

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

final

EBS영어 179제

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수능특강 64제

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수능특강 3강 6번

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

• 요약

- ① 색깔이 생명체에 보내는 신호에 따라 색깔 선호도가 생김. ‘접근’ 신호 색깔과 ‘회피’ 신호 색깔로 나뉨
- ② 즉 접근 신호 색은 좋아요, 회피 신호 색은 싫어요 하면 개이득
- ③ 색깔 선호도에 맞게 사는 것이 심신의 안녕에 좋을 것임

• 변형포인트

- ① 구 빈칸 - 원인: 색깔 정보에 맞게 살아감(빈칸) -> 결과: 개이득

• 핵심 어휘

- preference: 선호, - adaptively: 적응력 있게, - bottom line: result, - beneficial: 이익이 되는
- in accord with: ~와 조화되어

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수능특강 6강 2번

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

• 요약

- ① 불꽃놀이 주최하려는 공원이 타 회사랑 계약함으로써 그 회사에 책임 전가
- ② 마찬가지로 관객에게는 티켓 뒤에 책임 안 진다고 써놓아서 관객에 책임 전가
- ③ 그렇지만 여전히 관객을 위한 안전한 환경은 제공해야 함

• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - C: 'a' park의 a를 통해 공원이 '처음' 등장 - A: 'the' risk 의 '그' 위험은 앞에서 공원이 회사에 전가한 위험
- B: neither는 기본적으로 해석이 '둘 중에 어느 하나도 ~ 않다'이므로 회사와 고객에 전가한 예시 두개가 앞서 나와야 함.

• 핵심 어휘

- transfer: 전가하다, - contract: 계약하다, - be responsible for: ~에 책임이 있다, - liability: legal responsibility
- inclusion: 포함, - relieve A from B: A에게 B를 면해준다

[**People are** social beings. We (1)*appreciate* the company of our kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions (2)*vary* noticeably from culture to culture.]

[**In a sparsely** settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under (3)*crowded* conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the (4)*desirable* standard by the American Public Health Association.]

[**Space** in a Bushman camp is arranged to *ensure* (5)*maximum* contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.]

• 요약

- ① 사람들이 얼마나 밀집되어 사는지는 문화마다 다름
- ② 부시맨들은 타 지역에 비해 굉장히 부대끼서 거주
- ③ 그 이유는 물건들을 앉아서 서로 주고 받으려고 (귀차니즘 대박...)

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 - 출제될 경우 평가원이 maximum을 minimum으로 바꾸고 5번이 답
이 글의 가장 핵심인 부시맨이 부대끼며 사는 이유가 드러난 부분. 접촉 정도를 '최대화' 하려고

• 핵심 어휘

- appreciate: 좋아하다 (이 문맥에서), - vary: 다양하다, - crowded: 밀집된, - desirable: 바람직한, - maximum: 최대의

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

• 요약

- ① 길버트형: 어떤 정보를 처리하려면 0.1초라도 그걸 믿어야만 함
- ② Ex: 핑크코끼리가 존재하지 않는다는 것을 알려면 0.1초라도 핑크코끼리를 상상해봐야 함
- ③ 스피노자, 제임스, 길버트: 무언가를 이해하는 것과 믿는 것은 동시에 발생. 즉 이해하려면 믿어야 하고 믿으려면 이해해야 됨

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 원인(수단): 이해해야만이(conception) -> 결과(목적): 애써 믿지 않을 수 있음 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- exist: 존재하다, - necessity: 필요성, - acceptance: 수용, - comprehension: 이해, - proposition: 명제
- conception: 이해, - far from automatic: 자동적인 것이 아니다

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수능특강 11강 7번

[**Research into** the *impact* of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a *valuable tool* for measuring public opinion. The *sentiments* expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as *accurate* a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys.] [**One study** analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets matched survey findings on the same topics.] [**This result** suggests that Twitter users should not be **considered an unusual subset of the general population**, but rather a group whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly *mainstream* and *representative*.]

• 요약

- ① 대중의 의견을 알아보는 데 트위터가 전통적인 전화 설문만큼이나 효과적
- ② 트위터와 설문조사 의견이 일치하다는 것 증명
- ③ 따라서 사회의 비주류 의견이 아니라 주류이고 대표성이 있는 집단으로 여겨져야 함

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - A가 아니라: 이상한 비주류 집단이 아니라 (빈칸), B다: 주류이고 대표성이 있다

• 핵심 어휘

- impact: 영향, - valuable tool: 가치 있는 도구, - sentiment: 정서, - accurate: 정확한, - subset: 하위집단
- mainstream: 주류의, - representative: 대표성 있는

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수능특강 16강 1번

[In one classic experiment, people watched a series of car accidents from a driving-safety video. After watching it, the viewers *estimated* how fast the cars were traveling before the accident.] [Everyone saw exactly the same video, but the questionnaire that they completed used one of five different *terms* to describe how the vehicles interacted. Some of the viewers were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *hit* each other; others were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *smashed, collided, bumped, or contacted* each other.] [Though everyone saw the same cars involved in the same accidents, their estimates *differed widely*. When the accidents were **sensationalized**, the cars seemed to be traveling faster: in the minds of viewers, a "smashed" car must have been traveling faster than a merely "contacted" or "hit" car.]

• 요약

- ① 피실험자들이 차 사고를 본 후 사고 전 차량 속도를 추정하는 실험
- ② 같은 사고이지만 충돌을 5단계로 나눠 묘사: contact(접촉) < hit(치임) < bump(들이받음) < collide(충돌) < smash (박살)
- ③ 당연히 묘사가 더 과장될수록 속도가 더 빨랐을 거라 생각

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 빈칸 - 원인: 표현이 과장됨 (빈칸) -> 결과: 자동차 속도가 더 빨랐을 거라 생각

• 핵심 어휘

- estimate: 추정하다, - term: 용어, - differ widely: 현저히 다르다, - sensationalized: 과장된

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수능특강 26강 3번

[**Every exchange** in Javanese systematically defines the *hierarchical* relations between the speakers. A speaker must *adjust* his speech level according to the *status* of the person addressed. Basically, there are two speech levels: ngoko and kromo. (1) Ngoko is the basic form of that language, used to talk to people of equal status whom one knows intimately or to *social inferiors*. (2) Kromo is used to talk to older people, people of higher status, or those whose status relative to one is yet unknown.] (3) [**While** the great majority of vocabulary items do not change between levels, the ones that do are the most common. Thus, the most basic sentences differ widely, e.g., "Where [are you] coming from?" is "Soko ngendi?" in ngoko and "Saking pundi?" in kromo. (4) "I cannot do [it]" translates as either "Aku ora iso" or "Kulo mboten saged."] (5) [**Moreover**, the very *texture* of the two levels *contrasts*: ngoko can sound rough, even harsh, and is very *precise*; kromo, on the other hand, is always spoken softly and slowly and is deliberately *vague*.]

