FOR 2024 CSAT ENGLISH : TIME ATTACK SOLUTION PROJECT

FINAL

CHRONO·GRAPH

CHRONO • GRAPH For 2024

With Prologics

CHRONO GRAPH For 2024

Ultimate Solution For English

본 교재의 저작권은 Orbi의 Prologics에게
있으며, 무단 복제시 처벌될 수 있습니다.

본 교재를 무단으로 복제하여 사용하는 경우를 발견하신 분은
Orbi의 Prologics로 신고 바랍니다.

CHRONO GRAPH

Ultimate Solution For English

" A Solution for Time Attack "

A B O U T T H E B O O K

참고자료와 문제출처

— 2021 대학수학능력시험

— 2022 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

— 2022 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

— 2022 대학수학능력시험

— 2023 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

— 2023 대학수학능력시험 9월 모의평가

What is CHRONOGRAPH?

— 수능 영어 1등급을 위한 Prologics의 코드

— 2024 대학수학능력시험 대비를 위한 필수

— Phase에 따른 문제 풀이와 방법들

— 평가원을 돌아보는 기출문제 풀이

여러분의 잠재력을 응원합니다.

A B O U T P R O L O G I C S

— 2023 수능 영어 영역 1등급

— Orbi Docs에서 책 출판

P R O L O G I C S' S B O O K S

— Prologics 지엽 책 2022

— Nebula N제 2023

— Prologics N제 2023

— Prologics: Abschluss 2023

— Proglocis : Earth 2024

— Eternity N제 2024

— Fliegen 2024

모든 항목은 Orbi Docs에서 확인 가능합니다.

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A. Prologics Code

About "Phase"

01. Phase의 코드와 분석을 통한 흐름 잡기

반갑다 여러분. 나는 Prologics라고 한다.

다수의 수험생들에게 수능 영어 1등급은 쉬우면서 어려운 것 같다.

상대평가에 비해 상대적으로 쉬운 절대평가지만, 절대 만만하게 볼 수 없다는 이야기다.

그럼 수능 영어 1등급을 맞기 위해서는 어떻게 해야할까?

각자의 의견이 다르겠지만, 나는 "Phase" 라고 생각한다.

모든 과정에 단계가 있듯이, 수능 시험장에서 또한 그렇다.

나는 수능 시험지에서 "Phase"를 다음과 같이 정리한다.

warm up : 18-20

Phase 1 : 21-24

Break 1: 25-28

Phase 2 : 29-40

Break 2: 41-45

우리가 여기서 집중해야 하는 부분들은 바로 "Phase 1,2" 인데,

가장 많은 오답들과 킬러가 섞여있는 부분들이다.

Break들과 warm up은 상대적으로 쉬운 파트여서, 여러분들은 푸는데 애를 쓰지 않을것이다.

여기서 다시 한번 저 분류를 봐보자.

흐름이 보이는가?

Warm up 파트를 통해서 독해에 대한 예열을 하고, 무거운 Phase 1을 지난 후,

Break 1을 지나고 가장 양이 많고 어려운 Phase 2를 맞이할 것이다.

그리고 Break 2로 마무리를 한다.

저자의 흐름을 음악시간에 배우는 장단에 비교해보자면

“약-강-약-강-약” 의 형태를 보여주는데,

이게 바로 저자가 수능 영어를 푸는 과정을 찾아낸 방법이다.

머리의 과열과 과부하를 최소화로 만들어주는 흐름이 바로 저것이다.

당신의 이전 방식이 어떻든 상관 없다.

이 책을 보고 읽기 시작하는 순간,

우리는 이 책을 통해 저 흐름을 배우고, 체화시키는 것이 목표다.

시간이 부족하면, 독해 code를 써서 시간을 만들어내며

독해 능력이 부족하면, 단어 암기와 추론 능력, 선지 구별 능력을 올리면 된다.

CHRONO GRAPH를 통하여 여러분들께 저자가 배우고 만든 모든 비법을 넘겨주겠다.

나를 믿고 다음 페이지로 넘기길 바란다.

02. Phase 1을 시간대별로 나눠보자

이제 시간별로 Phase 1을 나눠보면서 분석해보자.

이전에 말한 warm up 전에 듣기가 있다.

듣기는 22~23분 정도로 형성되어 있다.

수능장에서 영어 영역에게 주어진 시간은 정확히 70분.

그냥 듣기만 풀기에는 너무나 큰 손실이다.

여기서 Prologics가 제안하는 방법은, 멀티태스킹과 작업 능력이다.

주의할 점은 동시 작업간의 연결성을 철저히 차단할 것.

듣기 후 주저없이 답을 선택할 수 있도록 듣기 실력을 늘릴 것.

듣기를 듣는데 독해가 생각나면 안되고, 독해를 하는데 듣기를 생각하면 안된다.

듣기 문제의 답을 고르는데 시간을 양보하면 안된다. 독해에 양보하자.

저자같은 경우는 듣기가 끝날때까지 18-24번,

즉 warm up과 Phase 1을 끝낸다.

이는 Phase 2에 시간을 더 쏟으려는 계획이다.

(처음에는 힘들 수 있으니 22번까지를 목표로 하고 연습하자)

18-20은 warm up파트로 보통 상당히 쉽게 출제된다.

그러나 이번 2023 수능 영어같은 경우, 조금 헷갈리게 출제되었는데

2번 보는 일이 없도록 핵심을 파악해서 바로 풀이할 수 있도록 하는 것이 상당히 중요하다.

듣기와 병행하다보면, 시간에 쫓기고 듣기 시간때문에 한번에 못끝낸다.

아무래도 세세히 내용을 분석히 힘드니, 파트별로 나누고, 핵심 키워드를 찾아야한다.

다음 2023 수능 20번 예시를 통해서 알아보자.

<2023 수능 20번 예시>

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At every step in our journey through life we encounter junctions with many different pathways leading into the distance. Each choice involves uncertainty about which path will get you to your destination. Trusting our intuition to make the choice often ends up with us making a suboptimal choice. Turning the uncertainty into numbers has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination. The mathematical theory of probability hasn't eliminated risk, but it allows us to manage that risk more effectively. The strategy is to analyze all the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure. This gives you a much better map of the future on which to base your decisions about which path to choose.

∗ junction: 분기점 ∗∗ suboptimal: 차선의

① 성공적인 삶을 위해 미래에 대한 구체적인 계획을 세워야 한다.
② 중요한 결정을 내릴 때에는 자신의 직관에 따라 판단해야 한다.
③ 더 나은 선택을 위해 성공 가능성을 확률적으로 분석해야 한다.
④ 빠른 목표 달성을 위해 지름길로 가고자 할 때 신중해야 한다.
⑤ 인생의 여정에서 선택에 따른 결과를 스스로 책임져야 한다.

20번은 보통 2, 3번 듣기 남는 시간을 통해서 푸는 것을 추천한다.

초록이 2번 듣기 파트, 파랑을 3번 듣기 파트로 나눠보았다.

아무래도 두 차례에 걸쳐서 독해를 하다보니 문제를 풀기 수월하지 않을 것이다.

그러므로 우리는 위에서 나눈 부분에서, 각 파트의 핵심을 찾아보자.

초록 파트를 보면, "Trusting our intuition-> Leads to Suboptimal Choice"

라는 문장이 보이는가.

직감을 믿는 것은 차선택으로 향한다고 한다. 좋지 않은 뜻을 의미하는 것 같다.

이 핵심 파트를 기억하자.
(나머지 부분은 그냥 흘리면서 읽자.)

다음 페이지로 넘겨서 파랑 파트의 핵심과 키포인트를 찾아보자.

Turning the uncertainty into numbers has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination. The mathematical theory of probability hasn't eliminated risk, but it allows us to manage that risk more effectively. The strategy is to analyze all the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure. This gives you a much better map of the future on which to base your decisions about which path to choose.

파랑 파트를 다시 떼어 왔다.

이번에도 밑줄 친 부분을 봐보자.

"analyze all the possible scenarios" -> "Proportion" -> "Better map"

밑줄 친 부분의 핵심을 보면,

모든 가능한 시나리오 분석 내용 후 핵심 키워드인 성공/실패의 "비율" 이 나와준다.

마지막으로, "더 나은 지도" 라는 내용이 나와주면서 긍정을 더해주고,

아까한 분석을 통합시키면 답이 정해진다.

아까 초록 파트에서 나온 "직감을 믿는 것은 차선택이다."

파랑 파트에서 분석한 "모든 가능성 분석", 성공/실패의 "비율" -> "더 나은 지도"

보이는가.

답은 더 나은 선택을 위해 성공 가능성을 분석한다는 내용인 3번이다.

우리가 분석한 내용으로는 3번 외에는 어떠한 정답도 나오지 않는다.

분석이 성공한 것이다.

이 코드는 딱 warm up과 Phase 1,

즉 18-24까지만 먹힌다.

(Phase 2의 문제들은 더 깊고 심오하다.)

코드를 빠르게 익히고, 듣기 여유 시간에 따라서 파트를 나누는 연습,

뒤의 문제를 통하여 해결해 보자.

Trainieren A.

다음은 2023 수능 warmup, Phase 1 예제다.

한 문제당 적어도 두개의 파트로 나누고,

한 파트 독해 후 20초 휴식,

그리고 두번째 파트 독해 후 정답을 고르자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 15분이다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,

My name is Michael Brown. I have been a bird-watcher since childhood. I have always enjoyed watching birds in my yard and identifying them by sight and sound. Yesterday, I happened to read an article about your club. I was surprised and excited to find out about a community of passionate bird-watchers who travel annually to go birding. I would love to join your club, but your website appears to be under construction. I could not find any information except for this contact email address. I would like to know how to sign up for the club. I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,
Michael Brown

① 조류 관찰 클럽에 가입하는 방법을 문의하려고
② 조류 관찰 시 주의해야 할 사항을 전달하려고
③ 조류 관찰 협회의 새로운 규정을 확인하려고
④ 조류 관찰과 관련된 웹 사이트를 소개하려고
⑤ 조류 관찰 시 필요한 장비를 알아보려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Jamie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Putting all of her energy into her last steps of the running race, Jamie crossed the finish line. To her disappointment, she had failed to beat her personal best time, again. Jamie had pushed herself for months to finally break her record, but it was all for nothing. Recognizing how she felt about her failure, Ken, her teammate, approached her and said, "Jamie, even though you didn't set a personal best time today, your performances have improved dramatically. Your running skills have progressed so much! You'll definitely break your personal best time in the next race!" After hearing his comments, she felt confident about herself. Jamie, now motivated to keep pushing for her goal, replied with a smile. "You're right! Next race, I'll beat my best time for sure!"

① indifferent → regretful　② pleased → bored
③ frustrated → encouraged　④ nervous → fearful
⑤ calm → excited

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

At every step in our journey through life we encounter junctions with many different pathways leading into the distance. Each choice involves uncertainty about which path will get you to your destination. Trusting our intuition to make the choice often ends up with us making a suboptimal choice. Turning the uncertainty into numbers has proved a potent way of analyzing the paths and finding the shortcut to your destination. The mathematical theory of probability hasn't eliminated risk, but it allows us to manage that risk more effectively. The strategy is to analyze all the possible scenarios that the future holds and then to see what proportion of them lead to success or failure. This gives you a much better map of the future on which to base your decisions about which path to choose.

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③ 더 나은 선택을 위해 성공 가능성을 확률적으로 분석해야 한다.
④ 빠른 목표 달성을 위해 지름길로 가고자 할 때 신중해야 한다.
⑤ 인생의 여정에서 선택에 따른 결과를 스스로 책임져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 make oneself public to oneself가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge. Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed. They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts. Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity. It is in that context that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" emerges. Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself. By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

* disparate: 이질적인 ** render: 만들다

① use writing as a means of reflecting on oneself
② build one's identity by reading others' diaries
③ exchange feedback in the process of writing
④ create an alternate ego to present to others
⑤ develop topics for writing about selfhood

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Urban delivery vehicles can be adapted to better suit the density of urban distribution, which often involves smaller vehicles such as vans, including bicycles. The latter have the potential to become a preferred 'last-mile' vehicle, particularly in high-density and congested areas. In locations where bicycle use is high, such as the Netherlands, delivery bicycles are also used to carry personal cargo (e.g. groceries). Due to their low acquisition and maintenance costs, cargo bicycles convey much potential in developed and developing countries alike, such as the *becak* (a three-wheeled bicycle) in Indonesia. Services using electrically assisted delivery tricycles have been successfully implemented in France and are gradually being adopted across Europe for services as varied as parcel and catering deliveries. Using bicycles as cargo vehicles is particularly encouraged when combined with policies that restrict motor vehicle access to specific areas of a city, such as downtown or commercial districts, or with the extension of dedicated bike lanes.

