

나의 3번째 영어 쌤

MILY.T

We all can do it!

2020 수능특강 수능특강 밀리쌤의 강의노트

2020 수능특강 영어 유형편

(11강-16강)



O.R.O

본 자료는 **밀리쌤 강의 연습/복습용** 수능특강 학습 자료입니다.
밀리쌤의 강의는 아래 순서로 진행됩니다.

오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 O.R.O 강의 진행 ORIENTATION




1. PREVIEW :

- ① 문제풀이 : 유형별 문제 푸는 SKILL을 학습합니다.
- ② 어휘/주제/스키밍 : 구문 독해 전에 글의 전반을 PREVIEW합니다.

2. **구문독해** : 정확한 독해와 어법 분석으로 철저하게 구문독해 방법을 학습합니다.

3. **글의 LOGIC** : 문제 출제 가능성있는 내용(어법, 어휘, 순서, 삽입, 빈칸 등)을 밀리쌤의 해설 강의로 변형문제에 대비합니다.

본 강의 자료로 연습을 하고, 강의 청취후 복습까지 하면,
오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 수능특강을 하실 수 있습니다. ☺

나의 2년 영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

절대 공식

11강


빈칸 내용 추론

» 주제문은 2번 나온다!

- ① 처음 → 마지막
- ② 마지막 → 처음
- ③ 역접, 부연설명, 강조, ...

» 빈칸문장을 정확히 파악하자!



나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 1번

Every puddle is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from travelling down through the ground. So if a puddle is persistent, then the first thing we can deduce is that the ground beneath the puddle is either nonporous or extremely wet. This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly increases, despite there not being any more rain in that area. This is a sign that the rocks beneath your feet have probably changed, even if the appearance of the mud has not changed. **Since** the rocks are responsible for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil strongly influences the types of **plants and animals** you will find, a sudden change in the number of puddles, without a very local downpour, is a sign that **the rocks, soil, plants and animals** all around you_____.

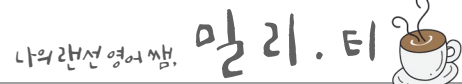
* puddle 물웅덩이 **nonporous 물이 스며들 수 없는

- ① are living fossils
- ② will also have changed
- ③ are affected by the dry weather
- ④ have been there for a long time
- ⑤ will survive even in a heavy downpour

어휘 /SKIMMING

물웅덩이와 지표 및 주위 환경과의 관계

Every **puddle** is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from travelling down through the ground. So if a puddle is **persistent**, then the first thing we can deduce is that the ground beneath the puddle is either **nonporous** or extremely wet. This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly increases, despite there not being any more rain in that area. This is a sign that the rocks beneath your feet have probably changed, even if the appearance of the mud has not changed. Since the **rocks are responsible** for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil strongly influences the types of **plants and animals** you will find, a sudden change in the number of puddles, without a very local **downpour**, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you will also have changed.



구문독해

1 Every puddle is a sign that the water has been blocked, stopped from travelling down through the ground.
 Stop O from Ving

모든 물웅덩이는 / [물이 막혀 땅속으로 내려가는 것이 차단되었다는] 표시이다.

2 So if a puddle is persistent, then the first thing we can deduce is that the ground (beneath the puddle) is either nonporous or extremely wet.

그래서 / 물웅덩이가 되풀이하여 나타나면, / (우리가 추론할 수 있는) 첫번째는 / [(물웅덩이 밑에 있는) 땅에 / 물이 스며들 수 없거나 / 흠뻑 젖었다는 것]이다.

3 This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly increases, despite there not being any more rain in that area.
 [despite / although]
 = although there is not any more rain ~

이것은 / 우리가 (시골 지역을) 여행하다가 / [그 지역에 / 비가 조금도 더 오지 않았음에도 불구하고] / 물웅덩이의 수가 / 갑자기 증가한 것을 알아 차릴 때 / 주로 흥미롭다.

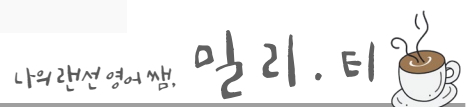
4 This is a sign that the rocks (beneath your feet) have probably changed, even if the appearance (of the mud) has not changed.

이것은 / [진흙의 외관이 / 변하지 않았다 하더라도 / (여러분의 발 밑에 있는) 암석들이 / 아마도 바뀌었을 것이라는] 표시이다.

5 Since the rocks are responsible for a lot of the characteristics (of the soil / in an area) and the soil strongly influences the types (of plants and animals) you will find, a sudden change (in the number of puddles) without a very local downpour, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you

암석은 / (한 지역에 있는 / 흙의) 여러 특성을 생기게 하고, / 흙은 / (여러분이 보게 되는) (식물과 동물의) 종류에 강한 영향을 미치기 때문에, / 극저성-호우가 없어도 (물웅덩이의 수의) 갑작스런 변화는 / [여러분 주변 사방에 있는 / 암석, 흙, 식물과 동물도 또한 변해 있을 것이라는] 표시이다.

- ① are living fossils ② will also have changed ③ are affected by the dry weather
- ④ have been there for a long time ⑤ will survive even in a heavy downpour





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

물웅덩이와 지표 및 주위 환경과의 관계

Every puddle is a sign that the water has been **blocked**, stopped from travelling down through the ground.

So if a puddle is persistent, then the first thing we can deduce is that the ground beneath the puddle is either **nonporous** or extremely wet.

This is mainly interesting when we travel through a rural area and notice that the number of puddles suddenly **increases**, despite [redacted]

This is a sign that [redacted], even if the appearance of the mud has not changed.

Since the rocks are responsible for a lot of the characteristics of the soil in an area and the soil **strongly** influences the types of plants and animals you will find, a sudden change in the number of puddles, **without** a very local downpour, is a sign that the rocks, soil, plants and animals all around you will also have changed.



빈칸, 어휘 주의-!!



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 2번

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the _____ . Understanding how **what you are doing today benefits you today and not just somewhere down the road** is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into manageable pieces is important to motivation. When I saw that if I only did some work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw **how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future.** In that sense, be careful using the big picture as motivation.

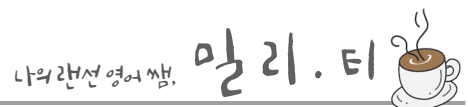
* procrastinate 질질 끌다, 미루다

- ① cost ② past ③ results ④ present ⑤ possibilities

어휘 /SKIMMING

현재에 초점을 둔 동기 부여

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we **can't forget about the present.** Understanding how what you are **doing today benefits you today** and not just somewhere **down the road** is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the **big picture** can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the **manuscript** for this book, I spent many a **morning** **procrastinating** because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into **manageable pieces** is important to motivation. When I saw that if I only did some work every day, I would **eventually** reach my goal of finishing an **enormous** project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be careful using the big picture as **motivation.**



구문독해

1 Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the _____.

[O(N)]
[during / while]

[우리 아이들을 미래의 성공을 위해 지도하는 중에, / 우리가 현재에 대해서 잊으면 안 된다는 것을] 명심하라.

▶ '의 + 주 + 동' 어순

[여러분이 오늘 하고 있는 일이 / 어떻게 / 앞으로 어느 때만이 아닌 / 오늘날 도움이 되는지를] 이해하는 것은 (개인적인 동기 부여의) 필수적인 부분이다.

때때로 / 큰 그림을 보는 것만으로는 / 충분하지 않은데, / (사실), 그 큰 그림은 / 때로는 감당하기 어려운 것일 수 있다.

예를 들어, / (이 책을 위한) 원고를 쓸 때, / 오로지 그 큰 그림만 볼 수 있었기 때문에 / 나는 / 여러 날의 아침을 (해야 할 일을) 뒤로 미루면서 보냈다.

그 큰 그림이 / 내겐 감당하기 어려웠다!

(목표를 관리할 수 있는 조각들로 쪼개는) 능력은 (동기 부여에) 중요하다.

[만약 내가 매일 '어느 정도의' 일을 하기만 한다면, / 나는 (거대한 프로젝트를 끝내는) 내 목표에 마침내 도달할 것이라는 것을] 내가 이해했을 때, / 나는 매일 조금씩 할 동기부여(의욕)가 생겼다.

내가 / [매일 글을 쓰는 것이 / (미래의 / 어느 시점에서뿐만 아니라 / 오늘날) / 어떻게 / 내게 도움이 되는지]를 이해했을 때 / 나는 쓰기라는 여정을 즐기기 시작했다.

그러한 면에서, / (동기 부여로) 큰그림을사용하는 데 주의하라.

- ① cost ② past ③ results ④ present ⑤ possibilities

2 Understanding how what you are doing today benefits you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part (of personal motivation).

[O(N)]

앞으로, 장래에

3 Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; (in fact), the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming.

[overwhelming / overwhelmed]

감당하기 어려운, 압도적인

4 For example, when writing the manuscript (for this book), I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture.

분사구문

원고

질질 끌다, 미루다

5 The big picture overwhelmed me!

6 The ability (to break a goal down / into manageable pieces) is important (to motivation).

관리할 수 있는, 다루기 쉬운

7 When I saw that if I only did some work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day.

명-접

마침내

거대한, 막대한

주절

[motivated / was motivated]

8 I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me (today and not just at some time / in the future).

[O(N)]

9 In that sense, be careful using the big picture (as motivation)





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

현재에 초점을 둔 동기 부여

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the present.

Understanding how what you are doing today **benefits** you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part of personal motivation.

Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't enough; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be **overwhelming**.

For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture.

The big picture overwhelmed me!

The ability **is** important to motivation.

When I saw that if I only did some work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an **enormous** project, I was motivated to do a little bit every day.

I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future.

In that sense, **is**.



빈칸, 어휘 주의-!!



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 3번

Arturo **S**Toscanini had a phenomenal _____ as well as a phenomenal ear. Once, he decided to conduct Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life," and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano. During rehearsal, Maestro **S**Toscanini - who never looked at a score during rehearsal, although he kept one on the stage - stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat. Mr. Schelling replied, "You are right. I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score." That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him. After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and he said, "Mr. Toscanini, I did omit the G flat. In all the time I have played this piece I always omitted the G flat. Since the day I wrote it, I had completely forgotten it was there."

① voice

② taste



③ memory

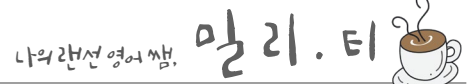
④ career

⑤ habit

어휘

Toscanini의 비범한 기억력

Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal 경이로운 memory as well as a phenomenal ear. Once, he decided to conduct 지휘하다 Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life," and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano. During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini - who never looked at a score 악보 during rehearsal, although he kept one on the stage - stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat. Mr. Schelling replied, "You are right. I did omit 빠뜨리다 the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score." That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him. After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and he said, "Mr. Toscanini, I did omit the G flat. In all the time I have played this piece I always omitted the G flat. Since the day I wrote it, I had completely forgotten it was there."



구문독해

1 Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal voice as well as a phenomenal ear.

Arturo Toscanini 는 / 경이로운 귀 [청력] 뿐만 아니라 / 경이로운 기억력을 가지고 있었다.

- ① voice ② taste ③ memory ④ career ⑤ habit

2 Once, he decided to conduct Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life," and he invited Mr. Schelling (himself) to play solo piano.

그는 / 'Impressions from an Artist's Life' 를 지휘하기로 했고, / Schelling에게 (직접) 피아노 독주를 하도록 요청하였다.

3 During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini - (who never looked at a score / during rehearsal, although he kept one on the stage) - stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat.

리허설을 하는 동안, / (악보를 무대 위에 두기는 했지만 / 리허설에서는 악보를 절대 보지 않았던) 거장 Toscanini 는 / Schelling (의 연주) 을 중지시켰고 / [[피아노 연주자 (Schelling) 가 G 플랫음을 분명 빠뜨린 것] 같다고] 말했다.

4 Mr. Schelling replied, "You are right."

4-5. Schelling 은 / " 당신 말이 맞습니다.

강조 do

5 I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat (at that particular point / in my original score.)

나는 / (나의 원래 악보에서 / 그 특정 지점에) G 플랫음을 쓰지 않았기 때문에 / G 플랫음을 정말 뺐습니다." / 라고 대답했다.

6 That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him.

그 말은 / 거장 Toscanini 를 놀라게 했고, / 그래서 / 그는 / Schelling에게 / 자신과 함께 악보를 살펴보자고 / 요청했다.

강조구문

7 After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and he said, "Mr. Toscanini, I did omit the G flat."

7-9. 악보를 보고나서 / (놀란 사람은) Schelling이었는데, / 그는 / "Toscanini 씨, 나는 '정말이지' G 플랫음을 뺐습니다.

8 In all the time I have played this piece, I always omitted the G flat. (= Everytime, whenever)

나는 / 이 곡을 연주할 때마다 / G 플랫음을 '항상' 뺐단 말입니다.

9 Since the day I wrote it, I had completely forgotten it was there."

(그 곡을 작곡한) 날 이후로, / 나는 / [그것(G 플랫음)이 거기 있었다는 것]을 완전히 잊어버렸던 것이지요." / 라고 말했다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

Toscanini의 비범한 기억력

Arturo Toscanini had a phenomenal memory as well as a phenomenal ear.

Once, he decided to conduct Ernest Schelling's "Impressions from an Artist's Life," and he invited Mr. Schelling himself to play solo piano.

During rehearsal, Maestro Toscanini - who never looked at a score during rehearsal, although he kept one on the stage - stopped Mr. Schelling and stated that he believed the pianist had omitted a G flat.

Mr. Schelling replied, "You are right.

I did omit the G flat because I never wrote a G flat at that particular point in my original score."

➤ That surprised Maestro Toscanini, so he invited Mr. Schelling to look at the score with him.

After looking at the score, it was Mr. Schelling who was surprised, and he said, "Mr. Toscanini, I did omit the G flat.

In all the time I have played this piece I always omitted the G flat.

Since the day I wrote it, I had completely forgotten it was there."

 **삽입문장, 지칭하는 대상 주의-!!**



다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 4번

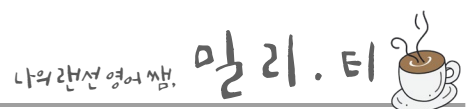
By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a central part of psychology's focus that many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force guiding almost all of human behavior. Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any thing we want - all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are influenced by emotion. Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often triggered by a gut emotional response. We tell ourselves that such decisions aren't driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind's most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at coming up with "sophisticated" reasons to justify what we want to think, and what we want to think is almost always shaped by _____.

- ① how we feel
- ② what we learn
- ③ what we pursue
- ④ how we grow up
- ⑤ how we communicate

어휘 /SKIMMING

감정이 인간의 행동에 미치는 영향

By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a central part of psychology's focus that many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force guiding almost all of human behavior. Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any thing we want - all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are influenced by emotion. Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often triggered by a gut emotional response. We tell ourselves that such decisions aren't driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind's most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at coming up with "sophisticated" reasons to justify what we want to think, and what we want to think is almost always shaped by how we feel.



구문독해

① By the end of the millennium, emotions had become **such** a central part (of psychology's focus) **that** many scholars viewed emotions as the motivational force **guiding** almost all of human behavior.)

[so / such]
such ~ that 구문 = regard
동기를 부여하는

20세기 말 무렵 / **감정은** / (심리학의 초점의) 매우 주요한 부분이 **되어서** → 많은 학자들이 / 감정을 (거의 모든 인간 행동을 **이끄는** / 동기 부여의 힘으로) **보았다**.

② Today, many psychological scientists agree **that** any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any thing we want - (all these judgments, behaviors, and desires) **are influenced** (by emotion.)

[O(N)]

오늘날, / 많은 심리학자들은 / [(우리가 내리는 그 어떤 결정이든, 우리가 추구하는 그 어떤 관계든, 우리가 원하는 그 어떤 '것'이든,) = (모든 이러한 판단, 행동, 욕구)는 / 감정에 의해 / 영향을 받는다는 것]에 동의한다.

③ Even those decisions (which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about **what** is right or good) **are** in fact more often triggered by a gut emotional response.

[O(N)]
합리성
간접의문문
유발하다, 일으키다, 촉구하다
직감에 따른, 직감적인

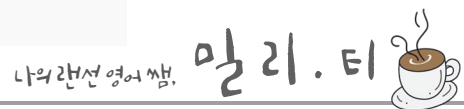
(우리가 / [합리성이나 무엇 이 옳거나 좋은 지]에 대한 / 논리적 원칙들에 의해 / 형성된다고 / 믿는) 그런 결정들조차도 / 사실 직감에 따른 감정적 반응에 의해 / 더 자주 **유발된다**.

④ We tell ourselves that such decisions aren't driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind's most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good (at coming up with "sophisticated" reasons) to justify what we want to think, and what we want to think is almost always shaped (by _____)

[O(N)]
정교한, 복잡한
추론하다, 판단하다
제시하다, 찾아내다

우리는 / 스스로에게 / [그런 결정들이 / 우리의 감정에 의해서 / 유도되지 않고, / 우리가 / 정신의 가장 정교한 추론 과정에 의지 하고 있다]고 말 하지만, / 연구는 / [[우리가 생각하고 싶어 하는 것]을 정당화하기 위해 / ('정교한' 이유들을 제시하는 데) 매우 능숙하고 / [우리가 생각하고 싶어 하는 것은 / 거의 항상 (우리가 느끼는 방식에 의해) 형성된다는 것]을 보여 준다.

- ① how we feel
- ② what we learn
- ③ what we pursue
- ④ how we grow up
- ⑤ how we communicate





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

감정이 인간의 행동에 미치는 영향

By the end of the millennium, emotions had become such a central part of psychology's focus that many scholars viewed _____

Today, many psychological scientists agree that any decision we make, any relationship we pursue, any thing we want - all these judgments, behaviors, and desires are influenced by emotion.

Even those decisions which, we believe, are shaped by rationality or logical principles about what is right or good are in fact more often triggered by a gut emotional response.

We tell ourselves that such decisions aren't driven by our emotions, and that we are relying on the mind's most sophisticated reasoning processes, but research shows that we are very good at coming up with "sophisticated" reasons _____

_____ and what we want to think is almost always shaped by how we feel.



빈칸 주의-!!

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 5번

Can you tell how a toy is made? While there is certainly room and a need for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much more room for simple, natural materials. Does your children's toy selection show an adequate representation of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers? Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world, but they are also often strong enough to last a lifetime and even more. I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: _____, the better. Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toy.

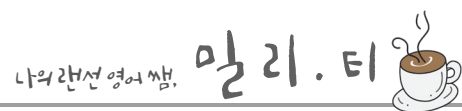
* felt ball 펠트(모직, 털을 압축하여 만든 천)로 만든 공 모양의 것

- ① the less strong-smelling
- ② the more colorful and unique
- ③ the more familiar and popular
- ④ the more interesting to children
- ⑤ the closer to the original source

어휘 /SKIMMING

장난감 재료로 적합한 것

Can you tell how a toy is made? While there is certainly room and a need for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much more room for simple, natural materials. Does your children's toy selection show an adequate representation of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers? Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world, but they are also often strong enough to last a lifetime and even more. I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: the closer to the original source, the better. Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toy.



구문독해

간접의문문

1 Can you tell how a toy is made?

[is / are]

2 While there is certainly room and a need (for some manufactured plastic) in our lives, we also need to make much more room (for simple, natural materials.)

3 Does your children's toy selection show an adequate representation (of nature)? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers?

도치구문

4 Not only do these toys feel good (to play with) and connect children (to the outside world) but they are also often strong (enough to last a lifetime/and even more.)

5 I think we should consider our toy materials (in the same way) (that people talk about whole foods:) _____ , the better they are

- ① the less strong-smelling
- ② the more colorful and unique
- ③ the more familiar and popular
- ④ the more interesting to children
- ⑤ the closer to the original source

our toy materials are

6 Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth? [growing / to grow]

7 Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toy.

여러분은 [장난감이 어떻게 만들어지는지] 아는가?

(우리의 삶에서) (기계를 이용하여 대량으로) (제조되는 플라스틱의) 자리와 필요성이 분명 있지만, 우리는/ 또한 (단순하고 자연적인 재료를 위한) 훨씬 더 많은 자리를 만들 필요가 있다.

여러분 자녀들의 각종 장난감들은/ (자연을) 충분히 나타내어 보여 주는가? 나무가 있는가? 천은? 천연 섬유는?

이런 장난감들은/ (가지고 놀기에) 느낌이 좋고 / 아이들을 (바깥 세상에) 연결해 줄 뿐만 아니라, / 흔히 (평생/ 혹은 그보다 훨씬 더 오래 지속될 만큼) 튼튼하다.

나는 / [사람들이/ 자 연 식품에 대해 말하는 것과 (같은 방식으로) 장난감 재료를 고려해야 한다]고 생각하는데, 원재료에 더 가까울수록, 더 좋은 것이다.

지구 어딘가에서/ 여러분의 장난감이/ 자라고 있다는 것을/ 상상할 수 있는가?

나무 벽돌, 펠트 공, 그리고 먼 인형은/ 흔히 가장 좋은 장난감들 중 일부이다.

나의 2번선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '일리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

장난감 재료로 적합한 것

Can you tell how a toy is made?

While there is certainly room and a need for some manufactured plastic in our lives, we also need to make much more room for simple, natural materials.

Does your children's toy selection show an adequate representation of nature? Is there wood? Cloth? Natural fibers?

Not only do these toys feel good to play with and connect children to the outside world, but they are also


I think we should consider our toy materials in the same way that people talk about whole foods: the closer to the original source, the better.

Can you picture your toy growing somewhere on the earth?

Wooden blocks, felt balls, and cotton dolls are often some of the best toy.



빈칸 주의-!!

나의 2020 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 6번

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact that _____. Marc Benamou, studying the use of affective terms to describe the expressive character of music among western and Javanese subjects, ascertained that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly correspond to Western categories. This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies that purport to compare cultures. Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content. But more generally, we should be alert to the possibility that imperfect translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the respective languages.

