피하기 위해 사용한 부정대명사 one

It is all too easy to justify to yourself why **an experiment** which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why **one** which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right **one**.

당신의 예상과 맞지 않는 **실험**은 왜 무시되어야 하고, 당신이 바라던 결과를 제공하는 **실험**은 왜 **옳은 실험**인지를 자신에게 정당화하기가 쉽다.

Transformational Points:**(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★★)**

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun _____. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

- ① in which way they would conduct the experiment
- ② which subjects they would employ the following experiment
- ③ whether they would search for positive evidences or negative ones
- ④ what they would like to the result to be
- ⑤ what existing theories they would rely on and refer to

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (★★★★)

Scientific experiments should ①be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. Unfortunately few, if ②any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun ③that they would like the result to be. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too easy ④to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why ⑤one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

(3) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★)

Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective.

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. (①) They have often decided long before the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. (②) This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. (③) It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. (④) This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments. (⑤)

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance. The very act of **resisting temptations** eats up concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted. Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study. Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task. Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it. When confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed worse than those who were allowed to watch it.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 도입: Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance. 비록 당신이 무쇠로 된 의지력을 지니고 있을지라도, 인터넷이 컴퓨터 안에서 기다리고 있다는 사실만으로도 당신의 업무실적에 피해를 일으킬 수 있다.

(2) 주제문: The very act of **resisting temptations** eats up concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted. **유혹에 저항**하는 바로 그 행위만으로도 집중력을 당할 수 있으며, 정신적으로 피곤해지게 된다.

(3) 실험을 통한 대조집단의 형성: Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it. 잠시 후에 그들 중 **일부는 재밌는 비디오를 보도록 허락이 된 반면(원집단)에, 다른 이들은 비디오 재생 버튼과 마주했지만 그것을 누르는 것을 참아야 했다(대조집단)**. => (욕구에 대한 인내의 의무 여부가 대조집단을 설정하는 변수)

(4) 실험의 결과: When confronted with an additional task afterward, those **who had to resist the video** performed worse than those who were allowed to watch it. (비디오에 저항해야 했던 사람일수록 성과가 더 좋지 않았다)

Transformational Points:

16)(1) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆)

Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance. The very act of resisting temptations eats up concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted. Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study. Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task. Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it. When confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed worse than those who were allowed to watch it.

- ① Willpower Will Power Your Performance!
- ② Internet: The Silent Assassin for Your Concentration
- ③ Enjoy Your Work and You will Succeed
- ④ Temptation Itself Can Be Obstruction to Your Work!
- ⑤ Additional Task: Inevitable Burden to IT Workers

16) 정답: ④ 유혹 그 자체만으로도 일에 방해가 될 수 있다.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they deal with unexpected, difficult events. How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water? The average duration before the pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds. Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on *Good Morning America* to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on **coping with difficulty**. He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast. By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of *Good Morning America*, outscored everybody. Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water. Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson, though, just sat there grinning, and still had his hand in the bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

* grin: 싱긋 웃다

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 전제: An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they **deal with unexpected, difficult events**. 행복한 사람들이 육체적 능력을 키워나감에 있어 가지는 한 가지 강점은 그들이 예기치 못한 어려운 상황들을 얼마나 잘 해결해 나가는 것이다. (행복한 사람들 => 어려운 상황에 잘 대처한다.)

(2) 얼음물 참기 실험의 전제: Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on Good Morning America to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on **coping with difficulty**. 캔사스 대학 교수이자 Positive Psychology의 창립자 중의 한 명인 Rick Snyder는 긍정적인 감정이 어려움에 대한 대처능력에 미치는 영향을 입증하기 위해 Good Morning America에 대한 실험을 했다.

(3) 실험의 대조집단 구성: By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of *Good Morning America*, **outscored** everybody. 상당한 차이로 Good Morning America의 사회자인 Charles Gibson은 모든 사람들(regular cast: 고정출연자)보다 높은 득점을 했다.(**긍정적 감정의 유발**)

(4) 실험의 결과: Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson을 제외한 모든 사람들은 90초가 지나기 전에 그들의 손을 꺼냈다; 긍정적 감정을 느끼지 않은 사람들은 얼음물(어려움)을 견디지 못했다.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (★★★★)

An ①edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they deal with unexpected, difficult events. How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water? The average ②duration before the pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds. Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on *Good Morning America* to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on coping with ③difficulty. He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast. By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of *Good Morning America*, ④lagged behind everybody. Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water. Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson, though, just sat there ⑤grinning, and still had his hand in the bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

(2) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they deal with unexpected, difficult events. How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water?