• 요약

- ① 자바어에서는 상대방에 따라 ngoko(반말), kromo(존댓말)을 가려 써야 함
- ② 가장 기본적인 어휘에서 둘은 차이를 보임 (국어로 예를 들자면 밥 -> 식사 -> 진지)
- ③ Ngoko는 거칠고 정확한 특징. Kromo는 부드럽고 애매한 특징

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 3번이 답. 존대 수준에 따라 바뀌지 않다는 말이 나오려면 이미 앞에 Ngoko와 Kromo 둘 다 언급되었어야 함
 - 가장 일상적인 어휘 -> 가장 기본적인 문장이 다름

• 핵심 어휘

- exchange: 언어 교환, - hierarchical: 계층상의, - adjust: 조절하다, - status: 지위, - social inferiors: 아랫사람
- texture: 느낌, - contrast: 대조되다, - precise: 정확한, - vague: 애매한

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인터넷수능1 29제

[**Recently**, as traffic volumes have grown, and with new highway building increasingly *unaffordable* or undesirable, some agencies have begun adding new lanes to highways by either (1)*eliminating* the shoulder lane or making the existing lanes narrower. In theory, this is riskier because on narrow lanes there is a greater (2)*chance* of one car drifting into another. There is literally less *room* for error.] [**On the other hand**, wider lanes, which are *presumably* safer, have been shown to increase speed and may encourage drivers to drive less (3)*cautiously*. Indeed, some reports have even suggested that lanes wider than the typical U.S. twelve-foot standard may actually be less safe.] [**So far**, studies that have looked into the narrowing of highway lanes have come to (4)*mixed* conclusions on whether the new layouts are more or less safe. In some cases, the difference was not statistically (5)*significant*.]

• 요약

- ① 도로가 좁아지고 있는데 이론상 이는 더 충돌 위험성이 큼
- ② 반면 그렇다고 해서 넓은 도로가 안전하다는 건 아님. 운전자들이 덜 조심하므로
- ③ 아직 도로를 좁히는 게 안전한지 넓히는 게 안전한지는 밝혀지지 않음 (mixed conclusion: 엇갈린 결론)

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 - 4번을 clear(명백한)로 바꾸고 4번이 답. 넓은 도로가 안전한지 좁은 도로가 안전한지에 대해선 명확한 결론이 나지 않음

• 핵심 어휘

- unaffordable: (재정적으로) 감당할 수 없는, - eliminate: 제거하다, - a chance: 가능성, - room: 여지, - presumably: 아마도
- cautiously: 조심이, - statistically significant: 통계적으로 유의미한

[**Successful bartering** depends on an *agreement* of value. In order for you to *strike an effective trade* with your neighbor, you both have to agree that one sheep is worth one coyote-fighting weapon. If you don't agree on the sheep's value, it's going to be hard to make a trade.] [**Bartering** also depends on what economists call a *double coincidence of wants*. The system is most successful when you and a second person both want/need what the other has, at the same moment in time.] [**But** what if that's not the case? What if your neighbor isn't in the market for more sheep? Maybe his *pressing* need is a new blanket to keep his baby warm. This *complicates* things. In order to make the trade, you'd first have to find someone who is willing to trade a blanket for your sheep. Then, you'd turn around and trade the blanket for the weapon. This method of *indirect* trading is *clumsy* and more *time-intensive*, but it can work if everyone agrees on the value of all items involved.]

• 요약

- ① 물물교환의 첫 번째 조건: 서로가 물건 가치에 대해 합의를 해야 함 (거래 성사의 조건)
- ② 물물교환의 두 번째 조건: 서로의 욕망이 일치해야 함(double coincidence of wants) (거래의 직간접 여부)
- ③ 만약 두 번째 조건이 충족되지 않으면 복잡하고 번거로운 간접 거래가 되나 첫 번째 조건만 충족되면 어쨌든 거래는 성사됨

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 두 번째 조건 충족X: 복잡해지고 번거로워지나, 첫 번째 조건 충족O: 거래는 성사됨

• 핵심 어휘

- agreement: 합의, - strike a deal: 거래를 성사시키다, - pressing: 긴급한, - complicate: 복잡하게 하다, - clumsy: 번거로운
- time-intensive: 시간이 많이 드는, - involved: 관련된, - indirect: 간접적인

[Since the invention of *sociology* by August Comte it has been generally recognized that the function of the sociologist is 'to know', 'to predict' and eventually 'to act' on the basis of his *predictions*, and it has been constantly repeated that the sociologist should abstain from judging the human groups he studies in terms of his personal and cultural values.] [(B In spite of this commitment to objectivity, sociologists have been rather abundantly evaluating their 'human data', *passing judgments on* their morality, efficiency, taste. Ethnocentrism — a tendency to judge other peoples in terms of one's ethnic (or national) values — was identified as the source of dangerous *biases* in sociology.) (C American sociologist Robert Bierstedt invented a supplementary term 'temporocentrism', meaning a tendency to judge other people in terms of 'one's own century, one's own era or one's own lifetime'.)] [(A But even these two concepts are not sufficient to describe all types of biases resulting from investigators' unconscious *involvements*.)]