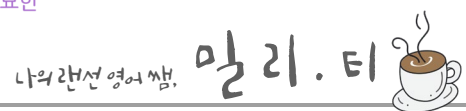
*convergence 비슷하게 되어가는 과정 **purport (~이라고) 주장하다 ***nuanced (차이가) 미묘한

- ① there are universal concepts and terms in music
- ② cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way
- ③ tolerance of emotional expression varies across cultures
- ④ people are proud of the superiority of their own language
- ⑤ the music of some cultures has longer histories than others

어휘 /SKIMMING

감정을 표현하는 말에 대한 문화 간 차이

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact that cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way. Marc Benamou, studying the use of affective terms to describe the expressive character of music among western and Javanese subjects, ascertained that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly correspond to Western categories. This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies that purport to compare cultures. Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content. But more generally, we should be alert to the possibility that imperfect translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the respective languages.



구문독해

① A particular **S** difficulty (that **V** attempts **O(N)** to determine the extent (of cross-cultural convergence) (in emotional expression)) **V** is the fact **S** that _____.

주관 수반하다
정도
비슷하게 되어가는 과정
동·접

- ① there are universal concepts and terms in music
- ② **S** cultures do not categorize emotions (in the same way)
- ③ tolerance of emotional expression varies across cultures

((여러 문화 간에) (감정적 표현이 비슷하게 되어가는 과정의) 정도를 **알아내려는** 노력에 수반되는) 특별한 **어려움은** / [문화권에서 / (같은 방식으로) 감정을 분류하지 않는다는] = **사실이다**.

② Marc Benamou, **S** studying the use of affective terms **V** to describe the expressive character of music (among western and Javanese subjects), **V** ascertained **S** that some Javanese emotion terms did not **V** straightforwardly correspond to Western categories.

분사구문
정서(감정)적인
연구대상자
알아내다, 확인하다
명·접
똑바로, 직접적으로
~에 부합하다

((서양인과 자바인 연구 대상자들의) 음악의 표현 특성을 **설명하기 위한** / 정서적인 용어의 사용을 **연구하면서**), Marc Benamou는 / [몇몇 자바인의 감정을 나타내는 용어는 / 서양의 범주와 / 바로 일치하지 않는다는 **사실**]을 **알아냈다**.

③ This raises some doubts about **S** how much we can trust studies (that **V** purport to compare cultures).

주·관 ~라고 주장하다
O(N) 간접의문문

이것은 / [(문화를 비교한다고 주장하는) 연구를 / 우리가 / 얼마나 / 신뢰할 수 있는지]에 대해 어느 정도 의심을 **불러일으킨다**.

④ Presumably, we can **V** assume **S** that (when Javanese subjects report expressiveness (in music) using words (for which English-speaking subjects have no term)), the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content.

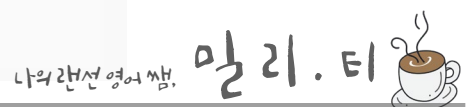
아마도
명·접
분사구문
표현의 풍부함, 의미심장함
[which / for which]
애기주절

아마, / 우리는 / [(자바인 연구 대상자들이 / (영어를 사용하는 연구 대상자의 / 말에는 없는) 단어를 **사용하여** / 풍부한 음악적 표현을 말할 때) / 양쪽 집단의 연구 대상자들은 / 같은 (감정적인) 표현의 내용을 인식하고 있는 것은 **아니라**]고 **추정할 수 있다**.

⑤ But more generally, we should be alert to the possibility **S** that imperfect translations lead us to imagine **S** greater agreement (about musical expression) **S** than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way (the terms are used) in the respective languages.

~에 유의하다
동·접
번역, 해석
(agreement about musical expression)
(차이가)미묘한 = how
각각의

그러나 좀 더 일반적으로, [만일 우리가 / (각각의 언어에서 / 그 용어들이 사용되는) 방식에 대해 / 더 미묘한 감각을 **가진다**면 / 우리가 / 아마 발견할 것 (음악적 표현에 대한 일치) 보다 / (음악적인 표현에서) 더 많은 일치가 있다고 상상하도록 / **불완전한 번역이 / 우리를 유도할**] = 가능성에 대해 **유의해야 한다**.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

감정을 표현하는 말에 대한 문화 간 차이

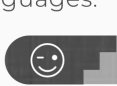
A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact that cultures do not **categorize** emotions in the same way.

(A) Marc Benamou, studying the use of **affective** terms to describe the expressive character of music among western and Javanese subjects, ascertained that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly correspond to Western categories.

➤ This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies that purport to compare cultures.

(B) Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the **same** expressive content.

(C) But more generally, we should be alert to the possibility that **imperfect** translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we **are used in the respective languages.**



빈칸, 어휘, 삽입, 순서 주의-!!

PREVIEW

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 7번

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. **But** behind these considerations is an unstated assumption: that it is one person's ten unaided fingers that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a(n) _____ . [Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts] misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.

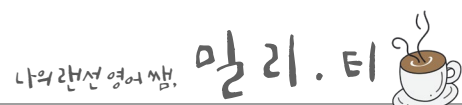
*virtuoso (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의) **forgery 위조

- ① moral victory
- ② artistic tradition
- ③ technical innovation
- ④ human achievement
- ⑤ aesthetic development

어휘 /SKIMMING

예술 공연의 본질

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations is an unstated assumption: that it is one person's ten unaided fingers that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a(n) human achievement. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.



구문독해

1 To know **whether** an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires **that** we know **what** counts (as success or failure) in any performance context.

[예수 공연의/ 성패 여부]를 **알기 위해서는** / [(어떤 공연 상황에서든지/ 성공이나 실패) 간주되는 것]을 **아는 것**이 **요구된다**(알아야 한다).

2 Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax.

음악 비평가들은 / 피아니스트의 악음, 악구를 구분하여 연주하기, 박자, 정확성, / 그리고 (멜로디를 유지하거나/ 최고조에 이르게 하는) 능력을 **고려할 것이다**.

3 Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, (which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best.)

속도와 (음색의) 맑음은 / 중요한 고려 사항일 수 있는데, / → 이는 [가장 빠른 연주자/ 최고일 것]이라는 말은 아니다.

4 But (behind these considerations) is an unstated assumption: **that** it is one person's ten unaided fingers **that** produce the sounds.

그러나 (이런 고려 사항의 이면에는) **무언의 가정**이 / **들어있는데**, / **그것은 그 음을 만들어 내는 것이** / 바로 한 사람의, '도움을 받지 않는 열 개의 손가락'이라는 것이다.

5 The excitement (a virtuoso pianist generates / with a glittering shower of notes) is intrinsically connected (with this fact).

(거장 피아니스트가/ 찬란하게 쏟아 내는 음들로 만들어 내는) **흥분**은 / 본질적으로 (이 사실과) **관계가 있다**.

6 An aurally identical experience (that is electronically synthesized) can never dazzle us (in the same way): sound synthesizers can produce individual notes (as fast as you please) while pianists cannot.

(전자 장치를 이용하여 소리가 합성된) **동일한 청각 경험**은 / 결코 우리를 ((그와) 똑같이) 감탄시킬 수 없는데, / 피아니스트는 / (여러분이 원하는 만큼 빨리) **개개의 음을 낼 수 없지만**, / 전자 음향 합성 장치는 / 그렇게 할 수는 있다.

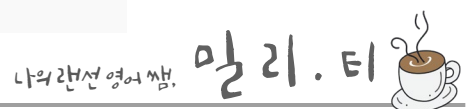
7 **Built** (into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso) is admiration for **what** the performance represents as a(n) _____.

[연주가/ 인간의 성취임을 보여주는 것]에 대한 **찬탄**은 / (거장의 연주를 듣는 전율)을 **형성한다**.

- ① moral victory ② artistic tradition ③ technical innovation
- ④ **human achievement** ⑤ aesthetic development

8 **Forgery** and other forms of fakery (in the arts) misrepresent the nature (of the performance) and so misrepresent achievement.

(예술에서의) **위조와 여러 다른 형태의 속임수**는 / (공연의) 본질을 **잘못 전하고** / 그런 이유로 성취를 **잘못 전한다**.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

예술 공연의 본질

To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know what counts as success or failure in any performance context.

Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax.

Speed and brilliance may be important considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best.

▶▶ But behind these considerations is an unstated assumption: that it is one person's ten unaided fingers that produce the sounds.

▶▶ The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes is intrinsically connected with this fact.

▶▶ An aurally identical experience that is electronically synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot.

Built into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a(n) human achievement.

Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.



삼입문장 주의-!!





다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 8번

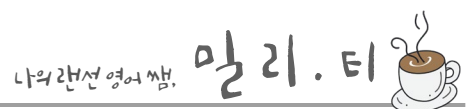
The story of how milk became America's drink **combines** the perfection of industry **with** the perfection of **_____** . For example, Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more generous use of those products." Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater knowledge of the food value of milk," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity" based on important findings and research". In other words, the rise of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, is due to the increasing **perfection** of milk - in both quality and price - and **education** of consumers about this perfection. The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.

- ① dairy products ② distribution systems ③ consumer knowledge
- ④ advertising techniques ⑤ nutritional assessment

어휘 /SKIMMING

우유 섭취 증가에 대한 소비자 지식의 영향

The story of **how milk became America's drink** combines the perfection of industry 결합하다 with the perfection of consumer knowledge . For example, Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the **quality** of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more generous use of those products." attribute A to B : A를 B(덕)으로 돌리다 상당한 Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater **knowledge** of the food value of milk," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity" based on 홍보, 광고 important findings and research". In other words, the rise of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, is due to the **increasing perfection** of milk - in both quality and price - and **education of consumers** about this perfection. The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.



구문독해

① The story of [how milk became America's drink] combines the perfection (of industry) with the perfection (of _____).

[어떻게 우유가 미국의 음료가 되었는지]에 대한 이야기는 / (산업의) 완벽성과 / (소비자 지식의) 완벽성을 결합한 것이다.

- ① dairy products ② distribution systems ③ consumer knowledge
- ④ advertising techniques ⑤ nutritional assessment

② For example, Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase (in milk drinking) to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more generous use (of those products)."

예를 들어, / Spencer 와 Blanford는 / (우유 섭취량의) 증가를 / ('판매된' 우유와 크림의 품질에 있어 / 상당한 향상) '덕으로' 돌리는데 / → 그것은 / ('그러한 제품들)을 더 아낌 없이 소비' 하게 만들었다.

③ Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater knowledge (of the food value of milk)," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity" based on important findings and research.

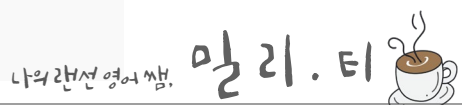
소비자들은 / ('우유의 / 식품 가치에 대한) 더 많은 지식'을 가지면서 / (가지게 되었기 때문에) / 더 많은 우유를 마셨는데, / → 이는 / '(중요한 연구 결과와 연구에 토대를 둔) 우호적인 교육과 홍보'의 결과였다.

④ In other words, the rise (of milk consumption) according to these economic studies, is due to the increasing perfection of milk - (in both quality and price) - and education (of consumers about this perfection).

다시 말해, / (아래한—경제 연구에 따르면, / (우유 소비의) 증가는 / (품질과 가격 측면 모두에서) 향상되는 우유의 완벽성과 / (이러한 완벽성에 대한 소비자) 교육에 / 기인하는 것이다.

⑤ The history (of milk drinking) becomes a history (of this increased perfection / through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.)

(우유 섭취의) 역사는 / (증가한 소비와 / 그 상품에 대한 공적인·사적인 홍보를 통한 / 이러한 증대된 완벽성의) 역사가 된다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

우유 섭취 증가에 대한 소비자 지식의 영향

The story of how milk became America's drink combines the perfection of industry with the perfection of consumer knowledge .

_____ , Spencer and Blanford attribute the increase in milk drinking to "significant improvements in the quality of milk and cream sold," which led to a "more generous use of those products."

Consumers drank more milk because they had "greater knowledge of the food value of milk," which was the result of "favorable teaching and publicity" based on important findings and research".

_____ , the rise of milk consumption, according to these economic studies, is due to the increasing perfection of milk - in both quality and price - and education of consumers about this perfection.

The history of milk drinking becomes a history of this increased perfection through increased consumption and through a public/private promotion of the product.



연결어구 주의-!!



PREVIEW

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 9번

TOPIC

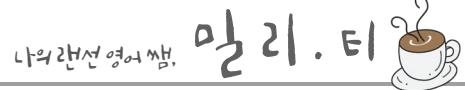
Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with negative events or difficulties in a given life domain. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam. **A** If you're someone who is high in self-complexity - that is, you define yourself in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of Glee) - the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively contained, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student. **B** But if you're low in self-complexity such that your identity as a student overlaps to a great extent with the few other identities you have - then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to lower your evaluations of yourself as a student as well as spill over and affect how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities. **In short**, putting all your "self eggs" in one basket can

- ① help organize memories in an orderly fashion
- ② prevent you from thinking favorably about others
- ③ affect how you process and remember information
- ④ serve as a buffering function when you face a threat
- ⑤ be risky in the face of threatening, self-relevant events

어휘 /SKIMMING

자아 복잡성

Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with negative events or difficulties in a given life domain. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam. If you're someone who is high in self-complexity - that is, you define yourself in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of Glee) - the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively contained, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student. But if you're low in self-complexity such that your identity as a student overlaps to a great extent with the few other identities you have - then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to lower your evaluations of yourself as a student as well as spill over and affect how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities. In short, putting all your "self eggs" in one basket can be risky in the face of threatening, self-relevant events.



구문독해

1 Research suggests [that a person's level (of self-complexity) can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted (with negative events or difficulties) in a given life domain.]

연구에 따르면, / [한 개인의 (자아 복잡성의) 정도는 / 특히 사람들이 / (특정 삶의 영역에서) (부정적인 사건이나 어려움에) 직면했을 때 / 중요한 결과를 가져올 수 있다.]

2 명령문 Imagine learning [that you did poorly / on a midterm exam.]

[여러분이 중간고사를 / 잘 보지 못했다는 것]을 알게 된다고 상상해 보라.

3 If you're someone (who is high / in self-complexity) - that is, you define yourself (in terms of many nonoverlapping domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of Glee)) - the negativity (that results from your poor exam grade) is / relatively contained, affecting only [how you feel / about yourself / as a student.]

당신이 / (자아 복잡성이 / 높은) 사람이려면, / 즉 / (서로 겹치지 않는 많은 영역의 / 면에서) 자신을 정의한다면 (예를 들어, 학생, 스키를 광적으로 좋아하는 사람, 헌신적인 자원봉사자, Glee(미국에서 방영된 인기 뮤지컬 코미디 드라마)의 열정적인 팬), / (형편없는 시험 성적으로부터 / 비롯되는) 부정적 성향은 / 상대적으로 억제되어, / → [학생으로서의 자신에 대해 / 느끼는 기분(어떻게 느끼는지)에만 영향을 끼친다.]

4 But if you're low (in self-complexity) / such that your identity (as a student) overlaps (to a great extent) with the few other identities / you have - then the negativity (associated with your poor exam grade) is likely to lower your evaluations (of yourself / as a student) as well as spill over and affect [how you evaluate your other, overlapping identities.]

그러나 / (학생으로서의) 정체성이 / (여러분이 가지고 있는 / 다른 소수의 정체성과) (크게) 겹칠 정도로 / 자아 복잡성이 낮다면, / 그렇다면 (형편없는 시험 성적과 / 관련된) 부정적 성향이 / 먼저 나카 / [여러분이 / 겹치는 다른 정체성을 평가하는 방식에] 영향을 끼칠뿐만 아니라 / (학생으로서의 / 스스로에 대한) 평가를 낮출 가능성도 있다.

5 In short, / putting all your "self eggs" (in one basket) can



요컨대, / '자기 달걀'을 (모두 하나의 바구니에) 담은 것은 / (위험적인, 자신이 관련된 사건에 직면할 때) 위험할 수 있다.

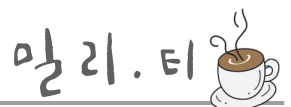
④ serve as a buffering function when you face a threat

⑤ be risky (in the face of threatening, self-relevant events)

~에 직면할 때

[threatening / threatened]

나의 라면영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

자아 복잡성

Research suggests that a person's level of self-complexity can have important consequences, particularly when people are confronted with **negative** events or difficulties in a given life domain. Imagine learning that you did poorly on a midterm exam.

If you're someone who is high in self-complexity - that is, you define yourself in terms of many **nonoverlapping** domains (for example, student, avid skier, committed volunteer, enthusiastic fan of Glee) - the negativity that results from your poor exam grade is relatively **isolated**, affecting only how you feel about yourself as a student.

But if you're low in self-complexity such that your identity as a student **dominates** your self-concept - then the negativity associated with your poor exam grade is likely to **lower** your evaluations of yourself as a student as well as **yourself**.

In short, putting all your "self eggs" in one basket can be **risky** in the face of threatening, self-relevant events.



어휘, 빈칸 주의-!!

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 10번

A few year ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown. The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully. Businesses of a particular type tend to gather together in the same part of town. This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated for (say) theatres or law firms. Rather it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them. If you set up your business near a competitor, you _____. You also give yourself the chance to steal customers away from them. As more theatres cluster together, the area becomes known as the theatre district. It is then imperative for new theatres to open in the same are or face a potential loss of patrons.

**imperative (행동사정 따위가) 피할 수 없는 ** patron 고객, 단골*

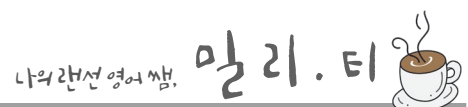
- ① give yourself a competitive edge over them
- ② receive financial incentives from the local government
- ③ avoid losing any advantage that their location gives them
- ④ strive for excellence in your business through innovation
- ⑤ secure opportunities for collaboration rather than for competition

주제/어휘
/SKIMMING

동종 업체가 한군데로 모이는 이유

A few year ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown. The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully. Businesses of a particular type tend to gather together in the same part of town. This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated for (say) theatres or law firms. Rather it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them. If you set up your business near a competitor, you avoid losing any advantage that their location gives them. You also give yourself the chance to steal customers away from them. As more theatres cluster together, the area becomes known as the theatre district. It is then imperative for new theatres to open in the same are or face a potential loss of patrons.

***고객, 단골*



구문독해

① A few year ago, the video store (down the road / from our house) closed and moved downtown.

몇 년 전에 / (우리 집에서 길 아래쪽에 있던) 비디오 가게가 / 문을 닫고 (시내로) 옮겨 갔다.

② The reason (for the move) was [that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully.]

(옮겨 간) 이유는 / [시내에 / 다른 비디오 가게가 / (이전에) 개업했는데, / 이미 성공적으로 운영되고 있었다는 것] 이었다.

③ Businesses (of a particular type) tend to gather together (in the same part of town.)

(특정 유형의) 업체 는 / (시내의 같은 지역에) 함께 모이는 경향이 있다.

④ This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated (for (say) theatres or law firms)

이것이 / 반드시 그 지역이 / ((가령) 극장이나 법률 회사를 위해) 지정 되었기 때문인 것은 / 아니다.

⑤ Rather / it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage (over them.)

오히려 / 그것은 / 아무도 / 자신의 경쟁 업체 들 이 (자신보다) 우위를 점 하는 것을 원 하지 않기 때문이다.

⑥ If you set up your business (near a competitor), you _____ .
 ③ avoid losing any advantage (that their location gives them)

(경쟁 업체 근처에) 업체 를 세우면, / 여러분은 / (그 경쟁 업체의 (지리적) 위치가 / 그 경쟁 업체에 제공 하는) 어떤 이점도 놓치지 않게 된다.

⑦ You also give yourself the chance (to steal customers away from them.)

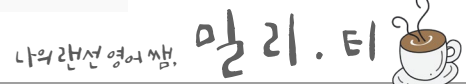
여러분은 / 또한 (그 경쟁 업체로부터 고객들을 빼앗을) 기회를 스스로 갖게 된다.

⑧ As more theatres cluster together, the area becomes known (as the theatre district.)

더 많은 극장 이 / 함께 모여들면서, / 그 지역은 / (극장 구역 으로) 알려지게 된다.

⑨ It is then imperative for new theatres to open (in the same area) or face a potential loss of patrons.

그렇게 되면 / (의주) 새로운 극장 들은 / (어쩔 수 없이) / (진주) (바로 그 동일한 지역에) 개업하거나, / (그렇지 않으면) 고객 의 잠재적 인 감소에 직면 하는 것은 / 피할 수 없다. (~에 직면할 수밖에 없다).





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

동종 업체가 한군데로 모이는 이유

A few year ago, the video store down the road from our house closed and moved downtown.

(A) The reason for the move was that another video store had opened downtown and was already operating successfully.

Businesses of a particular type tend to gather together in the same part of town.

This is not necessarily because those areas have been designated for (say) theatres or law firms.

(B) Rather it is because no one wants their competitors to gain an advantage over them. If you set up your business near a competitor, you avoid losing any advantage that their location gives them.

(C) You also give yourself the chance to steal customers away from them.

As _____, the area becomes known as the theatre district.

It is then _____ for new theatres to open in the same are or _____



순서, 빈칸 주의-!!

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 11번

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may _____ than do our actual dreams.

- ① tell us more about ourselves
- ② interfere with our daily life more
- ③ affect our self-image more strongly
- ④ help us to control our emotions better
- ⑤ make more correct predictions about our future

어휘 /SKIMMING

자기 본위적인 꿈 해석

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed. But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's. A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving in their dream interpretations, accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not. For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp. Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.



구문독해

① We all know (from experience) that some of our dreams seem to be related (to daily problems), some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams (that occur when we are worried or depressed.)

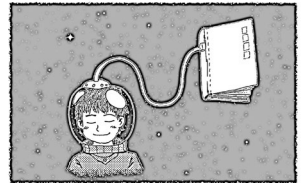
우리는 / 모두 (경험으로부터) / [우리 꿈의 일부는 / (일상의 문제와) 관련이 있는 것 같고, / 일부는 / 모호하고 일관성이 없으며, / 그리고 일부는 / (우리가 걱정하고 있거나 우울할 때 / 꾸게 되는) 불안 꿈이라는 것]을 알고 있다.

② But whatever the source of the images (in our sleeping brains) may be, we need to be cautious (about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's.)

그러나 (우리의 수면 중인 두뇌 속의) 영상의 원천이 / 무엇이든지, / 우리는 / (우리 자신의 꿈, 혹은 다른 누군가의 꿈을 해석하는데) 신중해야 한다.