① 도시에서 자전거는 효율적인 배송 수단으로 사용될 수 있다.
② 자전거는 출퇴근 시간을 줄이기 위한 대안으로 선호되고 있다.
③ 자전거는 배송 수단으로의 경제적 장단점을 모두 가질 수 있다.
④ 수요자의 요구에 부합하는 다양한 용도의 자전거가 개발되고 있다.
⑤ 세계 각국에서는 전기 자전거 사용을 장려하는 정책을 추진하고 있다.

Memo

Memo

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

An important advantage of disclosure, as opposed to more aggressive forms of regulation, is its flexibility and respect for the operation of free markets. Regulatory mandates are blunt swords; they tend to neglect diversity and may have serious unintended adverse effects. For example, energy efficiency requirements for appliances may produce goods that work less well or that have characteristics that consumers do not want. Information provision, by contrast, respects freedom of choice. If automobile manufacturers are required to measure and publicize the safety characteristics of cars, potential car purchasers can trade safety concerns against other attributes, such as price and styling. If restaurant customers are informed of the calories in their meals, those who want to lose weight can make use of the information, leaving those who are unconcerned about calories unaffected. Disclosure does not interfere with, and should even promote, the autonomy (and quality) of individual decision-making.

* mandate: 명령 ** adverse: 거스르는 *** autonomy: 자율성

① steps to make public information accessible to customers
② benefits of publicizing information to ensure free choices
③ strategies for companies to increase profits in a free market
④ necessities of identifying and analyzing current industry trends
⑤ effects of diversified markets on reasonable customer choices

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Different parts of the brain's visual system get information on a need-to-know basis. Cells that help your hand muscles reach out to an object need to know the size and location of the object, but they don't need to know about color. They need to know a little about shape, but not in great detail. Cells that help you recognize people's faces need to be extremely sensitive to details of shape, but they can pay less attention to location. It is natural to assume that anyone who sees an object sees everything about it — the shape, color, location, and movement. However, one part of your brain sees its shape, another sees color, another detects location, and another perceives movement. Consequently, after localized brain damage, it is possible to see certain aspects of an object and not others. Centuries ago, people found it difficult to imagine how someone could see an object without seeing what color it is. Even today, you might find it surprising to learn about people who see an object without seeing where it is, or see it without seeing whether it is moving.

① Visual Systems Never Betray Our Trust!
② Secret Missions of Color-Sensitive Brain Cells
③ Blind Spots: What Is Still Unknown About the Brain
④ Why Brain Cells Exemplify Nature's Recovery Process
⑤ Separate and Independent: Brain Cells' Visual Perceptions

03. Phase 2를 돌파하는 법

위에서 예제가 연습이 되었길 바란다.

Phase 1이 끝나면 Break 1이 찾아온다.

25-28은 상당히 쉬운 문제들로, 1등급을 위해서 3분 이내에 해결하는 능력이 요구된다.

25번 도표 문제는 수치의 비교 대상과 Most Highest 등과 같이 비교하는 단어들을 주의하면 쉽게 풀어나갈 수 있다.

26-28은 인물의 서사와 포스터 분석으로, 문제의 선지와 단순 일치를 비교해주면 된다.

Break 1은 이렇듯이 Phase 2를 위해 과열과 과부하를 막아주는 셈이다.

(그러나 절대 쉽다고 무시하지 말자.)

Phase 2부터는 나는 이전과 다른 행동양식을 권유한다.

모르는게 있으면 별표를 치지 말고, 어떻게든 가장 답같은 것을 골라라.

Phase 2의 문항들은 대부분 복잡하고 독해하기가 어려워서,

별표 친 문제를 다시 보러 왔을때, 더 많은 양의 시간이 소모된다.

시간이 부족하면 마음이 쫓겨 집중이 힘들거나, 문제를 마저 못 풀수도 있으니..

한 번에 풀어내는 연습을 하도록 하자.

Phase 2는 유일한 문법 문제인 29번부터 시작한다.

사실 나는 문법 문제를 중요하게 여기지 않는다.

2점짜리이며, 1등급은 90점 이상만 받으면 된다.

그리고 한 문제를 위해서 공부해야하는 양이 엄청나게 많으며,

나 같으면 그 시간동안 다른 문제들을 공부하여 문법을 제외한 모든 문제를 다 맞추도록 하겠다.

물론, 언제까지나 나의 생각이며,

“100점” 을 향한 분들은 문법 문제까지 챙기길 바란다.

30번과 31번은 각각 흐름에 어긋나는 단어, 빈칸에 들어갈 단어에 관한 문제이다.

문단의 흐름을 파악하는 것도 중요하지만,

이 둘의 핵심은 바로 "단어" 이다.

나의 단어실력이 바로 문제의 정답을 결정짓는다. (특히 31번)

이 두 문항을 돌파하기 위해서는 단어 암기가 필수적이니, 평상시에 많이 외워두자.

32-34는 최고의 오답률 문제들이 나오는 '빈칸 삽입' 구간이다.

상당히 섬세한 독해 능력을 요구하며,

절대적으로 '생각'이 금지다.

내용을 스스로 이해하면서 답을 생각하는 것, 선지에 맞춰가면서 생각하는 것.

이러한 잡다한 생각들은 실점을 통한 빠른 길이다.

우리가 해야하는 것은 바로 문제에서 근거를 찾는 것이다.

다음 페이지에서 예시를 통해서 직접 배워보자.

<2023 수능 34번 예시>

34. We understand that the segregation of our consciousness into present, past, and future is both a fiction and an oddly self-referential framework; your present was part of your mother's future, and your children's past will be in part your present. Nothing is generally wrong with structuring our consciousness of time in this conventional manner, and it often works well enough. In the case of climate change, however, the sharp division of time into past, present, and future has been desperately misleading and has, most importantly, hidden from view the extent of the responsibility of those of us alive now. The narrowing of our consciousness of time smooths the way to divorcing ourselves from responsibility for developments in the past and the future with which our lives are in fact deeply intertwined. In the climate case, it is not that _____. It is that the realities are obscured from view by the partitioning of time, and so questions of responsibility toward the past and future do not arise naturally. [3점]

* segregation: 분리 ** intertwine: 뒤얽히게 하다
*** obscure: 흐릿하게 하다

① all our efforts prove to be effective and are thus encouraged
② sufficient scientific evidence has been provided to us
③ future concerns are more urgent than present needs
④ our ancestors maintained a different frame of time
⑤ we face the facts but then deny our responsibility

2023 수능 34번 예시다.

밑줄 친 초록 부분을 보면, '기후변화'의 경우 시간을 과거/현재/미래로 나눈 것은 살아있는 우리들의 책임감의 범위를 감춰준다고 한다.

여기서 '우리가 기후변화에 대한 책임감을 가지고 있지 않다는 것'을 글쓴이가 말하고 있다는 것을 파악할 수 있다.

밑줄 친 파란 부분을 보자.

여기서는 '현실의 불명확해지고, 책임감은 자연스럽게 발생하지 않는다'고 한다.

초록과 파란 부분을 종합해보면,

기후변화에서 우리는 책임감을 가지고 있지 않은데(외면한다.)

책임감은 자연스럽게 발생하지 않는다고 하고 있다.

이제 빈칸을 맞춰보자.

앞에 In the climate case, it is not that이라고 나오는 걸 보니, 부정 구문이다.

'기후변화의 경우, ~이 아니다' 라고 말하고 있는데,

선지와 대조해보면 5번이 빈칸에 들어가야지 말이 맞다는 것을 알 수가 있다.

*다시 파트별로 정리해보자면, (색깔별로 파트 부분이다.)

1. 우리는 기후변화에서 책임감을 가지고 있지 않다.

2. 그러나 기후변화의 경우, 책임감을 외면하는게 아니다.

3. 시간의 구분에 따라 현실이 불명확해지고, 책임감은 자연스럽게 발생하지 않는다.

이렇게 정리해볼 수 있다.

생각하지 말고, 위 아래 내용에 따라서 중간 내용을 끼워 맞추도록 연습하자.

사실 이번 예제인 34번은 2023 수능에서도 상당한 오답률을 기록하며

킬러에 등극했던 문항이다.

독해 방법이 한 번에 쉽게 통하지 않았을꺼고, 부정 구문까지 들어가서

상당히 어렵게 느껴졌을것이다.

앞으로도 이와 같은 문항들이 많이 출제될 수 있으므로, 꾸준한 연습을 통한 극복이 필요하다.

35번 문항은 흐름에 어긋나는 문장 찾기다.

지금까지의 내용을 따라온 여러분들이면 내용의 흐름에 어긋나는 것은 쉽게 찾을 수 있다고 생각한다.

참고로 35번의 정답은 대부분 3,4번 중 하나에서 나오니,

글의 중간 부분을 집중해서 읽도록 하자.

36, 37번 문항의 순서 나열 문항이다.

수험생들의 가장 큰 고민이 'A, B, C 중 무엇부터 읽어야 하나?' 라고 생각한다.

나는 'B' 부터 읽는 것을 추천한다.

사실 A로 시작하는 답은 소수를 차지하고,

B와 C 중 무엇으로 시작해야할지 고민을 해야한다.

B는 대부분 중심 내용, 또한 결론을 담고 있기 때문에 B부터 파악하는 것을 추천한다.

B를 읽고 나서 A와 C를 읽으면,

선후 관계가 정립될 것이다.

오른쪽 페이지에서 23년도 수능 문항을 가져왔다.

한번 살펴보도록 하자.

<2023 수능 36번 예시>

36.

A fascinating species of water flea exhibits a kind of flexibility that evolutionary biologists call *adaptive plasticity*.

(A) That's a clever trick, because producing spines and a helmet is costly, in terms of energy, and conserving energy is essential for an organism's ability to survive and reproduce. The water flea only expends the energy needed to produce spines and a helmet when it needs to.

(B) If the baby water flea is developing into an adult in water that includes the chemical signatures of creatures that prey on water fleas, it develops a helmet and spines to defend itself against predators. If the water around it doesn't include the chemical signatures of predators, the water flea doesn't develop these protective devices.

(C) So it may well be that this plasticity is an adaptation: a trait that came to exist in a species because it contributed to reproductive fitness. There are many cases, across many species, of adaptive plasticity. Plasticity is conducive to fitness if there is sufficient variation in the environment.

* spine: 가시 돌기 ** conducive: 도움되는

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

우선 가장 처음 부분을 읽어보면, '물 벼룩은 생물학자들이 적응 가소성이라고 부르는 유연성의 종류를 보여준다고 한다.'

바로 (B)로 넘어가보자.

(B)에서는 '어린 물 벼룩이 물 속에서 천적으로부터 보호하기 위해 헬멧과 가시를 만들어내고, 적이 없는 경우에 이러한 행동을 하지 않는다' 고 서술한다.

그러면 우리는 다음 페이지에서 (A)와 (C)를 분석해보도록 하자.

우리가 이제는 (A)와 (C) 중에서 무엇을 먼저 읽어야 할지, 선택해야한다.

이때, 재빠르게 각 문단의 앞 부분을 살펴보자.

(C)는 두서에서 ‘ 이 가소성은 적응’이라고 말하고 있어서, 흐름이 전 문장하고 연결된다.

(A)는 두서에서 ‘이것은 현명한 기술이다, 왜냐하면 가시를 생성~’이라고 이야기하며,

(B)에서 마지막에 언급했던 헬멧과 가시에 대한 내용을 연장시켜준다.

그렇다면 우리는 (B) 다음에 (A)가 온다는 것을 알 수 있다.

이제 (C)가 마지막 자리에 잘 들어맞는지만 확인해보도록 하자.

(C)에서 보면 ‘이러한 가소성’이라고 부연 설명을 하면서,

앞에서 나온 예시를 재진술 해주며, 가소성에 대한 내용으로 문단을 마무리 짓고 있다.

(B)-(A)-(C),

모든 것이 완벽하게 들어맞는다. 정답은 2번이다.