• 요약

- ① 사회학은 개인의 주관이나 문화적 요소를 배제하고 사회 현상을 예측하는 것
- ② 하지만 사회학자들은 자민족 중심주의(ethnocentrism)나 자기시대 중심주의(temporocentrism)을 내세워 주관 개입
- ③ 하지만 위 두 가지의 '중심주의'가 사회학자의 무의식적 주관 개입을 다 설명할 수 있는 것은 아님

• 변형포인트

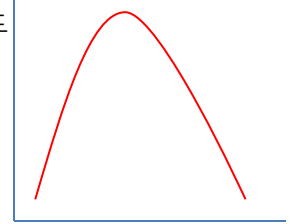
- ① 순서 - B의 'this commitment to objectivity'는 정확하게 처음에 주어진 문장을 가리키는 것이고, C가 B뒤에 오는 이유는 'supplementary(보충의)'라는 단어 때문. Ethnocentrism이 문제가 있으니 이를 '보충하려' 'temporocentrism'을 만들

• 핵심 어휘

- sociology: 사회학, - prediction: 예측, - abstain from: ~을 삼가다, - commitment to objectivity: 객관성에 대한 의지
- pass judgments on: ~에 대한 판단을 내리다, - bias: 편견, - involvement: 개입

[A rough measure of people's emotional *state* can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger). The results from six writing studies were somewhat *unexpected*. (C Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional *upheavals*, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment.)] [(A Negative emotion words showed a different pattern. People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing — almost as if they were *awash* in their unhappiness.) (B By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit — perhaps a sign that they were not *acknowledging* the emotional impact of their topic.)] [The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life's traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive.)]

심신 항상 정도



• 요약

- ① 사람들에게 글쓰기를 통해 트라우마를 극복하게 함 -> 긍정적인 단어 수와 심신의 항상 정도는 '비례'
- ② 반면에 부정적인 단어 수는 지나치지도, 부족하지도 않은 '적당한' 수를 사용해야 심신이 이득
- ③ 즉 글쓰기를 통해 트라우마를 극복하려면 긍정적인 측면은 더 부각시키고 부정적인 단어는 인정할 것(acknowledge)

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 빈칸 - not A: 부정적인 단어는 많이 써도, 아예 안 써도 안 되고, but B: 적당히(moderate) 써야 함 (빈칸)
- ② 순서 - C 다음에 A가 나오는 이유는 'different' 때문. 부정은 '다른' 양상을 보였다 하니 앞에 하나의 긍정 양상이 나와야

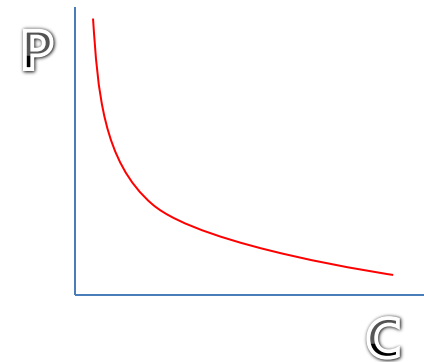
• 핵심 어휘

- state: 상태, - unexpected: 예기치 못한, - upheaval: 격변, - awash in: ~로 넘치는

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인터넷수능1 13강 3번

[The risk of a particular event is defined as the product of the *probability* of that event's occurring *multiplied* by the *consequences should it actually occur.*] [Consequences, such as damages to people, property, economic activity, and public service, may be expressed *in a variety of scales*. If, for example, we are considering the risk from earthquake damage to a nuclear reactor, we may evaluate the consequences in terms of radiation released, which can further be translated into damage to people and other living things.] [In any such *assessment*, it is important to *calculate* the risks of various possible events — in this example, earthquakes of various magnitudes. A large earthquake has a lower probability of occurring than does a small one, but its consequences are likely to be greater.]



• 요약

- ① 공식: 위험(risk) = 가능성(probability) X 결과(consequence)
- ② 결과의 규모는 다양. 지진의 여파가 다양한 것처럼
- ③ 중요한 것은 각 결과 규모에 대한 '가능성'을 계산하는 것 -> 결과와 가능성은 반비례

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 대규모 지진: 가능성은 낮음, but 결과(여파)는 더 클 것 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- multiply: 곱하다, - should it actually occur: 실제로 발생한다면 (가정법), - in a variety of scales: 다양한 규모로
- assessment: 평가, - calculate: 계산하다, - be likely to: ~할 가능성이 높다

[Consider the trade “deficits” and “surpluses” of a doctor who likes to golf. The doctor can be expected to *run a trade* [1]*deficit* with sporting goods stores, golf caddies, and course operators. (1) Why? These suppliers sell items that the golfer-doctor purchases in [2]*sizable* quantities. (2) The doctor, on the other hand, probably sells few items the sporting goods store purchases.] (3) [Similarly, the doctor can be expected to *run trade surpluses* with medical insurers, elderly patients, and those with chronic illnesses. These trading partners are [3]major purchasers of the services provided by the doctor, although the doctor might purchase very little from them.] (4) [The same [4]*principles* are *at work* across nations. (5) A nation will tend to run trade deficits with countries that are [5]low-cost suppliers of items it imports and trade surpluses with countries that buy a lot of the things it exports.]

• 요약

- ① 골프가 취미인 의사는 골프 업체들과는 ‘거래 적자.’ 의사는 이들에게 구입만 하고 거의 팔지 않기 때문
- ② 반면에 환자와 의료업체들과는 ‘거래 흑자.’ 의사는 이들에게 팔기만 하고 거의 구입하지 않기 때문
- ③ 같은 원리(principle)가 국가에도 적용됨. 많이 수입하면 적자, 많이 수출하면 흑자 발생

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 () - 3번이 답. 거래 적자 케이스가 나오고 3번부터 거래 흑자 케이스가 나오는데 이 두 케이스는 관점에 따라 on the other hand의 연결어와 similarly 연결어 둘 다 가능. (거래 흑자 적자의 ‘예시로서 묶어서’ 보면 similarly)
- ② 어휘 [] - 2번을 평가원이 limited로 바꾸고 답. 골프 업체들로부터는 의사가 제한된 양이 아니라 많은 양(sizable)을 구입

• 핵심 어휘

- run a trade deficit[surplus]: 무역 적자[흑자]를 기록하다, - at work: 적용되는

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

인터넷수능2 33제

[Back in the late 1960s Dave Laing wrote that rock-'n'-roll was *far from a radical break with (1)preceding musical traditions* Laing noted the very '*restricted* sense in which rock-'n'-roll as music can be described as new or revolutionary' and gave examples of how 'many singers in the mid-fifties were able to ride high on the rock wave with only (2)*minimal* changes in their *customary* style'.] [This is a point that has also been made by Dave Harker, who has referred to rock-'n'-roll as musically a '(3)*caricatured* version' of elements from the rhythm and blues and country traditions.] [Nelson George has also observed such (4)*continuities* by *highlighting* how the term rock-'n'-roll was introduced as a marketing concept often with the intended aim of (5)*concealing* the music's black origins, a tactic which made the 'young white consumers of Cold War America feel more *comfortable*'.]