※ whatever (복합관계대명사)

<p>whatever vs however</p> <p>복합관대 vs 복합관부</p> <p>종속절불완전 vs 완전</p>	<p>what vs whatever</p> <p>명사절만 vs 명사절, 부사절 둘다 가능</p> <p>주절불완전 vs 불완전 완전</p>
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③ A recent study of people showed that individuals are biased and self-serving (in their dream interpretations), accepting those (that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs) and rejecting those (that do not.)

사람들에 대한 최근의 연구는 / [사람들이 / (자신들의 기존의 신념이나 필요에 / 맞는 것들)을 수용하고 / (그렇지 (...에 맞지) 않은) 것들을 거부하면서 / (그들의 꿈 해석에서) 편향되고 자기 본위적이라는 것]을 보여 주었다.

④ For example, they will give more weight (to a dream) in which God commands them to take a year off / to travel the world than one (in which God commands them to take a year off / work in a relief camp.)

예를 들어, / 그들은 / (신이 / 그들에게 (1년간 휴가 (take off)를 내어 / 구호 수용소에서 봉사하라고 / 명하는) 꿈보다 < (신이 / 그들에게 (1년간 휴가를 내어 / 세계를 여행하라고 / 명하는) (꿈에) 더 큰 비중을 둘 것이다.

⑤ Our biased interpretations may _____ than do our actual dreams.
= our actual dreams do (tell us about ourselves)

우리의 편향된 해석은 / 우리의 실제 꿈이 / 하는 것 (=...에 대해 말해주는 것) 보다 < (우리 자신에 대해) 더 많은 것을 우리에게 말해 줄 것이다.

① tell us more (about ourselves)





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

자기 분위적인 꿈 해석

We all know from experience that some of our dreams seem to be related to daily problems, some are vague and incoherent, and some are anxiety dreams that occur when we are worried or depressed.

But whatever the source of the images in our sleeping brains may be, we need to be cautious about interpreting our own dreams or anyone else's.

A recent study of people showed that _____, accepting those that fit in with their preexisting beliefs or needs and rejecting those that do not.

For example, they will give more weight to a dream in which God commands them to take a year off to travel the world than one in which God commands them to take a year off to work in a relief camp.

Our biased interpretations may tell us more about ourselves than do our actual dreams.



빈칸 주의-!!

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 11강 12번

Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them immediate access to organizations. Most of the time, customers receive an automated response indicating that their e-mail has been received and stating when they can expect to get a response. However, _____ . Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply that read, "While we cannot get back to you personally, we do appreciate your input." That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of connectivity. Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints sent by e-mail, found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms studied created higher customer satisfaction with their in-kind e-mail responses. They found that simple things make a difference. This included a fast response, an e-mail that addressed the specific problem, and an e-mail that was signed with a real person's name.

**in-kind 받은 것과 같은 종류의*

- ① most customers assume that their responses matter
- ② even automated responses need to be phrased appropriately
- ③ follow-up e-mailing is needed to increase customer responses
- ④ consumers get angry when they realize the e-mail is automated
- ⑤ sending and receiving e-mails is time-consuming and expensive

어휘 /SKIMMING

고객에게 이메일 답신을 작성할 때 유의점


Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them immediate access to organizations. Most of the time, customers receive an automated response indicating that their e-mail has been received and stating when they can expect to get a response. However, even automated responses need to be phrased appropriately. Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply that read, "While we cannot get back to you personally, we do appreciate your input." That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of connectivity. Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints sent by e-mail, found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms studied created higher customer satisfaction with their in-kind e-mail responses. They found that simple things make a difference. This included a fast response, an e-mail that addressed the specific problem, and an e-mail that was signed with a real person's name.

표현하다 적절히

다루다

**받은 것과 같은 종류의*

다루다

나의관선영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them immediate access (to organizations).

이메일은 / 사용하기 쉽고 / 고객들이 (회사에) 즉각적인 연락을 할 수 있도록 해주므로 / 고객들은 / 이메일을 좋아한다.

② Most of the time, customers receive an automated response (indicating that their e-mail has been received) and stating when they can expect to get a response.
“간접의문문”

대부분의 경우, / 고객들은 / [자기들의 이메일이 / 수취되었다는 것]을 말해 주고 / [그들이 / 언제 응답을 받을 것으로 예측할 수 있는지]를 말해 주는) 자동으로 작성된 응답을 받는다.

③ However, _____ . [appropriate / appropriately]

② even automated responses need to be phrased appropriately
= phrasing
표현하다 적당히

- * used to (=would) √V : ~하곤 했다
- * be used to √V : ~하기위해 사용되다
- * be used to ~ing : ~하는것에 익숙하다 (=be accustomed to ~ing)

그러나 / 자동으로 작성된 답신일지라도 / 적절하게 표현되어야 한다.

④ Some years ago, a clothing company used to send out an automated reply (that read, "While we cannot get back to you (personally), we do appreciate your input.")
[send / sending] 강조

몇 년 전, / 한 의류 회사가 / "저희가 / (개별적으로) 답신을 해드리지는 못하지만 / 귀하의 의견을 정말 가치 있게 여깁니다." 라고 / 쓰인) 자동으로 작성된 답신을 보내곤 했다.

⑤ That response didn't provide much satisfaction or a feeling of connectivity.

그 응답은 / 그리 많은 만족감이나 친숙한 느낌을 제공하지 못했다.

⑥ Researchers Judy Strauss and Donna Hill, (in one of the first major studies covering consumer complaints/sent by e-mail), found that less than half (47 percent) of the firms (studied) created higher customer satisfaction (with their in-kind e-mail responses).
다루다 받은 것과 같은 종류의

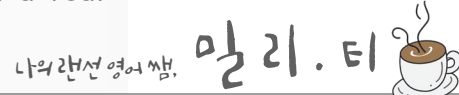
연구자인 Judy Strauss 와 Donna Hill은 / (이메일로 보낸 / 고객들의 항의를 다루는 / 첫 번째 주요 연구 중 하나에서) / [(연구된) 회사 중 절반 미만 (47 퍼센트) 이 / (받은 것과 같은 종류의 답신에 대한) 고객들의 (상대적으로) 더 높은 만족도를 이끌어낸 것]을 발견했다.

⑦ They found that simple things make a difference.

그들은 / [간단한 것들이 차이를 만든다는 것]을 발견했다.

⑧ This included a fast response, an e-mail (that addressed the specific problem), and an e-mail (that was signed with a real person's name.)
다루다

이것은 / 빠른 응답, (구체적인 문제를 다루는) 이메일, 그리고 (실제로 사람의 이름이 / 서명된) 이메일을 포함했다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

고객에게 이메일 답신을 작성할 때 유의점

Customers like e-mail because it's easy to use and it gives them immediate access to organizations.

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삽입문장 주의-!!

절대공식

12강

흐름에 무관한
문장 찾기




문맥 문제가 아니다!

(단, 연결어구가 있는 경우 주의)

- ▶▶ 처음 ~ ①/②까지 주제문
- ▶▶ 주제에 어긋난 문장/반대 의견 고르기



나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 1번

According to evolutionary biologist Elisabet Sahtouris, cooperation is the only way toward sustainability. ① Mature ecosystems such as prairies and rainforests evolve when there is more cooperation than when there is hostile competition. ② The highly complex ecosystem of the rainforest is a particularly vivid example of a mature system that has survived through millions of years because species learned to cooperate with each other. ③ Deforestation comes in many forms, including fires, clear-cutting for agriculture, unsustainable logging for timber, and degradation due to climate change. ④ In the rainforest, every species is fully employed, all work cooperatively while recycling all of their resources, and all products and services are distributed in such a way that every species remains healthy. ⑤ That is sustainability.

*prairie 대초원

어휘
/SKIMMING

지속 가능한 생태계를 위한 협력의 필요

According to evolutionary biologist Elisabet Sahtouris, cooperation is the only way toward sustainability. Mature ecosystems such as prairies and rainforests evolve when there is more cooperation than when there is hostile competition. The highly complex ecosystem of the rainforest is a particularly vivid example of a mature system that has survived through millions of years because species learned to cooperate with each other. In the rainforest, every species is fully employed, all work cooperatively while recycling all of their resources, and all products and services are distributed in such a way that every species remains healthy. That is sustainability.

나의 라면선 영어쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① (According to evolutionary biologist Elisabet Sahtouris, cooperation is the only way toward sustainability.)
지속가능성

(진화 생물학자 Elisabet Sahtouris 에 따 르 면), 협력은 / (지속 가능성을 향한) 유일한 길이다.

② Mature ecosystems (such as prairies and rainforests) evolve when there is more cooperation than when there is hostile competition.
(지질)장년기의 대초원 적대적인

(대초원과 열대 우림과 같은) 장년기의 생태계는 / [적대적인 경쟁이 존재할 때보다 (<<) 협력이 더 많을 때] / 진화한다.

③ The highly complex ecosystem (of the rainforest) is a particularly vivid example (of a mature system) that has survived through millions of years because species learned to cooperate (with each other.)
생생한

(열대 우림의) 고도로 복잡한 생태계는 // 종들이 서로 협력하는 법을 배웠기 때문에 // (수백만 년 동안 / 살아남은)(장년기 생태계의) 매우 생생한 예이다.

X Deforestation comes in many forms, including fires, clear-cutting for agriculture, unsustainable logging for timber, and degradation due to climate change.

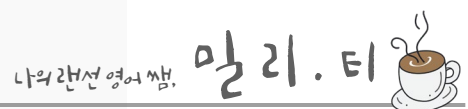
흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (삼림 파괴는 화재, 농업을 위한 모두 베기, 목재를 (연가) 위한 지속 불가능한 벌목, 그리고 기후 변화로 인한 악화를 포함한 많은 형태로 이루어지고 있다.)



④ In the rainforest, every species is fully employed, all work (cooperatively) (while recycling all of their resources) and all products and services are distributed (in such a way) that every species remains healthy. ⑤ That is sustainability.
이용하다, 고용하다

열대 우림에서는 / 모든 종들이 / 충분히 이용되고, / 모든 종들이 / (자신들의 자원을 모두 재활용하면서) 전부 (협력적으로) 가능하며, / 모든 산물과 편익은 / (모든 종들이 건강하게 지낼 수 있는) (방식으로) 분배된다.

'그것'이 지속 가능성이다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

지속 가능한 생태계를 위한 협력의 필요

According to evolutionary biologist Elisabet Sahtouris, _____

Mature ecosystems such as prairies and rainforests evolve when there is more cooperation than when there is hostile competition.


The highly complex ecosystem of the rainforest is a particularly vivid example of a mature system that has survived through millions of years because species learned to cooperate with each other.

In the rainforest, every species is fully employed, all work cooperatively while recycling all of their resources, and all products and services are distributed in such a way that every species remains healthy.

That is sustainability.



빈칸 주의-!!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **알리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '알리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 2번

The word "scientist" in its present meaning did not become a part of language until the modern era. In ancient and medieval times philosophy was everything, and the philosopher was the caretaker of human wisdom. ① He knew of moral law, religion, government, natural history, alchemy, mathematics, healing, and all knowledge. ② Indeed, the diligent scholar at one time had been able to master the entire sum of academic learning. ③ This is in striking contrast with the world of today, in which a man may devote a lifetime to a single type of germ or bacteria and still consider his subject vast and complex enough for a full generation of profound study. ④ What we call today the philosophy of science includes the theories of knowledge and of learning, as well as the study of the principles of science. ⑤ Having few details to bother about in his pursuit of knowledge, the ancient could think in broad and encompassing terms.

*alchemy 연금술

어휘 /SKIMMING

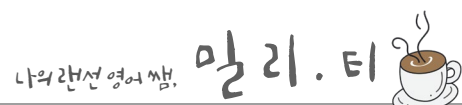
고대와 중세의 학문의 특징

The word "scientist" in its present meaning did not become a part of language until the modern era. In ancient and medieval times philosophy was everything, and the philosopher was the caretaker of human wisdom. He knew of moral law, religion, government, natural history, alchemy, mathematics, healing, and all knowledge. Indeed, the diligent scholar at one time had been able to master the entire sum of academic learning. This is in striking contrast with the world of today, in which a man may devote a lifetime to a single type of germ or bacteria and still consider his subject vast and complex enough for a full generation of profound study. Having few details to bother about in his pursuit of knowledge, the ancient could think in broad and encompassing terms.

고대의 중세의
관리인, 돌보는 사람
*연금술

부단히 노력하는
현저한, 눈에 띄는

포괄적인



구문독해

① The word "scientist" (in its present meaning) did not become a part of language (until the modern era.)

(현재 의미의) '과학자'라는 단어는 / (현대에 이르러서야) 언어의 일부분이 되었다.

② In ancient and medieval times / philosophy was everything, and the philosopher was the caretaker (of human wisdom.)

고대와 중세 시대 때는 / 철학이 / 가장 중요한 것이었고, // 철학자가 / (인간의 지혜의) 관리인이었다.

③ He knew of moral law, religion, government, natural history, alchemy, mathematics, healing, and all knowledge.

그는 / 도덕률, 종교, 통치체제, 자연사, 연금술, 수학, 치료, 그리고 모든 지식에 대해 / 알고 있었다.

④ Indeed, the diligent scholar (at one time) had been able to master the entire sum of academic learning.

정말이지, / 부단히 노력하는 학자는 / (한때) (학문적 지식의) 전체[총체]에 숙달할 수 있었다.

⑤ This is in striking contrast with the world of today, in which a man may devote a lifetime (to a single type of germ or bacteria) and still consider his subject vast and complex (enough for a full generation of profound study.)

이것은 / (오늘날의 세계와는 / 현저한 대조를) 이루는데, // 오늘날의 세계에서는 한 사람이 / (한 가지 유형의 / 미생물이나 세균에) 전 생애를 바치고 // 여전히 자신의 (학문) 주제를 (온전히 한 세대가 / 심오한 연구를 할 만큼 / 충분히) 광대하고 복잡하다고 생각할 수 있다.

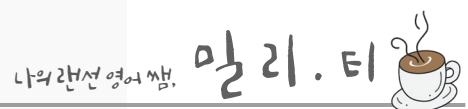
⑥ This is in striking contrast with the world of today, in which a man may devote a lifetime to a single type of germ or bacteria and still consider his subject vast and complex enough for a full generation of profound study.

흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (오늘날 우리가 과학철학이라고 부르는 것은 과학 원리에 대한 연구뿐 아니라 지식과 학습에 대한 이론을 포함한다.)

= As(Because) they had few details~

⑥ Having few details (to bother about in his pursuit of knowledge,) the ancient could think (in broad and encompassing terms.)

고대인들은 / (자신의 지식의 추구에서 / 신경을 써야 할) 세부 사항을 거의 가지지 않았기에, // (폭넓고 포괄적인 측면에서) 사고할 수 있었다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

고대와 중세의 학문의 특징

The word "scientist" in its present meaning did not become a part of language until the modern era.

In ancient and medieval times philosophy was everything, and the philosopher was the caretaker of human wisdom.

He knew of moral law, religion, government, natural history, alchemy, mathematics, healing, and all knowledge. Indeed, the diligent scholar at one time had been able to _____.

» This is in striking contrast with the world of today, in which a man may devote a lifetime to a single type of germ or bacteria and still consider his subject _____

Having few details to bother about in his pursuit of knowledge, the ancient could _____



삽입, 빈칸 주의-!!



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 3번

In America, we find a long history of mourning practices for nonhuman animals. Indeed, the human-animal relationship is nearly blended into American history and continues to grow and change as society continues to evolve. ① During the precolonial period, Native Americans formed complex relationships with a variety of animals like bison, deer, and other woodland creatures. ② Many hunting tribes showed great respect for animals, and even though they needed to hunt them for food and other uses, they felt that they must be killed in a proper, ritualized manner. ③ Hunting strategies diversified with the development of the bow about 18,000 years ago and the domestication of the dog about 15,000 years ago. ④ Some Native Americans believed that animal deaths are temporary and that the animal would be reincarnated and return to our world as the same species. ⑤ If the hunter did not kill the animal properly, the animal could return as a ghost and haunt the hunter and possibly infect him with a disease.

*be reincarnated 환생하다

어휘

식민지 이전 시대의 아메리카 원주민의 동물 존중

In America, we find a long history of mourning practices for nonhuman animals. Indeed, the human-animal relationship is neatly blended into American history and continues to grow and change as society continues to evolve. During the precolonial period, Native Americans formed complex relationships with a variety of animals like bison, deer, and other woodland creatures. Many hunting tribes showed great respect for animals, and even though they needed to hunt them for food and other uses, they felt that they must be killed in a proper, ritualized manner. Some Native Americans believed that animal deaths are temporary and that the animal would be reincarnated and return to our world as the same species. If the hunter did not kill the animal properly, the animal could return as a ghost and haunt the hunter and possibly infect him with a disease.

애도하다

깔끔하게 혼합하다

의례적인

일시적인

*환생하다

괴롭히다

감염시키다

나의 2년 영어쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

- 1 In America, we find a long history (of mourning practices) (for nonhuman animals.)
- 2 Indeed, the human-animal relationship is neatly blended (into American history) and continues to grow and change as society continues to evolve.
- 3 During the precolonial period, Native Americans formed complex relationships (with a variety of animals) like bison, deer, and other woodland creatures.
- 4 Many hunting tribes showed great respect (for animals) and even though they needed to hunt them (for food and other uses), they felt that they must be killed (in a proper, ritualized manner).
- X Hunting strategies diversified with the development of the bow about 18,000 years ago and the domestication of the dog about 15,000 years ago.
- 5 Some Native Americans believed [that animal deaths are temporary] and that the animal would be reincarnated and return to our world as the same species.
- 6 If the hunter did not kill the animal (properly), the animal could return (as a ghost) and haunt the hunter (and possibly) infect him (with a disease).

미국에서 / 우리는 / (인간이 아닌 동물에 대한) (애도 관행의) 오랜 역사를 보게 된다.

사실, / 인간과 동물의 관계는 / (미국 역사에) (일목요연하게) 혼합되어 있고 / 사회가 계속해서 발전함에 따라 / 계속해서 성장하고 변화하고 있다.

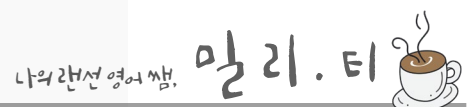
식민지 이전 시기에, / 아메리카 원주민들은 / 들소, 사슴 그리고 다른 사냥 동물들과 같은 (다양한 동물들과) 복잡한 관계를 형성했다.

많은 사냥 부족들은 / (동물에 대한) 커다란 존중심을 보여 주었고, // 비록 그들이 / (식량 및 다른 용도로) 동물을 사냥할 필요가 있었을 지라도 // 그들은 / [동물이 / (적절한 의례적인 방식으로) 살해되어야 한다]고 생각했다.

흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (사냥 전략은 약 18,000년 전의 활의 개발과 대략 15,000년 전의 개의 사육과 함께 다양해졌다.)

일부 아메리카 원주민들은 / [동물들의 죽음이 / 일시적이고] / [동물들이 / 같은 종으로 / 환생하여 / 우리의 세상으로 돌아 올 것]이라고 믿었다.

만약 사냥꾼이 / 그 동물을 (적절하게) 죽이지 않는다면, // 그 동물은 / (유령으로) 돌아와 / 사냥꾼을 괴롭히고 / 그를 (질병에) 감염시킬 수도 있다는 것이다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

식민지 이전 시대의 아메리카 원주민의 동물 존중

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어휘 주의-!!

나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 4번

In the United States, there has been a trend toward the dissolution of the traditional nuclear family. ① With people marrying later and divorcing more often, the “typical” family of father, mother, and children living in one dwelling has become far less common than in the past. ② More recently, a similar trend in Western Europe has resulted in an increase in the number of households even in countries where the overall population is decreasing. ③ Instead of buying and owning things, consumers nowadays want access to goods and prefer to pay for the experience of temporarily accessing them. ④ This outcome has in turn increased demand for many consumer durables, such as washing machines and ovens, whose sales correlate with the number of households rather than with population. ⑤ Also, an increasing number of women are working outside the home, a situation that boosts demand for frozen dinners and child-care centers.

*dissolution 해체 **dwelling 거처, 거주(지)

어휘

핵가족의 해체가 경제적 수요에 미치는 영향

In the United States, there has been a trend toward the dissolution of the traditional nuclear family. With people marrying later and divorcing more often, the “typical” family of father, mother, and children living in one dwelling has become far less common than in the past. More recently, a similar trend in Western Europe has resulted in an increase in the number of households even in countries where the overall population is decreasing. This outcome has in turn increased demand for many consumer durables, such as washing machines and ovens, whose sales correlate with the number of households rather than with population. Also, an increasing number of women are working outside the home, a situation that boosts demand for frozen dinners and child-care centers.

*해체

핵가족

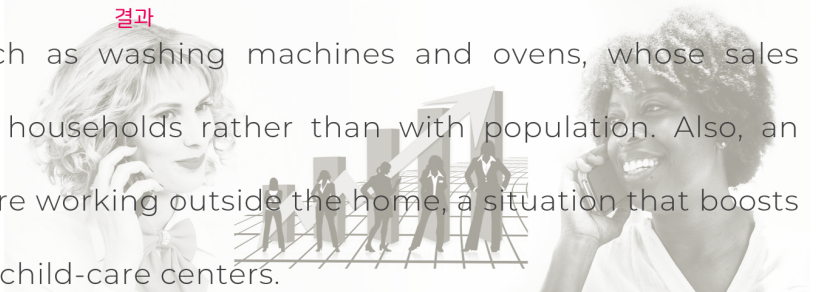
이혼하다

**거처, 거주(지)

결과

내구 소비재

상관있다, 서로 관련하다



구문독해

1 In the United States, ~~there~~ has ~~been~~ a ~~trend~~ (toward the dissolution/ of the traditional nuclear family.)

해체 핵가족

미국에서는 / (전통적인 핵가족이 해체되는) 경향이 / 있어 왔다.

독립분사구문

As people marry later and divorce more often, ~
= people marrying later and divorcing more often, ~

2 (With people marrying later and divorcing more often), the "typical" family (of father, mother, and children/ living in one dwelling) has become far less common (than in the past.)