(A) Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson, though, just sat there grinning, and still had his hand in the bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

(B) He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast. By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of *Good Morning America*, outscored everybody. Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water.

(C) The average duration before the pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds. Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on *Good Morning America* to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on coping with difficulty.

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

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of **acceptance for comprehension**, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

* existential: 존재와 관련된

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of _____

=> 이 문제에서 요구하는 정보는 이 지문에서 필요하다(necessity)고 여겨지는 것이 무엇인지 묻고 있음

(2) 전제: Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. 심리학자인 Daniel Gilbert는 우리의 뇌는 뭔가를 처리하기 위해서는 단지 찰나의 순간일지라도 그것을 먼저 믿어야 한다고 말한다.

=> believe something : acceptance(수용)의 대용어(anaphora)관계
 in order to : for 의 대용어 관계
 process : comprehension(이해)의 대용어관계

(3) 핑크색 코끼리의 예시: In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. 핑크색 코끼리가 존재할 수 없다는 것을 깨닫기 위해서는, 당신은 잠시라도 그것이 존재한다고 믿어야 했다.

=> believe : acceptance의 대용어관계
 in order to : for 의 대용어관계
 realize: comprehension의 대용어관계

(4) William James의 인용: William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are **believed** through **the very fact of being conceived.**" **Only after the conception** do we **effortfully engage in disbelieving** something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic. William James는 이 원리를 다음과 같이 설명한다. "모든 명제들은, 그것이 속성과 관련됐건, 아님 존재와 관련됐건 간에, 마음에 품어진다는 사실을 통해 믿어지는 것이다." 오직 그것에 대해 마음 속에 담고 나서야 그것을 애써 믿지 않게 되며, Gilbert가 지적하는 바와 같이 인식의 이러한 부분들은 자동적인 것과는 거리가 멀다.

=> being conceived / the conception : acceptance의 대용어 관계
 believed propositions / effortfully engage in disbelieve : comprehension: 대용어 관계

Grammatical Key Sentence: <only + 부사(구/절)> + V(조동사/be동사) + S>의 도치

=> 부사(구/절)를 강조하기 위해 only를 붙여 문장 앞으로 내보내면, 주절의 주어와 동사는 어순의 도치가 된다. 이 경우 일반동사는 do/does/did를 인칭 및 시제에 맞게 대신 내보내고 자신은 주어 뒤에서 동사의 원형으로 남고, be동사나 조동사는 자신이 직접 주어 앞으로 나간다.

Only after the conception(only+부사구) do(일반동사를 대신하는 Modal Verb) we(주어) effortfully engage(동사원형) in disbelieving something

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to _____. We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

- ① believe for a second that it did exist
- ② fool yourself into thinking that it couldn't be true
- ③ search for the counter-cases for a long time
- ④ discredit the proposition far beforehand
- ⑤ constantly visualize the empirical instances associated with the premise

(2) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★☆)

In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist.

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. (①) Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. (②) But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. (③) We understand and believe in the same instant. (④) Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." (⑤) Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals **why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion**. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as accurate a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys. One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets matched survey findings on the same topics. This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly mainstream and representative.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 전제: Such research reveals **why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion**. 그와 같은 연구들은 **트위터가 어째서 여론을 평가하는데 있어 귀중한 도구인지**를 보여 준다.

(2) 구체적 진술1: The sentiments expressed in the tweets **regarding political issues** can be as **accurate a measure** as is found with traditional telephone surveys. 트윗에서 표현된 정치적 이슈들에 대한 정서들은 전통적인 전화조사 방식에서 발견되는 것만큼이나 정확한 척도가 될 수 있다.