우리는 이제 이런 코드로 36번, 37번을 파헤쳐 나갈 수 있다.

오른쪽 페이지에서 Phase 2의 나머지 세 문항을 돌파하는 방법을 알아보자.

38, 39번 문항은 문장을 삽입하는 형식의 문제들이다.

Phase 2의 막바지에 도달했고, 점점 집중력이 흐려질 수 있는 시간대이다.

이 부분은 포인트를 한번에 캐치하지 못하면, 처음부터 다시 읽어야한다.

그러므로 38, 39번을 읽을때는 디테일과 세부내용에 집중해서 읽도록 하자.

핵심은, 전체적인 흐름과 내용을 완벽히 숙지해야한다.

보통 중간 부분에 내용의 변주가 있는 경우가 상당하며,

반대되는 내용들도 서술한다.

그러므로 우리는 반대되거나 흐름이 끊기는 부분을 정확히 캐치해서,

바로 문장을 대입시켜보고, 흐름에 맞는지 체크를 해줘야한다.

40번은 Phase 2의 마지막인 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 내용 찾기다.

어떻게 보면 Phase 2에서 가장 쉬운 문항이라고 볼 수 있다.

이 문항은 내용 숙지도와 단어 능력을 요구한다.

40번 문항은 대부분 실험이나, 어떤 사람의 생각이나 주장에 관한 내용이며,

또는 무언가에 대한 스토리를 보여준다.

우리는 이 스토리에 집중하여 파악한 후, 밑에 있는 빈칸에 스토리의 내용과 일치하도록

알맞은 단어들을 골라서 넣어주면 된다.

40번을 마무리하면 Phase 2가 마무리된다.

다음 페이지의 Trainieren을 통하여 지금까지 배운 Phase 2의 돌파방식을 익혀보자.

Trainieren B.

다음은 2023 수능 Phase 2 예제다.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 34분이다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Trends constantly suggest new opportunities for individuals to restage themselves, representing occasions for change. To understand how trends can ultimately give individuals power and freedom, one must first discuss fashion's importance as a basis for change. The most common explanation offered by my informants as to why fashion is so appealing is ① <u>that</u> it constitutes a kind of theatrical costumery. Clothes are part of how people present ② <u>them</u> to the world, and fashion locates them in the present, relative to what is happening in society and to fashion's own history. As a form of expression, fashion contains a host of ambiguities, enabling individuals to recreate the meanings ③ <u>associated</u> with specific pieces of clothing. Fashion is among the simplest and cheapest methods of self-expression: clothes can be ④ <u>inexpensively</u> purchased while making it easy to convey notions of wealth, intellectual stature, relaxation or environmental consciousness, even if none of these is true. Fashion can also strengthen agency in various ways, ⑤ <u>opening</u> up space for action.

* stature: 능력

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은? [3점]

Everywhere we turn we hear about almighty "cyberspace"! The hype promises that we will leave our boring lives, put on goggles and body suits, and enter some metallic, three-dimensional, multimedia otherworld. When the Industrial Revolution arrived with its great innovation, the motor, we didn't leave our world to go to some ① <u>remote</u> motorspace! On the contrary, we brought the motors into our lives, as automobiles, refrigerators, drill presses, and pencil sharpeners. This ② <u>absorption</u> has been so complete that we refer to all these tools with names that declare their usage, not their "motorness." These innovations led to a major socioeconomic movement precisely because they entered and ③ <u>affected</u> profoundly our everyday lives. People have not changed fundamentally in thousands of years. Technology changes constantly. It's the one that must ④ <u>adapt</u> to us. That's exactly what will happen with information technology and its devices under human-centric computing. The longer we continue to believe that computers will take us to a magical new world, the longer we will ⑤ <u>maintain</u> their natural fusion with our lives, the hallmark of every major movement that aspires to be called a socioeconomic revolution.

* hype: 과대광고 ** hallmark: 특징

Memo

[31～34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There is something deeply paradoxical about the professional status of sports journalism, especially in the medium of print. In discharging their usual responsibilities of description and commentary, reporters' accounts of sports events are eagerly consulted by sports fans, while in their broader journalistic role of covering sport in its many forms, sports journalists are among the most visible of all contemporary writers. The ruminations of the elite class of 'celebrity' sports journalists are much sought after by the major newspapers, their lucrative contracts being the envy of colleagues in other 'disciplines' of journalism. Yet sports journalists do not have a standing in their profession that corresponds to the size of their readerships or of their pay packets, with the old saying (now reaching the status of cliché) that sport is the 'toy department of the news media' still readily to hand as a dismissal of the worth of what sports journalists do. This reluctance to take sports journalism seriously produces the paradoxical outcome that sports newspaper writers are much read but little _____.

* discharge: 이행하다 ** rumination: 생각
*** lucrative: 돈을 많이 버는

① paid ② admired
③ censored ④ challenged
⑤ discussed

32. People have always wanted to be around other people and to learn from them. Cities have long been dynamos of social possibility, foundries of art, music, and fashion. Slang, or, if you prefer, "lexical innovation," has always started in cities — an outgrowth of all those different people so frequently exposed to one another. It spreads outward, in a manner not unlike transmissible disease, which itself typically "takes off" in cities. If, as the noted linguist Leonard Bloomfield argued, the way a person talks is a "composite result of what he has heard before," then language innovation would happen where the most people heard and talked to the most other people. Cities drive taste change because they _____, who not surprisingly are often the creative people cities seem to attract. Media, ever more global, ever more far-reaching, spread language faster to more people.

* foundry: 주물 공장 ** lexical: 어휘의

① provide rich source materials for artists
② offer the greatest exposure to other people
③ cause cultural conflicts among users of slang
④ present ideal research environments to linguists
⑤ reduce the social mobility of ambitious outsiders

33. The entrance to a honeybee colony, often referred to as the dancefloor, is a market place for information about the state of the colony and the environment outside the hive. Studying interactions on the dancefloor provides us with a number of illustrative examples of how individuals changing their own behavior in response to local information _____. For example, upon returning to their hive honeybees that have collected water search out a receiver bee to unload their water to within the hive. If this search time is short then the returning bee is more likely to perform a waggle dance to recruit others to the water source. Conversely, if this search time is long then the bee is more likely to give up collecting water. Since receiver bees will only accept water if they require it, either for themselves or to pass on to other bees and brood, this unloading time is correlated with the colony's overall need of water. Thus the individual water forager's response to unloading time (up or down) regulates water collection in response to the colony's need. [3점]

* brood: 애벌레 ** forager: 조달자

① allow the colony to regulate its workforce
② search for water sources by measuring distance
③ decrease the colony's workload when necessary
④ divide tasks according to their respective talents
⑤ train workers to acquire basic communication patterns

34. We understand that the segregation of our consciousness into present, past, and future is both a fiction and an oddly self-referential framework; your present was part of your mother's future, and your children's past will be in part your present. Nothing is generally wrong with structuring our consciousness of time in this conventional manner, and it often works well enough. In the case of climate change, however, the sharp division of time into past, present, and future has been desperately misleading and has, most importantly, hidden from view the extent of the responsibility of those of us alive now. The narrowing of our consciousness of time smooths the way to divorcing ourselves from responsibility for developments in the past and the future with which our lives are in fact deeply intertwined. In the climate case, it is not that _____. It is that the realities are obscured from view by the partitioning of time, and so questions of responsibility toward the past and future do not arise naturally. [3점]

* segregation: 분리 ** intertwine: 뒤얽히게 하다
*** obscure: 흐릿하게 하다

① all our efforts prove to be effective and are thus encouraged
② sufficient scientific evidence has been provided to us
③ future concerns are more urgent than present needs
④ our ancestors maintained a different frame of time
⑤ we face the facts but then deny our responsibility

Memo

Memo

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Actors, singers, politicians and countless others recognise the power of the human voice as a means of communication beyond the simple decoding of the words that are used. Learning to control your voice and use it for different purposes is, therefore, one of the most important skills to develop as an early career teacher. ① The more confidently you give instructions, the higher the chance of a positive class response. ② There are times when being able to project your voice loudly will be very useful when working in school, and knowing that you can cut through a noisy classroom, dinner hall or playground is a great skill to have. ③ In order to address serious noise issues in school, students, parents and teachers should search for a solution together. ④ However, I would always advise that you use your loudest voice incredibly sparingly and avoid shouting as much as possible. ⑤ A quiet, authoritative and measured tone has so much more impact than slightly panicked shouting.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

A fascinating species of water flea exhibits a kind of flexibility that evolutionary biologists call *adaptive plasticity*.

(A) That's a clever trick, because producing spines and a helmet is costly, in terms of energy, and conserving energy is essential for an organism's ability to survive and reproduce. The water flea only expends the energy needed to produce spines and a helmet when it needs to.

(B) If the baby water flea is developing into an adult in water that includes the chemical signatures of creatures that prey on water fleas, it develops a helmet and spines to defend itself against predators. If the water around it doesn't include the chemical signatures of predators, the water flea doesn't develop these protective devices.

(C) So it may well be that this plasticity is an adaptation: a trait that came to exist in a species because it contributed to reproductive fitness. There are many cases, across many species, of adaptive plasticity. Plasticity is conducive to fitness if there is sufficient variation in the environment.

∗ spine: 가시 돌기 ∗∗ conducive: 도움되는

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

37.

> The most commonly known form of results-based pricing is a practice called *contingency pricing*, used by lawyers.

(A) Therefore, only an outcome in the client's favor is compensated. From the client's point of view, the pricing makes sense in part because most clients in these cases are unfamiliar with and possibly intimidated by law firms. Their biggest fears are high fees for a case that may take years to settle.

(B) By using contingency pricing, clients are ensured that they pay no fees until they receive a settlement. In these and other instances of contingency pricing, the economic value of the service is hard to determine before the service, and providers develop a price that allows them to share the risks and rewards of delivering value to the buyer.

(C) Contingency pricing is the major way that personal injury and certain consumer cases are billed. In this approach, lawyers do not receive fees or payment until the case is settled, when they are paid a percentage of the money that the client receives. [3점]

∗ intimidate: 위협하다

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

> There's a reason for that: traditionally, park designers attempted to create such a feeling by planting tall trees at park boundaries, building stone walls, and constructing other means of partition.

Parks take the shape demanded by the cultural concerns of their time. Once parks are in place, they are no inert stage — their purposes and meanings are made and remade by planners and by park users. Moments of park creation are particularly telling, however, for they reveal and actualize ideas about nature and its relationship to urban society. (①) Indeed, what distinguishes a park from the broader category of public space is the representation of nature that parks are meant to embody. (②) Public spaces include parks, concrete plazas, sidewalks, even indoor atriums. (③) Parks typically have trees, grass, and other plants as their central features. (④) When entering a city park, people often imagine a sharp separation from streets, cars, and buildings. (⑤) What's behind this idea is not only landscape architects' desire to design aesthetically suggestive park spaces, but a much longer history of Western thought that envisions cities and nature as antithetical spaces and oppositional forces.

∗ aesthetically: 미적으로　∗∗ antithetical: 대조적인

Memo

Memo

39.

It may be easier to reach an agreement when settlement terms don't have to be implemented until months in the future.

Negotiators should try to find ways to slice a large issue into smaller pieces, known as using *salami tactics*. (①) Issues that can be expressed in quantitative, measurable units are easy to slice. (②) For example, compensation demands can be divided into cents-per-hour increments or lease rates can be quoted as dollars per square foot. (③) When working to fractionate issues of principle or precedent, parties may use the time horizon (when the principle goes into effect or how long it will last) as a way to fractionate the issue. (④) Another approach is to vary the number of ways that the principle may be applied. (⑤) For example, a company may devise a family emergency leave plan that allows employees the opportunity to be away from the company for a period of no longer than three hours, and no more than once a month, for illness in the employee's immediate family. [3점]

* increment: 증가 ** fractionate: 세분하다

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Craftsmanship" may suggest a way of life that declined with the arrival of industrial society — but this is misleading. Craftsmanship names an enduring, basic human impulse, the desire to do a job well for its own sake. Craftsmanship cuts a far wider swath than skilled manual labor; it serves the computer programmer, the doctor, and the artist; parenting improves when it is practiced as a skilled craft, as does citizenship. In all these domains, craftsmanship focuses on objective standards, on the thing in itself. Social and economic conditions, however, often stand in the way of the craftsman's discipline and commitment: schools may fail to provide the tools to do good work, and workplaces may not truly value the aspiration for quality. And though craftsmanship can reward an individual with a sense of pride in work, this reward is not simple. The craftsman often faces conflicting objective standards of excellence; the desire to do something well for its own sake can be weakened by competitive pressure, by frustration, or by obsession.

