



**Keep It Simple and Short**

수능완성 60제

The long-term ① stability of the Egyptian agricultural system was maintained as long as there were only limited modifications to the natural flood regime. (B However, there were problems stemming from the fact that there could be major fluctuations from year to year in the flood level of the Nile and from a tendency for there to be ② sustained periods of especially high or low floods.) (A **In the short term** the results for both Egyptian farming and society could be ③ disastrous and these fluctuations had a major influence on the course of Egyptian history, particularly under the Pharaohs. Very high floods destroyed many settlements and the artificial works for containing water. Very low floods left some areas dry and lacking in silt. (C For example, although the 1877 flood was only about 180 centimeters ④ below normal, it still left about a third of the valley without water and silt. Either ⑤ extreme reduced crop yields with severe social implications.)

\*fluctuation 변동, 오르내림 \*\*silt 침적토

## Summary

1. 장기적으로 이집트의 농업 체계는 홍수 유동성이 작으면 문제x이나, 홍수 유동성에 따라 문제가 생김
2. 단기적으로 이러한 홍수 유동성은 이집트의 농업, 사회에 큰 영향을 미침
3. 홍수가 넘칠 땐 마을을 파괴하고, 홍수가 없다시피 할 땐 물부족을 일으킴 -> 농업 생산량 및 사회에 영향

## KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘. 답은 5번. 5번의 extreme은 홍수량이 각각 high, low일 때를 either를 통해 가리는 것인데, 이를 'mean(평균, 중간)'으로 고치면 홍수의 양이 적당하다는 의미가 되므로 탈락
2. 변형2: 순서. 순서 또한 주어진 문장과 B가 however로 역접, B에서 A로 넘어갈 때 these fluctuations라는 대명사의 쓰임, C의 예시는 A 마지막에서 언급한 수위가 낮을 때를 가리키므로 알흠다운 순서 문제

## Vocabulary

1. stability: 안정
2. modification: 변경(사항)
3. regime: 체제
4. sustained periods: 지속된 기간
5. in the short term: 단기적으로
6. disastrous: 재앙적인
7. settlement: 정착지
8. extreme(n): 극단
9. crop yields: 농업 생산량
10. severe social implications: 심각한 사회적 영향

Many scientists look on chemistry and physics as ideal models of what psychology should be like. (C After all, the atoms in the brain are subject to the same all-inclusive physical laws that govern every other form of matter. Then can we also explain what our brains actually do entirely in terms of those same basic principles?) (A The answer is no, simply because even if we understood how each of our billions of brain cells work separately, this would not tell us how the brain works as an agency. The "laws of thought" depend not only upon the properties of those brain cells but also on how they are connected.) (B And these connections are established not by the basic, "general" laws of physics, but by the particular arrangements of the millions of bits of information in our inherited genes. To be sure, "general" laws apply to everything. But, for that very reason, they can rarely explain anything in particular.)

## Summary

1. 많은 과학자들은 심리학의 작용 방식을 물리학, 화학 법칙과 같은 것으로 바라봄
2. But 이는 잘못됨. 뇌 세포를 개별적으로 이해했다고 해서 수십억 개의 뇌세포가 모인 뇌라는 '전체'를 이해 x
3. 일반적인 법칙은 모든 것에 통용되지만 구체적으로 어떠한 것을 설명할 수는 거의 x

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. C->A로 물어보고 답하기, A에서 문장으로 마무리한 것을 B에서 대명사로 받는 답의 근거는 어떻게 더 이상 최근 평가원 순서의 답이 나오는 루트를 반영할래도 할 수가 없음

## Vocabulary

1. look (up)on A as B = view A as B: A를 B로 간주하다
2. be subject to: ~에 영향 받기 쉬운
3. what psychology should be like: 심리학이 어때야만 하는 지
4. all-inclusive = comprehensive: 포괄적인
5. govern: ~을 지배하다
6. separately: 별개로
7. as an agency: 하나의 (신체) 기관으로서
8. property: 속성
9. particular arrangement: 특정한 배열
10. rarely = hardly: 거의 ~ 않다

**Have you** ever wondered whether it's best to have an inside or an outside lane in track races like the 200 m where you have to **sprint** around the bend? ① **Athletes** have strong preferences. ② Tall runners find it harder to **negotiate** the tighter curve of the inside lane than that of the gentle outer lanes. ③ The situation is even more extreme when sprinters race indoors where the track is only 200 m around, so the **bends** are far tighter and the lanes are reduced in width from 1.22 m to 1 m. ④ **This was** such a severe **restriction** that it became common for the athlete who drew the inside lane for the final (by being the slowest qualifier on times) to scratch from the final in indoor championships. **This** was because there was so little chance of winning from the inside and a considerable risk of injury. ⑤ **As a result**, this event has largely disappeared from the indoor championship roster. \*scratch (경기 참가 등을) 포기하다 \*\*roster (운동 경기) 목록

## Summary

1. 육상 선수들은 안쪽 레인과 바깥 중 안쪽이 더 힘들. 장신의 선수들은 더 그렇고 실내인 경우 더 힘들어 짐
2. 실내에서 안쪽으로 배정될 경우 이길 확률도 적고 부상 위험 때문에 결승전에서는 아예 포기하는 게 일반적
3. 결과: 실내 200m 경기는 실내 종목에서 아예 모습을 감춤

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 4번.** 난이도가 무난하긴 하지만 삽입 문장 앞뒤로 명확한 대명사 힌트가 있어 깔끔하고 좋은 문제.
2. Shean: 나는... 안 쪽으로 달려도 되겠다 주룩.