• 요약

- ① 1960년대 락앤롤은 기존의 음악과 크게 다르지 않아 기존 가수들도 락앤롤의 흥행에 힘입음
- ② 하커형 또한 락앤롤이 R&B나 컨트리 음악의 약간 변형된 버전이라 함
- ③ 조지형 또한 락앤롤은 백인 애들에게 어필하기 위해 흑인 음악이라는 걸 감추기 위한 마케팅 개념이었다 함

• 변형포인트

- ① 구 빈칸 - not A: 락앤롤은 기존 음악 방식에서 급격하게 바뀐 것이 아님 (빈칸)
- ② 어휘 - 2번 minimal(최소의)을 maximal(최대의)로 바꾸고 2번이 답. 기존 가수들은 최소한의 변화만으로 락앤롤 흥행에 이끔 봄

• 핵심 어휘

- far from a radical break: 급진적 변화가 아닌, - preceding: 이전의, - restricted: 제한된, - customary: 기존의
- caricatured: 희화화 된, - continuity: 연속성, - conceal: 감추다

[If animals are given a choice between two *novel stimuli*, one of which is more complex, they will choose the more complex stimulus. (1) Humans also show a preference for *complexity*.] (2) [Robert Earl had children work on block-design puzzles of moderate complexity and then gave them the opportunity to select a new block-design puzzle. (3) The children could choose either more complex or simpler designs. (4) Most children selected a design that was *somewhat* more complex than the design they had just been working on. (5) They did not, for the most part, select either a design that was simpler or a design that was much more complex.] [This tendency to select a *slightly* more complex puzzle indicates that human *exploratory* behavior is highly *systematic*. Humans, it appears, do not explore their environment *randomly*.]

• 요약

- ① 인간, 동물 다 복잡한 자극을 좋아함
- ② ex: 아이들이 퍼즐을 가지고 놀다가 다른 난이도의 퍼즐을 고를 수 있게 하면 '약간 더' 어려운 걸 고름
- ③ 즉 인간은 분명 '체계적인' 기준을 가지고 선택을 하는 것

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 5번이 답. 5번 문장의 They가 2, 3번 문장의 '전체 아이들'을 가리키는 게 아니라 'most children'이라는 것에 유의

• 핵심 어휘

- novel stimuli: 새로운 자극, - complexity: 복잡성, - somewhat: 약간, - slightly: 약간, - systematic: 체계적인
- exploratory: 탐구의, - randomly: 임의로

[I'm *hesitant* to use the words *healthy* and *unhealthy* because these terms can be *confusing*. They are not necessarily *polar opposites*, despite the common perception of these *designations*. What's "healthy" for one person may not be for someone else.] [(C) Moreover, these terms tend to *morph into* absolute labels on habits, foods, and drinks. Just as the words *good* and *bad* get thrown around like *unconditional* and *categorical* descriptors, the use of *healthy* and *unhealthy* lacks context in most cases.] [(B) The context boils down to what your metric for "health" is. Most people, for instance, would say that a doughnut is not "healthy" (or "good"), but it's not fair to say a doughnut is "unhealthy" (or "bad") from a purely technical standpoint.) (A) If your metric for health entails the occasional indulgence in high-fat, sugary treats, then certainly a doughnut could be *deemed* "healthy." But if your metric for health avoids all foods made with saturated fats and refined sugar, then the doughnut probably won't *live up to* your standards for what's considered healthy.)]

• 요약

- ① 건강하냐 안 하냐의 구분은 양극단(polar opposite)이 아니기 때문에 사람에 따라 상대적인 것
- ② 좋다, 나쁘다라는 단어가 아무렇게나 사용되는 것처럼 건강하냐 안 하냐도 대부분 맥락 없이 (기준 없이) 쓰임
- ③ 즉 자신의 '건강'의 기준(metric)이 뭐냐에 따라 도넛은 건강한 것일 수도, 아닌 것일 수도 있음

• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - B-A-C가 되지 않도록 주의. C의 마지막에 context가 등장하고 나서야 B에서 'the' context 가능

• 핵심 어휘

- hesitant: 주저하는, - confusing: 혼란스러운, - designation: 명칭, - morph into: ~로 변하다, - unconditional: 무조건적인
- categorical: 단정하는, - boil down to: lead to, - entail: 수반하다, - deem: 간주하다, - live up to: ~에 부응하다

[Humans have been around for 200,000 years. For the first 99% of our history, we didn't do much of anything but *procreate* and survive. This was largely due to *harsh* global climatic conditions, which *stabilized* sometime around 10,000 years ago. People soon thereafter discovered farming and *irrigation*, and they gave up their *nomadic* lifestyle in order to *cultivate* and tend stable crops.] [But not all *farm plots* were the same; regional variations in sunshine, soil, and other conditions meant that one farmer might grow particularly good onions while another grew especially good apples.] [This eventually led to **specialization**; instead of growing all the crops for his own family, a farmer might grow only what he was best at and trade some of it for things he wasn't growing. Because each farmer was producing only one crop, and more than he needed, *marketplaces* and trading emerged and grew, and with them came the *establishment* of cities.]

• 요약

- ① 인류는 탄생 후 20만년 동안 번식(procreate), 생존만 하다가 만 년 전 농업이 시작되면서 정착 생활
- ② 하지만 기후, 환경에 따라 농경지가 차이(variation)가 있기 때문에 각 농경지에 잘 맞는 작물이 있음
- ③ 이에 따라 특화(specialization) 발생. 이후 특화에 의한 거래, 시장 탄생을 통해 도시까지 등장

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 빈칸 - 원인: 지역적 기후, 환경 차이 -> 결과: 특화 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- harsh: 가혹한, - stabilize: 안정화되다, - irrigation: 관개, - nomadic: 유목민의, - cultivate: 경작하다, - farm plot: 농경지
- marketplace: 시장, - establishment: 설립

[For many individuals, *napping* offers a practical solution to reduce sleepiness. Naps taken for this reason are referred to as *replacement* or [1]*compensatory* naps. This type of napping *strategy* is common among *shift workers*, individuals suffering from sleep *disorders* associated with [2]*excessive* daytime sleepiness and those who have a restricted main sleep episode.] (1) [However, researchers have *acknowledged* that this is not the only reason individuals may nap. (2) In some circumstances, individuals may choose to nap *in* [3]*anticipation of* sleep loss, or to avoid feelings of sleepiness later on. (3) This type of napping is referred to as *prophylactic*, and is common among shift workers particularly before beginning extended shifts.] (4) [Although the majority of experimental research has focused on these types of napping, it has also been reported that some people nap in the [4]*absence* of sleep loss, due to feelings of *boredom* or for enjoyment. (5) This type of napping has been termed as *appetitive* or [5]*recreational*.]