* swath: 구획

⬇

Craftsmanship, a human desire that has ____(A)____ over time in diverse contexts, often encounters factors that ____(B)____ its full development.

(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
① persisted	··· limit	② persisted	··· cultivate
③ evolved	··· accelerate	④ diminished	··· shape
⑤ diminished	··· restrict		

04. Break 2와 검토에 관하여

Phase 2가 이제 끝났다.

여러분들께 남은 것은 Break 2이다.

지금까지의 코드를 따라오고 훈련한 여러분이라면 Break 2파트는 크게 어렵지 않을 것이라고 조심스럽게 예상해본다.

영어영역에서 1등급이 나오거나 높은 점수를 받아오는 분들은,

Break 2 이후 시간이 남을 수 있다.

그럴때는 Phase 1과 2에서 헷갈리거나 어려웠던 문항을 다시한번 꼼꼼히 살펴보길 바란다.

살펴볼때 중요성은, 빠르게 넘기지 말아라.

당신이 한번 푼 문항은, 당신 멋대로 사고하고 이해할 가능성이 높아서 가볍게 검토하면 안된다.

편견이 생겼을 가능성이 농후하기 때문에, 한 문항을 검토하더라도

완전 세세히 분석하고 정답을 도출하기를 바란다.

이것이 내가 여러분들에게 드릴 수 있는 코드들이다.

낯선 방법일수도 있고. 어색할 수도 있지만 괜찮다.

뒤의 여러 문항들을 이 코드대로 따라가면. 영어 1등급이 당신에게 찾아올 것이다.

이제는 뒤의 평가원 reflection을 통해서 실전 연습을 해보자.

B. 2021 수능 Reflection

연습으로 “Phase” 돌파

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Friends,

Season's greetings. As some of you already know, we are starting the campus food drive. This is how you participate. You can bring your items for donation to our booths. Our donation booths are located in the lobbies of the campus libraries. Just drop off the items there during usual library hours from December 4 to 23. The donated food should be non-perishable like canned meats and canned fruits. Packaged goods such as jam and peanut butter are also good. We will distribute the food to our neighbors on Christmas Eve. We truly appreciate your help.

Many blessings,
Joanna at Campus Food Bank

① 음식 기부에 참여하는 방법을 안내하려고
② 음식 배달 자원봉사 참여에 감사하려고
③ 도서관 이용 시간 변경을 공지하려고
④ 음식물 낭비의 심각성을 알려 주려고
⑤ 크리스마스 행사 일정을 문의하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once again, I had lost the piano contest to my friend. When I learned that Linda had won, I was deeply troubled and unhappy. My body was shaking with uneasiness. My heart beat quickly and my face became reddish. I had to run out of the concert hall to settle down. Sitting on the stairs alone, I recalled what my teacher had said. "Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you. And the way to win is to figure out who you are and do your best." He was absolutely right. I had no reason to oppose my friend. Instead, I should focus on myself and my own improvement. I breathed out slowly. My hands were steady now. At last, my mind was at peace.

① grateful → sorrowful
② upset → calm
③ envious → doubtful
④ surprised → disappointed
⑤ bored → relieved

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Developing expertise carries costs of its own. We can become experts in some areas, like speaking a language or knowing our favorite foods, simply by living our lives, but in many other domains expertise requires considerable training and effort. What's more, expertise is domain specific. The expertise that we work hard to acquire in one domain will carry over only imperfectly to related ones, and not at all to unrelated ones. In the end, as much as we may want to become experts on everything in our lives, there simply isn't enough time to do so. Even in areas where we could, it won't necessarily be worth the effort. It's clear that we should concentrate our own expertise on those domains of choice that are most common and/or important to our lives, and those we actively enjoy learning about and choosing from.

① 자신에게 의미 있는 영역을 정해서 전문성을 키워야 한다.
② 전문성 함양에는 타고난 재능보다 노력과 훈련이 중요하다.
③ 전문가가 되기 위해서는 다양한 분야에 관심을 가져야 한다.
④ 전문성을 기르기 위해서는 구체적인 계획과 실천이 필수적이다.
⑤ 전문가는 일의 우선순위를 결정해서 업무를 수행해야 한다.

Warm Up & Phase 1.

다음은 2021 수능 warmup, Phase 1 이다.

한 문제당 적어도 두개의 파트로 나누고,

한 파트 독해 후 20초 휴식,

그리고 두번째 파트 독해 후 정답을 고르자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 15분이다.

Memo

21. 밑줄 친 the role of the 'lion's historians'가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an African proverb that says, 'Till the lions have their historians, tales of hunting will always glorify the hunter'. The proverb is about power, control and law making. Environmental journalists have to play the role of the 'lion's historians'. They have to put across the point of view of the environment to people who make the laws. They have to be the voice of wild India. The present rate of human consumption is completely unsustainable. Forest, wetlands, wastelands, coastal zones, eco-sensitive zones, they are all seen as disposable for the accelerating demands of human population. But to ask for any change in human behaviour — whether it be to cut down on consumption, alter lifestyles or decrease population growth — is seen as a violation of human rights. But at some point human rights become 'wrongs'. It's time we changed our thinking so that there is no difference between the rights of humans and the rights of the rest of the environment.

① uncovering the history of a species' biological evolution
② urging a shift to sustainable human behaviour for nature
③ fighting against widespread violations of human rights
④ rewriting history for more underrepresented people
⑤ restricting the power of environmental lawmakers

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Prior to file-sharing services, music albums landed exclusively in the hands of music critics before their release. These critics would listen to them well before the general public could and preview them for the rest of the world in their reviews. Once the internet made music easily accessible and allowed even advanced releases to spread through online social networks, availability of new music became democratized, which meant critics no longer had unique access. That is, critics and laypeople alike could obtain new music simultaneously. Social media services also enabled people to publicize their views on new songs, list their new favorite bands in their social media bios, and argue over new music endlessly on message boards. The result was that critics now could access the opinions of the masses on a particular album before writing their reviews. Thus, instead of music reviews guiding popular opinion toward art (as they did in preinternet times), music reviews began to reflect — consciously or subconsciously — public opinion.

* laypeople: 비전문가

① 미디어 환경의 변화로 음악 비평이 대중의 영향을 받게 되었다.
② 인터넷의 발달로 다양한 장르의 음악을 접하는 것이 가능해졌다.
③ 비평가의 음악 비평은 자신의 주관적인 경험을 기반으로 한다.
④ 오늘날 새로운 음악은 대중의 기호를 확인한 후에 공개된다.
⑤ 온라인 환경의 대두로 음악 비평의 질이 전반적으로 상승하였다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Difficulties arise when we do not think of people and machines as collaborative systems, but assign whatever tasks can be automated to the machines and leave the rest to people. This ends up requiring people to behave in machine-like fashion, in ways that differ from human capabilities. We expect people to monitor machines, which means keeping alert for long periods, something we are bad at. We require people to do repeated operations with the extreme precision and accuracy required by machines, again something we are not good at. When we divide up the machine and human components of a task in this way, we fail to take advantage of human strengths and capabilities but instead rely upon areas where we are genetically, biologically unsuited. Yet, when people fail, they are blamed.

① difficulties of overcoming human weaknesses to avoid failure
② benefits of allowing machines and humans to work together
③ issues of allocating unfit tasks to humans in automated systems
④ reasons why humans continue to pursue machine automation
⑤ influences of human actions on a machine's performance

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People don't usually think of touch as a temporal phenomenon, but it is every bit as time-based as it is spatial. You can carry out an experiment to see for yourself. Ask a friend to cup his hand, palm face up, and close his eyes. Place a small ordinary object in his palm — a ring, an eraser, anything will do — and ask him to identify it without moving any part of his hand. He won't have a clue other than weight and maybe overall size. Then tell him to keep his eyes closed and move his fingers over the object. He'll most likely identify it at once. By allowing the fingers to move, you've added time to the sensory perception of touch. There's a direct analogy between the fovea at the center of your retina and your fingertips, both of which have high acuity. Your ability to make complex use of touch, such as buttoning your shirt or unlocking your front door in the dark, depends on continuous time-varying patterns of touch sensation.

* analogy: 유사 ** fovea: (망막의) 중심와(窩) *** retina: 망막

① Touch and Movement: Two Major Elements of Humanity
② Time Does Matter: A Hidden Essence of Touch
③ How to Use the Five Senses in a Timely Manner
④ The Role of Touch in Forming the Concept of Time
⑤ The Surprising Function of Touch as a Booster of Knowledge

Memo

Phase 2.

다음은 2021 수능 Phase 2 이다.

Break 1을 고려해 3분간 휴식 후,

문항을 풀기 시작하자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 34분이다

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은? [3점]

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are strict. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to thorough examination by overseeing bodies. Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions ① <u>associated</u> with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised ② <u>it</u>. Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains ③ <u>deeply</u> problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists ④ <u>does</u> nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate. Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know ⑤ <u>what</u> the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

* consent: 동의 ** anatomy: (해부학적) 구조
*** physiology: 생리적 현상

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured ① <u>quantities</u> in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the ② <u>opposite</u> happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called "bias." It probably happened because over time, experimenters subconsciously adjusted their results to ③ <u>match</u> what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out. They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just ④ <u>influenced</u> by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone ⑤ <u>lacked</u> the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected.

* bandwagon effect: 편승 효과

Memo

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. In the classic model of the Sumerian economy, the temple functioned as an administrative authority governing commodity production, collection, and redistribution. The discovery of administrative tablets from the temple complexes at Uruk suggests that token use and consequently writing evolved as a tool of centralized economic governance. Given the lack of archaeological evidence from Uruk-period domestic sites, it is not clear whether individuals also used the system for _____. For that matter, it is not clear how widespread literacy was at its beginnings. The use of identifiable symbols and pictograms on the early tablets is consistent with administrators needing a lexicon that was mutually intelligible by literate and nonliterate parties. As cuneiform script became more abstract, literacy must have become increasingly important to ensure one understood what he or she had agreed to.

* archaeological: 고고학적인 ** lexicon: 어휘 목록
*** cuneiform script: 쐐기 문자

① religious events
② personal agreements
③ communal responsibilities
④ historical records
⑤ power shifts

32. Choosing similar friends can have a rationale. Assessing the survivability of an environment can be risky (if an environment turns out to be deadly, for instance, it might be too late by the time you found out), so humans have evolved the desire to associate with similar individuals as a way to perform this function efficiently. This is especially useful to a species that lives in so many different sorts of environments. However, the carrying capacity of a given environment _____. If resources are very limited, the individuals who live in a particular place cannot all do the exact same thing (for example, if there are few trees, people cannot all live in tree houses, or if mangoes are in short supply, people cannot all live solely on a diet of mangoes). A rational strategy would therefore sometimes be to *avoid* similar members of one's species.