(3) 구체적 진술2(연구의 인용): One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that **on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets matched survey findings** on the same topics. 한 연구는 2008년에서 2009년에 걸친 일억 건의 트윗들을 분석하고는 소비자 신뢰지수나 대통령 지지와 같은 이슈들에서 트윗에 표현된 의견들이 같은 주제에 대한 조사와 결과와 일치한다는 사실을 발견했다.

(4) 요지의 재진술: This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group **whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly mainstream and representative**. 이 결과는 트위터 유저들이 일반 대중의 특이한 하위집단으로 치부되어서는 안 되고, 오히려 주류에 속하며 대표성이 있는 의견을 지닌(특히나 집단적으로는) 집단으로 여겨져야 한다는 것을 암시한다.

Grammatical Key Sentence:

(1) 유사관계대명사 as:

The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as accurate a measure **as** is found with traditional telephone surveys.

=> tweet에 표현된 정서들이 나타내는 척도(a measure)와 전통적인 전화조사에서 발견되는 척도(a measure)를 <as 형용사/부사 as>의 비교구문으로 서술하고 있음. 이 경우 뒤에 나오는 as는 문장과 문장을 이어주는 접속사의 역할과 앞에 있는 a measure를 대신면서 'is found'의 주어 역할을 하고 있는 대명사적 기능도 하고 있다. 이런 경우에 사용되는 비교의 접속사 as를 유사관계대명사라고 하며, 주로 <as ~ as>, <the same ~ as>, <such ~ as> 등의 구문에서 사용된다.

(2) 5형식 문장의 수동태:

This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population

=> The result suggests that we(S) should not consider(V) Twitter users(O) an unusual subset of the general population(OC)의 문장이 수동태로 전환됐다고 여기면 됨.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어색한 낱말을 고르시오. (★★★☆☆)

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a ①valuable tool for measuring public opinion. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as ②accurate a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys. One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer ③confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets ④matched survey findings on the same topics. This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an ⑤usual subset of the general population, but rather a group whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly mainstream and representative.

(2) (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 고르시오. (★★★)

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as accurate a measure as (A)(is / are) found with traditional telephone surveys. One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets (B)(matching / matched) survey findings on the same topics. This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group (C)(that / whose) opinions are (at least collectively) fairly mainstream and representative.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|----------|-------|
| ① | is | matching | that |
| ② | is | matched | that |
| ③ | is | matched | whose |
| ④ | are | matched | whose |
| ⑤ | are | matching | whose |

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Indeed, abstracting is difficult for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists - Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

* manuscript: 원고

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 주제문: Indeed, **abstracting** is difficult for people in every discipline. 실제로 압축을 한다는 것은 모든 분야의 사람들에게 있어 어려운 일이다.

(2) 예시1(소설가의 예시): Many famous novelists - Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that **they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts**; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Mark Twain과 Ernest Hemingway처럼 마음속에 떠오르는 많은 유명한 소설가들은 **자신들의 원고의 엄청난 길이가 아쉽다**고 편집자들에게 말해오고 있다 -즉 만약 그들에게 조금만 시간이 있었더라도 그 작품은 절반의 길이정도 밖에 안 됐을 거라고 아쉬워했다.

(3) 예시2(연설가의 예시): Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but **needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak**. Winston Churchill은 5분의 예고만 있다면 하루 종일이라고 연설할 수 있지만, **5분 동안만 연설을 해야 한다면 준비하는데 하루가 필요하다(5분짜리 연설, 즉 내용이 압축된 연설문을 준비하는 데는 많은 시간이 걸리고 힘들다)**고 말했다고 한다.

(4) 예시3(시인의 예시): The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "I am over sixty now, and **short poems require too much effort**." 시인인 Edwin Arlington Robinson은 나이를 먹어감에 따라 짧은 운문에서 긴 작품으로 전환을 하며 말했다. "나는 이제 60이 넘어서 **짧은 시를 쓰는 너무 많은 힘이 듭니다**."

(4) 주제 재진술: The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but **learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones**. 이 사람들에게 말한바와 같이 글쓰기의 본질은 페이지 위에 단어들을 늘어놓는 것이 아니라 **불필요한 단어들을 인식하고 그것들을 없애는 것**을 아는 것이다.

Grammatical Key Sentence:

① 완료부정사: to부정사가 나타내는 시점이 본동사의 시점보다 과거일 때는 to have p.p.