## Vocabulary

1. sprint: 전력 질주하다 2. athlete: 육상 선수 3. negotiate: (힘든 코스를) 지나가다 4. bend: 굴곡
5. restriction: 제한 6. chance of winning: 이길 가능성 7. a considerable risk of injury: 상당한 부상 위험
8. largely: 대체로

**One evening**, on the way home with a number of companions, Abraham Lincoln discovered a straying horse. (B The horse was recognized as belonging to a man who was accustomed to excess in drink, and it was suspected at once that the owner was not far off. **A short search** only was necessary to confirm the suspicions of the young men.) (A The drunkard was found in a perfectly helpless condition, upon the chilly ground. **Lincoln's companions** urged the cowardly policy of leaving him to his fate, but young Lincoln would not hear to the proposition.) (C At his request, the miserable man was lifted to his shoulders, and he actually carried him 440 yards to the nearest house. Sending word to his father that he should not be back that night, he attended and nursed the man until the morning, and had the pleasure of believing that he had saved his life.)

## Summary

1. 어느 날 집에 돌아오면서 링컨이 길 잃은 말 발견. 알고 보니 이 말의 주인은 한 주정뱅이였음
2. 수색 끝에 주인을 찾았는데 그 주정뱅이는 추운 언덕 위에 무기력하게 누워있었음
3. 친구들은 그냥 가자고 했지만 갓 링컨은 그를 업고 먼 거리를 걸어 집에서 그를 극진히 보살펴 목숨을 살림

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. 관사의 쓰임 및 이야기의 흐름 모두 순서에 적합. A의 마지막에서 링컨이 친구들의 제안을 거절하고 C에서 링컨이 요구했다는 논리와, Lincoln -> his도 좋은 근거. 또한 혼하지 않은 '지칭' 변형. 평가원에서는 꼭 주요 유형에서만 변형하지 않음. 오히려 수능에선 이러한 유형에서 변형되는 경우가 왕왕

## Vocabulary

1. companion: 동료, 친구
2. straying: 길 잃은
3. belonging to: ~에 속하는
4. suspicion: 의혹
4. be accustomed to: ~에 익숙해진
5. drunkard: 주정뱅이
6. helpless condition: 절망적인 상태
7. cowardly: 비겁한
8. leave someone to one's fate: ~를 운명에 맡기다
9. proposition: 제안

**In one study**, psychologists Davis, Woolley, and Bruell presented children with a sequence of pictures illustrating a story about a girl, a bird, and a butterfly. The final picture depicted the girl with the bird nearby. ① The girl was waving her arms as if to fly, and a "thought bubble" above the girl's head indicated that she was thinking about the butterfly. ② **Children were asked** which of the two animals the girl was pretending to be. ③ The girl's flying actions were consistent with both the bird and the butterfly, so if the children did not understand that pretending involves thinking about something, they should have chosen randomly between the two animals. However, even 3-year-olds were quite successful at this task, and 4- and 5-year-olds performed perfectly. ④ **This study suggests** that by age 3, children have begun to understand that the act of pretending involves mental representation. ⑤ This understanding improves with age, and seems to be relatively well established by about age 5.

## Summary

1. 한 연구에서 아이들에게 보여준 사진엔 소녀와 새가 있었음. 사진에서 소녀는 나는 시늉을 했고 생각 풍선엔 '나비'라 적혀 있음
2. 아이들에게 소녀가 어떤 동물을 따라한 거 같냐고 묻자, 다 '나비'라고 대답. 즉 흥내가 생각과 일치한다는 걸 이해함
3. 연구 결과: 3살이면 애들은 흥내가 생각을 표현한 것과 관련이 있다는 것을 이해. 5살이면 이 능력 확립

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 3번. 강추 삽입 중 하나.** Children이라는 명확한 관사 근거는 물론이고, 주어진 문장에서 아이들이 흥내가 생각과 관련이 있다는 개념을 몰랐더라면 랜덤으로 골랐을텐데(should have p.p.), 다음 문장에서 근데(however), 제대로 고르더라 하는 구문적 요소와 논리적 요소가 알흠답게 결합