• 요약

- ① 낮잠을(napping) 자는 첫 번째 이유 - 보충 낮잠(compensatory): 즉 밤새 일하고 '지금' 졸려서 자려는 것
- ② 낮잠을 자는 두 번째 이유 - 예방 낮잠(prophylactic=preventive): 즉 '나중에' 일할 때 졸릴까봐 '미리' 자는 것
- ③ 낮잠을 자는 세 번째 이유 - 욕구 낮잠(appetitive): 그냥 자는 게 너무 좋아서... (Shean: 나도...)

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 () - 4번이 답. 두 타입의 낮잠을 자는 이유가 나오고 나서야 'these types' 가능
- ② 어휘 [] - 4번을 presence로 바꾸고 4번이 답. 수면 부족이 있어서(present)가 아니라 없어도(absent) 잔다! (9평 어휘와 동일)

• 핵심 어휘

- replacement: 대체, - strategy: 전략, - shift worker: 교대 근로자, - disorder: 장애, - excessive: 과도한
- acknowledge: 인정하다, - in anticipation of: ~을 예상하여, - boredom: 지루함, - recreational: 취미의

[**The concept** of a *parasite* exists only by a collective human choice, an *agreement* on a definition: parasites take resources from other organisms and live close to, on, or even inside their *host*.] [**But** from a broader perspective, most life is “parasitic.” *Carnivores* are parasites of their prey. *Herbivores* inflict great damage on their food plants. Even the many soil-dwelling organisms — animal, fungi, bacteria — that live on dead and decaying life take resources from each other. The same holds for plants, whose lifestyles seem *superficially* the most *innocuous*. One plant shading another is a parasite that takes sunlight, a vital resource, without giving anything back.] [**All life** needs resources and thus takes from other life, *competes* with other life, and kills other life. Thus all life is parasitic, for **the good of one organism means the harm of another.** And yet, even *mortal enemies* are ultimately linked in fate. This is the central *paradox* of self and other.]

• 요약

- ① 인간의 정의에 의하면 기생 생물(parasite)이란 숙주(host)에 붙어사는 생명체를 의미
- ② 하지만 넓게 보자면 모든 생명체는 기생하는 삶: 육식동물(carnivore), 초식동물, 무해해(innocuous) 보이는 식물도 마찬가지
- ③ 즉 모든 생명체는 서로 주거나 받거나 하며 서로 기생하며 사는 것

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 원인: 한 생명체의 이득은 필연적으로 다른 생명체에게 피해 (빈칸) -> 결과: 모든 생명체는 기생하는 삶

• 핵심 어휘

- agreement: 동의, - herbivore: 초식동물, - inflict damage: 피해를 가하다, - decay: 부패되다, - superficially: 표면적으로
- compete: 경쟁하다, - mortal enemy: 원수, - paradox: 역설

[According to Sunnafrank's theory, we initially reduce *uncertainty* as a way to find out how we feel about a person or an interaction. After that, the positive or negative outcome value, not the level of uncertainty, becomes the *driving force* behind whether we try to seek further information. [Thus, when someone *reveals* negative information to us during an *initial encounter*, we are likely to predict negative outcome values and to cut off communication with that person. Put another way, when outcome values are positive, we will be motivated to reduce uncertainty; when *outcome* values are negative, we won't.] [For example, Tom's belief that Jane stood him up could dramatically affect his *perception* of how rewarding it would be to interact with Jane in the future. If Tom reduced uncertainty by concluding that a future relationship with Jane would *be filled with* late arrivals, forgotten dates, anxiety, and frustration, his desire to continue reducing uncertainty about her would be low.]

• 요약

- ① 어떤 사람을 처음 만났을 때 (Shean: 소개팅이라 하면 이해 쉬움) 우리는 그 사람에 대한 불확실성을 줄이는데 그 만남이 긍정적이냐 부정적이냐에 따라 더 볼 지 안 볼 지를 결정 (Shean: '불확실성을 줄인다=그 사람을 더 알고 싶다' 이해하는 게 중요!)
- ② 만남이 별로였으면(부정적이면) 카톡 안 함(ㅋ), but 만남이 좋았으면(긍정적이면) 카톡 함 (그 사람에 대한 불확실성을 줄이려)
- ③ ex: 소개팅에서 어떤 여자가 바람맞힘 -> 더 이상 그 여자에 대해 알고 싶지 않을 것 (그녀에 대한 불확실성을 줄이기 싫을 것)

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 원인: 그 사람과의 만남이 긍정적이냐 부정적이냐에 따라 -> 결과: 그 사람에 대한 정보를 더 얻을 지 결정됨 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- uncertainty: 불확실성, - driving force: 원동력, - reveal: 드러내다, - initial encounter: 첫 만남, - cut off: 단절하다
- outcome: 결과, - perception: 인식, - be filled with: ~로 가득 차다

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

수완유형 24제

[**Gratitude** opens your heart and carries the urge to give back-to do something good in return, either for the person who helped you or for someone else.] [**Gratitude**, though, has an evil twin: *indebtedness*. If you feel you have to pay someone back, then you're not feeling grateful, you're feeling indebted, which often feels (1)*distinctly* unpleasant. Indebtedness pays back (2)*unwillingly*, as part of the economy of favors.] [**In contrast**, gratitude gives back freely and creatively. It's a truly pleasant feeling (3)*intermixed* with joy and heartfelt *appreciation*. And gratitude doesn't play by the rules. It's not the (4)etiquette we teach our kids. Too often I find myself prodding my kids with "What do you say?" when they're silent upon receiving a gift or an act of kindness. When they push out a monotone "Thanks." they're only being *polite*, not grateful. Gratitude is not (5)*mindless* manners or "You scratch my back, I'll scratch yours." True gratitude is *heartfelt* and unscripted.]