② <관계사 + to 부정사>는 <관계사 + S + should + 동사원형>의 의미

Winston Churchill is supposed ①to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes ②in which to speak.

① Churchill에 대해 추정하는 것은 현재(is supposed)지만, 그가 그 이하의 내용을 말했던 것은 과거이므로 부정사를 to have p.p.를 사용해야 한다.

People suppose that Winston Churchill said that ~

=> Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that ~

② he had only five minutes. + In five minutes he should speak.

그에게는 오직 5분의 시간만이 있다. + 그 5분 안에 그는 연설을 해야만 한다.

=> he had only five minutes in which he should speak(=to speak).

이 지문은 Churchill의 인용문 속에 five minutes를 통한 언어유희(rhyming) 적 요소도 있으며, 글의 구조가 <G + S1 + S2 + S3 + G>의 최근 평가원이 선호하는 구조를 지니고 있으므로, 출제 가능성이 매우 높음.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★★)

Indeed, _____ for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists - Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "'I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort.'" The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

- ① expanding their working fields is common
- ② shifting their current engagement to another one is necessary
- ③ abstracting is difficult
- ④ seeking suitable role modes is inevitable
- ⑤ taking their time is nearly impossible

17)(2) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

Indeed, abstracting is difficult for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists - Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "'I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

* manuscript: 원고

- ① necessity of editors in literature
- ② inevitability of writing long-windedly
- ③ importance of clarity in public speech
- ④ advantages of self-proofreading
- ⑤ difficulty in achieving brevity

(3) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오. (★★★★☆)

Indeed, abstracting ①is difficult for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists - Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work ②would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed ③to say that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, ④remarking, "'I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but ⑤learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

17) ⑤ 정답: 간단명료함을 이루기가 어렵다.

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One lesson I learned early on is that **no one is good at everything**. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 주제문: One lesson I learned early on is that **no one is good at everything**.

내가 어릴 적에 배웠던 한 가지 교훈은 **모든 것을 잘하는 사람은 없다**는 것이다.

(2) 주제의 재진술 및 예시: **Each of us has some exceptional talent** - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. **우리 각자는 어떤 특별한 재능을 가지고 있다** - 우리 중 일부는 한 가지는 잘하지만 다른 것은 못하고, 어떤 이들은 타인에 대한 친절함에 있어, 어떤 이들은 스포츠에서, 어떤 이들은 수학에서, 어떤 이들은 판매에서, 그리고 어떤 이들은 다른 사람을 관리하는 것을 잘한다.

(3) 주장 피력: Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. 여러분의 최고의 재능을 개발하고 여러분이 잘하지 못하는 것에 대해선 깊이 생각하지 마시오. 그리고 자신들이 할 수 있는 것을 여러분이 못한다는 이유로 여러분에게 열등감을 주고자 애쓰는 사람들에 의해 산만해 저서는 안 된다.

(4) Roosevelt의 인용문: "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it. "여러분의 동의 없이는 어느 누구도 여러분을 열등감을 느끼게 할 수 없다." 그러므로 그에 동의해서는 안 된다. (자신의 열등감은 자신이 만드는 것이다)

Grammatical Key Sentence: 선행사(thing/things)를 포함한 관계대명사 what

Develop your best talents and do not dwell on **what** you are not good at.

=> Develop your best talents and do not dwell on **the things**.

You are not good at **the things**.

=> Develop your best talents and do not dwell on **the things that** you are not good at

=> Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★☆)

One lesson I learned early on is that no one is good at everything. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it.

- ① 열등감은 사람을 발전시키는 원동력이다.
- ② 자신의 소속 집단 내에서 성장의 모델로 삼을 사람을 찾아보라.
- ③ 자신이 잘 못하는 분야에 대해 포기하지 말고 개선의 노력을 기울여라.
- ④ 자신의 단점이 아닌 장점에 집중하고, 남들과 비교지 말아라.
- ⑤ 재능이 자신의 미래를 결정하는 것은 아니다.

(2) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (★★)

One lesson I learned early on is ①that no one is good at everything. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends ②is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at ③managing others. Develop your best talents and do not dwell on ④which you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you ⑤feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it.

10. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's **familiarity** with its accuracy. Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. Hearing is often **believing**, especially when we hear a statement over and over again.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 주제문: But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's **familiarity** with its accuracy. 하지만 그것(어떤 주장을 반복해서 들었다는 사실)으로 인해 우리는 그 주장이 정확하지 않을 때도 그것을 정확하다고 받아들이기도 한다. 왜냐하면 우리가 그 주장의 친숙함과 그 주장의 정확함을 혼동할 수 있기 때문이다. (어떤 정보를 반복해서 듣게 되면, 거기서 오는 익숙함으로 인해 그 정보가 정확하다고 착각할 수도 있다)

(2) 예시1: Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. 우리에게 "조사에서 8명의 치과의사 중에서 7명이 다른 모든 제품보다 Brightshine치약을 추천했다"라고 우리에게 반복해서 말하는 광고주들이 바로 이 원리를 무자비하게 사용하고 있는 것이다.

(3) 예시2: Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. 더욱이 연구에 따르면 한 사람이 어떤 의견("Joe Smith가 대통령이 될 만한 최고의 자격을 지니고 있다")을 10번 말하는 것을 듣는 것이 10사람이 이 의견을 한 번씩 말하는 것을 듣는 것만큼이나 보편적으로 주장되고 있다고 착각하게 만든다. => 한 사람이 같은 내용을 10번 반복하게 되면, 그 의견이 10사람의 공통된 의견인, 즉 마치 보편적인 진리인 것 같은 인상을 준다.

(4) 주제 재진술: Hearing is often **believing**, especially when we hear a statement over and over again. 특히나 우리가 어떤 주장을 반복해서 들을 때일수록, 듣는 것이 종종 믿는 것이 된다.

Grammatical Key Sentence: 비교구문에서의 병렬구조

Furthermore, research shows that **hearing one person express an opinion(A)** ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is **as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once(B)**.

=> <(A) as ~ as (B): A는 B만큼 ~ 하다>의 동등비교구문에서 비교의 대상인 (A), (B)는 문법적으로 병렬구조가 되어야함. 따라서 위 문장도 hearing(동명사)들을 병렬로 사용.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★☆)

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can _____. Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. Hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again.

- ① usually underestimate the opinions of minority groups
- ② heavily depend on our own pre-established schemes
- ③ confuse a statement's familiarity with its accuracy
- ④ fall into the traps of hype-advertisement stressing one aspect of some products
- ⑤ often lose our sensibility particularly on the economic and political issues

(2) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★)

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. ___(A)___, it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's familiarity with its accuracy. Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. ___(B)___, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. Hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① However | Furthermore |
| ② However | On the other hand |
| ③ Nevertheless | For example |
| ④ That is | Similarly |
| ⑤ That is | In fact |

11. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of **sympathy**' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man." This "bad-animal" view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. Furthermore, it **ignores** the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

* nourish: 기르다

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 주제문: Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. 모든 개체는 그 개체가 속한 종에게는 공통된 요소(A)들과 각 개체에게 고유한 요소(B)들로 구성된 생물학적 기반의 내재적 본질을 지니고 있다. (필자주: 예를 들어 사자는 "육식을 위한 사냥을 한다(A)"는 사자라는 종의 특성을 지니지만, 부지런한 사자는 육식을 위해 사냥을 좋아하고 (B), 게으른 사자는 사냥보다는 무리가 사냥한 먹이를 얻어먹는 것을 좋아(B)할 수 있다.)

(2) 다윈의 예시: Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of **sympathy**' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. Darwin은 "동정의 본능"을 소유하고 있는 인간을 언급했으며, 이것은 인간이라는 종에게 있어 중요한 생존의 본능이다. (인간이라는 종에게 공통된 요소로써 동정의 본능(A)을 들고 있음)

(3) 다윈의 주장에 대한 반론 소개: However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man." 하지만 많은 서양적 사고는 인간의 본성을 자기중심적이고, 이기적이며, 파괴적으로 보고 있으며, 이는 Freud가 로마의 작가인 Plautus에게서 인용한 말인 "인간은 인간에게는 늑대다"라는 말에 잘 요약되어 있다. (인간은 절대 동정심을 지닌 종이 아니라는 서양적 사고를 소개)

(4) 반론의 모순1: This "bad-animal" view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. 이러한 인간에 대한 "악한 동물"관점은 건전한 인간보다는 수준이 높지 않은 인간에 근거하고 있는 것 같다. (첫 번째 근거로 각 개체에 따라 동정의 본능이 약하고 동물적 본능이 강한 인간도 있을 수 있다. 즉 주제문에서 말했던 개별 개체만의 고유한 특성을 무시하고 있다.)