## Vocabulary

1. present A with B: A에게 B를 보여주다
2. depict: ~을 묘사하다
3. as if to v: ~하는 것처럼
4. indicate: ~을 나타내다
5. be consistent with: ~와 일치하다
6. pretending: 흉내
7. involve: ~와 연관이 있다
8. mental representation: 심적 표상



**Pain is not** always helpful in letting you know the location of the problem. Sometimes pain is felt in one part of the body, but it is actually caused by an injury or illness in another part of the body. ① This is *referred pain*. ② **For example**, the pain associated with a heart attack may be felt in the left arm, even though the heart is in the chest. ③ An ulcer or other irritation of the stomach may be perceived as pain in the shoulder. ④ This is because during fetal development the nerves that attach to different organs come out of the spinal cord at levels close to where those organs are located in the fetus. **However**, when the organs migrate to new positions as the fetus grows, the attachments that lead from the spinal cord stay in the same place. ⑤ As a result, we feel pain as if the affected organs are still located where they were at early stages of embryonic development \*fetus 태아 \*\*spinal cord 척수 \*\*\*embryonic 배아의

그림 출처:  
www.massagenerd.com

### Summary

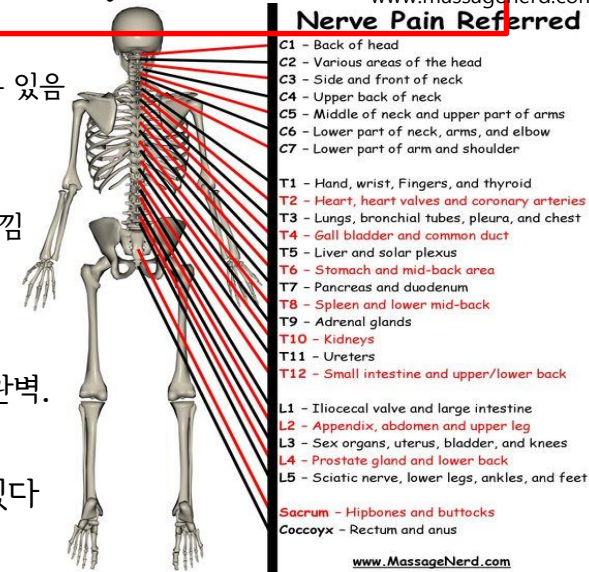
1. 연관통증: 아픈 부위가 문제의 부위와 일치 x. 아픈 부위와 문제 부위는 다를 수 있음
2. Reason: 태아 발달 과정에서 척수의 각기 다른 위치에 있던 각 장기의 신경이 장기가 태아에 가까이 위치했던 곳에서 나오고,
3. 태아가 자람에 따라 장기는 새로운 위치로 이동하게 되었으나 연결부는 같은 위치에 남게 되어 아픈 장기가 태아 때 그 자리에 있는 것처럼 느낌

### KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 답은 4번. 강추 삽입 중 하나. 주어진 문장 앞에서 아픈 부위와 문제 부위가 다르다는 내용을 주어진 문장의 'this'가 받고, 주어진 문장의 different organs를 뒤에서 the organs로 관사를 통해 받는다. 앞뒤 힌트가 명확한 문제. 같은 위치에 있다, however 이동한다는 흐름도 완벽.

### Vocabulary

1. associated with: ~와 연관된
2. ulcer: 궤양
3. irritation: 통증
4. perceive: ~을 인식하다
5. nerve: 신경
6. attach to: ~에 붙어있다
7. migrate to: ~로 이동하다
8. early stage: 초기 단계



The **pull effect** of a destination can be positively influenced by the introduction and **reinforcement** of pro-tourism policies that make a destination more **(A) accessible**. Governments, for example, can and often do **employ awareness campaigns** among the resident population to promote a welcoming attitude towards visitors in order to foster a positive market image. **However**, because such campaigns depend on widespread social engineering, and because their effects can be **(B) counteracted** by random acts of violence, positive outcomes cannot be **guaranteed**. Furthermore, it is the behaviour of some tourists, and the structure and development of tourism itself, that often **generate (C) negative** attitudes within the host community. **This** implies that major **structural changes** to tourism itself, rather than awareness campaigns, may be required to foster a welcoming attitude.