- 요약

- ① 감사(gratitude)는 진심에서 우러나와 뭔가를 보답하려는 감정
- ② 반대로 신세 짐(indebtedness)는 마지못해(unwillingly) 빚 갚는 느낌으로 보답하는 것
- ③ 반대로 감사는 규칙, 에티켓, 공손함(polite) 이런 것들이 아니라 진심에서 우러나오는 것(heartfelt)

- 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 - 2번 unwillingly를 willingly(기꺼이)로 바꾸고 2번이 답

- 핵심 어휘

- intermixed: 섞인, - appreciation: 감사, - mindless: 생각 없는, - distinctly: 분명 Copyright 2015. SheanLee All Rights Reserved

[**Checklists** are powerful tools, proven to increase the *accuracy* of behavior and to reduce errors. They are especially important in situations with *multiple, complex* requirements, and even more so where there are *interruptions*.] (1) [**With multiple people** involved in a task, it is essential that the *lines of responsibility* be clearly spelled out. (2) It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to *execute* it.] (3) [**If, instead, a single person** executes the checklist and then, later, a second person checks the items, the results are not as *robust*. (4) The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too quickly. But the same *bias* affects the checker. (5) Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than *thorough* job.]

• 요약

- ① 체크리스트는 특히 복잡한(complex) 다중(multiple) 업무를 할 때 강력한 도구
- ② 두 명이 한 팀이 되어서 한 사람이 지시사항을 읽어주고 다른 사람이 이를 실행하는(execute) 게 이상적
- ③ 반대로 실행을 먼저하고 체크를 하게 되면 성과가 좋지 않음

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 답: 4번. a person -> the person의 관사 활용 good
4번 문장의 실행하는 사람이 가지고 있는 편견이 그 다음 문장 the same bias로 이어짐

• 핵심 어휘

- accuracy: 정확성, - interruptions: 방해요소, - the lines of responsibility: 책임 소재, - robust: 탄탄한
- confident: 확신하는, - bias: 편견, - thorough: 철저한

[**Richard Dufour shared** that *principals* lead through shared vision and collective *commitments* rather than through rules and *authority*. *Contracts* are important, but results are more important. Don't *become too obsessed with* enforcing every policy and rule. If teachers, staff, and principals followed the contract to the letter, we might not get anything done as well as when we allow a few rules to be occasionally *waived*.] [**For example**, letting employees leave a few minutes early on an *occasional* Friday after an evening program the night before helps to build a positive relationship with staff. It sends a message to employees that you appreciate their *participation* the night before and will let them leave after the students are gone for the day.] [**Most employees** are giving above and beyond what the contract states. Principals need to be aware and occasionally *reciprocate* in return.]

• 요약

- ① 교장쌤(principal)은 계약서에 쓰여진 규칙이나 권위(authority)보다는 비전을 가지고 학교를 이끌 때 더 학교가 잘 돌아감
- ② ex: 전날 밤 학교쌤들이 늦게까지 일했으면 다음날 좀 일찍 끝내주는 센스 발휘
- ③ 학교쌤들은 계약서(contract)에 쓰여있는 것 이상으로 일하고 있으니 교장쌤들이 이를 좀 알아줘야

• 변형포인트

- ① 제목 - The Leadership of Principals Comes from Flexibility Rather Than Authority

• 핵심 어휘

- commitment: 헌신, - be obsessed with: ~에 강박관념을 가지다, - waive: 적용하지 않다, - occasional: 때때로의
- participation: 참여, - reciprocate: 보답하다

[In the early 1950s a theory was suggested that men or animals that have been exposed for some time to a particular *sensory stimulus* respond with pleasure to *minor variations* from that stimulus.] [And **confirmatory evidence** has come from a number of studies. (B For instance, human babies who have been made *familiar* with a particular '*abstract*' visual pattern take pleasure in seeing new patterns which are minor **transformations** of the original.) (C Among animals, it has been shown, for instance, that chicks who have been '*imprinted*' early in life on an *artificial* stimulus soon come to prefer new stimuli which are *slightly* different from the one they are familiar with.)] [(A **Neither babies nor chicks** are attracted to stimuli which are wholly *unrelated* to what they have already seen.)]

• 요약

- ① 사람이나 동물은 어떤 자극(stimulus)에 노출되면 그 후에는 그 자극에서 '약간(minor)' 변형된 자극을 좋아함
- ② 실험: 사람 애기나 병아리들 다 평소에 익숙한 자극, 패턴에서 약간(slightly) 변형(transformation)된 것을 좋아함
- ③ 사람 애기나 병아리 다 익숙한 자극과 완전 다른 자극에는 끌리지 않음

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 빈칸 - variation과 transformation이라는 두 단어의 매치가 너무 좋음
- ② 순서 - B와 C중에 B가 먼저 오는 이유는 C의 'among animals(동물 중에서는)' 때문. A의 neither도 아름다운 순서의 근거

• 핵심 어휘

- sensory: 감각의, - variation: 변형, - confirmatory: 확인하는, - familiar: 익숙한, - abstract: 추상적인
- imprint: 각인시키다, - artificial: 인위적인, - unrelated: 관련 없는

[*Natural selection* balances the costs and benefits of social behaviors. Most social *interactions* can be *dissected into* a series of behavioral acts by one individual, the *donor* of the behavior, directed toward another, the *recipient* of the behavior.] [One individual delivers food, the other receives it; one threatens, the other is threatened. When one individual attacks another, the attacker may be thought of as the donor of a behavior. The attacked individual (the recipient in this case) may respond by *standing its ground* or by fleeing; in either case, it becomes the donor of a *subsequent* behavior.] [The donor-recipient *distinction* is useful because each act has the *potential* to affect the fitness of both the donor and the recipient.]

• 요약

- ① 모든 사회적 상호작용(interaction)은 행위의 제공자와 행위의 수용자로 나눌 수 있음
- ② 제공자가 어떤 행동을 하면 수용자는 그 행동의 영향을 받는 것이고, 수용자가 이에 반응하면 수용자는 제공자가 됨
- ③ 이렇게 제공자(donor), 수용자(recipient)를 구분하는 것은 제공자와 수용자에게 유용함

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 첫 번째 턴: 제공자가 수용자 공격 -> 두 번째 턴: 수용자가 제공자의 공격에 반응함으로써 두 번째 턴의 제공자가 됨 (Shean: '턴 제' 게임 생각하면 이해하기 쉽습니다.)