① exceeds the expected demands of a community
② is decreased by diverse means of survival
③ places a limit on this strategy
④ makes the world suitable for individuals
⑤ prevents social ties to dissimilar members

Memo

33. Thanks to newly developed neuroimaging technology, we now have access to the specific brain changes that occur during learning. Even though all of our brains contain the same basic structures, our neural networks are as unique as our fingerprints. The latest developmental neuroscience research has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed; it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant "environments," and to its past and current situations. The brain seeks to create meaning through establishing or refining existing neural networks. When we learn a new fact or skill, our neurons communicate to form networks of connected information. Using this knowledge or skill results in structural changes to allow similar future impulses to travel more quickly and efficiently than others. High-activity synaptic connections are stabilized and strengthened, while connections with relatively low use are weakened and eventually pruned. In this way, our brains are _____. [3점]

* malleable: 순응성이 있는 ** prune: 잘라 내다

① sculpted by our own history of experiences
② designed to maintain their initial structures
③ geared toward strengthening recent memories
④ twinned with the development of other organs
⑤ portrayed as the seat of logical and creative thinking

34. Successful integration of an educational technology is marked by that technology being regarded by users as an unobtrusive facilitator of learning, instruction, or performance. When the focus shifts from the technology being used to the educational purpose that technology serves, then that technology is becoming a comfortable and trusted element, and can be regarded as being successfully integrated. Few people give a second thought to the use of a ball-point pen although the mechanisms involved vary — some use a twist mechanism and some use a push button on top, and there are other variations as well. Personal computers have reached a similar level of familiarity for a great many users, but certainly not for all. New and emerging technologies often introduce both fascination and frustration with users. As long as _____ in promoting learning, instruction, or performance, then one ought not to conclude that the technology has been successfully integrated — at least for that user. [3점]

* unobtrusive: 눈에 띄지 않는

① the user successfully achieves familiarity with the technology
② the user's focus is on the technology itself rather than its use
③ the user continues to employ outdated educational techniques
④ the user involuntarily gets used to the misuse of the technology
⑤ the user's preference for interaction with other users persists

Memo

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Workers are united by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or conflict. Humor reframes potentially divisive events into merely "laughable" ones which are put in perspective as subservient to unifying values held by organization members. Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents reinforces unity based on key organizational values. ① One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny on its face, but the reactions of workers motivated to preserve safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. ② Shared events that cause laughter can indicate a sense of belonging since "you had to be there" to see the humor in them, and non-members were not and do not. ③ Since humor can easily capture people's attention, commercials tend to contain humorous elements, such as funny faces and gestures. ④ Instances of humor serve to enact bonds among organization members. ⑤ Understanding the humor may even be required as an informal badge of membership in the organization.

* subservient: 도움이 되는

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

The objective of battle, to "throw" the enemy and to make him defenseless, may temporarily blind commanders and even strategists to the larger purpose of war. War is never an isolated act, nor is it ever only one decision.

(A) To be political, a political entity or a representative of a political entity, whatever its constitutional form, has to have an intention, a will. That intention has to be clearly expressed.

(B) In the real world, war's larger purpose is always a political purpose. It transcends the use of force. This insight was famously captured by Clausewitz's most famous phrase, "War is a mere continuation of politics by other means."

(C) And one side's will has to be transmitted to the enemy at some point during the confrontation (it does not have to be publicly communicated). A violent act and its larger political intention must also be attributed to one side at some point during the confrontation. History does not know of acts of war without eventual attribution.

* entity: 실체 ** transcend: 초월하다

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

Memo

37.

Experts have identified a large number of measures that promote energy efficiency. Unfortunately many of them are not cost effective. This is a fundamental requirement for energy efficiency investment from an economic perspective.

(A) And this has direct repercussions at the individual level: households can reduce the cost of electricity and gas bills, and improve their health and comfort, while companies can increase their competitiveness and their productivity. Finally, the market for energy efficiency could contribute to the economy through job and firms creation.

(B) There are significant externalities to take into account and there are also macroeconomic effects. For instance, at the aggregate level, improving the level of national energy efficiency has positive effects on macroeconomic issues such as energy dependence, climate change, health, national competitiveness and reducing fuel poverty.

(C) However, the calculation of such cost effectiveness is not easy: it is not simply a case of looking at private costs and comparing them to the reductions achieved. [3점]

* repercussion: 반향, 영향 ** aggregate: 집합의

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

I have still not exactly pinpointed Maddy's character since wickedness takes many forms.

Imagine I tell you that Maddy is bad. Perhaps you infer from my intonation, or the context in which we are talking, that I mean morally bad. Additionally, you will probably infer that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that I think you should disapprove of her, or similar, given typical linguistic conventions and assuming I am sincere. (①) However, you might not get a more detailed sense of the particular sorts of way in which Maddy is bad, her typical character traits, and the like, since people can be bad in many ways. (②) In contrast, if I say that Maddy is wicked, then you get more of a sense of her typical actions and attitudes to others. (③) The word 'wicked' is more specific than 'bad'. (④) But there is more detail nevertheless, perhaps a stronger connotation of the sort of person Maddy is. (⑤) In addition, and again assuming typical linguistic conventions, you should also get a sense that I am disapproving of Maddy, or saying that you should disapprove of her, or similar, assuming that we are still discussing her moral character.

* connotation: 함축

39.

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. (①) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. (②) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. (③) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. (④) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. (⑤) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting. [3점]

* metabolism: 신진대사 ** mammal: 포유동물

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** patriotic: 애국적인

⬇

For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the ____(A)____ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) ____(B)____ of their loyalty to the nation.

(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
① unstable	confirmation	② unstable	exaggeration
③ lasting	exhibition	④ lasting	manipulation
⑤ official	justification		

Memo

C. 2022 6월 Reflection

연습으로 “Phase” 돌파

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Larson,

I am writing to you with new information about your current membership. Last year, you signed up for our museum membership that provides special discounts. As stated in the last newsletter, this year we are happy to be celebrating our 50th anniversary. So we would like to offer you further benefits. These include free admission for up to ten people and 20% off museum merchandise on your next visit. You will also be invited to all new exhibition openings this year at discounted prices. We hope you enjoy these offers. For any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Best regards,
Stella Harrison

① 박물관 개관 50주년 기념행사 취소를 공지하려고
② 작년에 가입한 박물관 멤버십의 갱신을 요청하려고
③ 박물관 멤버십 회원을 위한 추가 혜택을 알려 주려고
④ 박물관 기념품점에서 새로 판매할 상품을 홍보하려고
⑤ 박물관 전시 프로그램에서 변경된 내용을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Natalie의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As Natalie was logging in to her first online counseling session, she wondered, "How can I open my heart to the counselor through a computer screen?" Since the counseling center was a long drive away, she knew that this would save her a lot of time. Natalie just wasn't sure if it would be as helpful as meeting her counselor in person. Once the session began, however, her concerns went away. She actually started thinking that it was much more convenient than expected. She felt as if the counselor were in the room with her. As the session closed, she told him with a smile, "I'll definitely see you online again!"

① doubtful → satisfied
② regretful → confused
③ confident → ashamed
④ bored → excited
⑤ thrilled → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas, such as those inspired by scientific developments, are often aired and critiqued in our popular culture as part of a healthy process of public debate, and scientists sometimes deserve the criticism they get. But the popularization of science would be greatly enhanced by improving the widespread images of the scientist. Part of the problem may be that the majority of the people who are most likely to write novels, plays, and film scripts were educated in the humanities, not in the sciences. Furthermore, the few scientists-turned-writers have used their scientific training as the source material for thrillers that further damage the image of science and scientists. We need more screenplays and novels that present scientists in a positive light. In our contemporary world, television and film are particularly influential media, and it is likely that the introduction of more scientist-heroes would help to make science more attractive.

① 과학의 대중화를 위해 여러 매체에서 과학자를 긍정적으로 묘사해야 한다.
② 작가로 전업한 과학자는 전공 지식을 작품에 사실적으로 반영해야 한다.
③ 공상 과학 작가로 성공하려면 과학과 인문학을 깊이 이해해야 한다.
④ 과학의 저변 확대를 위해 영화 주인공으로 과학자가 등장해야 한다.
⑤ 과학 정책 논의에 과학자뿐만 아니라 인문학자도 참여해야 한다.

Warm Up & Phase 1.

다음은 2022 6월 warmup, Phase 1 이다.

한 문제당 적어도 두개의 파트로 나누고,

한 파트 독해 후 20초 휴식,

그리고 두번째 파트 독해 후 정답을 고르자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 15분이다.

Memo

21. 밑줄 친 an empty inbox가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The single most important change you can make in your working habits is to switch to creative work first, reactive work second. This means blocking off a large chunk of time every day for creative work on your own priorities, with the phone and e-mail off. I used to be a frustrated writer. Making this switch turned me into a productive writer. Yet there wasn't a single day when I sat down to write an article, blog post, or book chapter without a string of people waiting for me to get back to them. It wasn't easy, and it still isn't, particularly when I get phone messages beginning "I sent you an e-mail *two hours ago*...!" By definition, this approach goes against the grain of others' expectations and the pressures they put on you. It takes willpower to switch off the world, even for an hour. It feels uncomfortable, and sometimes people get upset. But it's better to disappoint a few people over small things, than to abandon your dreams for an empty inbox. Otherwise, you're sacrificing your potential for the illusion of professionalism.

① following an innovative course of action
② attempting to satisfy other people's demands
③ completing challenging work without mistakes
④ removing social ties to maintain a mental balance
⑤ securing enough opportunities for social networking

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contractors that will construct a project may place more weight on the planning process. Proper planning forces detailed thinking about the project. It allows the project manager (or team) to "build the project in his or her head." The project manager (or team) can consider different methodologies thereby deciding what works best or what does not work at all. This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process. It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process. The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget. A well-developed plan does not guarantee that the executing process will proceed flawlessly or that the project will even succeed in meeting its objectives. It does, however, greatly improve its chances.

* execute: 실행하다

① 계획 수립 절차를 간소화하면 일의 진행 속도가 빨라진다.
② 안정적인 예산 확보는 일의 원활한 진행을 위해 필수적이다.
③ 사업 계획은 급변하는 상황에 따라 유연하게 변경될 수 있다.
④ 면밀한 계획 수립은 일의 효율성을 증대시키고 성공 가능성을 높인다.
⑤ 대규모 사업에서는 지속적인 성장을 목표로 하는 세부 계획이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Children can move effortlessly between play and absorption in a story, as if both are forms of the same activity. The taking of roles in a narratively structured game of pirates is not very different than the taking of roles in identifying with characters as one watches a movie. It might be thought that, as they grow towards adolescence, people give up childhood play, but this is not so. Instead, the bases and interests of this activity change and develop to playing and watching sports, to the fiction of plays, novels, and movies, and nowadays to video games. In fiction, one can enter possible worlds. When we experience emotions in such worlds, this is not a sign that we are being incoherent or regressed. It derives from trying out metaphorical transformations of our selves in new ways, in new worlds, in ways that can be moving and important to us.

* pirate: 해적 ** incoherent: 일관되지 않은

① relationship between play types and emotional stability
② reasons for identifying with imaginary characters in childhood
③ ways of helping adolescents develop good reading habits
④ continued engagement in altered forms of play after childhood
⑤ effects of narrative structures on readers' imaginations

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although cognitive and neuropsychological approaches emphasize the losses with age that might impair social perception, motivational theories indicate that there may be some gains or qualitative changes. Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information. These changing motivational goals in old age have implications for attention to and processing of social cues from the environment. Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information. The role of life experience in social skills also indicates that older adults might show gains in some aspects of social perception.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** impair: 해치다

① Social Perception in Old Age: It's Not All Bad News!
② Blocking Out the Negative Sharpens Social Skills
③ Lessons on Life-long Goals from Senior Achievers
④ Getting Old: A Road to Maturity and Objectivity
⑤ Positive Mind and Behavior: Tips for Reversing Aging

Memo

Phase 2.

다음은 2022 6월 Phase 2 이다.

Break 1을 고려해 3분간 휴식 후,

문항을 풀기 시작하자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 34분이다

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most historians of science point to the need for a reliable calendar to regulate agricultural activity as the motivation for learning about what we now call astronomy, the study of stars and planets. Early astronomy provided information about when to plant crops and gave humans ① their first formal method of recording the passage of time. Stonehenge, the 4,000-year-old ring of stones in southern Britain, ② is perhaps the best-known monument to the discovery of regularity and predictability in the world we inhabit. The great markers of Stonehenge point to the spots on the horizon ③ where the sun rises at the solstices and equinoxes — the dates we still use to mark the beginnings of the seasons. The stones may even have ④ been used to predict eclipses. The existence of Stonehenge, built by people without writing, bears silent testimony both to the regularity of nature and to the ability of the human mind to see behind immediate appearances and ⑤ discovers deeper meanings in events.

* monument: 기념비 ** eclipse: (해·달의) 식(蝕)
*** testimony: 증언

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

Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products. Imagine bank customers buying memorabilia to show loyalty to their bank, or consumers ① identifying so strongly with their car insurance company that they get a tattoo with its logo. We know that some sport followers are so ② passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession. This addiction provides the emotional glue that binds fans to teams, and maintains loyalty even in the face of on-field ③ failure. While most managers can only dream of having customers that are as passionate about their products as sport fans, the emotion triggered by sport can also have a negative impact. Sport's emotional intensity can mean that organisations have strong attachments to the past through nostalgia and club tradition. As a result, they may ④ increase efficiency, productivity and the need to respond quickly to changing market conditions. For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be ⑤ defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

* memorabilia: 기념품 ** obsession: 집착

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Memo

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

* palaeontology: 고생물학 ** adjective: 형용사

① competitive
② novel
③ secondary
④ reliable
⑤ unconditional

32. Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes "strategic self-ignorance," understood as "the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one's future self." The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would _____ — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities. St. Augustine famously said, "God give me chastity — tomorrow." Present-biased agents think: "Please let me know the risks — tomorrow." Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: "Please tell me what I need to know — tomorrow."