\*pro-tourism 친관광산업

## Summary

1. 정부가 여행지의 이미지 개선을 위해 캠페인을 벌이는 등 친관광 정책을 통해 여행지 '끌어들임' 효과 가능
2. But, 복잡한 사회 공학 문제이고, 우발 사태가 있을 수 있고, 사실 여행객들이 문제라는 점에서 쉽지 않음
3. Thus, 여행지 이미지 제고를 위해선 캠페인이 아닌 대대적 구조 변화가 필요함

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. **(A) accessible** / remote(멀리 있는), **(B) counteract** / facilitate(~을 용이하게 하다), **(C) negative** / favorable(호의적인)

## Vocabulary

1. reinforcement: 강화
2. accessible: 접근(이용) 가능한
3. employ: ~을 사용하다
4. awareness campaign: 인식 제고 캠페인
5. foster: ~을 촉진하다
6. counteract: ~을 중화시키다
7. guarantee: ~을 보장하다
8. generate: ~을 만들어내다
9. structural change: 구조적 변화



**In her book** *We Don't Play With Guns Here*, early-years researcher Penny Holland argues that for younger children play fighting, gun play and rough-and-tumble play are **neither primitive** displays of animal aggression **nor mindless imitations** of yesterday's TV. **(B Rather, they** are outward signs of a **sophisticated** and largely **unconscious** learning process. According to psychologists, these forms of play allow children to **perfect** some important social skills **in a context** where real harm is not part of the game.) **(C For instance, they** give children **invaluable** experience in reading facial expressions and body language, and they enable children to learn about their position and **status** in their peer group.) **(A What is more,** researchers have known for years that most children quickly **become skilled at** reading the body language of play fighting — unlike adults, who can find it difficult to distinguish between play and the real thing. )

\*rough-and-tumble 거친

## Summary

1. 한 저자에 따르면 아이들의 놀이는 단순한 원시 동물적 행위도, TV를 따라한 것도 아니라 함
2. 오히려 이는 정교한 학습 과정으로서 가상으로 사회적 능력을 습득하는 것
3. 비언어적 행동을 읽을 수 있게 하고 자신의 집단 내 위치를 인지하게 하는 기능

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. 주의: B와 C에서 they는 둘 다 아이들의 놀이들을 받을 수 있지만, 논리 흐름으로 구분 가능. B부터 보자면 앞에 not A가 나오고, rather를 통해 but B가 나오는 논리이고, C에서는 앞에 중요한 사회 능력을 키워준다는 얘기가 나오고 그 예시(for instance)로 C가 나와야 함. 마지막 A의 힌트도 what is more(게다가)로, 사회적 능력을 키워주는 얘기를 하다가 A에서 비언어적 행동도 잘 읽게 된다는 '또 다른' 장점이 나오는 순서

## Vocabulary

1. neither A nor B: A도 B도 아니다
2. primitive: 원시적인
3. mindless imitation: 생각 없는 모방
4. sophisticated: 정교한
5. unconscious: 무의식적인
6. perfect(v): ~을 완벽하게 하다
7. invaluable: 매우 귀중한
8. status: 지위
9. become skilled at: ~에 능숙하게 되다

**Most developed** countries face the same problems with trash as the United States. In fact, some areas of the globe are way ahead of the United States in trash technology and policies. **Europe**, for example, due to its (A)dense population, began running out of landfill space long ago. Many European countries turned to incinerators, but this method has become increasingly disfavored because it produces too much air pollution and dangerous waste. **As a result**, some countries in Europe have begun (B)implementing strategies to eliminate large amounts of garbage that would otherwise have to be burned or dumped. Thanks to the adoption of packaging and bottle-return laws, the use of new trash technologies, and the (C)resort to aggressive recycling programs, Europeans now generate only half as much trash per person as Americans.

\*incinerator 소각로



## Summary

1. 미국과 같은 선진국들은 쓰레기 처리로 골머리를 앓고 있으나 다른 국가는 또 쓰레기 처리 기술에 앞서 있음
2. 유럽의 경우 일찍이 쓰레기 매립 공간이 부족하여 소각로를 사용하였으나 대기 오염이 넘 심함
3. -> 포장 기술, 재활용, 새로운 쓰레기 처리 기술 등을 사용하여 이제는 유럽의 쓰레기 발생량이 많이 줄음



## KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) dense / sparse(드문드문한), (B) implementing / ceasing(cease: ~을 중단하다), (C) resort / antipathy(반감). C 뒤에 'aggressive'가 '공격적인'이라고 해서 여기서 부정적 의미가 아닌, '적극적'이라는 긍정적인 의미이므로 적극적 재활용 프로그램에 의존(resort)하는 것!



## Vocabulary

1. be ahead of: ~보다 앞서다
2. dense: 밀집된
3. run out of: ~이 부족해지다
4. landfill space: 매립지
5. turn to: ~에 의지하다
6. disfavor: ~을 선호하지 않다
7. implement: ~을 이행하다
8. adoption: 채택
9. generate: ~을 생성하다

The difficulty in determining whether correlation equals causation causes an enormous number of misunderstandings. Until a specific mechanism demonstrating how A causes B is identified, it's best to assume that any correlation is (A)accidental, or that both A and B relate independently to some third factor. An example that highlights this is the correlation between drinking milk and cancer rates, which some support groups use to argue that drinking milk causes cancer. A more likely explanation is that cancer diagnoses and milk consumption both have a (B)positive correlation with increased age: On average, milk drinkers live longer than non-milk drinkers, and the older you are, the more likely you are to (C)develop cancer. This does not, however, mean that drinking milk actually causes people to live longer: It could be that people who drink milk have better access to high-quality health care or eat more healthily than those who do not.