거처, 거주(지) 비교급 강조

(사람들이/ 더 늦게 결혼하고/ 더 자주 이혼하게 되면서), // (동일한 거처에서 살고 있는/ 아버지, 어머니, 그리고 자녀라는) '전형적인' 가족은/ (과거보다) 덜 흔하게 되었다.

3 More recently, a similar trend (in Western Europe) has resulted in an increase (in the number/ of households) (even in countries) (where the overall population is decreasing.)

[which / where]

보다 최근에는/ (서유럽에서) 유사한 경향이/ (전체 인구가 감소하고 있는) (국가에서도) (가구/ 수의) 증가를 야기했다.

X Instead of buying and owning things, consumers nowadays want access to goods and prefer to pay for the experience of temporarily accessing them.

흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (물건을 구매해서 소유하는 것 대신에, 오늘날의 소비자들은 상품의 이용을 원하고 일시적으로 그것들을 이용하는 경험에 대해 지불하는 것을 오히려 좋아한다.)

4 This outcome has (in turn) increased demand (for many consumer durables) (such as washing machines and ovens), whose sales correlate (with the number of households/ rather than with population.)

내구 소비재 상관있다, 서로 관련하다 [which / whose]

이 결과는/ (결국) (세탁기와 오븐 같은), 판매가/ (인구가 아니라) (가구 수)와 상관 있는/ (많은 내구 소비재의) 수요를 늘렸다.

5 Also, an increasing number of women are working (outside the home), a situation (that boosts demand/ for frozen dinners and child-care centers.)

Which is

또한, / 점점 더 많은 수의 여성이/ (가정 바깥에서) 일하고 있는데, // → 이는/ (저녁용 냉동식품과 보육 시설의) 수요를 증가시키는 상황이다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

핵가족의 해체가 경제적 수요에 미치는 영향

In the United States, there has been a trend toward the **dissolution** of the traditional nuclear family.


With people marrying later and divorcing more often, the “typical” family of father, mother, and children living in one dwelling has become far **less** common than in the past.

More recently, a similar trend in Western Europe has resulted in an increase in the number of households even in countries where the overall population is **decreasing**. This outcome has in turn increased demand for many consumer durables, such as washing machines and ovens, whose sales correlate with the number of **households** rather than with population.

Also, an increasing number of women are working outside the home, a situation that **boosts** demand for frozen dinners and child-care centers.



어휘 주의-!!

나의 2선 영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 5번

If all our knowledge stopped at the level of the senses, we would be no better off than the subhuman members of the animal kingdom. Different animals have different levels of proficiency on the sense level. ① In many cases it's much better than anything human beings can do. ② Eagles see much better, dogs can detect odors that completely escape our power of smell, and some animals fly through the air using radar. ③ In fact, these animals display such amazing examples of evolution that early humans worshipped them as gods. ④ But we can do something that our pets can't do, to wit, form concepts, and then put concepts together in reasoning processes. ⑤ By reflecting upon this ability we come to realize that we must have a mind distinct from our body, and that, regardless of how much pseudo-science there is in the world, it's a grave error to confuse the mind with the body.

**subhuman 인간 이하의*

어휘

감각 수준을 넘어서는 인간의 능력

If all our knowledge stopped at the level of the senses, we would be no better off than the subhuman members of the animal kingdom. Different animals have different levels of proficiency on the sense level. In many cases it's much better than anything human beings can do. Eagles see much better, dogs can detect odors that completely escape our power of smell, and some animals fly through the air using radar. But we can do something that our pets can't do, to wit, form concepts, and then put concepts together in reasoning processes. By reflecting upon this ability we come to realize that we must have a mind distinct from our body, and that, regardless of how much pseudo-science there is in the world, it's a grave error to confuse the mind with the body.

*인간 이하의

능숙함

냄새

더 정확히 말하면

추론

~을 생각해보다

~와 구별되는

사이비과학

중대한

나의 간접 영어 공부



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① If all our knowledge stopped (at the level of the senses) we would be no better off (than the subhuman members of the animal kingdom.)
인간 이하의

우리의 모든 지식이 / (감각 수준에서) 멈춘다면, // 우리는 / (동물계의 / 인간 이하의 구성원들보다) (형편이) 더 나을 것이 없을 것이다.

② Different animals have different levels (of proficiency on the sense level.)
능숙함

서로 다른 동물들은 / (감각 수준에 있어서 / 서로 다른 수준의 능숙함)을 가지고 있다.

③ (In many cases) it's much better than anything (human beings can do.)
 = what
목적 that 생략

(많은 경우에 있어) 그것은 / (인간이 / 할 수 있는 어떤 것보다) 훨씬 더 낫다.

④ Eagles see much better, dogs can detect odors that completely escape our power of smell, and some animals fly through the air (using radar.)
냄새
 분사구문

독수리는 / 훨씬 더 잘 보고, // 개는 / (우리의 후각 능력을 완전히 벗어나는) 냄새를 감지할 수 있으며, // 어떤 동물들은 / (레이더를 사용하여) 공중을 난다.

⑤ In fact, these animals display such amazing examples of evolution that early humans worshipped them as gods.

흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (사실, 동물들은 초창기 인간들이 그것들을 신으로 숭배했을 정도로 아주 놀라운 진화의 사례를 보여준다.)

⑤ But we can do something (that our pets can't do), to wit, form concepts, and then put concepts together (in reasoning processes.)
목적
더 정확히 말하면
추론

그러나 / 우리는 / (애완동물이 / 할 수 없는 일)을 할 수 있는데, / 더 정확하게 말하면, / 개념을 형성한 다음, // (추론 과정에서) 개념을 결합할 수 있다.

⑥ (By reflecting upon this ability) we come to realize [that we must have a mind which is distinct from our body], and that, regardless of how much pseudo-science (there is in the world), it's a grave error to confuse the mind with the body.
~을 생각해보다
which is
~와 구별되는
명접
사이비 과학
중대한
 진

(이 능력을 생각해 보면) 우리는 / [(신체와 구별되는) 정신을 가지고 있음에 틀림없다는 것]과 // [(세상에 얼마나 많은 사이비 과학이 있는지]와는 상관없이 / 정신과 신체를 혼동하는 것이 / 중대한 오류라는 것을 깨닫게 된다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

감각 수준을 넘어서는 인간의 능력

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But we can do something that our pets can't do, to wit, form concepts, and then

By reflecting upon this ability we come to realize that we must have a mind distinct from our body, and that, regardless of how much pseudo-science there is in the world, it's a grave error to confuse the mind with the body.



빈칸 주의-!!

나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

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2020년 수능특강 12강 6번

The social reform movement and the cause for wilderness preservation can both be understood as Romantic efforts to counter the negative consequences of the Industrial Revolution. Artists and writers came to appreciate nature as an aesthetic object in the 19th century. ① They celebrated in their work the awe-inspiring phenomena and natural scenery that they believed were capable of transforming one's soul. ② Transcendentalist writers like Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Walt Whitman saw in untamed nature the hand of God. ③ The Hudson River School painters were the first to treat the landscape as a legitimate genre in itself, devoid of any classical imagery. ④ The genre of landscape painting has often been connected to the politics of land ownership in Europe. ⑤ They were instrumental in developing a sense of pride and value in the unique American landscape.

*aesthetic 심미적인 **transcendentalist 초월주의

어휘

자연의 아름다움에 대한 19세기 미국 예술가의 찬미

The social reform movement and the cause for wilderness preservation can both be understood as Romantic efforts to counter the negative consequences of the Industrial Revolution. Artists and writers came to appreciate nature as an aesthetic object in the 19th century. They celebrated in their work the awe-inspiring phenomena and natural scenery that they believed were capable of transforming one's soul. Transcendentalist writers like Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Walt Whitman saw in untamed nature the hand of God. The Hudson River School painters were the first to treat the landscape as a legitimate genre in itself, devoid of any classical imagery. They were instrumental in developing a sense of pride and value in the unique American landscape.

개혁, 혁신

황무지

보존

대응하다

진가를 알아보다(이해하다)

*심미적인

경외심이 들게하는

**초월주의

길들여지지 않는

합법적인, 본격적인

~이 전혀 없는, ~이 결여된

(어떤일을 하는데) 중요한

나의 12월 영어 쌤.

밀리.티 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

1 The social reform movement and the cause for wilderness preservation can both be understood (as Romantic efforts to counter the negative consequences (of the Industrial Revolution.))

개혁, 혁신 황무지 보존 대응하다

사회 개혁 운동과 황무지 보존의 명분은/ 둘 다 ((산업 혁명의) 부정적인 결과에 대응하기 위한/ 낭만주의적인 노력으로) 이해될 수 있다.

2 Artists and writers came to appreciate nature (as an aesthetic object in the 19th century.)

진가를 알아보다(이해하다)

미술가들과 작가들은 / (19 세 기 에 / 심 미 적 인 대상으로) 자연의 진가를 알아보게 되었다.

3 They celebrated (in their work) the awe-inspiring phenomena and natural scenery (that they believed were capable of transforming one's soul.)

경외심이 들게하는 삽입절 주의!

그들은 / (사람들의 영혼을 변화시킬 수 있다고 믿었던) 경외심이 들게 하는 현상과 자연의 풍경을 (자신들의 작품에서) 찬미했다.

4 Transcendentalist writers like Henry David Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Walt Whitman saw (in untamed nature) the hand of God.

초월주의 길들여지지 않는

Henry-David-Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, 그리고 Walt Whitman 과 같은 초월주의 작가들은 / (길들이지 않은 자연에서) 신의 손을 보았다.

5 The Hudson River School painters were the first (to treat the landscape as a legitimate genre (in itself)), devoid of any classical imagery.

합법적인, 본격적인 (painters) ~이 전혀 없는, ~이 결여된 본사구문

허드슨 리버 화파의 화가들은 / 고 전 적 인 형 상 화 가 전 혀 없 이, / ((그 자체로) 풍경화를 / 본격적인 장르로 / 다른) 첫 번째 화가들이었다.

X The genre of landscape painting has often been connected to the politics of land ownership in Europe.

흐름 에 무 관 한 문 장 ▶ (풍경화라는 장르는 유럽에서 토지 소유의 정치와 자주 연관되어 왔다.)

6 They were instrumental (in developing a sense of pride and value in the unique American landscape.)

(어떤 일을 하는데)중요한

그들은 / (독 특 한 미 국 적 인 풍 경 속 에 서 / 자 긍 심 과 가 치 를 발 현 시 키 는 데) 중 요 한 역 할 을 했다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

핵가족의 해체가 경제적 수요에 미치는 영향

In the United States, there has been a trend toward the dissolution of the traditional nuclear family.

With people marrying later and divorcing more often, the “typical” family of father, mother, and children living in one dwelling has become far less common than in the past.

More recently, a similar trend in Western Europe has resulted in an increase in the number of households even in countries where the overall population is decreasing. This outcome has in turn increased demand for many consumer durables, such as washing machines and ovens, whose sales correlate with the number of households rather than with population.

Also, an increasing number of women are working outside the home, a situation that boosts demand for frozen dinners and child-care centers.



어휘 주의-!!



나의 랜선 영어 쌤.

밀리.티



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 7번

An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more appealing if everything about those things is not obvious the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and decide we like it. ① Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn't catch the first time, or we might notice what the piano or drums are doing in the background. ② A special harmony emerges that we missed before. ③ Music can be appreciated by anyone who takes the time to listen, but it can only be realized effectively in performance by well-trained musicians. ④ We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. ⑤ Sometimes, the longer it takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing - whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture - we become.

*subtleties 중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

어휘

발견에서 즐거움을 느끼는 인간의 심리

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심리

매력적인

나타나다

*중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

~을 좋아하는

나의 2년 영어쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

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구문독해

1 An interesting aspect (of human psychology) is [that we tend to like things more and find them more appealing if everything (about those things) is not obvious (the first time we experience them.)]

심리
매력적인
관부 when 생략

(인간 심리의) 흥미로운 일면은 / [(우리가 처음 어떤 것들을 경험할 때) / (그것들에 대한) 모든 것이 / 명확하지 않다면 // 그것들을 더 좋아하고 / 더 매력적으로 느끼는 경향이 있다]는 것이다.

2 This is certainly true in music.

이것은 / (음악에 있어서) 분명히 사실이다.

3 For example, we might hear a song (on the radio) for the first time that catches our interest and decide [we like it.]

목적that생략

예를 들어, / 우리는 / (처음으로) (라디오에서) (우리의 관심을 끄는) 노래를 듣고, / [그 곡이 마음에 든다]고 결정을 내릴지도 모른다.

4 Then / the next time (we hear it, we hear a lyric (we didn't catch the first time), or we might notice [what the piano or drums are doing in the background.]

목적that생략

그리고 나서 / 다음에 (우리가 그것을 들을) 때, // 우리가 / (처음에는 / 알아차리지 못한) 가사를 듣거나, / [배경에서 / 피아노나 드럼이 / 무엇을 하는지] 알아챌 수 있다.

5 A special harmony emerges (that we missed before.)

나타나다
목적관
[that / what]

(우리가 / 전에 / 놓친) 특별한 화음이 / 나타난다.

6 Music can be appreciated by anyone who takes the time to listen, but it can only be realized effectively in performance by well-trained musicians.

흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (음악은 시간을 들여 듣고자 하는 누구에게든 감상될 수 있지만, 그것은 오직 잘 훈련된 연주자의 연주 속에서만 효과적으로 실현될 수 있다.)

7 We hear more and more and understand more and more (with each listening.)

우리는 / 점점 더 많이 듣고 / (매번 들을 때마다) 점점 더 잘 이해한다.

8 Sometimes, the longer it takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing - (whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture) - we become.

[fond / fondly]
중요한 세부 요소(사항)들
~을 좋아하는
[if / whether]

때때로, / 예술 작품이 / (우리에게) 모든 중요한 세부 요소들을 드러내는데 / 걸리는 시간이 / 길어질수록, / (그것이 음악이든, 미술이든, 춤이든, 또는 건축이든간에) 우리는 / 그것을 더 좋아하게 된다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
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An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more appealing if everything about those things

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A special harmony emerges that we missed before.

We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening.

Sometimes, the more we listen to something, we become more and more fond of that thing - whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture - we become more and more fond of it.



빈칸 주의-!!

다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

2020년 수능특강 12강 8번



Vision has until recently been perceived as being the most powerful of our five senses; however, research indicates that this may no longer be true. ① Whatever the case, there's no escaping the fact that distinctive design often goes hand in hand with distinctive brands, and successful brands are by their very nature visually identifiable. ② Pharmaceutical companies make their tablets and capsules in all shapes, sizes, and colors, with each one intended to differentiate the product, impart a particular emotional "feel" to the drug and instill customer loyalty. ③ One reason design is difficult is that the designer already has the knowledge expressed in the design, has seen it develop from inception, and therefore cannot see it with fresh eyes. ④ The automobile industry is another category where shape plays a vital role. ⑤ In many models, shape has become the defining feature.

instill 주입하다inception 처음, 시작*

어휘

브랜드에 있어 시각적 특징의 중요성

Vision has until recently been perceived as being the most powerful of our five senses; however, research indicates that this may no longer be true. Whatever the case, there's no escaping the fact that distinctive design often goes hand in hand with distinctive brands, and successful brands are by their very nature visually identifiable. Pharmaceutical companies make their tablets and capsules in all shapes, sizes, and colors, with each one intended to differentiate the product, impart a particular emotional "feel" to the drug and instill customer loyalty. The automobile industry is another category where shape plays a vital role. In many models, shape has become the defining feature.

there's no Ving = it is impossible toV = ~할 수 없다 *독특한*

밀접한 관련이 있다

by (its very) nature : 본래

식별가능한 제약의

차별하다


주다, 전하다

**주입하다*

충성심

중요한

본질적인 의미를 규정하는

나의 2선 영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 Vision **has** (until recently) **been perceived** (as being the most powerful of our five senses); **however**, research indicates **that** this may no longer be true.

시각은 / (최근까지) (우리의 오감 중에서 / 가장 강력한 것으로) 인식되어 왔지만, / [이것이 / 더 이상 사실이 아닐 수도 있다는 것]을 / 연구가 / 보여 준다.

[what / whatever / however]

2 **Whatever** the case, there's no escaping the fact **that** distinctive design often goes hand in hand (with distinctive brands) and successful brands are by their very nature **visually** identifiable.

어떤 경우든, / [독특한 디자인은 / 흔히 (독특한 브랜드와) 밀접한 관련이 있고, / 성공적인 브랜드는 / (본래) 시각적으로 식별 가능하다]는 사실은 피할 수 없다.

3 Pharmaceutical companies make their tablets and capsules (in all shapes, sizes, and colors), **with** each one intended to differentiate the product, impart a particular emotional "feel" (to the drug) and instill customer loyalty.

제약 회사들은 / 자기네들의 알약과 캡슐을 / (온갖 모양, 크기, 색깔로) 만드는데, / 각각의 제품은 / [그 상품을 차별화하고, / (그 약에) 특별한 감성적인 '느낌' 주며 / 고객에게 충성심을 주입시키려]는 의도를 가진다.

X What we call today the philosophy of science includes the theories of knowledge and of learning, as well as the study of the principles of science.

흐름에 무관한 문장 ▶ (디자인이 어려운 한 가지 이유는 디자이너가 아마 그 디자인에 표현된 지식을 가지고 있고, 처음부터 그것이 발전하는 것을 보아 왔으며, 따라서 그것을 신성한 시각으로 볼 수 없기 때문이다.)

4 The automobile industry is another category **where** shape plays a vital role.

자동차 산업은 / (형태가 중요한 역할을 하는) 또 다른 부문이다.

5 In many models, shape has become the defining feature.

많은 모델에서 / 형태가 / 본질적인 의미를 규정하는 특징이 되었다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
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In the United States, there has been a trend toward the **dissolution** of the traditional nuclear family.


With people marrying later and divorcing more often, the “typical” family of father, mother, and children living in one dwelling has become far **less** common than in the past.

More recently, a similar trend in Western Europe has resulted in an increase in the number of households even in countries where the overall population is **decreasing**. This outcome has in turn increased demand for many consumer durables, such as washing machines and ovens, whose sales correlate with the number of **households** rather than with population.

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나의 2선 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

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절대 공식

137강

문단 내 글의
순서 파악



순서, 삽입 문장

독해도 단서 없는 문제는 절대 없다!

1

출제자의 의도 파악하기

- a. 지시하는 대상
(대명사, such, the + 명사)
- b. 역접
(however, but, yet,...)


2

독해의 중요성

- a. 키워드 체크
- b. 어휘 (유사 단어 / 어구)

감-사요~



나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

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PREVIEW



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

일벌이 알을 낳아 유전자를 남기려는 경향

2020년 수능특강 13강 1번



Worker bees don't "normally" lay eggs. That's because the queen's pheromones suppress the reproductive systems of the workers. 상식! 여왕벌만 알을 낳는다.

↔ 전환) 그들은 짝짓기 않아 알이 수정이 되지 않는다.
 (A) **However**, since they haven't mated, their unfertilized eggs will yield only male bees. Maybe some of them will get lucky and find a willing queen, passing the hive's genes along in its dying days.

↔ 전환) 여왕벌이 죽는다면 → 어떠한 상황이 변할 수 있다. / 벌집이 죽을 수 있다.
 (B) **However**, if the queen dies and there are no larvae that can be trained to replace her, **that can change**. Unless a beekeeper intervenes with a new queen, **the hive is doomed**.

→ 그러한 경우 → 여왕벌이 없게 된 소멸되가는 군체는 ~를 시도하는데... : 일벌 일부가 알을 낳기 시작한다
 (C) **In that case**, a dying queenless colony will try to spread its genes before it goes to an end, using an unexpected strategy: **some of the workers will start laying eggs**.

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



어휘

일벌이 알을 낳아 유전자를 남기려는 경향

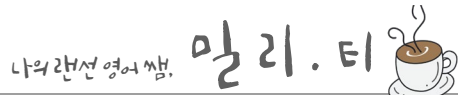
Worker bees don't "normally" lay eggs. That's because the queen's pheromones *페로몬 suppress the reproductive systems of the workers. 억제하다 생식계

However, if the queen dies and there are no larvae **유충(larva의 복수형) that can be trained to replace her, that can change. Unless a beekeeper intervenes 개입하다 with a new queen, the hive is doomed. 운이 다한

In that case, a dying queenless colony will try to spread its genes before it goes to an end, using an unexpected strategy: some of the workers will start laying eggs.

However, since they haven't mated, their unfertilized ***수정되지 않은 eggs will yield 생기게 하다 only male bees.

Maybe some of them will get lucky and find a willing 적극적인 queen, passing the hive's genes along in its dying days.



구문독해

1 Worker bees don't "normally" lay eggs.
타) lay - laid - laid

일벌들은 '보통은' 알을 낳지 않는다.

2 That's because the queen's pheromones suppress the reproductive systems (of the workers).
페로몬 억제하다 생식계

그것은 여왕벌의 페로몬이 일벌들의 생식계를 억제하기 때문이다.

3 However, if the queen dies and there are no larvae (that can be trained to replace her), that can change.
유충(larva의 복수형) 종속절 << >> 주절

그러나, 만일 여왕벌이 죽고 그 여왕벌을 대체하도록 훈련될 수 있는 유충이 없으면, 그것은 바뀔 수 있다.

4 Unless a beekeeper intervenes (with a new queen), the hive is doomed.
개입하다 운이 다한

양봉업자가 새로운 여왕벌을 가지고 개입하지 않는다면, 그 벌집은 운이 다한 것이다.

5 (In that case,) a dying queenless colony will try to spread its genes before it goes to an end, using an unexpected strategy: some of the workers will start laying eggs.
끝으로 가다 분사구문

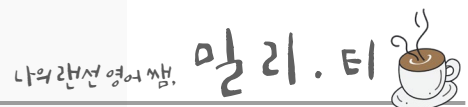
그 경우, 여왕벌이 없게 된 소멸되어가는 군체는 그것이 운명을 다하기 전에 예상치 못한 전략을 사용하여 유전자를 퍼뜨리려 하는데, 그것은 일벌 중 일부가 알을 낳기 시작하는 것이다.

6 However, since they haven't mated, their unfertilized eggs will yield only male bees.
수정되지 않은 생기기 하다

그러나, 그것들은 짝짓기하지 않았기 때문에, 그것들의 수정되지 않은 알은 오직 수벌만 생기기 한다.