(5) 반론의 모순2: Furthermore, it **ignores** the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. 게다가 그것은 인간이 불친절하고 부주의한 것만큼이나 협력적이고 배려적일 수 있다는 수많은 증거를 무시하는 것이다. (소수의 반례에만 집중하고 다수의 긍정적인 증거를 과소평가하는 것이다.)

(6) 결론: How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated. 인간이 어떻게 행동하는지는 주로 훈련의 문제이며 인간의 동물적 본능이 얼마나 키워지고 혹은 좌절되었는지의 문제인 것처럼 보인다. (인간의 동정의 본능은 인간이라는 종의 보편적 특성이며 개별개체의 동물적 본능의 억제 정도가 그 차이를 결정한다는 의미)

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★)

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of sympathy' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. ___(A)___, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man." This "bad-animal" view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. ___(B)___, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

* nourish: 기르다

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① However | Furthermore |
| ② In fact | On the other hand |
| ③ Otherwise | For example |
| ④ As a result | That is |
| ⑤ For instance | Similarly |

(2) 다음 주어진 글에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (★★★★)

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of sympathy' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species.

(A) This "bad-animal" view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings.

(B) Furthermore, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

(C) However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man."

* nourish: 기르다

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

12. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. There is no set combination that works, but **complementary** temperaments often work well. A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship. If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of **perfection**, they will fall far short of their goals.

Tips on Filling the Blank

(1) 전제1: When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. 당신이 파트너를 찾을 때는 장래의 파트너의 기질을 평가할 필요가 있다.

(2) 전제2: An effective and satisfying partnership **depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments**. 효율적이고 만족스런 파트너십은 각 파트너들이 지닌 기질의 양립 가능성, 즉 공존가능성에 있다.

(3) **주제문**: There is no set combination that works, but **complementary** temperaments often work well. **효율적이라고 정해진 조합은 없지만, 서로를 상충해 주는 기질들이 종종 효과적일 수 있다.**

(4) 대조를 통한 예시의 나열

① 서로 상충이 되는 경우 긍정적인 효과의 예시: A partner **quick to jump to conclusions (성격이 급함)** works well with one who is **more considered(신중함)** in his judgments. 빠르게 결론으로 비약하는 파트너라면 판단에 있어서 보다 신중한 사람과 함께 일때 효율적이다.

② 상충이 되지 못하고 비슷한 기질을 가지는 경우 부정적인 효과의 예시1: In contrast, partners who are inclined to be **both short-tempered and impulsive(기질이 유사한)** are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship. 그와는 반대로 두 사람 모두가 성질이 급하고 충동적인 경향이 있는 파트너들은 격렬하고 불안정한 관계를 맺게 될 가능성이 높다.

③ 파트너끼리 유사한 기질을 지닌 경우의 부정적 효과의 예시2: If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. 두 사람 모두가 우유부단한 경향이 있다면, 그들은 시기적절한 결정을 내리는데 어려움이 있을 것이다.

④ 예시3: If both are guided by the pursuit of **perfection**, they will fall far short of their goals. 만약 두 사람 모두가 완벽함을 추구한다면, 그들은 그들의 목표로부터 훨씬 부적해될 것이다.

Transformational Points:

(1) 다음 주어진 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은? (★★★★☆)

In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship.

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. (①) An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. (②) There is no set combination that works, but complementary temperaments often work well. (③) A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. (④) A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. (⑤) If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.

(2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 적절하지 못한 낱말을 고르시오. (★★★★☆)

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a ①prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the ②compatibility of the partners' temperaments. There is no set combination that works, but ③similar temperaments often work well. A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and ④impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship. If both tend to be ⑤indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.