## Summary

- 어떤 상관관계가 인과관계인지 파악하기는 어려움 -> 구체적 근거가 있을 때까지는 상관관계로 보는 게 좋음
- Ex.: 누군가는 우유를 마시는 게 암을 유발한다 하지만, 이 둘은 나이를 먹음에 따라 양의 상관관계를 가질 뿐
- But 우유 마시기와 장수가 인과관계는 x. 우유를 챙겨 마시는 사람들이 더 건강한 라이프 스타일로 더 오래 살 뿐



## KEY Point

- 변형1: 어휘. (A) accidental / designed(고안된, 계획된), (B) positive / negative(음(-)의), (C) develop((병이) 생기다) / cure(~을 치료하다)
- 변형2: 절 빈칸. Not A: 우유마시기와 장수는 인과관계 x, But B: 우유마신 사람들이 더 건강히 살 뿐(빈칸). 지문에서 정확한 근거 paraphrase를 찾을 수 있는 빈칸은 아니고 살짝 넘어선 추론이 필요하나, 선지를 '전혀 아닌' 것들로 구성하면 충분히 좋은 문제이며, ebs 연계 수능 빈칸의 스타일
- 2011학년도 9평 순서 문제, 2016학년도 9평 빈칸 문제와 같은 소재. '상관관계가 인과관계는 아니다'



## Vocabulary

- determine: ~을 결정하다
- correlation: 상관관계
- equal: ~와 동등하다
- causation: 인과관계
- identify: ~을 확인하다
- accidental: 우연의
- independently: 독립적으로
- highlight: ~을 강조하다
- cancer rate: 암 발병률
- diagnose: 진단
- consumption: 소비
- positive: 양(+)

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even worse than reaching a conclusion with just a little evidence is the fallacy of reaching a conclusion without any evidence at all. Sometimes people mistake a separate event for a cause-and-effect relationship.

(A) You therefore leap to the conclusion that the man in the black jacket has robbed the bank. However, such a leap tends to land far from the truth of the matter. You have absolutely no evidence—only a suspicion based on coincidence. This is a post hoc fallacy.

(B) They see that ‘A’ happened before ‘B’, so they mistakenly assume that ‘A’ caused ‘B’. This is an error known in logic as a post hoc fallacy.

(C) For example, suppose you see a man in a black jacket hurry into a bank. You notice that he is nervously carrying his briefcase, and a few moments later you hear a siren.

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

33. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is easy to find examples of correlations which are far more systematic than could occur by chance and yet which it would be absurd to treat as evidence of a direct causal link. For instance, there is a high degree of correlation between shoe size and vocabulary size: people with larger shoe sizes tend to have much larger vocabularies than people with smaller shoe sizes. But having larger feet does not cause anyone to gain a larger vocabulary; nor does having a large vocabulary cause your feet to grow. The obvious explanation of the correlation is that children tend to have much smaller feet than adults, and, because children acquire their vocabularies gradually as they grow older, it is hardly surprising that, on average, people with smaller feet have smaller vocabularies. In other words, foot size and vocabulary size can be explained in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ from infancy to adulthood: a cause which both observed phenomena have in common. [3]

- ① by-products of language acquisition
- ② causal links between uncommon events
- ③ contrasts between physical and mental growth
- ④ cultural beliefs derived from social interactions
- ⑤ features of the process of human development

**Most European** conceptions of art would separate music from dance and both music and dance from the social situations that produced them. Most traditional African conceptions, on the other hand, couple music with one or more other art forms, including dance. **And most Africans** experience music as part of a multidimensional social event that may take place in a village square, a town plaza, a courtyard, a dance plaza, a marketplace, a street corner where groups normally meet for singing and dancing, or a sacred place selected for a particular rite. Invariably audience members participate verbally and through physical movement. **Indeed**, societal values encourage this kind of participation because it allows members of the community to interact socially in musical situations. Moreover, expressing the beat through motor response heightens one's enjoyment of the music and makes one feel more involved in the musical event.



1. 유럽에서는 음악과 춤은 별개, 이것들은 사회와는 별개라고 보는 반면, 아프리카에서는 음악을 춤을 비롯한 다른 형태의 예술과 결합
2. 대부분의 아프리카인들은 음악을 다차원적인 사회 행사로 인식해 여러 장소에서 사람들의 참여를 이끌어냄
3. 이러한 참여를 통해 사람들은 사회적으로 소통 가능하며 몸을 움직임으로써 더욱 즐거움을 느낌
1. 어휘 빈칸. 강추. 유럽과 달리 아프리카에서는 음악이 여러 차원의 행사, 참여를 유도하는 'multidimensional(다차원적인)' 분야.
2. 2014학년도 9월 B형 42번 어휘 빈칸 답이 multidimensional



1. conception: 개념 2. separate A from B: A를 B에서 분리시키다 3. couple A with b: A와 B를 결합시키다
4. take place: 발생하다 5. rite: 의식(행사) 6. invariably: always 7. motor response: 몸을 움직이는 반응
8. heighten: ~을 강화하다





42. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you don't get the kind of information failure provides, you'll end up with unrealistic expectations for yourself, explains a psychologist. You could wind up in a position where failure, which has gathered under cover of darkness, reveals itself all at once.