7 Maybe some of them will get lucky and find a willing queen, passing the hive's genes along (in its dying days).
적극적인

아마 그것들 중 몇몇은 운이 좋아서 적극적인 여왕벌을 찾아, 죽어가는 꿀벌 때의 유전자를 전하게 될 것이다.





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● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

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Unless a beekeeper intervenes with a new queen, the hive is doomed.

In that case, a dying queenless colony will try to spread its genes before it goes to an end, using an unexpected strategy: some of the workers will start laying eggs.

» However, since they haven't mated, their unfertilized eggs will yield only male bees. Maybe some of them will get lucky and find a willing queen, passing the hive's genes along in its dying days.

 **삽입문장, 연결어구 주의-!!**



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

위치는 부동산 가격에 중요한 역할을 한다.

In the real estate industry, location is all-important in determining the market value of properties. A good house in a slum district will not fetch a high price, no matter how good it is.

이러한 자연적 이점(들)로 → 가격이 상승한다.

(A) These natural advantages are enough that people will seek them out and pay slightly more for them than they would for other properties. When some properties attract elevated prices, they raise the prices of other properties nearby.

→ 이러한 방법으로 → 한 지역의 평균 가격이 상승한다.

(B) In this way, the average prices in one area will drift to become higher than in neighbouring areas. People naturally assume that the area with higher prices must be better to live in. So the process escalates.

↔ 의문제기 특정 지역의 가격이 높은 이유 : 자연적 이점

(C) But how is it that some locations come to be better than others? Usually, it starts out with a natural advantage. One area may be conveniently placed near to major businesses, or it may be close to the sea or a river, or it may be slightly hilly, allowing good views.

~~㉠ (A) - (C) - (B)~~

~~㉡ (B) - (A) - (C)~~

㉢ (B) - (C) - (A)

㉣ (C) - (A) - (B)

~~㉤ (C) - (B) - (A)~~

어휘

부동산의 가치 결정 과정



In the real estate industry, location is all-important in determining the market value of properties. A good house in a slum district will not fetch a high price, no matter how good it is.

부동산
부동산, 소유지 빈민가 지역 (얼마에)팔리다

But how is it that some locations come to be better than others? Usually, it starts out with a natural advantage. One area may be conveniently placed near to major businesses, or it may be close to the sea or a river, or it may be slightly hilly, allowing good views.

편리하게, 알맞게 언덕이 있는

These natural advantages are enough that people will seek them out and pay slightly more for them than they would for other properties. When some properties attract elevated prices, they raise the prices of other properties nearby.

seek out: ~을 찾아내다

In this way, the average prices in one area will drift to become higher than in neighbouring areas. People naturally assume that the area with higher prices must be better to live in. So the process escalates.

서서히 변하다 인근의 강화되다

구문독해

1 (In the real estate industry), location **S** **V** all-important (in determining the market value/ of properties.)
부동산 부동산, 소유지

부동산 업계에서, 입지는 부동산의 시장가치를 결정하는데 있어 매우 중요하다.

2 A good **S** house (in a slum district) will not **V** fetch a high **O** price, (no **O** matter how good it is.)
빈민가 지역 (얼마에)팔리다
 [whatever / however]

빈민가 지역에 있는 좋은 집은 아무리 좋은 집이라도 비싼 가격으로 팔리지 않을 것이다.

3 But **O** how is it that some **S** locations come to be better (than **O** others) ?
=other locations

하지만 어쩌서 일부 장소들이 다른 장소들보다 더 나아지게 되는가?

4 Usually, **S** it starts **V** (with a natural advantage.)

대개 그것은 자연적인 이점과 함께 시작된다.

5 One area may be **S** conveniently **V** placed (near to major businesses) or **S** it may be close **V** (to the sea or a river), or it may be slightly **S** hilly, **V** allowing good views.
편리하게, 알맞게 언덕이 있는
 분사구문

한 지역이 편리하게 주요 사업체 근처에 위치해 있거나, 바다나 강 근처에 있거나, 약간의 언덕이 있어, 좋은 전망을 제공할 수 있다.

6 These natural **S** advantages **V** are enough (that **S** people will **V** seek **O** them out and pay slightly more (for them) than they **S** would (for other properties).
이러한 자연적 이점 부족 seek out: ~을 찾아내다 대동사 = would pay
 [that / what / which]

이러한 자연적인 이점들은 사람들이 그것들을 많은 노력을 기울여 찾아내어 다른 부동산보다 조금 더 많은 돈을 지불하기에 충분하다.

7 When **S** some **S** properties attract **V** elevated prices, **S** they **V** raise the **O** prices (of other properties/ nearby).

일부 부동산들이 높은 가격을 유인하면, 그들은 근처의 다른 부동산의 가격을 상승시킨다.

8 In this way, the average **S** prices in one area will **V** drift to become **O** higher (than in neighbouring areas).
인근의 부사적(결과) 서서히/변하다

이러한 방식으로, 한 지역의 평균 가격은 서서히 변해서 인근 지역에서 보다 더 비싸지게 될 것이다.

9 People naturally assume [**O(N)** that the area (with higher prices) must **V** be better **S** to live in.]
부사적(형용사수식)

사람들은 당연히 가격이 더 높은 지역이 살기에 분명 더 좋을 것이라고 생각한다.

10 So the process **S** escalates. **V** 그렇게 해서 그 과정은 강화된다.
강화되다





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

부동산의 가치 결정 과정

In the real estate industry, location is all-important in determining the market value of properties.

A good house in a slum district will not fetch a high price, no matter how good it is.

But how is it that some locations come to be better than others? Usually, it starts out with a natural advantage.

» One area may be conveniently placed near to major businesses, or it may be close to the sea or a river, or it may be slightly hilly, allowing good views.

» These natural advantages are enough that people will seek them out and pay slightly more for them than they would for other properties.

When some properties attract elevated prices, they raise the prices of other properties nearby.

» In this way, the average prices in one area will drift to become higher than in neighbouring areas.

People naturally assume that the area with higher prices must be better to live in. So the process escalates.



삽입문장 주의-!!



건설 분야의 혁신에 대한 통념과 실상

2020년 수능특강 13강 3번



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like all sectors in mature industries, the construction sector is characterized by a relatively few leading thinkers who innovate and monitor trends and a larger group of technical experts who receive and disseminate innovation and new ideas.

건설 분야 → A. 소수의 선도적 생각하는 사람들
→ B. 다수의 혁신을 받아들이고 전파하는 기술 전문가들

(A) However, it gets a great deal of media publicity for innovation and forward thinking, particularly architects. Yet for most construction work, such high levels of technical sophistication are not necessary and are not supported because it is costly.

그러나, 혁신과 진보적인 사고는 막대한 주목을 받는다.
하지만, 대부분 건설 공사는 높은 수준의 기술적 정교함이 필요X

(B) This dissemination group consists of architects, consultants, designers, and engineers. In the construction sector this dissemination group is very small, relatively conservative, and divided up into groups.

이 전파하는 집단(B)은 매우 작고, 보수적,...

(C) Most buildings are built for functional purposes and not to advance or explore the limits of technology. A practical building with a facade that is interesting or artful is more than sufficient for most purposes.

대부분의 건축물 → 기능적, 실용적 목적

~~① (A) - (C) - (B)~~

② (B) - (A) - (C)

~~③ (B) - (C) - (A)~~

~~④ (C) - (A) - (B)~~

~~⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)~~

어휘

건설 분야의 혁신에 대한 통념과 실상

Like all sectors in mature industries, the construction sector is characterized by a relatively few leading thinkers who innovate and monitor trends and a larger group of technical experts who receive and disseminate innovation and new ideas.

This dissemination group consists of architects, consultants, designers, and engineers. In the construction sector this dissemination group is very small, relatively conservative, and divided up into groups.

However, it gets a great deal of media publicity for innovation and forward thinking, particularly architects. Yet for most construction work, such high levels of technical sophistication are not necessary and are not supported because it is costly.

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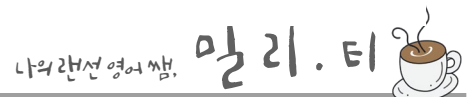
정교함, 세련
충분한

주목, 관심, 홍보
**(건물의)전면[앞면]

비교적
선도하는
전문가
*(정보, 지식 등을)전파하다

건설
충분히 발달한

진보적인
기교가 뛰어난
값비싼



구문독해

1 (Like all sectors/in mature industries, the construction sector is characterized by a relatively few leading thinkers (who innovate and monitor trends) and a larger group of technical experts (who receive and disseminate innovation and new ideas.))

분야 / 충분히 발달한 / 건설 / 비교적 / 선도하는 / 전문가 / (정보, 지식 등을) 전파하다

충분히 발달한 산업의 모든 분야와 마찬가지로, 건설 분야는 동향[유행]을 혁신하고 탐지하는 비교적 소수의 선도적인 생각을 하는 사람들과 혁신과 새로운 아이디어를 받아들이고 전파하는 그보다 더 큰 무리의 기술 전문가들로 특징지어진다.

2 This dissemination group consists of architects, consultants, designers, and engineers.

이 전파하는 집단은 건축가, 상담역[컨설턴트], 설계자, 엔지니어로 구성되어 있다.

3 (In the construction sector) this dissemination group is very small, relatively conservative, and divided (up into groups).

[divides / divided]

건설 분야에서 이 전파하는 집단은 매우 작고, 비교적 보수적이며, 여러 집단으로 나뉘어 있다.

4 However, it gets a great deal of media publicity (for innovation and forward thinking), (particularly architects).

불가산 : much, (a) little, less, a large amount of / 주목, 관심, 홍보 / 진보적인

그러나 그 집단, 특히 건축가들은, 혁신과 진보적인 사고를 함께 있어 매체의 막대한 주목을 받는다.

5 Yet (for most construction work), such high levels (of technical sophistication) are not necessary and are not supported because it is costly.

[so / such] / 정교함, 세련 / 값비싼

하지만 대부분의 건설 공사에 있어서, 그렇게 높은 수준의 기술적인 정교함은 불필요하며, 비용이 많이 들기 때문에 지지받지 못한다.

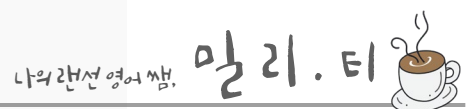
6 Most buildings are built (for functional purposes) and not to advance or explore the limits of technology.
= Most buildings are built not to~

대부분 건물은 기능적인 목적을 위해 지어지는 것이지, 기술의 한계를 진전시키거나 탐구하기 위해 지어지지 않는다.

7 A practical building (with a facade) (that is interesting or artful) is more than sufficient (for most purposes).

(건물의)전면[앞면] / 기교가 뛰어난 / 충분한

흥미롭거나 기교가 뛰어난 전면 가진 실용적인 건물은 대부분 용도에 아주 충분하다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

건설 분야의 혁신에 대한 통념과 실상

Like all sectors in mature industries, the construction sector is characterized by a relatively few **leading** thinkers who innovate and monitor trends and a larger group of technical experts who receive and disseminate innovation and new ideas.

This dissemination group consists of architects, consultants, designers, and engineers. In the construction sector this dissemination group is very small, relatively **conservative**, and divided up into groups.

➤ However, it gets a great deal of media publicity for innovation and **forward** thinking, particularly architects.

➤ Yet for most construction work, such high levels of technical sophistication are not necessary and are not supported because it is **costly**.

Most buildings are built for **functional** purposes and not to advance or explore the limits of technology.

A practical building with a facade that is interesting or artful is more than **sufficient** for most purposes.

 어휘, 삽입문장 주의-!!



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

외문제기) 역사 교육의 이유는?

“Why teach history?” Not, I propose, because it’s there. Rather, we should teach history because it is a resource that can shed light on the lives we live today.

집단적 역사를 무시하는 것은 어리석은 일일 것이다.

(A) It would be equally foolish to ignore our collective history. This is why history should occupy a central place not only in the liberal arts curriculum, but in primary, secondary and post secondary education.

우리는 유사한 상황에 직면한 역사를 통해 배움을 얻는다.

(B) We can learn from history because earlier times and thinkers were confronted with problems, ideas and circumstances which have affinities to those that confront us today.

우리는 이전 시대가 우리와 비슷한 개념 또는 다른 개념을 가졌을 때 배움을 얻는다 / 어리석은 사람만이 자신의 경험을 무시한다.

(C) We can learn from them both when past ages are committed to concepts and views similar to our own, and when they have views that are notable for their differences. Only a fool would ignore his past experience when confronted with a new situation.

~~㉠ (A) - (C) - (B)~~

~~㉡ (B) - (A) - (C)~~

㉢ (B) - (C) - (A)

~~㉣ (C) - (A) - (B)~~

~~㉤ (C) - (B) - (A)~~



어휘

역사 교육의 이유

“Why teach history?” Not, I propose, because it’s there. Rather, we should teach history because it is a resource that can shed light on the lives we live today.

~을 밝히다

We can learn from history because earlier times and thinkers were confronted with problems, ideas and circumstances which have affinities to those that confront us today.

직면하다

*유사성, 관련(성)

We can learn from them both when past ages are committed to concepts and views similar to our own, and when they have views that are notable for their differences.

~에 전념하다

Only a fool would ignore his past experience when confronted with a new situation.

It would be equally foolish to ignore our collective history. This is why history should

집단적인

occupy a central place not only in the liberal arts curriculum, but in primary, secondary and post secondary education.

**교양과목

나의 라면선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 ‘말리쌤’을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 “Why teach history?” Not, I **propose**, because it’s there.

“왜 역사를 가르칠까?” 나는 역사가 거기 있기 때문이라고 말하지는 않는다.

2 Rather, we should teach history because it is a resource (that can shed light on the lives we live today.)
 ~을 밝히다 (where)

오히려, 역사는 우리가 오늘날 살고 있는 삶을 밝혀 줄 수 있는 자원이기 때문에 우리는 역사를 가르쳐야 한다.

3 We can learn (from history) because earlier times and thinkers were confronted (with problems, ideas and circumstances) (which have affinities to those (that confront us today).)
 직면하다
 유사성, 관련(성) [that / those]
 =problems, ideas and circumstances

이전 시대와 사상가들은 오늘날 우리가 직면하고 있는 것들과 유사성을 갖고 있는 문제, 개념, 상황에 직면했었기 때문에 우리는 역사로부터 배울 수 있다.

4 We can learn (from them) both when past ages are committed to concepts and views (similar to our own), and when they have views that are notable for their differences.
 A S B V S V
 ~에 전념하다
 [similar / similarly]

우리는 과거의 시대가 우리 자신의 것들과 유사한 개념과 견해에 전념할 때와, 그것들의 차이로 인해 주목할 만한 관점을 가지고 있을 때 둘 다 그것들로부터 배울 수 있다.

분사구문

5 Only a fool would ignore his past experience when confronted (with a new situation).
 [confront / confronting / confronted]

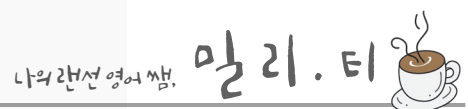
새로운 상황에 직면할 때 어리석은 사람만이 자신의 과거 경험을 무시할 것이다.

6 It would be equally foolish to ignore our collective history.
 집단적인

우리의 집단적 역사를 무시하는 것도 마찬가지로 어리석은 일일 것이다.

7 This is why history should occupy a central place (not only in the liberal arts curriculum, but in primary, secondary and post secondary education.)
 (the reason)
 교양과목

이러한 이유로 역사가 교양과목 교육과정에서뿐만 아니라 초등, 중등, 중등 이후의 교육에서도 가장 중요한 자리를 차지해야 하는 것이다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

역사 교육의 이유

“Why teach history?” Not, I propose, because it’s there.

Rather, we should teach history because it is a resource that can shed light on the lives we live today.

We can learn from history because earlier times and thinkers were confronted with problems, ideas and circumstances which


We can learn from them both when past ages are committed to concepts and views similar to our own, and when they have views that are notable for their differences.

Only a fool would ignore his past experience when confronted with a new situation. It would be equally foolish to ignore our history.

This is why history should occupy a central place not only in the liberal arts curriculum, but in primary, secondary and post secondary education.



빈칸 주의-!!

나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 ‘말리쌤’을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior independent of rules and codes.

불법 / 비도덕

(A) Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior necessarily criminalized. Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to stop people from doing it. **비도덕 = 불법**

(B) Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. However, that is not always the case. **불법 / 비도덕**

(C) At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they vary in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene. Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.

~~㉠ (A) - (C) - (B)~~

㉡ (B) - (A) - (C)

㉢ (B) - (C) - (A)

~~㉣ (C) - (A) - (B)~~

㉤ (C) - (B) - (A)



어휘


법 사회화와 도덕 사회화

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior independent of rules and codes.

Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. However, that is not always the case.

Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior necessarily criminalized. Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to stop people from doing it.

At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they vary in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene. Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.

나의 간선 영어 쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 The goal (of legal socialization) is to instill (in people) a felt obligation or responsibility (to follow laws and accept legal authority.)
 심어준다, 주입하다 절실한
 의무감 권위

법 사회화의 목표는 사람들에게 법을 따르고 법적 권위를 수용할 절실한 의무감이나 책임감을 심어주는 것이다.

2 The goal (of moral socialization) is to instill (in people) a duty (to follow societal standards / of proper behavior) (independent of rules and codes.)
 사회의 ~와 관계없이 (being)
 규범, 규약

도덕 사회화의 목표는 사람들에게 규칙과 규범과는 관계없이 적절한 행동의 사회적 기준을 따를 의무감을 심어주는 것이다.

= if = considering

3 Given that (in normal everyday life) those behaviors (that society considers immoral) are frequently prohibited (by law), the two usually work (toward the same goal.)
 목·관 주절
 [immoral / immorally]

보통의 일상생활에서 사회가 비도덕적이라고 여기는 그런 행동들이 빈번하게 법에 의해 금지된다는 점을 고려하면, 그들은 보통 같은 목표를 향해 작용한다.

4 However, that is not always the case.

하지만, 항상 그런 것은 아니다.

5 Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior necessarily criminalized.
 도치 주의 V
 법으로 금지하다, 불법화하다 비도덕적인

어떤 행동을 법으로 금지하는 것은 그것을 비도덕적으로 만드는 것이 아니며, 모든 비도덕적인 행동이 반드시 법으로 금지되는 것도 아니다.

6 Most people can think of an instance (where they believe a behavior is immoral), but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law / to stop people from doing it.)
 목적 that 생략 V
 경우 [which / where]
 [using / use]

대부분의 사람들은 어떤 행동이 비도덕적이라고 믿지만 사람들이 그것을 하는 것을 막기 위해 그것을 법으로 금지하거나 법의 온전한 힘을 사용하는 것을 자신들이 지지하지 않을 경우를 생각할 수 있다.

7 At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation (of immoral behavior), they vary (in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene.)
 강조 do 추상적으로 = the way 개입하다
 [which / to which]

동시에 사람들은 비록 자신들이 비도덕적 행동의 법적 규제를 추상적으로 정말 지지한다고 하더라도, 어떻게 그리고 어느 정도나 법체계가 개입하기를 원하는 지에 있어서는 서로 다르다.

8 Such views are strongly shaped (by the way) in which people understand the position and function / of the law / within society.)
 [which / in which]

그러한 관점들은 사람들이 사회 안에서 법의 위치와 기능을 이해하는 방식에 의해 강하게 형성된다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

법 사회화와 도덕 사회화

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority.

The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior independent of rules and codes.

» Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal.

However, that is not always the case.

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At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they

» Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.



빈칸, 삽입문장 주의-!!



영국과 프랑스의 평균수명 차이를 만든 요인



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 13강 6번

For many years the **British-French rivalry has extended** from rugby matches, politics and trading insults to trading mortality statistics. Since records in **France** started to be accurately collected, they have reported **considerably fewer deaths** from heart disease and a longer lifespan than the British.

(A) **Even** within **France** itself there is a wide **north-south difference** which suggests that most of the variation between UK and France is due to the healthier habits of the southerners.

↔(B) **Others disagree**, asserting that misclassification could only explain at most 20 percent of the difference, and point to a consistent **north-south difference** across Europe.

(C) The French are proud of **this**, but many UK colleagues tell me that much of the difference is due to a reluctance to record deaths properly, with the same 'Anglo-Saxon rigour'.

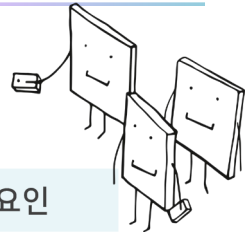
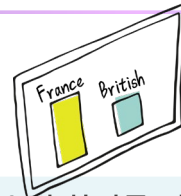
① (A) - (C) - (B)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)



어휘

영국과 프랑스의 평균수명 차이를 만든 요인

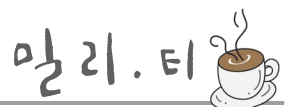
For many years the British-French rivalry has extended from rugby matches, politics and trading insults to trading mortality statistics. Since records in France started to be accurately collected, they have reported considerably fewer deaths from heart disease and a longer lifespan than the British.

The French are proud of this, but many UK colleagues tell me that much of the difference is due to a reluctance to record deaths properly, with the same 'Anglo-Saxon rigour'.

Others disagree, asserting that misclassification could only explain at most 20 percent of the difference, and point to a consistent north-south difference across Europe.

Even within France itself there is a wide north-south difference which suggests that most of the variation between UK and France is due to the healthier habits of the southerners.

나의 간선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① (For many years) the British-French **S** rivalry **V** has **V** extended from **S** rugby matches, politics and trading **B** insults to trading **C** mortality statistics.

경쟁
모욕
사망자수(사망률)

오랫동안 영국과 프랑스의 경쟁은 럭비 경기, 정치, 그리고 모욕적 언행을 주고받는 것에서 사망률 통계를 주고받는 것에 이르기까지 확대되었다.

= France started to collect records accurately.

② Since records (in France) started to be accurately collected, they have reported (considerably) fewer deaths (from heart disease) and a longer lifespan (than the British).

수동 주의
상당히

프랑스에서 기록이 정확하게 수집되기 시작한 이래로 기록들은 (프랑스가) 영국보다 심장병으로 인한 사망자 수가 상당히 적고 수명이 더 길다는 것을 알려주었다.

