-week 2-

1.

Modern definitions of "progress" are intrinsically related to the way in which we perceive time. Time, as archaeology confirms, was initially calculated by the observance of natural cycles (the moon, the seasons), and this brought a sense of ___(A)___, a link to the past. Today, however, time is seen as linear, a future stretching out to infinity in front of us. This evokes a perception of time running faster, away from us as we scramble to catch up, to "progress." Thus the past is rejected as ___(B)___ — new ideas and inventions are seen as progressive, as being better than their predecessors, simply because they are new. Any technological "advance" is evaluated and privileged as progressive, without considering the unsustainability, the environmental destruction, this technology introduces into the equation. Looked at logically, this is ludicrous: in part because of the lack of value ascribed to the environment, in part because "progress" is still promoted in an unquestioned manner, and in part because of this linear conception of time.

	(A)		(B)
①	instability	……	inferior
②	improvement	……	useless
③	continuity	……	inferior
④	connection	……	superior
⑤	weakness	……	useless

[N·제 45pg 87번] [원문:DiY Culture: Party & Protest in Nineties Britain- George McKay]

2.

One method for studying behavior is to observe and record events as they naturally occur in life. Researchers who use this method, called naturalistic observation, do not bring their subjects into the laboratory and manipulate their behavior in any way. Nor do they select groups of subjects and set up different experimental conditions. Naturalistic observation is frequently used to study animal behavior, such as the hibernation habits of bears or the maternal behavior of hens. It is important, however, that the subject be unaware that he is being observed. For example, a psychologist using naturalistic observation to study how children of different races play together would watch groups of children playing in the school yards or parks, but he would _____. If the children were aware that a strange adult was watching, they might behave differently than they ordinarily would.

① not overlook the group of experimenters
② manipulate other conditions to protect subjects
③ blind his eye to decrease an observational error
④ keep himself at a distance so as not to be detected
⑤ unaware that his behavior or action is being monitored

[수·완 실전편 16pg 39번]

3.

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The ultimate life force lies in tiny cellular factories of energy, called mitochondria, that burn nearly all the oxygen we breathe in. But breathing has a price. The combustion of oxygen that keeps us alive and active sends out by-products called oxygen free radicals. They have Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde characteristics. On the one hand, they help guarantee our survival. For example, when the body mobilizes to fight off infectious agents, it generates a burst of free radicals to destroy the invaders very efficiently. On the other hand, free radicals move uncontrollably through the body, attacking cells, turning their fats rancid, rusting their proteins, piercing their membranes and corrupting their genetic code until the cells become dysfunctional and sometimes give up and die. These fierce radicals, built into life as both protectors and avengers, are the potent agents of aging.

① Cell: The Anti-aging Secrets of Experts
② The Unworthy Effects of Cellular Organisms
③ Be Aware of the Two-Sidedness of Nutrients
④ Free Radicals: The Double-Edged Sword in Our Body
⑤ Mitochondria: The Unlocked Pandora's Box of Breathing

[수·완 실전편 10pg 24번] [원문: Stop Aging Now!-Jean Carper]

-week 2-

1번	2번	3번
③	④	④

<해석 및 해설은 3번 문항만 합니다>

해석: 궁극적인 생명력은 우리가 들이쉬는 거의 모든 산소를 태우는, 미토콘드리아라고 불리는 아주 작은 에너지 세포 공장에 있다. 그러나 호흡에는 대가가 있다. 우리를 살아있게 하고 활동적이게 유지하는 산소의 연소는 활성산소라고 불리는 부산물을 내보낸다. 그것들(활성산소)은 지킬 박사와 하이드 씨의 특징을 가지고 있다(서로 다른 이중적인 특징을 가지고 있다). 한편으로, 그것들은 우리의 생존 보장을 돕는다. 예를 들어, 감염원과 싸워 물리치기 위해 신체가 동원될 때, 그것(신체)은 침입자들을 매우 효율적으로 파괴하기 위해 한바탕 활성산소를 생산한다. 다른 한편으로, 활성산소는 통제할 수 없을 정도로 신체를 돌아다니면서 세포를 공격하고, 세포의 지방을 산패시키고, 세포의 단백질을 부식시키고, 세포막을 뚫고 세포의 유전 암호를 변질시켜 마침내 그 세포는 제대로 기능을 하지 못하게 되고 때로는 포기하여 죽어버린다. 보호자인 동시에 보복자로 생명체의 일부가 되어 있는 이런 사나운 활성산소는 노화의 강력한 동인이다.

해석: 핵심 내용인 '양면성'만 알고 골랐다면 틀릴 수도 있는 문제입니다. 선택지를 정확히 읽고 지문을 정확히 고르시기 바랍니다! 지문의 핵심은 호흡을 담당하는 세포인 미토콘드리아의 부산물인 활성 산소의 양면성을 설명하고 있습니다. 이것만 정확히 잡았다면 정답이 4번임을 아셨을 것입니다. 2번이 오답인 이유는 지문에서는 긍정적 기능도 설명하고 있는데 선택지는 부정적 기능만 말하고 있기 때문입니다. 3번이 오답인 이유는 radical 혹은 breathing이 아니라 Nutrient(영양분)의 양면성을 말하는 것은 설명하고 있지 않기 때문입니다. 혹시 산소를 미토콘드리아의 영양분의 동의어라고 본 것은 아니기 바랍니다!