We should hope, then, for exposure to failure, early and often. The sociologist Glen Elder proposed that there is a sensitive period for growth—late teens through early 30s— during which failures are most beneficial. Such a pattern seems to promote the trait sometimes called equanimity. We learn that trauma is survivable, so we don't plunge too deeply following setbacks. Nor, conversely, do we soar too high on our successes. Some businesses in Silicon Valley and on Wall Street make a point of hiring ex-pro athletes to their staffs. It's not just that their high profile draws business. It's because athletes are good at recovering from their failures. "We needed people who could perform and not get emotionally attached to losses," a Chicago oil trader told the New York Times, explaining why the firm likes athletes on the trading floor, particularly in ugly economic times like these. The image is of a rider easy in the saddle. Nothing can so surprise her—either for good or ill— that she'll be knocked off.

One way to help keep life's slings and arrows from knocking you off course is to ensure your life is , says Stephen Berglas, a California psychologist and personal coach. That way, a setback in any one area won't mean in your mind that you're a failure categorically. Call it spreading your risk across your emotional portfolio—or adding another leg to the furniture for balance, says Berglas. \*equanimity: 마음의 평정

① illusionary ② predictable ③ convergent ④ straightforward ⑤ multidimensional

You can't have a democracy if you can't talk with your neighbors about matters of mutual interest or concern. Thomas Jefferson, who had an enduring interest in democracy, came to a similar conclusion. He was prescient in understanding the dangers of (A) concentrated power, whether in corporations or in political leaders or exclusionary political institutions. Direct involvement of citizens was what had made the American Revolution possible and given the new republic vitality and hope for the future. Without that involvement, the republic would die. **Eventually**, he saw a need for the nation to be (B) subdivided into "wards" — political units so small that everyone living there could participate directly in the political process. The representatives for each ward in the capital would have to be (C) responsive to citizens organized in this way. **A vibrant democracy** conducted locally would then provide the active basic unit for the democratic life of the republic. With that kind of involvement, the republic might survive and prosper.

\*prescient 선견지명이 있는 \*\*vibrant 활기찬

## Summary

1. 제퍼슨 형은 시민이 직접 참여하는 민주주의의 이념에 관심이 많았고 중앙집권의 위험을 알고 있었음
2. -> 제퍼슨 형은 한 국가가 '구(행정, 선거)'로 나뉘어 구의 대표자가 해당 구의 민의를 반영해야 한다 생각
3. 각 지역을 기반으로 실시된 참여 민주주의가 나라를 번성하게 할 것

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) concentrated / decentralized(분산된), (B) subdivided / substituted(대체하다), (C) responsive / indifferent(무관심한)

## Vocabulary

1. democracy: 민주주의
2. mutual interest: 상호 이익
3. come to a conclusion: 결론에 이르다
4. concentrated: 집중된
5. exclusionary: 배타적인
6. involvement: 관여
7. vitality: 생명력
8. subdivide: ~을 세분화하다
9. political unit: 정치적 단위
10. representative: 대표자
11. responsive: 반응하는
12. conducted locally: 지역적으로 시행된
13. prosper: thrive(번영하다)

**Paradoxically**, some studies suggest that patients may be more satisfied when more is done, even if what is done doesn't improve their health. ① **Researchers** at nine Virginia hospitals tested the benefit of more doctor visits and more frequent telephone **follow-up** for patients released from the hospital. ② They studied patients with **chronic** problems: heart failure, diabetes, or emphysema. ③ **Unexpectedly**, patients who got closer follow-up were more likely to be sent into hospital again and spent more days in the hospital than patients who just got their usual care. There were no differences in quality of life between the groups. ④ **Nonetheless**, those with closer follow-up were more satisfied with their care. ⑤ **This suggested** that the added **attention** and care made patients happier but not healthier.