* aggregate: 합계의 ** chastity: 정결

① highlight the value of preferred activities
② make current activities less attractive
③ cut their attachment to past activities
④ enable them to enjoy more activities
⑤ potentially become known to others

Memo

33. Concepts of nature are always cultural statements. This may not strike Europeans as much of an insight, for Europe's landscape is so much of a blend. But in the new worlds — 'new' at least to Europeans — the distinction appeared much clearer not only to European settlers and visitors but also to their descendants. For that reason, they had the fond conceit of primeval nature uncontrolled by human associations which could later find expression in an admiration for wilderness. Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense 'nature' can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention. But the context for ecological interactions _____. We may not determine how or what a lion eats but we certainly can regulate where the lion feeds. [3점]

* conceit: 생각 ** primeval: 원시(시대)의
*** ecological: 생태학의

① has supported new environment-friendly policies
② has increasingly been set by humanity
③ inspires creative cultural practices
④ changes too frequently to be regulated
⑤ has been affected by various natural conditions

34. Emma Brindley has investigated the responses of European robins to the songs of neighbors and strangers. Despite the large and complex song repertoire of European robins, they were able to discriminate between the songs of neighbors and strangers. When they heard a tape recording of a stranger, they began to sing sooner, sang more songs, and overlapped their songs with the playback more often than they did on hearing a neighbor's song. As Brindley suggests, the overlapping of song may be an aggressive response. However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested. If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger. Not only does this result demonstrate that _____, but it also shows that the choice of songs used in playback experiments is highly important. [3점]

* robin: 울새 ** territory: 영역

① variety and complexity characterize the robins' songs
② song volume affects the robins' aggressive behavior
③ the robins' poor territorial sense is a key to survival
④ the robins associate locality with familiar songs
⑤ the robins are less responsive to recorded songs

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Kinship ties continue to be important today. In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services. ① Eugene Litwak has referred to this pattern of behaviour as the 'modified extended family'. ② It is an extended family structure because multigenerational ties are maintained, but it is modified because it does not usually rest on co-residence between the generations and most extended families do not act as corporate groups. ③ Although modified extended family members often live close by, the modified extended family does not require geographical proximity and ties are maintained even when kin are separated by considerable distances. ④ The oldest member of the family makes the decisions on important issues, no matter how far away family members live from each other. ⑤ In contrast to the traditional extended family where kin always live in close proximity, the members of modified extended families may freely move away from kin to seek opportunities for occupational advancement.

* kin: 친족 ** proximity: 근접

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

> Spatial reference points are larger than themselves. This isn't really a paradox: landmarks are themselves, but they also define neighborhoods around themselves.

(A) In a paradigm that has been repeated on many campuses, researchers first collect a list of campus landmarks from students. Then they ask another group of students to estimate the distances between pairs of locations, some to landmarks, some to ordinary buildings on campus.

(B) This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.

(C) The remarkable finding is that distances from an ordinary location to a landmark are judged shorter than distances from a landmark to an ordinary location. So, people would judge the distance from Pierre's house to the Eiffel Tower to be shorter than the distance from the Eiffel Tower to Pierre's house. Like black holes, landmarks seem to pull ordinary locations toward themselves, but ordinary places do not.

* asymmetry: 비대칭

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

Memo

Memo

37.

A firm is deciding whether to invest in shipbuilding. If it can produce at sufficiently large scale, it knows the venture will be profitable.

(A) There is a "good" outcome, in which both types of investments are made, and both the shipyard and the steelmakers end up profitable and happy. Equilibrium is reached. Then there is a "bad" outcome, in which neither type of investment is made. This second outcome also is an equilibrium because the decisions not to invest reinforce each other.

(B) Assume that shipyards are the only potential customers of steel. Steel producers figure they'll make money if there's a shipyard to buy their steel, but not otherwise. Now we have two possible outcomes — what economists call "multiple equilibria."

(C) But one key input is low-cost steel, and it must be produced nearby. The company's decision boils down to this: if there is a steel factory close by, invest in shipbuilding; otherwise, don't invest. Now consider the thinking of potential steel investors in the region. [3점]

* equilibrium: 균형

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates' performance.

In most organizations, the employee's immediate supervisor evaluates the employee's performance. (①) This is because the supervisor is responsible for the employee's performance, providing supervision, handing out assignments, and developing the employee. (②) Should supervisors rate employees on performance dimensions they cannot observe? (③) To eliminate this dilemma, more and more organizations are implementing assessments referred to as *360-degree evaluations*. (④) Employees are rated not only by their supervisors but by coworkers, clients or citizens, professionals in other agencies with whom they work, and subordinates. (⑤) The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee's performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

* subordinate: 부하 직원

39.

Memo

This is particularly true since one aspect of sleep is decreased responsiveness to the environment.

The role that sleep plays in evolution is still under study. (①) One possibility is that it is an advantageous adaptive state of decreased metabolism for an animal when there are no more pressing activities. (②) This seems true for deeper states of inactivity such as hibernation during the winter when there are few food supplies, and a high metabolic cost to maintaining adequate temperature. (③) It may be true in daily situations as well, for instance for a prey species to avoid predators after dark. (④) On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism. (⑤) If sleep is universal even when this potential price must be paid, the implication may be that it has important functions that cannot be obtained just by quiet, wakeful resting. [3점]

* metabolism: 신진대사 ** mammal: 포유동물

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The idea that *planting* trees could have a social or political significance appears to have been invented by the English, though it has since spread widely. According to Keith Thomas's history *Man and the Natural World*, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century aristocrats began planting hardwood trees, usually in lines, to declare the extent of their property and the permanence of their claim to it. "What can be more pleasant," the editor of a magazine for gentlemen asked his readers, "than to have the bounds and limits of your own property preserved and continued from age to age by the testimony of such living and growing witnesses?" Planting trees had the additional advantage of being regarded as a patriotic act, for the Crown had declared a severe shortage of the hardwood on which the Royal Navy depended.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** patriotic: 애국적인

⬇

For English aristocrats, planting trees served as statements to mark the ____(A)____ ownership of their land, and it was also considered to be a(n) ____(B)____ of their loyalty to the nation.

(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
① unstable	····· confirmation	② unstable	····· exaggeration
③ lasting	····· exhibition	④ lasting	····· manipulation
⑤ official	····· justification		

D. 2022 9월 Reflection

연습으로 “Phase” 돌파

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Bernstein,

My name is Thomas Cobb, the marketing director of Calbary Hospital. Our hospital is planning to hold a charity concert on September 18th in the Main Hall of our hospital. We expect it to be helpful in raising money to cover the medical costs of those in need. To make the concert more special, we want to invite you for the opening of the concert. Your reputation as a pianist is well known, and everyone will be very happy to see your performance. Beautiful piano melodies will help create an enjoyable experience for the audience. We look forward to your positive reply.

Sincerely,
Thomas A. Cobb

① 의료비 지원이 필요한 이들을 위한 기부를 독려하려고
② 자선 음악회 연주자로 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
③ 피아노 독주회 관람 신청 방법을 문의하려고
④ 병원 개관 기념행사 참가 방법을 안내하려고
⑤ 병원 진료 시간이 변경된 것을 알려 주려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 David의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

As he stepped onto the basketball court, David suddenly thought of the day he had gotten injured last season and froze. He was not sure if he could play as well as before the injury. A serious wrist injury had caused him to miss the rest of the season. Remembering the surgery, he said to himself, "I thought my basketball career was completely over." However, upon hearing his fans' wild cheers, he felt his body coming alive and thought, "For sure, my fans, friends, and family are looking forward to watching me play today." As soon as the game started, he was filled with energy. The first five shots he attempted went in the basket. "I'm back! I got this," he shouted.

① disappointed → unhappy ② excited → indifferent
③ anxious → confident ④ impatient → calm
⑤ eager → ashamed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a time when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways in which computers can replace parents. They are too late—television has already done that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose that a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

① 교육은 일상에서 아이들과의 상호 작용을 통해 이루어져야 한다.
② 도덕 교육을 강화하여 타인을 배려하는 공동체 의식을 높여야 한다.
③ 텔레비전의 부정적 영향을 줄이려는 사회적 노력이 있어야 한다.
④ 다양한 매체를 활용하여 학교와 가정 교육의 한계를 보완해야 한다.
⑤ 아이들의 온라인 예절 교육을 위해 적절한 콘텐츠를 개발해야 한다.

Warm Up & Phase 1.

다음은 2022 9월 warmup, Phase 1 이다.

한 문제당 적어도 두개의 파트로 나누고,

한 파트 독해 후 20초 휴식,

그리고 두번째 파트 독해 후 정답을 고르자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 15분이다

Memo

21. 밑줄 친 Flicking the collaboration light switch가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Flicking the collaboration light switch is something that leaders are uniquely positioned to do, because several obstacles stand in the way of people voluntarily working alone. For one thing, the fear of being left out of the loop can keep them glued to their enterprise social media. Individuals don't want to be — or appear to be — isolated. For another, knowing what their teammates are doing provides a sense of comfort and security, because people can adjust their own behavior to be in harmony with the group. It's risky to go off on their own to try something new that will probably not be successful right from the start. But even though it feels reassuring for individuals to be hyperconnected, it's better for the organization if they periodically go off and think for themselves and generate diverse — if not quite mature — ideas. Thus, it becomes the leader's job to create conditions that are good for the whole by enforcing intermittent interaction even when people wouldn't choose it for themselves, without making it seem like a punishment.

* intermittent: 간헐적인

① breaking physical barriers and group norms that prohibit cooperation
② having people stop working together and start working individually
③ encouraging people to devote more time to online collaboration
④ shaping environments where higher productivity is required
⑤ requiring workers to focus their attention on group projects

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Historically, the professions and society have engaged in a negotiating process intended to define the terms of their relationship. At the heart of this process is the tension between the professions' pursuit of autonomy and the public's demand for accountability. Society's granting of power and privilege to the professions is premised on their willingness and ability to contribute to social well-being and to conduct their affairs in a manner consistent with broader social values. It has long been recognized that the expertise and privileged position of professionals confer authority and power that could readily be used to advance their own interests at the expense of those they serve. As Edmund Burke observed two centuries ago, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains upon their own appetites." Autonomy has never been a one-way street and is never granted absolutely and irreversibly.

* autonomy: 자율성 ** privilege: 특권 *** premise: 전제로 말하다

① 전문직에 부여되는 자율성은 그에 상응하는 사회적 책임을 수반한다.
② 전문직의 권위는 해당 집단의 이익을 추구하는 데 이용되어 왔다.
③ 전문직의 사회적 책임을 규정할 수 있는 제도 정비가 필요하다.
④ 전문직이 되기 위한 자격 요건은 사회 경제적 요구에 따라 변화해 왔다.
⑤ 전문직의 업무 성과는 일정 수준의 자율성과 특권이 부여될 때 높아진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

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

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

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The world has become a nation of laws and governance that has introduced a system of public administration and management to keep order. With this administrative management system, urban institutions of government have evolved to offer increasing levels of services to their citizenry, provided through a taxation process and/or fee for services (e.g., police and fire, street maintenance, utilities, waste management, etc.). Frequently this has displaced citizen involvement. Money for services is not a replacement for citizen responsibility and public participation. Responsibility of the citizen is slowly being supplanted by government being the substitute provider. Consequentially, there is a philosophical and social change in attitude and sense of responsibility of our urban-based society to become involved. The sense of community and associated responsibility of all citizens to be active participants is therefore diminishing. Governmental substitution for citizen duty and involvement can have serious implications. This impedes the nations of the world to be responsive to natural and man-made disasters as part of global preparedness.

* supplant: 대신하다 ** impede: 방해하다

① A Sound Citizen Responsibility in a Sound Government
② Always Better than Nothing: The Roles of Modern Government
③ Decreased Citizen Involvement: A Cost of Governmental Services
④ Why Does Global Citizenship Matter in Contemporary Society?
⑤ How to Maximize Public Benefits of Urban-Based Society

Memo

Phase 2.