③ The French are proud of this, but many UK colleagues tell me that much of the difference is due to a reluctance to record deaths properly, (with the same 'Anglo-Saxon rigour').

[many / much]
꺼림
엄격함

프랑스인들은 이를 자랑스러워하지만, 많은 영국인 동료들은 그 차이의 상당 부분이 죽음을 동일한 '앵글로 색슨의 엄격함'을 가지고 제대로 기록하기를 꺼리는 것에 기인한다고 말한다.

④ Others disagree, asserting that misclassification could only explain (at most 20 percent) of the difference, and point to a consistent north-south difference (across Europe).

분사구문
주장하다
분류 오류
기껏해야
일관된

다른 사람들은 (사망자 집계의) 분류 오류는 기껏해야 그 차이의 20퍼 센트만을 설명할 수 있다고 주장하면서 이 말에 동의하지 않고 유럽 전역에서 일관되게 나타나는 남북 차이를 거론한다.

⑤ (Even/within France itself) there is a wide north-south difference (which suggests that most of the variation (between UK and France) is due to the healthier habits of the southerners.)

강조
[is / be]
차이, 변화

심지어 프랑스 자체 내에서도 남과 북 사이에는 큰 차이가 존재하고, 이는 영국과 프랑스의 대부분의 차이가 남부 사람들의 더 건강한 습관 때문이라는 것을 암시한다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

영국과 프랑스의 평균수명 차이를 만든 요인

For many years the British-French rivalry has extended from rugby matches, politics and trading insults to trading mortality statistics.

Since records in France started to be accurately collected, they have reported **considerably** fewer deaths from heart disease and a longer lifespan than the British.

The French are proud of this, but many UK colleagues tell me that much of the difference is due to a **reluctance** to record deaths properly, with the same 'Anglo-Saxon rigour'.

Others disagree, asserting that **misclassification** could only explain at most 20 percent of the difference, and point to a **consistent** north-south difference across Europe.

» Even within France itself there is a wide north-south difference which suggests that most of the variation between UK and France is due to the healthier habits of the **southerners**.



어휘, 삽입문장 주의-!!



PREVIEW

남미의 냉동 건조 감자 chuno

2020년 수능특강 13강 7번



주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Once harvested, potatoes, even under ideal conditions, keep for only a few months before they sprout, and they are **vulnerable** to mould and decay.

취약하다!

(A) After harvest, the potatoes were covered to prevent dew from settling on them and left out overnight in freezing temperatures. The following day, the potatoes were **exposed to the sun** and farm families -men, women and children alike- trod on the frozen potatoes to express their liquid, a process repeated several times during the following days.

그러나, 보관 방법을 개발했다.

(B) Native South Americans, **however**, developed a method of preserving them so that they could be stored for years to provide a safeguard against famine. The cold, dry climate of the altiplano the high Andean plateau made this possible.

그 결과로 생긴 냉동 건조된 감자는 ~ → 냉동시키다 / 건조시키다

(C) The **resulting freeze-dried potato**, called chuno, was stored in **sealed**, permanently frozen underground warehouses where it would keep for years before deteriorating. Chuno was ground into flour and baked into bread, or rehydrated and used for thickening soups and stews, such as chupe, which was made with available meat and vegetables.

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

어휘

남미의 냉동 건조 감자 chuno

Once harvested, potatoes, even under ideal conditions, keep for only a few months before they sprout, and they are vulnerable to mould and decay.

이상적인

싹이나다, 발아하다

취약한

곰팡이

부패

Native South Americans, however, developed a method of preserving them so that they could be stored for years to provide a safeguard against famine. The cold, dry climate of the altiplano the high Andean plateau made this possible.

안전장치, 보호

기근

*고원, 대지

After harvest, the potatoes were covered to prevent dew from settling on them and left out overnight in freezing temperatures. The following day, the potatoes were exposed to the sun and farm families -men, women and children alike- trod on the frozen potatoes to express their liquid, a process repeated several times during the following days.

이슬

tread 밟아으깨다, 짓밟다

(과즙 따위를)짜내다

The resulting freeze-dried potato, called chuno, was stored in sealed, permanently frozen underground warehouses where it would keep for years before deteriorating. Chuno was

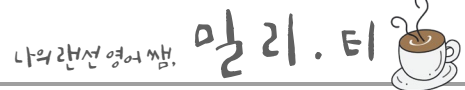
밀폐된, 밀봉된

**상태가 나빠지다

ground into flour and baked into bread, or rehydrated and used for thickening soups and stews, such as chupe, which was made with available meat and vegetables.

grind 빵다, 가루로 만들다

*** (건조식품 등에) 물을 넣어 원상으로 되돌리다



구문독해

1 Once **harvested**, potatoes, (even under **ideal conditions**), **keep** (for only a few months) (before they **sprout**), and they are **vulnerable** (to mould and decay.)

they (potatoes) are 이상적인
sprout: 싹이 나다, 발아하다
 취약한 곰팡이 부패

감자는 일단 수확되면 이상적인 조건에서도 겨우 몇 달간만 신선하게 유지되다가 싹이 나고, 곰팡이와 부패에 취약하다.

2 Native South Americans, however, developed a method (of preserving them) so that they could **be stored** (for years) **to provide** a safeguard (against famine.)

부사적(목적)
 안전장치, 보호 기근

하지만 남아메리카 원주민들은 기근에 대비한 안전장치를 제공하기 위해 그것들이 수년간 보관될 수 있도록 그것들을 (썩지 않게) 저장하는 방법을 개발했다.

3 The cold, dry climate (of the altiplano (the high Andean plateau)) made this **possible**.

altiplano: 고원, 대지
 [possible / possibly]

altiplano(안데스산맥의 높은 고원)의 춥고 건조한 기후가 이것을 가능하게 했다.

4 After harvest, the potatoes were covered **to prevent** dew (from settling / on them) and **left** out (overnight / in freezing temperatures.)

부사적(목적)
dew: 이슬
(were)

감자는 수확 후에 이슬이 그 위에 내려앉는 것을 막기 위해 덮인 상태로 몹시 추운 기온에 하룻밤 밖에 놓여진다.

5 The following day, the potatoes were exposed (to the sun) and farm families ~~men, women and children alike~~ **trod** (on the frozen potatoes) **to express** their liquid, a process (repeated several times / during the following days.)

[alike / like]
tread: 밟아오깨다, 짓밟다
부사적(결과)
(과즙 따위를) 짜내다
(which was = and it was)
 [repeating / repeated / is repeated]
 [called / calling]

그다음 날에 그 감자는 태양에 노출되고, 농가 식구들, 즉 남자, 여자, 아이들이 모두 언 감자를 밟아 으깨어 그 액을 짜냈는데, (이는) 그다음 여러 날 동안 여러 번 반복되는 과정이었다.

6 The resulting freeze-dried potato, (called chuno), was stored (in sealed, permanently frozen underground warehouses) (where it would **keep** (for years / before deteriorating.))

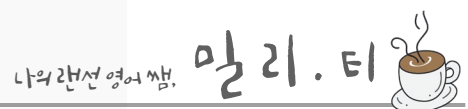
밀폐된, 밀봉된
[which / where]
 (상태가)나빠지다

그 결과로 생긴 chuño라고 불리는 냉동 건조된 감자는 수년간 신선하게 유지되다가 (상태가) 나빠지게 될 밀폐된 영구 냉동 지하 창고에 보관되었다.

7 Chuno **was ground** (into flour) and baked (into bread) or rehydrated and used (for thickening soups and stews,) **such as chupe**, (which was made with available meat and vegetables.)

grind: 빻다, 가루로 만들다
(건조식품 등에) 물을 넣어 원상으로 되돌리다

chuño는 빵아서 가루로 만들어 구워서 빵으로 만들거나, 수프와 chupe 같은 스튜를 걸쭉하게 하기 위해 물을 넣어 원상으로 되돌려 사용되었는데, 그것(chupe)은 구할 수 있는 고기와 채소로 만들어졌다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

남미의 냉동 건조 감자 chuno

Once harvested, potatoes, even under ideal conditions, keep for only a few months before they sprout, and they are vulnerable to mould and decay.

▶▶ Native South Americans, however, developed a method of preserving them so that they could be stored for years to provide a safeguard against famine.

The cold, dry climate of the altiplano the high Andean plateau made this possible.

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The following day, the potatoes were exposed to the sun and farm families -men, women and children alike- trod on the frozen potatoes to express their liquid, a process repeated several times during the following days.

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Chuno was ground into flour and baked into bread, or rehydrated and used for thickening soups and stews, such as chupe, which was made with available meat and vegetables.

  **삽입, 일치·불일치주의-!!**

PREVIEW

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

흙 다짐 벽

2020년 수능특강 13강 8번



Have you ever played with the sand art toy where you pour colored sand into empty plastic frames or bottles one layer at a time to make pretty designs and patterns?

(A) To make it more attractive, the different layers might be colored with natural pigments. Once the earth is in the form, it is packed down to compress it and make it stick together as a solid wall.

(B) Rammed earth walls are often made of layers of red, orange, yellow, brown and cream-colored earth. To make a wall like this, first a frame, or formwork, is built. Next, a damp mixture of sand, gravel and clay is poured into the form.

(C) Natural builders use a similar technique, but on a much larger scale, when they build rammed earth walls. A single wall of this type is often used as an accent piece in a naturally built house.

~~㉠ (A) - (C) - (B)~~

㉡ (B) - (A) - (C)

㉢ (B) - (C) - (A)

~~㉣ (C) - (A) - (B)~~

㉤ (C) - (B) - (A)

어휘

흙 다짐 벽

Have you ever played with the sand art toy where you pour colored sand into empty plastic frames or bottles one layer at a time to make pretty designs and patterns?

Natural builders use a similar technique, but on a much larger scale, when they build rammed earth walls. A single wall of this type is often used as an accent piece in a naturally built house.

*[건축에서] 흙 다짐

**악센트 피스

특색 있게 하는 부분
강조하는 부분

Rammed earth walls are often made of layers of red, orange, yellow, brown and cream-colored earth. To make a wall like this, first a frame, or formwork, is built.

Next, a damp mixture of sand, gravel and clay is poured into the form.

촉촉한 혼합물

자갈

To make it more attractive, the different layers might be colored with natural pigments. Once the earth is in the form, it is packed down to compress it and make it stick together as a solid wall.

***색조, 안료

다지다, 굳히다

단단한

나의 랜선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 Have you ever played (with the sand art toy) (where you pour colored sand (into empty plastic frames or bottles/one layer at a time) to make pretty designs and patterns?)

[which / where]
부사적(목적)
한번에

예쁜 무늬와 문양을 만들기 위해 빈 플라스틱 틀이나 병에 한 번에 한 겹씩 색 모래를 부어 넣는 모래 예술 장난감을 가지고 놀아본 적이 있는가?

2 Natural builders use a similar technique, but on a much larger scale, when they build rammed earth walls.

= much, still, even, a lot, far(by far), very
부 접 (시간)
(건축에서) 흙 다짐

자연 건축업자들은 흙 다짐 벽을 만들 때 유사한 기법을 사용하지만, 훨씬 더 큰 규모로 사용한다.

3 A single wall of this type is often used (as an accent piece) in a naturally built house.

악센트 피스 [특색 있게 하는 부분, 강조하는 부분]
[building / built]

이런 형태의 단일 벽은 흔히 자연을 이용하여 지어진 집에서 악센트피스로 사용된다.

4 Rammed earth walls are often made (of layers/ of red, orange, yellow, brown and cream-colored earth.)

흙 다짐 벽은 흔히 붉은색, 주황색, 노란색, 갈색 및 크림색 흙의 겹으로 만들어진다.

5 To make a wall (like this), first a frame, or formwork, is built.

이와 같은 벽을 만들기 위해서, 우선 틀, 즉 거푸집이 만들어진다.

6 Next, a damp mixture (of sand, gravel and clay) is poured (into the form.)

촉촉한 혼합물 자갈

다음으로, 모래, 자갈 그리고 찰흙의 촉촉한 혼합물이 틀 안으로 부어진다.

7 To make it more attractive, the different layers might be colored (with natural pigments.)

[attractive / attractively]
색조, 안료

그것을 더 매력적으로 하기 위해, 서로 다른 겹을 천연 안료로 착색할 수 있다.

8 Once the earth is in the form, it is packed down to compress it and make it stick together (as a solid wall.)

부사적(목적)
다지다, 굳히다
[stick / to stick]
단단한

일단 흙이 틀 안에 들어가면, 압축하여 단단한 벽으로 서로 달라붙게 하기 위해 그것은 눌러 다져진다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

영국과 프랑스의 평균수명 차이를 만든 요인

For many years the British-French rivalry has extended from rugby matches, politics and trading insults to trading mortality statistics.

Since records in France started to be accurately collected, they have reported **considerably** fewer deaths from heart disease and a longer lifespan than the British.


The French are proud of this, but many UK colleagues tell me that much of the difference is due to a **reluctance** to record deaths properly, with the same 'Anglo-Saxon rigour'.

Others disagree, asserting that **misclassification** could only explain at most 20 percent of the difference, and point to a **consistent** north-south difference across Europe.

» Even within France itself there is a wide north-south difference which suggests that most of the variation between UK and France is due to the healthier habits of the **southerners**.



어휘, 삽입문장 주의-!!

나의 2년선 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

14강

문단 속에 문장 넣기



순서, 삽입 문장

독해도 단서 없는 문제는 절대 없다!

1

출제자의 의도 파악하기

- a. 지시하는 대상
(대명사, such, the + 명사)
- b. 역접
(however, but, yet,...)


2

독해의 중요성

- a. 키워드 체크
- b. 어휘 (유사 단어 / 어구)

감-사요~



나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

직업과 무관할 때의 놀이의 가치

2020년 수능특강 14강 1번



The problem, [↔] however, ^N starts again when play becomes a profession - with all the external rewards and responsibilities that this entails.

놀이는 아이들용이다.

Play is often discounted as something for children, because it does not deal with important survival processes, because it is useless. (①) [↔] 놀이는 어른들에게도 유용하다. (②) ^P Play is important because it is useless; because it allows us to act not because of necessity or convenience, but in order to freely express our being. (③) [✓] Musicians playing for leading symphony orchestras, or athletes playing for multi-million contracts with elite teams, ^N no longer feel that they play to express their being. (④) Instead, they start feeling that their skill is being used by others for their own ends. (⑤) When that happens, instead of allowing for the free flow of consciousness, even play becomes part of the iron cage.

어휘

직업과 무관할 때의 놀이의 가치



Play is often discounted as something for children, because it does not deal with 평가절하하다, 무시하다 important survival processes, because it is useless. But this is a profound 심오한, 심각한, 대단한 misunderstanding. Play is important because it is useless; because it allows us to act not because of necessity or convenience 편리함, but in order to freely express our being. The problem, however, starts again when play becomes a profession 직업, 전문적인 일 - with all the external 외적인 rewards and responsibilities that this entails 수반하다. Musicians playing for leading symphony orchestras, or athletes playing for multi-million contracts 계약 with elite teams, no longer feel that they play to express their being. Instead, they start feeling that their skill is being used by others for their own ends. When that happens, instead of allowing for ~을 허용하다 the free flow of consciousness 의식, even play becomes part of the iron cage.

나의 1년 영어쌤.

밀리.티 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 Play is often discounted (as something for children,) because it does not deal with important survival processes, because it is useless.

놀이는 중요한 생존 과정을 다루고 있지 않기 때문에, 즉 쓸모가 없다는 이유로 흔히 아이들용이라고 평가절하되고 한다.

2 But this is a profound misunderstanding.

그러나 이것은 심각한 오해이다.

3 Play is important because it is useless; because it allows us to act (not because of necessity or convenience, but in order to freely express our being.)

놀이는 쓸모가 없다는 바로 그 '이유 때문에' 중요한데, 그것이 우리로 하여금 필요나 편리함 때문이 아니라 자유롭게 우리의 존재를 표현하기 위해 행동하도록 하기 때문이다.

4 The problem, however, starts again when play becomes a profession - (with all the external rewards and responsibilities) that this entails.

그러나, 놀이가 직업이 되어 이에 수반하는 모든 외적 보상과 책임을 지니게 되면 다시 문제가 시작된다.

5 Musicians (playing for leading symphony orchestras) or athletes (playing for multi-million contracts with elite teams) no longer feel that they play to express their being.

잘 나가는 관현악단에서 연주하는 음악가나 최고의 팀과 수백만 달러의 계약을 맺고 운동하는 선수들은 더 이상 자신의 존재를 표현하기 위해 (그것을) 하고 있다고 느끼지 않는다.

6 Instead, they start feeling that their skill is being used (by others for their own ends.)

그 대신, 그들은 자신들의 기량이 다른 사람들에 의해 그들의 목적을 위해서 사용되고 있다고 느끼기 시작한다.

7 When that happens, (instead of allowing for the free flow of consciousness,) even play becomes part (of the iron cage).

그런 일이 일어나면, 의식의 자유로운 흐름을 허용하는 대신, 놀이조차도 최우리의 일부가 되어 버린다.



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

직업과 무관할 때의 놀이의 가치

Play is often discounted as something for children, because it does not deal with important survival processes, because it is useless.

(A) But this is a profound misunderstanding.

Play is important because it is useless; because it allows us to act not because of necessity of convenience, but _____.

(B) The problem, however, starts again when play becomes a profession - with all the external rewards and responsibilities that this entails.

» Musicians playing for leading symphony orchestras, or athletes playing for multi-million contracts with elite teams, no longer feel that they play to express their being.

(C) Instead, they start feeling that their skill is being used by others for their own ends. When that happens, _____, even play becomes part of the iron cage.

☹️ ⚡️ **빈칸, 삽입, 순서 주의-!!**



PREVIEW

글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

명명 오류(nominal fallacy)

2020년 수능특강 14강 2번



The worst of these, though, may be "theory" and "law", which are almost polar opposites - theory being a strong idea in science while vague in common discourse, and law being a much more muscular social than scientific concept.

One facet of the nominal fallacy, the error of believing that the label carries explanatory information, is the danger of using common words and giving them a scientific meaning. (①) This has the often disastrous effect of leading an unwary public down a path of misunderstanding. (②) Words like "theory", "law", "force" do not mean in common discourse what they mean to a scientist. (③) "Success" in Darwinian evolution is not the same "success" as taught by Dale Carnegie. (④) "Force" to a physicist has a meaning quite different from that used in political discourse. (⑤) These differences lead to sometimes serious misunderstandings between scientists and the public that supports their work.

**discourse 담화, 담론 *muscular 강력한 *unwary 부주의한*



어휘

명명 오류(nominal fallacy)

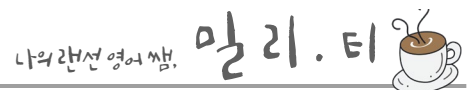
One facet of the nominal fallacy, the error of believing that the label carries explanatory information, is the danger of using common words and giving them a scientific meaning. 측면 명명오류 호칭, 꼬리표

This has the often disastrous effect of leading an unwary public down a path of misunderstanding. 비참한, 파괴적인 *부주의한

Words like "theory", "law", "force" do not mean in common discourse what they mean to a scientist. **담화, 담론

"Success" in Darwinian evolution is not the same "success" as taught by Dale Carnegie. "Force" to a physicist has a meaning quite different from 물리학자 that used in political discourse. The worst of these, though, may be "theory" and "law", which are almost polar opposites - theory being a strong idea in science while vague in common discourse, and law being a much more muscular social than scientific concept. 완전히 반대인 것 모호한 ***강력한

These differences lead to sometimes serious misunderstandings between scientists and the public that supports their work.



구문독해

① One facet of the nominal fallacy, the error (of believing [that the label carries explanatory information,]) is the danger (of using common words and giving them a scientific meaning.)

호칭이 설명 정보를 지닌다고 믿는 오류인 명명 오류의 한 측면은 평범한 단어를 사용하여 그것에 과학적 의미를 부여하는 위험이다.

② This has the often disastrous effect (of leading an unwary public down a path/ of misunderstanding.)

이것은 부주의한 대중을 오해의 길로 호도하는 비참한 결과를 흔히 초래한다.

③ Words (like "theory", "law", "force") do not mean (in common discourse) [what they mean/ a scientist.]

'이론', '법', '힘'과 같은 단어들은 평범한 담화에서 그것들이 과학자에게 의미하는 것을 의미하지는 않는다.

④ "Success" (in Darwinian evolution) is not the same "success" (as taught/ by Dale Carnegie)

the same A as B
B와 같은 (종류의) A

유사관계대명사

- I have the same pen as you have.
- as Vpp : ~되어진

다윈의 진화론에서의 '성공'은 Dale Carnegie가 가르친 것과 같은 '성공'이 아니다.

⑤ "Force" (to a physicist) has a meaning (quite different/ from that (used/ in political discourse.))

= the meaning [it / that / those]

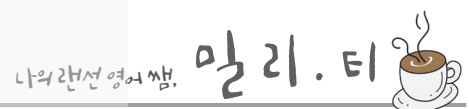
물리학자에게 '힘'은 정치 담론에서 사용되는 것과는 상당히 다른 의미를 지닌다.

⑥ The worst of these, though, may be "theory" and "law", (which are almost polar opposites - theory (being a strong idea (in science) while vague (in common discourse,)) and law (being a much more muscular social (concept) than scientific concept))

하지만 이것들 중 가장 최악의 것은 '이론'과 '법'일 가능성이 있는데, 그것들은 거의 완전히 반대의 의미를 갖는 것들이라서, 이론은 과학에서 확실한 개념인 반면에 평범한 담화에서는 모호하고, 법은 과학적 개념이라기보다는 훨씬 더 강력한 사회적 개념이다.

⑦ These differences lead to sometimes serious misunderstandings (between scientists and the public (that supports their work.))

이러한 차이점은 과학자와 그들의 작업을 지지하는 일반 대중 사이에 때때로 심각한 오해를 초래한다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

명명 오류(nominal fallacy)

One facet of the nominal fallacy, the error of believing that the label carries explanatory information, is the danger of using common words and giving them a scientific meaning.

This has the often disastrous effect of _____

Words like "theory", "law", "force" do not mean in common discourse what they mean to a scientist.

"Success" in Darwinian evolution is not the same "success" as taught by Dale Carnegie.