\*diabetes 당뇨병 \*\*emphysema 폐기종

## Summary

1. 역설적으로 환자들은 더 많이 케어해주는 게 건강에 좋은 건 아닌데 이를 좋아함
2. Experiment: 퇴원 후 더 케어를 많이 받은 집단이 아닌 집단 보다 재입원 확률이 높았으나, 더 만족은 함
3. 즉, 환자를 더 관리해주고 신경 써주면 행복하게는 해주나 건강하게 해주지는 않음

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 답은 3번. 강추 삽입 중 하나. 3번 문장이 실험의 '예상치 못한 결과'를 나타내기도 하고, 문장 내에 두 실험 집단이 나오고 이를 뒤에서 the groups로 받는 근거가 확실

## Vocabulary

1. paradoxically: 역설적으로
2. follow-up: 후속조치
3. chronic: 만성적인
4. unexpectedly: 예상 외로
5. nonetheless: 그럼에도 불구하고
6. attention: 주의

A **manager** supervises a team of four people. ① One weekend, he came into the office and moved everyone's desk into a **format** that he thought would be more **efficient**. ② When his team came to work Monday morning, all four were really upset — so upset that he allowed them to move everything back to where it had been. ③ **Then** he had them get together and give him a **recommendation** on how the office could be redone to make it more efficient. ④ Interestingly enough, they **came up with** the same plan! ⑤ So they moved the furniture back to where their supervisor had placed it. **This time** they felt comfortable with the change because it had been “their idea” and not a prescription from the boss.

\*prescription 방안, 처방

## Summary

1. 회사에서 팀장님이 4명의 팀원들이 오기 전 책상 구조를 더 효율적이게 바꿔 놓았더니 직원들이 박쳐서 다시 원래대로 바꿈
2. 그 후 팀원들을 모아놓고 더 효율적인 사무 배치가 될까 의견을 내라 하니 똑같은 구조를 얘기해서 다시 그 책상 구조로 가구를 옮김
3. 이번에는 직원들이 자신의 ‘보스’의 아이디어가 아니라 ‘자신들의’ 아이디어였기에 만족함

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 5번**. 헷갈리기 쉬운 삽입 문제. 주어진 문장 자체는 앞문장과 so로 이어지는 힌트가 관건. 보스가 옮기고 -> 제자리로 -> 논의 -> 다시 그 자리로 옮기고 -> 만족이라는 흐름 헷갈리지 않게 주의.

## Vocabulary

1. supervise: ~를 관리 감독하다 2. format: 형태 3. efficient: 효율적인 4. recommendation: 추천
5. come up with: (아이디어를) 내다

The **device** that **transforms** an analog waveform, such as speech, into a digital form **consisting of** a sequence of numbers is called an analog-to-digital **converter** (ADC). ① Once in digital form, the digital samples can be **processed**, stored, or **transmitted** using digital technology. ② **In the digital audio case**, the acoustic signal is converted to an electrical analog waveform by a microphone. ③ This analog signal is **applied to** an ADC that produces a sequence of numbers in binary (0/1) form. ④ These data representing audio information are stored in a computer memory on your MP3 player or smartphone. ⑤ These digital data are converted back into an electrical waveform using a digital-to-analog converter (DAC). This electrical signal is fed into an **amplifier** that drives a speaker that **reproduces** the **original** acoustic signal.

\*acoustic 음향의 \*\*binary 이진법의

## Summary

1. ADC: 아날로그 파형을 디지털 형태로 바꿔서 이를 가공, 저장, 전달할 수 있게 하는 장치
2. 아날로그 파형이 ADC에 전달되면 이진법 디지털 형태로 표현되어서 전자기기에 저장 가능
3. DAC: 디지털 데이터를 전파 형태로 다시 바꾸는 장치. 이를 확성기에 전달하여 다시 원래의 소리 신호 생성

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. **답은 5번**. ADC의 경우와 DAC의 경우를 잘 구분해야 하고, 같은 electrical signal(전기 신호)여도 어느 케이스에 속하는 신호인지 꼭 구분해야. 5번의 경우 앞뒤로 정확한 근거가 있고 DAC가 등장하는 부분이라는 점에서 딱 좋은 삽입 위치

## Vocabulary

1. device: 장치
2. transform A into B: A를 B로 변형하다
3. consist of: ~로 구성된
4. converter: 변환기
5. process: ~을 가공하다
6. transmit: ~을 전달하다
7. be applied to: ~에 적용되다
8. amplifier: 앰프
9. reproduce: ~을 재생성하다
10. original: 원래의

**External** events, trends, and issues can have an important impact on our approach to influencing someone. Most of us would **acknowledge** that we have little or no influence in areas such as the global economy, a competitor's business strategy, or decisions made by leaders of countries we don't live in. ① Yet these and other decisions and events can **have an impact on** our lives and on how we influence people. ② **For example**, knowing that a certain industry is **having difficulty filling** orders because of **shortages** of a **raw material** from a country that is at war may affect our approach to **negotiating** a business deal. ④ We may not have any impact on the **route** a hurricane will take, but we can use information we have heard about it to influence a relative's travel plans. ⑤ **Trends**, events, and other factors over which we have no control provide the **context** within which we **exercise** our influence.