다음은 2022 9월 Phase 2 이다.

Break 1을 고려해 3분간 휴식 후,

문항을 풀기 시작하자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 34분이다

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Accepting whatever others are communicating only pays off if their interests correspond to ours—think cells in a body, bees in a beehive. As far as communication between humans is concerned, such commonality of interests ① is rarely achieved; even a pregnant mother has reasons to mistrust the chemical signals sent by her fetus. Fortunately, there are ways of making communication work even in the most adversarial of relationships. A prey can convince a predator not to chase ② it. But for such communication to occur, there must be strong guarantees ③ which those who receive the signal will be better off believing it. The messages have to be kept, on the whole, ④ honest. In the case of humans, honesty is maintained by a set of cognitive mechanisms that evaluate ⑤ communicated information. These mechanisms allow us to accept most beneficial messages—to be open—while rejecting most harmful messages—to be vigilant.

* fetus: 태아 ** adversarial: 반대자의 *** vigilant: 경계하는

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

In economic systems what takes place in one sector has impacts on another; demand for a good or service in one sector is derived from another. For instance, a consumer buying a good in a store will likely trigger the replacement of this product, which will generate ① demands for activities such as manufacturing, resource extraction and, of course, transport. What is different about transport is that it cannot exist alone and a movement cannot be ② stored. An unsold product can remain on the shelf of a store until bought (often with discount incentives), but an unsold seat on a flight or unused cargo capacity in the same flight remains unsold and cannot be brought back as additional capacity ③ later. In this case an opportunity has been ④ seized, since the amount of transport being offered has exceeded the demand for it. The derived demand of transportation is often very difficult to reconcile with an equivalent supply, and actually transport companies would prefer to have some additional capacity to accommodate ⑤ unforeseen demand (often at much higher prices).

* reconcile: 조화시키다

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Memo

31. When examining the archaeological record of human culture, one has to consider that it is vastly _____. Many aspects of human culture have what archaeologists describe as low archaeological visibility, meaning they are difficult to identify archaeologically. Archaeologists tend to focus on tangible (or material) aspects of culture: things that can be handled and photographed, such as tools, food, and structures. Reconstructing intangible aspects of culture is more difficult, requiring that one draw more inferences from the tangible. It is relatively easy, for example, for archaeologists to identify and draw inferences about technology and diet from stone tools and food remains. Using the same kinds of physical remains to draw inferences about social systems and what people were thinking about is more difficult. Archaeologists do it, but there are necessarily more inferences involved in getting from physical remains recognized as trash to making interpretations about belief systems.

* archaeological: 고고학의

① outdated
② factual
③ incomplete
④ organized
⑤ detailed

32. Even as mundane a behavior as watching TV may be a way for some people to _____. To test this idea, Sophia Moskalenko and Steven Heine gave participants false feedback about their test performance, and then seated each one in front of a TV set to watch a video as the next part of the study. When the video came on, showing nature scenes with a musical soundtrack, the experimenter exclaimed that this was the wrong video and went supposedly to get the correct one, leaving the participant alone as the video played. The participants who had received failure feedback watched the video much longer than those who thought they had succeeded. The researchers concluded that distraction through television viewing can effectively relieve the discomfort associated with painful failures or mismatches between the self and self-guides. In contrast, successful participants had little wish to be distracted from their self-related thoughts!

* mundane: 보통의

① ignore uncomfortable comments from their close peers
② escape painful self-awareness through distraction
③ receive constructive feedback from the media
④ refocus their divided attention to a given task
⑤ engage themselves in intense self-reflection

Memo

33. It is important to recognise the interdependence between individual, culturally formed actions and the state of cultural integration. People work within the forms provided by the cultural patterns that they have internalised, however contradictory these may be. Ideas are worked out as logical implications or consequences of other accepted ideas, and it is in this way that cultural innovations and discoveries are possible. New ideas are discovered through logical reasoning, but such discoveries are inherent in and integral to the conceptual system and are made possible only because of the acceptance of its premises. For example, the discoveries of new prime numbers are 'real' consequences of the particular number system employed. Thus, cultural ideas show 'advances' and 'developments' because they _____. The cumulative work of many individuals produces a corpus of knowledge within which certain 'discoveries' become possible or more likely. Such discoveries are 'ripe' and could not have occurred earlier and are also likely to be made simultaneously by numbers of individuals. [3점]

* corpus: 집적(集積) ** simultaneously: 동시에

① are outgrowths of previous ideas
② stem from abstract reasoning ability
③ form the basis of cultural universalism
④ emerge between people of the same age
⑤ promote individuals' innovative thinking

34. Enabling animals to _____ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile. [3점]

* innately: 선천적으로

① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A variety of theoretical perspectives provide insight into immigration. Economics, which assumes that actors engage in utility maximization, represents one framework. ① From this perspective, it is assumed that individuals are rational actors, i.e., that they make migration decisions based on their assessment of the costs as well as benefits of remaining in a given area versus the costs and benefits of leaving. ② Benefits may include but are not limited to short-term and long-term monetary gains, safety, and greater freedom of cultural expression. ③ People with greater financial benefits tend to use their money to show off their social status by purchasing luxurious items. ④ Individual costs include but are not limited to the expense of travel, uncertainty of living in a foreign land, difficulty of adapting to a different language, uncertainty about a different culture, and the great concern about living in a new land. ⑤ Psychic costs associated with separation from family, friends, and the fear of the unknown also should be taken into account in cost-benefit assessments.

* psychic: 심적인

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

Green products involve, in many cases, higher ingredient costs than those of mainstream products.

(A) They'd rather put money and time into known, profitable, high-volume products that serve populous customer segments than into risky, less-profitable, low-volume products that may serve current noncustomers. Given that choice, these companies may choose to leave the green segment of the market to small niche competitors.

(B) Even if the green product succeeds, it may cannibalize the company's higher-profit mainstream offerings. Given such downsides, companies serving mainstream consumers with successful mainstream products face what seems like an obvious investment decision.

(C) Furthermore, the restrictive ingredient lists and design criteria that are typical of such products may make green products inferior to mainstream products on core performance dimensions (e.g., less effective cleansers). In turn, the higher costs and lower performance of some products attract only a small portion of the customer base, leading to lower economies of scale in procurement, manufacturing, and distribution.

* segment: 조각 ** cannibalize: 잡아먹다 *** procurement: 조달

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

Memo

Memo

37.

> Recently, a number of commercial ventures have been launched that offer social robots as personal home assistants, perhaps eventually to rival existing smart-home assistants.

(A) They might be motorized and can track the user around the room, giving the impression of being aware of the people in the environment. Although personal robotic assistants provide services similar to those of smart-home assistants, their social presence offers an opportunity that is unique to social robots.

(B) Personal robotic assistants are devices that have no physical manipulation or locomotion capabilities. Instead, they have a distinct social presence and have visual features suggestive of their ability to interact socially, such as eyes, ears, or a mouth.

(C) For instance, in addition to playing music, a social personal assistant robot would express its engagement with the music so that users would feel like they are listening to the music together with the robot. These robots can be used as surveillance devices, act as communicative intermediates, engage in richer games, tell stories, or be used to provide encouragement or incentives. [3점]

* locomotion: 이동 ** surveillance: 감시

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

> It was not until relatively recent times that scientists came to understand the relationships between the structural elements of materials and their properties.

The earliest humans had access to only a very limited number of materials, those that occur naturally: stone, wood, clay, skins, and so on. (①) With time, they discovered techniques for producing materials that had properties superior to those of the natural ones; these new materials included pottery and various metals. (②) Furthermore, it was discovered that the properties of a material could be altered by heat treatments and by the addition of other substances. (③) At this point, materials utilization was totally a selection process that involved deciding from a given, rather limited set of materials, the one best suited for an application based on its characteristics. (④) This knowledge, acquired over approximately the past 100 years, has empowered them to fashion, to a large degree, the characteristics of materials. (⑤) Thus, tens of thousands of different materials have evolved with rather specialized characteristics that meet the needs of our modern and complex society, including metals, plastics, glasses, and fibers.

39.

Personal stories connect with larger narratives to generate new identities.

The growing complexity of the social dynamics determining food choices makes the job of marketers and advertisers increasingly more difficult. (①) In the past, mass production allowed for accessibility and affordability of products, as well as their wide distribution, and was accepted as a sign of progress. (②) Nowadays it is increasingly replaced by the fragmentation of consumers among smaller and smaller segments that are supposed to reflect personal preferences. (③) Everybody feels different and special and expects products serving his or her inclinations. (④) In reality, these supposedly individual preferences end up overlapping with emerging, temporary, always changing, almost tribal formations solidifying around cultural sensibilities, social identifications, political sensibilities, and dietary and health concerns. (⑤) These consumer communities go beyond national boundaries, feeding on global and widely shared repositories of ideas, images, and practices. [3점]

* fragmentation: 파편화 ** repository: 저장소

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The computer has, to a considerable extent, solved the problem of acquiring, preserving, and retrieving information. Data can be stored in effectively unlimited quantities and in manageable form. The computer makes available a range of data unattainable in the age of books. It packages it effectively; style is no longer needed to make it accessible, nor is memorization. In dealing with a single decision separated from its context, the computer supplies tools unimaginable even a decade ago. But it also diminishes perspective. Because information is so accessible and communication instantaneous, there is a diminution of focus on its significance, or even on the definition of what is significant. This dynamic may encourage policymakers to wait for an issue to arise rather than anticipate it, and to regard moments of decision as a series of isolated events rather than part of a historical continuum. When this happens, manipulation of information replaces reflection as the principal policy tool.

* retrieve: (정보를) 추출하다 ** diminution: 감소

⬇

Although the computer is clearly ____(A)____ at handling information in a decontextualized way, it interferes with our making ____(B)____ judgments related to the broader context, as can be seen in policymaking processes.

	(A)	(B)		(A)	(B)
①	competent	comprehensive	②	dominant	biased
③	imperfect	informed	④	impressive	legal
⑤	inefficient	timely			

Memo

E. 2022 수능 Reflection

연습으로 “Phase” 돌파

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Green,

My name is Donna Williams, a science teacher at Rogan High School. I am planning a special workshop for our science teachers. We are interested in learning how to teach online science classes. I have been impressed with your ideas about using internet platforms for science classes. Since you are an expert in online education, I would like to ask you to deliver a special lecture at the workshop scheduled for next month. I am sure the lecture will help our teachers manage successful online science classes, and I hope we can learn from your insights. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Donna Williams

① 과학 교육 정책 협의회 참여를 독려하려고
② 과학 교사 워크숍의 특강을 부탁하려고
③ 과학 교사 채용 계획을 공지하려고
④ 과학 교육 프로그램 개발을 요청하려고
⑤ 과학 교육 워크숍 일정의 변경을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 나타난 Evelyn의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was Evelyn's first time to explore the Badlands of Alberta, famous across Canada for its numerous dinosaur fossils. As a young amateur bone-hunter, she was overflowing with anticipation. She had not travelled this far for the bones of common dinosaur species. Her life-long dream to find rare fossils of dinosaurs was about to come true. She began eagerly searching for them. After many hours of wandering throughout the deserted lands, however, she was unsuccessful. Now, the sun was beginning to set, and her goal was still far beyond her reach. Looking at the slowly darkening ground before her, she sighed to herself, "I can't believe I came all this way for nothing. What a waste of time!"

① confused → scared
② discouraged → confident
③ relaxed → annoyed
④ indifferent → depressed
⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the most common mistakes made by organizations when they first consider experimenting with social media is that they focus too much on social media tools and platforms and not enough on their business objectives. The reality of success in the social web for businesses is that creating a social media program begins not with insight into the latest social media tools and channels but with a thorough understanding of the organization's own goals and objectives. A social media program is not merely the fulfillment of a vague need to manage a "presence" on popular social networks because "everyone else is doing it." "Being in social media" serves no purpose in and of itself. In order to serve any purpose at all, a social media presence must either solve a problem for the organization and its customers or result in an improvement of some sort (preferably a measurable one). In all things, purpose drives success. The world of social media is no different.