"Force" to a physicist has a meaning quite different from that used in political discourse.

The worst of these, though, may be "theory" and "law", which are almost polar opposites - theory being a strong idea in science while vague in common discourse, and law being a much more muscular social than scientific concept.

» These differences lead to sometimes serious misunderstandings between scientists and the public that supports their work.

 빈칸, 삽입문장 주의-!!



정서 자극이 학습에 미치는 영향

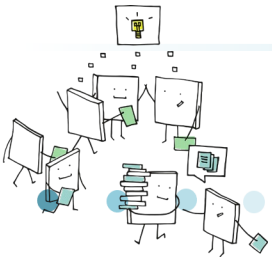
2020년 수능특강 14강 3번



글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

During that lesson, students were seated tightly packed in their allotted squares for the duration of the period.

There is an optimal level of emotion that is necessary for increased learning. Too much or too little reduces the efficiency of the cortex. (①) This is why movies, books, and music that trigger emotions are easily remembered. (②) The best lessons in life or in a classroom make you laugh, think, or cry. (③) One of my high school teachers removed all the furniture from the classroom and taped small square dimensions on the floor that represented the amount of space a slave was afforded on the ships transporting them from Africa to America. (④) We struggled to make it through the entire period and wondered how slaves could be in similar positions for months. (⑤) My high school history teacher created an emotional experience that I remember vividly to this day. *allotted 할당된 **cortex 대뇌 피질




어휘

정서 자극이 학습에 미치는 영향

There is an optimal level of emotion that is necessary for increased learning. Too much or too little reduces the efficiency of the cortex. This is why movies, books, and music that trigger emotions are easily remembered. The best lessons in life or in a classroom make you laugh, think, or cry. One of my high school teachers removed all the furniture from the classroom and taped small square dimensions on the floor that represented the amount of space a slave was afforded on the ships transporting them from Africa to America. During that lesson, students were seated tightly packed in their allotted squares for the duration of the period. We struggled to make it through the entire period and wondered how slaves could be in similar positions for months. My high school history teacher created an emotional experience that I remember vividly to this day.

최적의 *대뇌 피질 일으키다, 유발하다 면적, 넓이, 크기 제공하다 **할당된 헤쳐나가다, 통과하다 생생하게

나의 간접 영어 쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 There is an optimal level of emotion (that is necessary for increased learning.)

학습 증진에 필요한 최적의 감정 수준이 있다.

2 Too much or too little reduces the efficiency of the cortex.

너무 많거나 너무 적은 수준은 대뇌 피질의 효율성을 감소시킨다.

3 This is why movies, books, and music (that trigger emotions) are easily remembered.

이것이 바로 감정을 불러일으키는 영화, 책, 음악이 쉽게 기억되는 이유다.

4 The best lessons (in life or in a classroom) make you laugh, think, or cry.

인생이나 교실에서 가장 좋은 수업은 여러분을 웃게 하거나, 생각하게 하거나, 혹은 울게 한다.

5 One (of my high school teachers) removed all the furniture (from the classroom) and taped small square dimensions (on the floor) (that represented the amount of space a slave was afforded, on the ships) (transporting them from Africa to America.)

나의 고등학교 선생님 중 한분은 교실에서 모든 가구를 치우고 바닥에 아프리카에서 미국으로 그들을 운반하는 배에서 노예 한 명에게 주어진 공간의 양을 나타내는 작은 사각형 모양의 면적을 테이프로 표시하셨다.

vi. sit - sat - sat (→ 수동태 불가!)
vt. seat - seated - seated

6 (During that lesson), students were seated tightly packed (in their allotted squares) for the duration of the period.

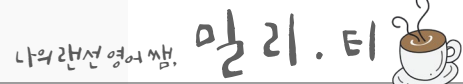
그 수업에서 학생들은 수업 시간 내내 할당된 사각형 안에 딱 들어찬 채 앉아 있었다.

7 We struggled to make it (through the entire period) and wondered how slaves could be in similar positions for months.

우리는 전체 수업 시간 동안 참아 내려고 애썼고 노예들이 어떻게 몇 달이나 비슷한 자세로 있을 수 있었는지 궁금히 여겼다.

8 My high school history teacher created an emotional experience (that I remember vividly to this day.)

나의 고등학교 역사 선생님께서는 내가 지금까지도 생생하게 기억하는 정서적 경험을 만들어 주신 것이었다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

정서 자극이 학습에 미치는 영향

A

B

There is an optimal level of emotion that is necessary for increased learning.

Too much or too little reduces the efficiency of the cortex.

This is why movies, books, and music that trigger emotions are easily remembered.

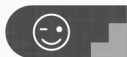
The best lessons in life or in a classroom make you laugh, think, or cry.

One of my high school teachers removed all the furniture from the classroom and taped small square dimensions on the floor that represented the amount of space a slave was afforded on the ships transporting them from Africa to America.

During that lesson, students were seated tightly packed in their allotted squares for the duration of the period.

We struggled to make it through the entire period and wondered how slaves could be in similar positions for months.

My high school history teacher created an emotional experience that I remember vividly to this day.



문단요약 주의-!!



글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

표준 단위의 확산

2020년 수능특강 14강 4번



↔ But as cities began to trade with one another and governments began to impose their rule over larger areas, the use of standards grew. 표준 단위의 사용 : 지역마다 차이 ← 정부 차원의 개입 → 표준 단위 사용의 증가, 발달

Standards are prevalent in our modern world because they reduce the costs of interactions among the firms and people that subscribe to them. (㉠) Hence, it is not unexpected to see standards coevolve with markets. (㉡) Many people are surprised to learn that only a few centuries ago simple measures of weight and volume, such as the pound and the pint, were not standard. (㉢) Even though the same word was used in different towns, the weight of a pound varied from town to town - sometimes by as much as a factor of four. (㉣) The coevolution of standards and markets is easy to understand, since anyone buying a bushel of corn from a vendor in another town would want that bushel to mean the same in both towns. (㉤) So the possibility of trade created an incentive for standardization, and helped the expansion of the governments that were keen on the use of standards.

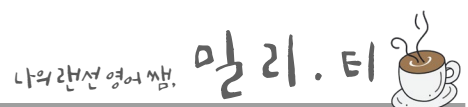
* subscribe to ~에 동의하다

어휘

표준 단위의 확산

Standards are prevalent in our modern world because they reduce the costs of interactions among the firms and people that subscribe to them. Hence, it is not unexpected to see standards coevolve with markets. Many people are surprised to learn that only a few centuries ago simple measures of weight and volume, such as the pound and the pint, were not standard. Even though the same word was used in different towns, the weight of a pound varied from town to town - sometimes by as much as a factor of four. But as cities began to trade with one another and governments began to impose their rule over larger areas, the use of standards grew. The coevolution of standards and markets is easy to understand, since anyone buying a bushel of corn from a vendor in another town would want that bushel to mean the same in both towns. So the possibility of trade created an incentive for standardization, and helped the expansion of the governments that were keen on the use of standards.

표준 단위 널리 퍼져있는, 만연한
상호 작용 *~에 동의하다
단위
~의 배(수) ~와 거래(무역)하다
시행(도입)하다, 부과하다
동기, 자극, 유인책 표준화
~에 몹시 관심이 많은



구문독해

① Standards are prevalent (in our modern world) because they reduce the costs of interactions (among the firms and people that subscribe to them.)

표준 단위 널리 퍼져있는, 만연한 상호 작용 ~에 동의하다

표준 단위는 그에 동의한 기업과 사람들간의 상호 작용의 비용을 줄여주기 때문에 현대 사회에 널리 퍼져 있다.

② Hence, it is not unexpected to see standards coevolve (with markets.)

진 [coevolve / to coevolve] 지각 OC

따라서, 표준 단위가 시장과 함께 진화하는 것을 보는 것이 예상 밖의 일은 아니다.

③ Many people are surprised to learn that (only a few centuries ago) simple measures (of weight and volume) such as the pound and the pint, were not standard.

부사적(감정원인) O(N) 단위

많은 사람들은 불과 몇 세기 전만 해도 파운드와 파인트 같은 무게와 부피의 간단한 단위가 표준화되지[공인되지] 않았음을 알고 놀란다.

④ Even though the same word was used (in different towns), the weight of a pound varied (from town to town) - sometimes by as much as a factor of four.

집 S V V ~만큼 무려 ~나 되는 ~의 배(수)

비록 같은 단어가 여러 다른 마을에서 사용되었지만, 1파운드의 무게는 마을마다 달랐는데, 때로는 4배만큼이나 차이가 났다.

⑤ But as cities began to trade with one another and governments began to impose their rule (over larger areas), the use of standards grew.

~와 거래(무역)하다 서로 시행(도입)하다, 부과하다 주절

하지만 도시들이 서로 거래를 하기 시작하고 정부가 더 넓은 지역을 통치하기 시작하면서, 표준 단위의 사용은 증가했다.

⑥ The coevolution (of standards and markets) is easy to understand, since anyone (buying a bushel of corn from a vendor in another town) would want that bushel to mean the same (in both towns.)

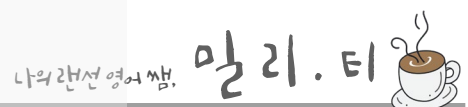
부사적(형용사수식)

다른 마을의 상인에게서 옥수수 한 부셴을 사는 사람은 누구나 그 부셴이 두 마을에서 같은 것을 의미하기를 원할 것이기 때문에, 표준 단위와 시장이 함께 진화하는 것은 이해하기 쉽다.

⑦ So the possibility of trade created an incentive (for standardization) and helped the expansion (of the governments) that were keen on the use of standards.

동기, 자극, 유인책 표준화 ~에 몹시 관심이 많은

그래서 교역의 가능성은 표준화의 동기를 만들어 냈으며[거래가 가능하려면 표준화가 생겨야 했고] 표준 단위의 사용에 몹시 관심이 많은 정부들이 널리 확대되는 것을 도왔다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

표준 단위의 확산

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어휘, 문단요약 주의-!!



글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

유기체의 바탕이 되는 탄소의 유래

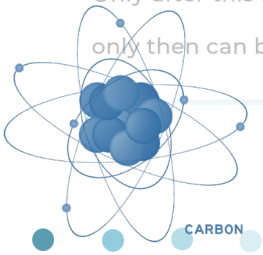
2020년 수능특강 14강 5번



When the stars reach the end of their lives they explode and disperse carbon into space and on to the surface of planets and meteorites.

There is an interesting side to the evolutionary process that is illuminated by astronomy. The living organisms we now see all have their structure based upon the element carbon. (㉠) Most biochemists believe no other basis is possible for life. (/) But where does carbon come from? (㉢) Carbon originates in the centre of stars where at temperatures of millions of degrees it is 'cooked' from simple protons and neutrons. (㉡) However, the time needed to make carbon and other heavier elements, like nitrogen and oxygen, by this stellar alchemy is very long; nearly a billion years. (㉤) Only after this immense period of time will the building blocks of life be available in the universe, and only then can biochemistry take over.

*meteorite 운석 **alchemy 연금술



어휘

유기체의 바탕이 되는 탄소의 유래

There is an interesting side to the evolutionary process that is illuminated by astronomy. The living organisms we now see all have their structure based upon the element carbon. Most biochemists believe no other basis is possible for life. But where does carbon come from? Carbon originates in the centre of stars where at temperatures of millions of degrees it is 'cooked' from simple protons and neutrons. When the stars reach the end of their lives they explode and disperse carbon into space and on to the surface of planets and meteorites. However, the time needed to make carbon and other heavier elements, like nitrogen and oxygen, by this stellar alchemy is very long; nearly a billion years. Only after this immense period of time will the building blocks of life be available in the universe, and only then can biochemistry take over.

나의 2년 영어쌤. 말리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① There is an interesting side (to the evolutionary process) (that is illuminated by astronomy.)
 밝히다 / 천문학

진화 과정에 대해 천문학에 의해 밝혀지는 재미있는 측면이 있다.

② The living organisms (we now see) all have their structure (based upon the element carbon.)
 [alive / living] / 목관that생략 / 원소

우리가 오늘날 보는 살아있는 유기체들은 모두 그 구조가 탄소라는 원소에 기반하고 있다.

③ Most biochemists believe no other basis is possible for life.
 생화학자 / 목적that생략

생화학자 대부분은 다른 어떤 기반도 생명체의 기반이 될 수 없다고 믿는다.

④ But where does carbon come from?

그렇지만 탄소는 어디에서 오는가?

⑤ Carbon originates (in the centre of stars) (where at temperatures of millions of degrees) it is 'cooked' from simple protons and neutrons.
 생기다, 시작하다 / [which / where] / 양성자 / 중성자

탄소는 수백만도의 온도에서 그것이 단순한 양성자와 중성자로 부터 '조리되는 [만들어지는]' 항성의 중심부에서 생겨난다.

⑥ When the stars reach the end of their lives they explode and disperse carbon (into space and on to the surface of planets and meteorites.)
 전치사 동반 X / 확산시키다, 퍼뜨리다 / 운석

항성은 수명이 다하면 폭발하여 탄소를 우주로 그리고 행성 및 운석의 표면에 확산시킨다.

⑦ However, the time (needed to make carbon and other heavier elements, like nitrogen and oxygen, (by this stellar alchemy)) is very long; nearly a billion years.
 질소 / 항성의 / 연금술

그러나 이 항성의 연금술로 탄소, 그리고 질소와 산소 같은 다른 더 무거운 원소를 만드는데 필요한 시간은 매우 긴데, 거의 십억년에 달한다.

⑧ (Only after this immense period of time) will the building blocks of life be available (in the universe) and (only then) can biochemistry take over.
 엄청난 / 구성 요소 / [take / takes] / 이어받다

이 엄청난 시간이 지난 후에야만 생명체의 구성 요소를 우주에서 사용할 수 있게 되며 오직 그때서야 비로소 생화학이 이어받을 수 있다.

도치주의



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

유기체의 바탕이 되는 탄소의 유래

There is an interesting side to the evolutionary process that is illuminated by astronomy.

The living organisms we now see all have their structure based upon the element carbon.

Most biochemists believe no other basis is possible for life.

But where does carbon come from?

Carbon originates in the centre of stars where at temperatures of millions of degrees it is 'cooked' from simple protons and neutrons.

When the stars reach the end of their lives they explode and disperse carbon into space and on to the surface of planets and meteorites.

➤ However, the time needed to make carbon and other heavier elements, like nitrogen and oxygen, by this stellar alchemy is very long; nearly a billion years.

➤ Only after this immense period of time will the building blocks of life be available in the universe, and only then can biochemistry take over.



삽입문장 주의-!!



글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

판매에 영향을 미치는 객체 지향적인 디자인 전략

2020년 수능특강 14강 6번



결과

These results also hold for shelf display design in retail environments.

Even very subtle manipulation of object-orientation in an ad design can impact purchase behavior. Advertisers can increase purchase intentions by facilitating mental simulation through their visual depictions of the product. (㉠) They can do this simply by orienting a product (e.g., a cake with a fork) toward the right side. (㉡) While this may not suit the smaller percentage of left-handers, the larger percentage of right-handers will have better mental product-interaction. (㉢) For example, a very slight change in display design of mugs in the window of a coffee shop could affect purchases with consumers imagining picking up that coffee mug and drinking from it. (㉣) Including an instrument (e.g., a spoon for eating an advertised soup) that facilitates mental simulation should also increase purchase intentions. (㉤) These consequences of visual depiction impact not just advertising design, but product packaging design and display design as well.

이론

방법. 실천

결과

적용사례

어휘

판매에 영향을 미치는 객체 지향적인 디자인 전략

Even very subtle manipulation of object-orientation in an ad design can impact purchase behavior. Advertisers can increase purchase intentions by facilitating mental simulation through their visual depictions of the product. They can do this simply by orienting a product (e.g., a cake with a fork) toward the right side. While this may not suit the smaller percentage of left-handers, the larger percentage of right-handers will have better mental product-interaction. These results also hold for shelf display design in retail environments. For example, a very slight change in display design of mugs in the window of a coffee shop could affect purchases with consumers imagining picking up that coffee mug and drinking from it. Including an instrument (e.g., a spoon for eating an advertised soup) that facilitates mental simulation should also increase purchase intentions. These consequences of visual depiction impact not just advertising design, but product packaging design and display design as well.

미묘한, 교묘한 조작

*객체 지향 방법론

용이하게하다

묘사

적합하다

적용되다, 유효하다

소매

도구



구문독해

1 Even very subtle manipulation (of object-orientation/in an ad design) can impact purchase behavior.

광고 디자인에서 객체 지향 방법론을 아주 미묘하게 조작하기만 해도 구매 행동에 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

2 Advertisers can increase purchase intentions (by facilitating mental simulation/through their visual depictions of the product.)

광고주들은 제품에 대한 시각적 묘사를 통해 심적 시뮬레이션을 용이하게 함으로써 구매 의사를 높일 수 있다.

3 They can do this simply (by orienting a product (e.g., a cake with a fork) toward the right side.)

그들은 이것을 단순히 제품(예를 들면, 포크가 있는 케이크)을 오른쪽으로 향하게 함으로써 할 수 있다.

4 While this may not suit the smaller percentage (of left-handers) the larger percentage (of right-handers) will have better mental product-interaction.

이것이 더 적은 비율로 존재하는 왼손잡이들에게는 적합하지 않을 수 있지만, 더 많은 비율로 존재하는 오른손잡이들은 제품과의 정신적 상호작용을 더 잘할 수 있을 것이다.

5 These results also hold (for shelf display design/in retail environments.)

이러한 결과는 소매 환경에서의 선반 진열 디자인에도 적용된다.

6 For example, a very slight change (in display design/of mugs in the window/of a coffee shop) could affect purchases (with consumers imagining picking up that coffee mug and drinking from it.)

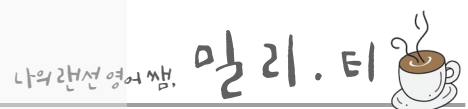
예를 들어, 커피숍 창문에 놓인 머그잔의 진열 디자인에 아주 작은 변화만 주어도 소비자들 이 그 커피잔을 들고 커피를 마시는 것을 상상하여 구매에 영향을 미칠 수 있을 것이다.

7 Including an instrument (e.g., a spoon for eating an advertised soup) (that facilitates mental simulation) should also increase purchase intentions.

심적 시뮬레이션을 용이하게 하는 도구(예를 들면, 광고하는 수프를 먹기 위한 숟가락)를 포함하는 것 역시 구매 의사를 증가시킬 것이다.

8 These consequences (of visual depiction) impact not just advertising design, but product packaging design and display design (as well)

시각적 묘사의 이러한 결과는 광고 디자인뿐만 아니라 제품 포장 디자인과 진열 디자인에도 영향을 미친다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

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판매에 영향을 미치는 객체 지향적인 디자인 전략

Even ^Bvery subtle manipulation of ^Aobject-orientation in an ad design can impact purchase behavior.

Advertisers can increase purchase intentions by facilitating mental simulation through their visual depictions of the product.

(A) They can do this simply by orienting a product (e.g., a cake with a fork) toward the right side.

While this may not suit the smaller percentage of left-handers, the larger percentage of right-handers will have better mental product-interaction.

(B) These results also hold for shelf display design in retail environments.

For example, a very slight change in display design of mugs in the window of a coffee shop could affect purchases with consumers imagining picking up that coffee mug and drinking from it.

(C) Including an instrument (e.g., a spoon for eating an advertised soup) that facilitates mental simulation should also increase purchase intentions.

These consequences of visual depiction impact not just advertising design, but product packaging design and display design as well.



순서, 문단요약하기-!!



글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

지구상의 모든 에너지의 근원적인 원천인 태양

2020년 수능특강 14강 7번



When **that happens**, about 0.7 percent of the mass of **the protons is turned into energy** ($E=mc^2$), and about 0.000000045 percent of that **energy eventually comes flying in our direction in the form of sunlight**.

The sun is the ultimate source of all energy on earth, whether it's used by grass in the fields, tress in the forest, or your car on the road. Though poets might prefer a more evocative comparison, astrophysicists liken the sun to a nuclear fusion reactor. (㉠) Astronomers observe that the sun's diameter is more than one hundred times larger than the earth's, and it is unimaginably hot - nearly 15 million degrees Celsius at its center. (㉡) Within that heat, the sun packs enormous pressure; the core is forty-three times denser than a diamond. (㉢) Under these extreme conditions **four protons slamming together make one helium atom through nuclear fusion**. (㉣) **That** doesn't sound like a lot of energy, but it's enough to power all life on earth, and more. (㉤) In fact, the energy in sunlight arriving on earth contains about twelve thousand times more energy than humanity uses in a year.

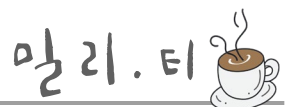
*evocative 좋은 기억을 떠올리게 하는 **liken 비유하다.

어휘

지구상의 모든 에너지의 근원적인 원천인 태양

The sun is the ultimate source of all energy on earth, whether it's used by grass in the fields, tress in the forest, or your car on the road. Though poets might prefer a more evocative comparison, astrophysicists liken the sun to a nuclear fusion reactor. Astronomers observe that the sun's diameter is more than one hundred times larger than the earth's, and it is unimaginably hot - nearly 15 million degrees Celsius at its center. Within that heat, the sun packs enormous pressure; the core is forty-three times denser than a diamond. Under these extreme conditions four protons slamming together make one helium atom through nuclear fusion. When that happens, about 0.7 percent of the mass of the protons is turned into energy ($E=mc^2$), and about 0.000000045 percent of that energy eventually comes flying in our direction in the form of sunlight. That doesn't sound like a lot of energy, but it's enough to power all life on earth, and more. In fact, the energy in sunlight arriving on earth contains about twelve thousand times more energy than humanity uses in a year.

나의 간접 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 The sun is the ultimate source (of all energy/on earth, ^[if / whether] whether it's used (by grass in the fields, trees in the forest, or your car on the road.)
근원적인, 근본적인

태양은 들판의 풀에 의해 사용되든, 숲의 나무에 의해 사용되든, 또는 도로 위의 여러분의 차에 의해 사용되든 간에 지구 상의 모든 에너지의 근원적인 원천이다.