• 핵심 어휘

- natural selection: 자연선택, - be dissected into: ~로 분석되다, - stand one's ground: 버티다, - subsequent: 그 후의
- distinction: 구분, - potential: 잠재력

[James Wilkie and Galen Bodenhausen of Northwestern University decided to *investigate* whether there was any *psychological* basis to the ancient belief that *odds* are male and *evens* are female.] (1) [They showed respondents randomly assigned pictures of the faces of young babies, each next to a *three-digit number* that was either odd-odd-odd or even-even-even, and asked them to guess the baby's sex. This experiment sounds *absurd*, and it would have been forgotten had it not achieved a *striking* result: the choice of number had a *significant* effect. (2) Respondents were about 10 percent more likely to say that a baby paired with odd numbers was a boy, than if the same baby was paired with even numbers.] (3) [Wilkie and Bodenhausen concluded that the Pythagoreans, medieval Christians and Taoists were right. (4) The ancient, cross-cultural belief that odds *are associated with* maleness and evens with femaleness was supported by the data. (5) They were unable to explain, however, why odd is masculine and even is feminine, rather than vice versa.]

• 요약

- ① 남성은 홀수(odds)와 여성은 짝수(evens)와 관련되어 있다는 고대 믿음을 증명하려 함
- ② 실제로 실험해보니 홀수와 아기 사진이 같이 있으면 그 아기는 남자아이로, 짝수와 같이 있으면 여자아이로 대답함
- ③ 이러한 고대 믿음은 옳은 것이었으나 왜 그런지는 설명 못함

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 답: 1번. They는 앞 문장의 연구자 두 명. This experiment는 1번에서 설명. 수능에서 1번이 답이어도 망설임 X!

• 핵심 어휘

- investigate: 조사하다, - psychological: 심리적인, - three-digit number: 세 자리 수, - absurd: 터무니 없는

- striking: 놀라운, - significant: 중요한, - be associated with: ~와 연관돼있다

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

수완실전 29제

[By the late twentieth century, *state-of-the-art* hospitals were generally designed to *accommodate* state-of-the-art equipment. The more scanners and X-ray devices a hospital had, and the more *sophisticated* its biochemical blood and urine tests, the more advanced its care was considered to be.] [Often, the hospital's physical space seemed meant to *optimize* the care of the equipment rather than the care of patients. In the early 1970s, one could still find hospitals where the only department that was air-conditioned was the Radiology Department, because the delicate equipment could not tolerate the summer heat.] [As *reliance* on and admiration for medical technology increased in the mid-twentieth century, *the comfort* of patients was somehow *pushed aside* and their surroundings were often ignored. Hospital planners assumed that patients could *adapt to the needs of technology, rather than the other way around.*]

• 요약

- ① 20세기 후반까지 최신식(state-of-the-art) 의료 장비들이 병원으로 들어옴
- ② 문제는 바로 우선순위가 환자가 아니라 의료 장비가 되어버림 (주객전도)
- ③ 병원은 환자가 기술에 적응할 수 있을 것이라 생각해서 환자의 편의(comfort)는 뒷전에 놓음 (push aside)

• 변형포인트

- ① 구 빈칸 - not A: 환자의 편의가 아니라, but B: 장비의 관리에 최적화됨
- ② 절 빈칸 - 원인: 의료 기술에 대한 의존도(reliance) 증가 -> 결과: 환자의 편의는 뒷전 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- accommodate: 수용하다, - sophisticated: 정교한, - optimize: 최적화하다, - adapt to: ~에 적응하다

- rather than the other way around: 반대가 아니라

[**Carbon emissions** from *fossil-fuel* burning (ignoring agriculture, *deforestation* and cement production), which already total about 32 billion tons of CO₂ per year, on average rose by 676 million tons annually from 2000 to 2010. This *is equivalent to* almost twice the emissions that Brazil added to the global total during each twelve-month period.] [**Although** this *massive* increase in fossil-fuel burning has caused disastrous pollution and health impacts in China and elsewhere, the dramatic rise in global CO₂ is actually a good thing in one respect, because it shows that developing countries are expanding their energy *consumption* in order to free themselves from centuries of *famine* and misery.] [**In other words**, we are losing the war on carbon because we are winning the war on *poverty*.]

• 요약

- ① 탄소 배출량이 계속해서 증가하고 있음
- ② 이러한 탄소 배출량 증가는 사실 개발도상국이 발전함으로써 가난에서 벗어나고 있다는 증표로서는 좋은 측면
- ③ 즉 가난(poverty)에서의 전쟁에서 이기고 있기 때문에 탄소와의 전쟁에서는 지고 있는 것

• 변형포인트

- ① 제목: The Rise in Global CO₂: An Indicator of Escaping from Poverty

• 핵심 어휘

- fossil-fuel: 화석연료, - deforestation: 산림 벌채, - be equivalent to: ~에 동등한, - massive: 엄청난, - consumption: 소비
- famine: 기근

[Unlike the analog world, where events must happen following a *consistent order*, the digital world can deal with *nonlinearity* (random order), where one event need not follow another.] [(C **This is well illustrated** in the building of a website *composed of text, audio, video, and interactive options*. There is no reason to compose the text before *inserting* the audio or to develop the video after inserting the text.) (B Any one of these components can be brought into the building process any time the creator desires as long as the end product — the website — looks attractive.)] [(A **This produces** a nonlinear work style in which many applications are simultaneously used to produce a digital product.)]

• 요약

- ① 아날로그에서는 사건이 일정한 순서(order)대로 발생해야 하지만 디지털에서는 순서가 상관 없음: 비선형성(nonlinearity)
- ② 즉 웹사이트를 만들 때 텍스트, 오디오, 비디오는 순서에 상관 없이 넣고 싶을 때 넣으면 됨
- ③ 이러한 비선형적 작업 스타일에서는 응용 프로그램들이 동시에 사용됨

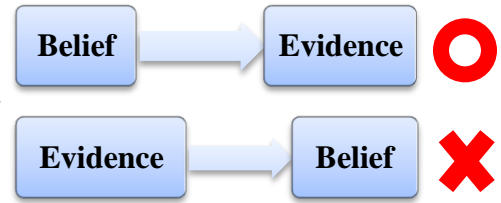
• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - C의 this는 아날로그는 일정한 순서이고 디지털은 순서가 상관없다는 주어진 글
- ② 어휘 빈칸 - not A: 사건이 순서대로(sequentially) 발생해야 하는 게 아니라, but B: 동시에(simultaneously) 발생