① 기업 이미지에 부합하는 소셜 미디어를 직접 개발하여 운영해야 한다.
② 기업은 사회적 가치와 요구를 반영하여 사업 목표를 수립해야 한다.
③ 기업은 소셜 미디어를 활용할 때 사업 목표를 토대로 해야 한다.
④ 소셜 미디어로 제품을 홍보할 때는 구체적인 정보를 제공해야 한다.
⑤ 소비자의 의견을 수렴하기 위해 소셜 미디어를 적극 활용해야 한다.

Warm Up & Phase 1.

다음은 2022 수능 warmup, Phase 1 이다.

한 문제당 적어도 두개의 파트로 나누고,

한 파트 독해 후 20초 휴식,

그리고 두번째 파트 독해 후 정답을 고르자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 15분이다

Memo

21. 밑줄 친 whether to make ready for the morning commute or not이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists have no special purchase on moral or ethical decisions; a climate scientist is no more qualified to comment on health care reform than a physicist is to judge the causes of bee colony collapse. The very features that create expertise in a specialized domain lead to ignorance in many others. In some cases lay people — farmers, fishermen, patients, native peoples — may have relevant experiences that scientists can learn from. Indeed, in recent years, scientists have begun to recognize this: the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment includes observations gathered from local native groups. So our trust needs to be limited, and focused. It needs to be very *particular*. Blind trust will get us into at least as much trouble as no trust at all. But without some degree of trust in our designated experts — the men and women who have devoted their lives to sorting out tough questions about the natural world we live in — we are paralyzed, in effect not knowing whether to make ready for the morning commute or not.

* lay: 전문가가 아닌 ** paralyze: 마비시키다 *** commute: 통근

① questionable facts that have been popularized by non-experts
② readily applicable information offered by specialized experts
③ common knowledge that hardly influences crucial decisions
④ practical information produced by both specialists and lay people
⑤ biased knowledge that is widespread in the local community

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental contaminants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is largely involuntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health measures. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally egregious than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, outrages people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

* contaminate: 오염시키다 ** egregious: 매우 나쁜

① 개인이 피하기 어려운 유해 환경 요인에 대해서는 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
② 환경오염으로 인한 피해자들에게 적절한 보상을 하는 것이 바람직하다.
③ 다수의 건강을 해치는 행위에 대해 도덕적 비난 이상의 조치가 요구된다.
④ 환경오염 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 사후 대응보다 예방이 중요하다.
⑤ 대기오염 문제는 인접 국가들과의 긴밀한 협력을 통해 해결할 수 있다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Scientists *use* paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand *how* to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their *identification* of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full *interpretation* or *rationalization* of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mending and restoring objects often require even more creativity than original production. The preindustrial blacksmith made things to order for people in his immediate community; customizing the product, modifying or transforming it according to the user, was routine. Customers would bring things back if something went wrong; repair was thus an extension of fabrication. With industrialization and eventually with mass production, making things became the province of machine tenders with limited knowledge. But repair continued to require a larger grasp of design and materials, an understanding of the whole and a comprehension of the designer's intentions. "Manufacturers all work by machinery or by vast subdivision of labour and not, so to speak, by hand," an 1896 *Manual of Mending and Repairing* explained. "But all repairing *must* be done by hand. We can make every detail of a watch or of a gun by machinery, but the machine cannot mend it when broken, much less a clock or a pistol!"

① Still Left to the Modern Blacksmith: The Art of Repair
② A Historical Survey of How Repairing Skills Evolved
③ How to Be a Creative Repairperson: Tips and Ideas
④ A Process of Repair: Create, Modify, Transform!
⑤ Can Industrialization Mend Our Broken Past?

Memo

Phase 2.

다음은 2022 수능 Phase 2 이다.

Break 1을 고려해 3분간 휴식 후,

문항을 풀기 시작하자.

처음 연습이 쉽지 않으면,

옆의 빈칸을 활용해 위의 예제처럼

핵심과 키워드를 적어내려보자.

1등급을 위해 권장하는 시간은 34분이다

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은? [3점]

Like whole individuals, cells have a life span. During their life cycle (cell cycle), cell size, shape, and metabolic activities can change dramatically. A cell is "born" as a twin when its mother cell divides, ① <u>producing</u> two daughter cells. Each daughter cell is smaller than the mother cell, and except for unusual cases, each grows until it becomes as large as the mother cell ② <u>was</u>. During this time, the cell absorbs water, sugars, amino acids, and other nutrients and assembles them into new, living protoplasm. After the cell has grown to the proper size, its metabolism shifts as it either prepares to divide or matures and ③ <u>differentiates</u> into a specialized cell. Both growth and development require a complex and dynamic set of interactions involving all cell parts. ④ <u>What</u> cell metabolism and structure should be complex would not be surprising, but actually, they are rather simple and logical. Even the most complex cell has only a small number of parts, each ⑤ <u>responsible</u> for a distinct, well-defined aspect of cell life.

* metabolic: 물질대사의 ** protoplasm: 원형질

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 <u>않은</u> 것은?

It has been suggested that "organic" methods, defined as those in which only natural products can be used as inputs, would be less damaging to the biosphere. Large-scale adoption of "organic" farming methods, however, would ① <u>reduce</u> yields and increase production costs for many major crops. Inorganic nitrogen supplies are ② <u>essential</u> for maintaining moderate to high levels of productivity for many of the non-leguminous crop species, because organic supplies of nitrogenous materials often are either limited or more expensive than inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. In addition, there are ③ <u>benefits</u> to the extensive use of either manure or legumes as "green manure" crops. In many cases, weed control can be very difficult or require much hand labor if chemicals cannot be used, and ④ <u>fewer</u> people are willing to do this work as societies become wealthier. Some methods used in "organic" farming, however, such as the sensible use of crop rotations and specific combinations of cropping and livestock enterprises, can make important ⑤ <u>contributions</u> to the sustainability of rural ecosystems.

* nitrogen fertilizer: 질소 비료 ** manure: 거름
*** legume: 콩과(科) 식물

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Memo

31. Humour involves not just practical disengagement but cognitive disengagement. As long as something is funny, we are for the moment not concerned with whether it is real or fictional, true or false. This is why we give considerable leeway to people telling funny stories. If they are getting extra laughs by exaggerating the silliness of a situation or even by making up a few details, we are happy to grant them comic licence, a kind of poetic licence. Indeed, someone listening to a funny story who tries to correct the teller — 'No, he didn't spill the spaghetti on the keyboard and the monitor, just on the keyboard' — will probably be told by the other listeners to stop interrupting. The creator of humour is putting ideas into people's heads for the pleasure those ideas will bring, not to provide _____ information.

* cognitive: 인식의 ** leeway: 여지

① accurate ② detailed
③ useful ④ additional
⑤ alternative

32. News, especially in its televised form, is constituted not only by its choice of topics and stories but by its _____. Presentational styles have been subject to a tension between an informational-educational purpose and the need to engage us entertainingly. While current affairs programmes are often 'serious' in tone sticking to the 'rules' of balance, more popular programmes adopt a friendly, lighter, idiom in which we are invited to consider the impact of particular news items from the perspective of the 'average person in the street'. Indeed, contemporary news construction has come to rely on an increased use of faster editing tempos and 'flashier' presentational styles including the use of logos, sound-bites, rapid visual cuts and the 'star quality' of news readers. Popular formats can be said to enhance understanding by engaging an audience unwilling to endure the longer verbal orientation of older news formats. However, they arguably work to reduce understanding by failing to provide the structural contexts for news events.

① coordination with traditional display techniques
② prompt and full coverage of the latest issues
③ educational media contents favoured by producers
④ commitment to long-lasting news standards
⑤ verbal and visual idioms or modes of address

Memo

33. Elinor Ostrom found that there are several factors critical to bringing about stable institutional solutions to the problem of the commons. She pointed out, for instance, that the actors affected by the rules for the use and care of resources must have the right to _____. For that reason, the people who monitor and control the behavior of users should also be users and/or have been given a mandate by all users. This is a significant insight, as it shows that prospects are poor for a centrally directed solution to the problem of the commons coming from a state power in comparison with a local solution for which users assume personal responsibility. Ostrom also emphasizes the importance of democratic decision processes and that all users must be given access to local forums for solving problems and conflicts among themselves. Political institutions at central, regional, and local levels must allow users to devise their own regulations and independently ensure observance. [3점]

* commons: 공유지 ** mandate: 위임

① participate in decisions to change the rules
② claim individual ownership of the resources
③ use those resources to maximize their profits
④ demand free access to the communal resources
⑤ request proper distribution based on their merits

34. Precision and determinacy are a necessary requirement for all meaningful scientific debate, and progress in the sciences is, to a large extent, the ongoing process of achieving ever greater precision. But historical representation puts a premium on a proliferation of representations, hence not on the refinement of one representation but on the production of an ever more varied set of representations. Historical insight is not a matter of a continuous "narrowing down" of previous options, not of an approximation of the truth, but, on the contrary, is an "explosion" of possible points of view. It therefore aims at the unmasking of previous illusions of determinacy and precision by the production of new and alternative representations, rather than at achieving truth by a careful analysis of what was right and wrong in those previous representations. And from this perspective, the development of historical insight may indeed be regarded by the outsider as a process of creating ever more confusion, a continuous questioning of _____, rather than, as in the sciences, an ever greater approximation to the truth. [3점]

* proliferation: 증식

① criteria for evaluating historical representations
② certainty and precision seemingly achieved already
③ possibilities of alternative interpretations of an event
④ coexistence of multiple viewpoints in historical writing
⑤ correctness and reliability of historical evidence collected

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since their introduction, information systems have substantially changed the way business is conducted. ① This is particularly true for business in the shape and form of cooperation between firms that involves an integration of value chains across multiple units. ② The resulting networks do not only cover the business units of a single firm but typically also include multiple units from different firms. ③ As a consequence, firms do not only need to consider their internal organization in order to ensure sustainable business performance; they also need to take into account the entire ecosystem of units surrounding them. ④ Many major companies are fundamentally changing their business models by focusing on profitable units and cutting off less profitable ones. ⑤ In order to allow these different units to cooperate successfully, the existence of a common platform is crucial.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

(A) Many examples of such "green taxes" exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.

(B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.

(C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

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

Memo

Memo

37.

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

(A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author's subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.

(B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.

(C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind. [3점]

* deviate: 벗어나다 ** endow: 부여하다 *** heritage: 유산

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. (①) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. (②) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. (③) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. (④) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. (⑤) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

39.

Memo

As long as the irrealism of the silent black and white film predominated, one could not take filmic fantasies for representations of reality.

Cinema is valuable not for its ability to make visible the hidden outlines of our reality, but for its ability to reveal what reality itself veils — the dimension of fantasy. (①) This is why, to a person, the first great theorists of film decried the introduction of sound and other technical innovations (such as color) that pushed film in the direction of realism. (②) Since cinema was an entirely fantasmatic art, these innovations were completely unnecessary. (③) And what's worse, they could do nothing but turn filmmakers and audiences away from the fantasmatic dimension of cinema, potentially transforming film into a mere delivery device for representations of reality. (④) But sound and color threatened to create just such an illusion, thereby destroying the very essence of film art. (⑤) As Rudolf Arnheim puts it, "The creative power of the artist can only come into play where reality and the medium of representation do not coincide." [3점]

* decry: 공공연히 비난하다 ** fantasmatic: 환상의

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Philip Kitcher and Wesley Salmon have suggested that there are two possible alternatives among philosophical theories of explanation. One is the view that scientific explanation consists in the *unification* of broad bodies of phenomena under a minimal number of generalizations. According to this view, the (or perhaps, a) goal of science is to construct an economical framework of laws or generalizations that are capable of subsuming all observable phenomena. Scientific explanations organize and systematize our knowledge of the empirical world; the more economical the systematization, the deeper our understanding of what is explained. The other view is the *causal/mechanical* approach. According to it, a scientific explanation of a phenomenon consists of uncovering the mechanisms that produced the phenomenon of interest. This view sees the explanation of individual events as primary, with the explanation of generalizations flowing from them. That is, the explanation of scientific generalizations comes from the causal mechanisms that produce the regularities.

* subsume: 포섭(포함)하다 ** empirical: 경험적인

⬇

Scientific explanations can be made either by seeking the ____(A)____ number of principles covering all observations or by finding general ____(B)____ drawn from individual phenomena.

	(A)	(B)		(A)	(B)
①	least	… patterns	②	fixed	… features
③	limited	… functions	④	fixed	… rules
⑤	least	… assumptions			

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