## Summary

1. 외부 사건, 경향, 이슈들은 우리의 행동방식에 영향을 주나 역은 성립 안 함
2. Ex. 어떤 산업이 어려운 상태에 있으면 협상에 영향을 줄 것. 우리는 태풍에 영향 x, but 태풍은 우리에게 영향
3. 우리가 영향을 못 주는 외부 사건이 우리가 행동하는 상황(문맥)을 제공함

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 흐름. **답은 3번**. 외부 사건은 우리에게 영향을 주나 역은 아니라는 게 주제이고, 3번 자리에 2번 예시에 슬쩍 이어서 'Then we would modify our strategies according to the context, having a significant impact on the industry' 정도로 우리가 산업에 영향을 준다는 내용이 들어가면 탈락

## Vocabulary

1. external: 외부의
2. acknowledge: ~을 인정하다
3. have an impact on: ~에 영향을 미치다
4. have difficulty ~ing: ~하는 데 어려움을 겪다
5. shortage: 부족
6. raw material: 원자재
7. negotiate: 협상하다
8. route: 경로
9. context: 상황
10. exercise: ~을 행사하다



**In modern economies**, the **distinction** between **goods** and services itself is actually being **(A)obscured**. One aspect of this **shift to** a service economy is what has been called **the 'servitization' of products**. The notion is that, in a modern economy, products cannot exist on their own and **some degree of service** is needed to make those products useful. **Consider** the **automobile**, which is of course a real good. It is only useful, however, **over an (B)extended period of time** if the owner **submits it to** continual checkups, fills it with gas and oil, and pays for insurance, registration, and taxes so that he can operate it on community roads. The car is a real good, but it is not necessarily useful unless one also includes the many services that **(C)accompany** it .

## Summary

1. 현대 경제에서 재화와 서비스의 관계는 모호해지고 있으며 사실상 재화의 '서비스화'가 이루어지고 있음
2. Ex.: 자동차는 분명 재화이나 정기 검진, 보험료 지급, 세금 지급 등 서비스를 통해서만이 가치를 가지게 됨

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) **obscured** / clarified(명확한), (B) **extended** / shortened(줄어든), (C) **accompany** / abandon(포기하다). C문장에서 not과 unless가 이중부정 -> 긍정으로 되는 해석에 유의!

## Vocabulary

1. distinction: 구분
2. obscure: 흐릿하게 하다
3. shift to: ~로의 변화
4. servitization: 서비스화
5. some degree of: 어느 정도의
6. automobile: 자동차
7. submit A to B: A를 B에 맡기다
8. over an extended period of time: 장기간 동안
9. a good: 재화
10. accompany: ~을 수반하다

It is true that we live in a world that is very different, in many ways, from the world in which our ancestors lived. We no longer face the constant threat of being eaten by predators, for example, and the chance of being attacked by other humans is surely much ① reduced. If the emotion of fear evolved to help us avoid these dangers, then it might seem that we would be better off without it today. Certainly, an ② excessive capacity for fear leads to all sorts of problems that many people would really love to be free of, such as phobias and panic attacks. One does not hear of many people who suffer from the ③ opposite problem — that of having too little fear. The reason for this apparent ④ imbalance, however, may well be that those with no capacity for fear end up in the morgue long before they are aware they have a problem. Fear does not merely protect us against predators. It also ⑤ prevents us from a whole host of reckless behaviours, many of which are potentially fatal. Fear will stop you from crossing a busy road without looking or from dancing on the edge of a cliff. A life without fear might be less painful, but it would also be a lot shorter.

\*morgue 영안실

## Summary

1. 우리가 사는 이 시대는 예전에 항상 공격 위협에 시달리던 시대와는 확실히 다름
2. 그렇다면 이러한 위협의 방어 기제인 '공포'는 필요 없는 것처럼 보임. 여러 문제만 일으키고.
3. But 아직도 공포란 감정은 필요. 우리가 여러 치명적으로 위험한 행동을 하지 못하는 기제가 되기 때문

## KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. 답은 4번. 예전에는 공포가 많이 필요 ≠ 요즘은 공포가 필요 거의 x -> 불균형(imbalance)인데, 이를 balance(균형)이나 symmetry(균형, 대칭)으로 바꾸면 정확히 반대가 되어 탈락
2. imbalance는 2016학년도 6평 어휘 빈칸 답.

## Vocabulary

1. ancestor: 조상
2. constant threat: 지속적 위협
3. predator: 육식동물
4. better off: 더 잘사는
5. excessive: 과도한
6. phobia: 공포
7. suffer from: ~로 고통받다
8. opposite: 반대의
9. apparent: 명백한
10. may well be that: 아마 ~일 것이다
11. not merely: not only
12. fatal: 치명적인

31. In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies. This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation. However, not surprisingly perhaps, most translations are from English into other languages, not from another language, such as Arabic, into English. Hence, the huge American market is seen as driving the \_\_\_\_\_. Bookstores in the United States, for example, rarely stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's Cairo Trilogy, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century. Western readers likely know little of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas. The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world. [3] \*allegory: 우화, 풍자

① equality

② diversity

③ interaction

④ imbalance

⑤ uncertainty