• 핵심 어휘

- consistent: 일정한, - illustrate: 설명하다, - compose: 구성하다, - insert: 삽입하다, - component: 구성요소

[**Believing in** what you desire to be true and then seeking *evidence to justify* it doesn't seem to be the best approach to everyday decisions.] (1) [**For example**, if you're at the races, it is *rational* to bet on the horse you believe is fastest, but it doesn't make sense to believe a horse is fastest because you bet on it. (2) Similarly, it makes sense to choose a job you believe is appealing, but it's irrational to believe a job is appealing because you've accepted the offer.] (3) [**Still**, even though in each case the latter approach doesn't make rational sense, it is the irrational choice that would probably make you happier. And the mind generally seems to *opt for* happiness. (4) In both these instances, the research indicates, it is the latter choice that people are likely to make. (5) The "**causal arrow**" in human thought processes consistently tends to point from belief to evidence, *not vice versa.*]



• 요약

- ① 우선 원하는 것을 옳다고 믿고 나서 이를 입증할 증거(evidence)를 찾는 것은 최선은 아님
- ② ex: 경마에서 경주마에 판돈을 걸고 나서 저 말은 제일 빠를 거야 생각하는 건 합리적(rational) X. 직업에서도 마찬가지
- ③ 하지만 이러한 비합리적인 결정이 사람들을 행복하게 하며 사람들이 실제로 더 많이 하는 결정

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 답: 3번. 삽입 강추 중 하나. in each case의 each는 경마와 직업의 각각의 경우. And를 통해 happy 앞 뒤 연결!
- ② 어휘 빈칸 - 인과관계의(빈칸) 방향은 not A: 증거에서 믿음으로 가는 게 아니라, but B: 믿음에서 증거로

• 핵심 어휘

- justify: 정당화하다, - make sense: 말이 되다, - appealing: 매력적인, - the latter: 후자, - opt for: choose

- causal arrow: 인과관계의 화살표, - not vice versa: 반대가 아니라

[In the eyes of Plato, the “production” of artists was not only *useless* and unimportant, but also extremely *unrealistic*. When painters or *sculptors* imitate a person, they merely supply us with an image of that person. The image of a person belongs to another *order than* that of a real human being.] [**In spite of the *similarities***, the image has other *properties*. (1) Plato was acutely aware of the *illusionary* nature of the image. (2) And so he *distinguished* two important aspects of “*mimesis*,” or imitation: first, the artist creates an image of the sensibly *perceptible* reality, and second, this image is unreal!] (4) [And from this viewpoint, Plato once again *contrasts* the *craftsman* with the artist, the “*productive*” with the “*imitative*” arts. (5) While craftsmen produce things, artists only create images and *phantasms* that are unreal.]

• 요약

- ① 플라톤형은 예술가가 비현실적인(unrealistic) 이미지만을 형성하기 때문에 예술 작품은 쓸모 없다고(useless) 여김
- ② 이러한 이미지는 환영일(illusionary) 뿐이고 현실이 아님
- ③ 이에 반해 공예가(craftsman)는 생산적인(productive) 작품을 만들어냄

• 변형포인트

- ① 흐름 X: 1번 바로 앞 문장이 이미지의 다른 부정적 특징을 얘기하는 주제문이므로, 중간에 ‘예술은 우리의 인식에 긍정적인 영향을 준다’라든지 비스무리한 문장이 나오면 바로 답!

• 핵심 어휘

- sculptor: 조각가, - other than: ~가 아닌, - similarity: 유사성, - property: 속성, - distinguish: 구분하다, - mimesis: 모사
- perceptible: 인지 가능한, - contrast: 대조하다, - phantasm: 환영

[**The sooner** you start *financial* planning, the better prepared you'll be to adapt your plans to changing personal *circumstances*, such as changing or losing a job, relocating to a new state, getting married, having children, or losing a spouse through divorce or death.] [**However**, it is important not to *rush* to make major financial decisions at these times, when you're most *vulnerable*. *Postpone* any action until you have had time to recover from the event and *evaluate* all your options carefully. This can be difficult because some financial salespeople will rush to contact you in these circumstances.] [**For example**, when you have a child, you will find that insurance agents, financial planners, and stockbrokers actively encourage you to buy insurance and start investing in a college fund. Although these are *valid objectives*, don't be pushed into any expensive decisions.]

• 요약

- ① 금전적(financial) 계획을 일찍 세우면 미래 경조사에 더 잘 대비 가능
- ② 하지만 어려운 일이 닥쳤을 때 금전적 결정을 성급히(rush) 내리지 않는 것이 중요
- ③ ex: 애가 있다면 이곳 저곳에서 보험 들라고 하겠지만 돈이 많이 드는 결정 X

• 변형포인트

- ① 연결어 - 금전적인 계획은 좋으나, however (연결어), 결정을 서두르진 말 것

• 핵심 어휘

- circumstance: 상황, - vulnerable: 취약한, - postpone: 연기하다, - evaluate: 평가하다, - valid objective: 타당한 목표

[By the time children reach *school age*, there are some with full *social calendars*, while others spend their days shooting spitballs at the ceiling. One of the major factors in social success, even at an early age, is a child's sense of *nonverbal cues*.] [(B For example, in a study of sixty kindergartners, the children were asked to identify which of their classmates they'd prefer to sit with at storytime, play a game with, or work with on a painting.) (A The same children were judged on their ability to name the emotions exhibited in twelve photographs of adults and children with *differing* facial expressions.)] [(C The two measures proved to be related. That is, the researchers found a strong correlation between a child's *popularity* and his or her ability to read others.)]

• 요약

- ① 초등학교 들어갈 나이 즈음에 인기 있는 아이들의 비결은 타인의 비언어적 정보(nonverbal cues)를 잘 감지하는 능력
- ② 연구에서 아이들에게 누가 인기가 있는지 알아보는 한편 누가 다양한 얼굴 표정을 잘 구분하는 지 실험
- ③ 위의 두 측정치는 큰 상관관계(correlation)가 있음

• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - 깔끔하게 잘 나온 무난무난 순서. 특히 C의 two measures라는 힌트가 중요
- ② 어휘 빈칸 - between A: 아이의 인기 and B: 타인의 감정 파악 능력 -> 큰 상관관계 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- school age: 학령기, - social calendar: 친구들과의 약속들, - identify: 확인하다, - exhibit: 나타내다
- differing: 상이한, - measures: 측정치, - popularity: 인기