2 Though poets might prefer a more evocative comparison, astrophysicists liken the sun (to a nuclear fusion reactor).
천체 물리학자 비유하다 좋은 기억을 떠올리게 하는

시인들은 더 좋은 기억을 떠올리게 하는 비교를 선호할 수도 있겠지만, 천체 물리학자들은 태양을 핵융합 원자로에 비유한다.

3 Astronomers observe that the sun's diameter is more than one hundred times larger than the earth's, and it is unimaginably hot - nearly 15 million degrees Celsius (at its center).
천문학자 지름 = the earth's diameter

천문학자들은 태양의 지름이 지구의 지름보다 100배 넘게 더 크며, 태양은 그 중심부가 거의 섭씨 1,500 만도로 상상할 수 없을 만큼 뜨겁다고 말한다.

4 (Within that heat) the sun packs enormous pressure; the core is forty-three times denser than a diamond.
밀도가 높은

태양은 그 열기 속에서 엄청난 압력을 지니며 중심부는 다이아몬드보다 43배 더 밀도가 높다.

5 (Under these extreme conditions) four protons together make one helium atom (through nuclear fusion).
부사구문 stamming 세계 부딪히다

이러한 극한 조건하에서 4개의 양성자가 함께 부딪치며 핵융합을 통해 하나의 헬륨 원자를 만든다.

6 When that happens, about 0.7 percent of the mass (of the protons) is turned (into energy ($E=mc^2$), and about 0.000000045 percent of that energy eventually comes (flying in our direction) (in the form of sunlight).
본동사 자리 = approximately 질량 수일치 등동/수동

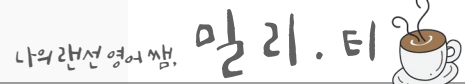
그것이 일어날 때, 양성자 질량의 약 0.7 퍼센트가 에너지로 변환되고($E=mc^2$), 그 에너지의 약 0.000000045 퍼센트가 마침내 햇빛의 형태로 우리에게 있는 방향으로 날아오게 된다.

7 That doesn't sound like a lot of energy, but it's enough to power all life on earth, and more.
부사적(형용사수식)

그것은 많은 에너지처럼 들리지는 않지만, 지구상의 모든 생명체에게 에너지를 공급하기에 충분하고 더 많기도 하다.

8 In fact, the energy (in sunlight arriving on earth) contains about twelve thousand times more energy than humanity uses (in a year).
부사적(형용사수식)

사실, 지구에 도달하는 햇빛의 에너지는 인류가 1년에 사용하는 에너지보다 약 12,000배 더 많은 에너지를 포함하고 있다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

지구상의 모든 에너지의 근원적인 원천인 태양

The sun is the ultimate source of all energy on earth, whether it's used by grass in the fields, trees in the forest, or your car on the road.

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» That doesn't sound like a lot of energy, but it's enough to power all life on earth, and more. In fact, the energy in sunlight arriving on earth contains about twelve thousand times more energy than humanity uses in a year.



삼입문장 주의-!!

PREVIEW

운동이 두뇌에 미치는 긍정적인 영향

2020년 수능특강 14강 8번



글의 흐름으로 보아 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Until recently, scientists didn't think adults could grow new neurons; you just had to make do with what you were born with. 어른도 새로운 뉴런을 성장시킬 수 있다.

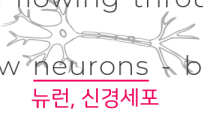
While our brains make up only 2% of our weight, they consume 20% of our energy. They are hungry for oxygen and glucose. This means they are dependent on good blood flow and good regulation of blood sugar. (㉠) This is where exercise helps. (㉡) Poor regulation of blood sugar, for example, is associated with smaller hippocampi - the brain regions responsible for laying down long-term memories. (㉢) Regular exercise will increase the amount of blood flowing through your brain, and improve the delivery of blood sugar. (㉣) This will help new neurons - brain cells - to grow. (㉤) But we can - and exercise helps this, as well as strengthening connections between existing neurons, improving long-term memories.

* glucose 포도당 **hippocampus (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마 (pl. hippocampi)

어휘

운동이 두뇌에 미치는 긍정적인 영향

While our brains make up only 2% of our weight, they consume 20% of our energy. They are hungry for oxygen and glucose. This means they are dependent on good blood flow and good regulation of blood sugar. This is where exercise helps. Poor regulation of blood sugar, for example, is associated with smaller hippocampi - the brain regions responsible for laying down long-term memories. Regular exercise will increase the amount of blood flowing through your brain, and improve the delivery of blood sugar. This will help new neurons - brain cells - to grow. Until recently, scientists didn't think adults could grow new neurons; you just had to make do with what you were born with. But we can - and exercise helps this, as well as strengthening connections between existing neurons, improving long-term memories.



구문독해

1 While our brains make up only 2% of our weight, they consume 20% of our energy.
 ~을 차지하다, 구성하다

두뇌는 우리 체중의 오직 2퍼센트만 차지하고 있지만, 우리 에너지의 20퍼센트를 소비한다.

2 They are hungry for oxygen and glucose.
 포도당

그것은 산소와 포도당을 갈망한다.

3 This means they are dependent on good blood flow and good regulation of blood sugar.
 조절, 규제, 규정 혈당

이것은 그것이 적절한 혈액 순환과 적절한 혈당 조절에 의존한다는 것을 의미한다.

4 This is where exercise helps.
 the point(place)

이 점에 있어서 운동이 도움이 된다.

5 Poor regulation of blood sugar, for example, is associated with smaller hippocampi - the brain regions responsible for laying down long-term memories.
 저장하다

예를 들어, 불충분한 혈당 조절은 더 작은 해마와 연관이 있는데, 이것은 장기 기억을 저장하는데 책임이 있는 두뇌 부분이다.

6 Regular exercise will increase the amount of blood flowing through your brain, and improve the delivery of blood sugar.

규칙적인 운동은 여러분 두뇌에 흐르는 피의 양을 증가시키고 혈당의 전달을 개선시킬 것이다.

7 This will help new neurons - brain cells - to grow.
 뉴런, 신경세포 = grow

이것은 새로운 뉴런들, 즉 뇌 세포들이 성장하도록 도울 것이다.

8 Until recently, scientists didn't think adults could grow new neurons; you just had to make do with what you were born with.
 ~으로 그럭저럭 살아가다 [which / what]

최근까지, 과학자들은 성인이 새로운 뉴런을 성장시킬 수 있다고 생각하지 않았는데, 사람은 자신이 가지고 태어난 것으로 그럭저럭 살아야만 한다는 생각이었다.

9 But we can - and exercise helps this, as well as strengthening connections between existing neurons, improving long-term memories.
 Grow new neurons = growing new neurons B 동명사

그러나 우리는 할[뉴런을 성장시킬] 수 있으며 운동은 현재의[기존의] 뉴런들 간의 연결을 강화하여 장기 기억을 향상시킬 수 있을 뿐 아니라 이렇게 하는데 도움을 준다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

운동이 두뇌에 미치는 긍정적인 영향

While our brains make up only 2% of our weight, they consume 20% of our energy. They are hungry for oxygen and glucose.

(A) This means they are _____

This is where exercise helps.

Poor regulation of blood sugar, for example, is associated with smaller hippocampi - the brain regions responsible for laying down long-term memories.

(B) Regular exercise will increase the amount of blood flowing through your brain, and improve the delivery of blood sugar.


This will help new neurons - brain cells - to grow.

(C) Until recently, scientists didn't think adults could grow new neurons; you just had to make do with what you were born with.

But we can - and exercise helps this, as well as strengthening connections between existing neurons, _____



💡 빈칸, 순서 주의-!!

나의 2선 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

절대공식

15강

문단 요약

빈칸 문장 파악하기

(주체자, 수식받는 대상 check)



주제문 찾기

(처음 - 역접 - 마지막)

나의 랜선 영어 쌤.

말리.티



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



PREVIEW

노인 언어의 특성

2020년 수능특강 15강 1번



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

Elderspeak is characterized by several components. Which ones are beneficial for older adults and which ones are not helpful? Kemper and Harden had older adults watch a videotape in which a speaker described a route that was also traced on a map. The older adults reported that the instructions were easier to follow when the speaker reduced the grammatical complexity and used semantic elaboration that is, repeated and expanded upon what was said. **A** Simpler grammar and semantic elaboration also helped older adults improve their accuracy when they had to reproduce the same route on a map of their own. **B** In contrast, shortening the length of the speaker's utterances into two- and five-word sentences did not improve the older adults' comprehension of the instructions, nor did it improve their performance when they traced a map of their own. Also, the older listener did not find that an extremely slow rate of speaking with many pauses or exaggerated prosody was helpful.

*elderspeak 노인 언어 **prosody 운율 체계

To help older adults comprehend speech, (A) grammar or semantic elaboration is more effective than mechanically (B) sentences, slowing down speech or using exaggerated pitch and intonation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① simplified | arranging |
| ② simplified | shortening |
| ③ strict | omitting |
| ④ sophisticated | extending |
| ⑤ sophisticated | repeating |

또한, 노인 청취자들은 많은 휴지[멈춤] 또는 과장된 운율로 매우 느리게 말하는 것이 도움이 된다는 것을 발견하지 못했다.

어휘

노인 언어의 특성

Elderspeak is characterized by several components. Which ones are beneficial for older adults and which ones are not helpful? Kemper and Harden had older adults watch a videotape in which a speaker described a route that was also traced on a map. The older adults reported that the instructions were easier to follow when the speaker reduced the grammatical complexity and used semantic elaboration (that is, repeated and expanded upon what was said). Simpler grammar and semantic elaboration also helped older adults improve their accuracy when they had to reproduce the same route on a map of their own. In contrast, shortening the length of the speaker's utterances into two- and five-word sentences did not improve the older adults' comprehension of the instructions, nor did it improve their performance when they traced a map of their own. Also, the older listener did not find that an extremely slow rate of speaking with many pauses or exaggerated prosody was helpful.

*노인 언어

구성 요소

따라가다, 추적하다

문법적인

의미의

상세화

~를 부연하다

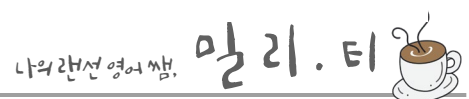
정확성

발화

이해

과장된

**운율 체계





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

노인 언어의 특성

Elderspeak is characterized by several components. Which ones are beneficial for older adults and which ones are not helpful?

Kemper and Harden had older adults watch a videotape in which a speaker described a route that was also traced on a map.

The older adults reported that the instructions were easier to follow when the speaker reduced the grammatical complexity and used semantic elaboration that is, repeated and expanded upon what was said.

- ▶▶ Simpler grammar and semantic elaboration also helped older adults improve their accuracy when they had to reproduce the same route on a map of their own.
- ▶▶ In contrast, shortening the length of the speaker's utterances into two- and five-word sentences did not improve the older adults' comprehension of the instructions, nor did it improve their performance when they traced a map of their own.
- ▶▶ Also, the older listener did not find that an extremely slow rate of speaking with many pauses or exaggerated prosody was helpful.



삽입문장 주의-!!



외모에 대한 타인의 주목이 자의식에 미치는 영향



다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 2020년 수능특강 15강 2번

In one experiment, a student was **required to wear an embarrassing T-shirt (one)** sporting a large image of Barry Manilow - a popular singer but of low prestige among college students before entering a room in which a group of their peers were assembled. The scientists noted in their paper that 'all participants nonetheless put on the shirt, although none looked particularly thrilled about doing so'. The wearer of the T-shirt was later asked to estimate the number of fellow students in the crowded room who definitely discerned the face on the shirt, and this was compared with the actual number who had noticed. **In fact**, the students were so **consumed with their own embarrassment** over wearing the clothes that they were unable to accurately gauge how conspicuous it was to others. The T-shirt wearers **overestimated how many others spotted** the embarrassing shirt on average by a factor of two.

*sport ~을 자랑스럽게 보인다

실험결과

According to the experiment above, we are far more (A) to what other people are looking at when we think that our (B) is being noted by others. **조건** →

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① attentive ability | |
| ② attentive appearance | |
| ③ hostile outfit | |
| ④ hostile behavior | |
| ⑤ indifferent posture | |

위의 실험에 따르면, 우리는 자신의 외모가 타인에 의해 주목받고 있다고 생각할 때 타인이 바라보는 것에 훨씬 더 신경을 쓴다.

어휘

외모에 대한 타인의 주목이 자의식에 미치는 영향

In one experiment, a student was required to wear an embarrassing T-shirt (one) sporting a large image of Barry Manilow - a popular singer but of low prestige among college students before entering a room in which a group of their peers were assembled. The scientists noted in their paper that 'all participants nonetheless put on the shirt, although none looked particularly thrilled about doing so'. The wearer of the T-shirt was later asked to estimate the number of fellow students in the crowded room who definitely discerned the face on the shirt, and this was compared with the actual number who had noticed. In fact, the students were so consumed with their own embarrassment over wearing the clothes that they were unable to accurately gauge how conspicuous it was to others. The T-shirt wearers overestimated how many others spotted the embarrassing shirt on average by a factor of two.

*~을 자랑스럽게 보인다

당황스러운

명성

모으다, 집합시키다

언급하다

논문

그럼에도 불구하고

알아차리다, 식별하다

당혹감, 당황

눈에 띄는

알아보다



구문독해

1 (In one experiment,) a student **was required** to wear an **embarrassing** T-shirt (one sporting a large image of Barry Manilow - a popular singer / but of low prestige (among college students)) before entering a room (in which a group of their peers **were assembled**.)

당황스러운 [embarrassing / embarrassed] 을 자랑스럽게 보인다
명성
본동사 자리 [which / in which]
수일치
이동/수동
모으다, 집합시키다

한 실험에서, 한 학생이 자기 동료 집단이 모여 있는 방에 들어가기 전에 당황스러운 티셔츠 (유명한 가수이지만 대학생들 사이에서는 명성이 높지 않은 Barry Manilow의 모습을 담은 커다란 그림을 자랑스럽게 보여주는 셔츠)를 입도록 요청을 받았다.

2 The **scientists** **noted** (in their paper) that 'all participants **nonetheless** put on the shirt, although none looked **particularly thrilled** about doing so'.

언급하다
논문
명·접
그럼에도 불구하고
뒤에 형용사 (thrilled) 수식
신이란 [thrilling / thrilled]

과학자들은 자신들의 논문에서 '어느 누구도 그 셔츠를 입는 것에 대하여 신이 나는 것 같지는 않았지만, 그럼에도 불구하고 모든 참가자들이 그렇게 했다.'라고 언급했다.

3 The **wearer** (of the T-shirt) **was** later asked to estimate the number of fellow students (in the crowded room) who definitely **discerned** the face on the shirt, and this **was** compared (with the actual number) who had noticed.

알아차리다, 식별하다
대과거
[who / which]

티셔츠를 입은 사람은 나중에 사람들로 붐비는 방에서 셔츠 위에 그려진 얼굴을 분명히 알아보는 동료 학생들의 수를 추정해 달라는 요청을 받았고, 이것은 실제로 알아차린 학생의 수와 비교되었다.

4 In fact, the **students** were **so** **consumed** (with their own embarrassment / over wearing the clothes) that they were unable to accurately gauge how conspicuous it was to others.

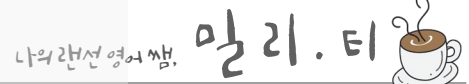
당혹감, 당황
"간접의문문"
[that / which]
눈에 띄는

사실상, 학생들은 그 옷을 입는 것에 대한 스스로의 당혹감에 너무 영향을 받아서 그것이 다른 사람들에게 얼마나 눈에 띄는지를 정확하게 측정할 수 없었다.

5 The T-shirt **wearers** overestimated [how many others **spotted** the embarrassing shirt (on average / by a factor of two.)]

"간접의문문"
[O(N)]
알아보다

티셔츠를 입은 사람들은 얼마나 많은 다른 사람들이 당황스러운 티셔츠를 알아보았는지를 평균적으로 두배나 많게 과대 추정하였다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

외모에 대한 타인의 주목이 자의식에 미치는 영향

In one experiment, a student was required to wear an embarrassing T-shirt (one sporting a large image of Barry Manilow - a popular singer but of low prestige among college students before entering a room in which a group of their peers were assembled.

The scientists noted in their paper that 'all participants nonetheless put on the shirt, although none looked particularly thrilled about doing so'.

The wearer of the T-shirt was later asked to estimate the number of fellow students in the crowded room who definitely discerned the face on the shirt, and this was compared with the actual number who had noticed.

In fact, the students were

that they

The T-shirt wearers overestimated how many others spotted the embarrassing shirt on average by a factor of two.



빈칸 주의-!!



PREVIEW

전전두엽 피질과 감정 양식의 상관관계



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

2020년 수능특강 15강 3번

Dr. Davidson and his colleagues have shown that there is asymmetry in the prefrontal cortex reflecting our affective style. When there is more activity in the right side of the prefrontal cortex, it correlates with negative emotions such as worry, sadness, and anger. If the **left side** is more active, we tend to be in a positive emotional state, with a sense of well-being, enthusiasm, even joy. Developing a greater ability to recover, then, should show up as a shift in the relative activity between the two sides of the prefrontal cortex: the left side ought to become more active as the right side calms down. In fact, that happened with a group that practiced mindfulness meditation for eight weeks. They had greater activity in the left side, reported a stronger sense of well-being, and even showed a positive change in immune system function, as measured by influenza antibody titers. Those who had the most activity in the **left prefrontal cortex** had the **strongest immune system response**, suggesting a connection between overall well-being and the health of the immune system.

*asymmetry 비대칭성 **prefrontal cortex 전전두엽 피질
***antibody titer 항체 역가 (항체의 효력을 표시하는 값)

According to Dr. Davidson's study, on the correlation of prefrontal cortex with affective style, when the (A) side of prefrontal cortex is more activated, the feeling of happiness is (B) with the boosted immune system.

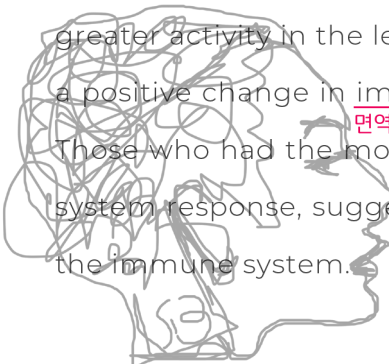
- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① left | unchanged |
| ② left | increased |
| ③ back | protected |
| ④ right | weakened |
| ⑤ right | strengthened |

전전두엽 피질과 감정 양식의 상관관계에 관한 Davidson 박사의 연구에 따르면, 전전두엽 피질의 좌측이 더 활성화되면, 강화된 면역 체계와 함께 행복감이 증가된다.

어휘

전전두엽 피질과 감정 양식의 상관관계

Dr. Davidson and his colleagues have shown that there is asymmetry in the prefrontal cortex reflecting our affective style. When there is more activity in the right side of the prefrontal cortex, it correlates with negative emotions such as worry, sadness, and anger. If the left side is more active, we tend to be in a positive emotional state, with a sense of well-being, enthusiasm, even joy. Developing a greater ability to recover, then, should show up as a shift in the relative activity between the two sides of the prefrontal cortex: the left side ought to become more active as the right side calms down. In fact, that happened with a group that practiced mindfulness meditation for eight weeks. They had greater activity in the left side, reported a stronger sense of well-being, and even showed a positive change in immune system function, as measured by influenza antibody titers. Those who had the most activity in the left prefrontal cortex had the strongest immune system response, suggesting a connection between overall well-being and the health of the immune system.



구문독해

① Dr. Davidson and his colleagues have shown [that there is asymmetry (in the prefrontal cortex) reflecting our affective style.]

비대칭성 전전두엽 피질

Davidson 박사와 그의 동료들은 우리의 감정 양식을 반영하는 전전두엽 피질에 비대칭성이 있다는 것을 보여주었다.

② When there is more activity (in the right side / of the prefrontal cortex), it correlates (with negative emotions / such as worry, sadness, and anger.)

상관관계가 있다

전전두엽 피질의 우측이 더 활성화되면 그것은 걱정, 슬픔, 분노 같은 부정적인 감정과 상관관계가 있다.

③ If the left side is more active, we tend to be (in a positive emotional state) (with a sense of well-being, enthusiasm, even joy.)

행복

만약 (전전두엽 피질의) 좌측에 움직임이 더 많아지면, 우리는 행복감, 열정, 심지어 기쁨과 함께 긍정적인 감정 상태가 되는 경향이 있다.

④ Developing a greater ability (to recover), then, should show up (as a shift / in the relative activity) (between the two sides / of the prefrontal cortex): the left side ought to become more active as the right side calms down.

그렇다면, 더 큰 회복력을 생기게 하는 것은 전전두엽 피질의 양측 사이의 상대적 활동의 변화로 나타나게 된다. 즉, 우측은 진정되면서 좌측이 더 움직임이 활성화되어야 한다.

⑤ In fact, that happened (with a group) (that practiced mindfulness meditation / for eight weeks.)

지시대명사 마음챙김 명상

실제로, 이런 일은 8주 동안 마음챙김 명상을 실행하는 한 집단에서 일어났다.

⑥ They had greater activity (in the left side), reported a stronger sense (of well-being), and even showed a positive change (in immune system function), as measured (by influenza antibody titers.)

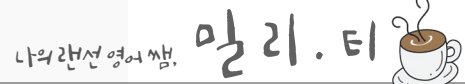
면역 체계 항체 역가 it was [measuring / measured]

그들은 (전전두엽 피질의) 좌측이 더 활성화되었고, 더 강한 행복감을 (느낀다고) 말하였으며, 심지어 인플루엔자 항체역가(力價)를 통해 측정된 바와 같이 면역 체계 기능에 긍정적인 변화를 보였다.

⑦ Those who had the most activity / in the left prefrontal cortex had the strongest immune system response, suggesting a connection (between overall well-being / and the health of the immune system.)

(people) 종속절분사구문 = and it suggested

왼쪽 전전두엽 피질의 움직임이 가장 활발한 사람들이 가장 강한 면역 체계 반응을 보였는데, 이는 전반적인 행복과 면역 체계의 건강 사이의 연관성을 시사해 주었다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

전전두엽 피질과 감정 양식의 상관관계

Dr. Davidson and his colleagues have shown that there is _____

- (A) When there is more activity in the right side of the prefrontal cortex, it correlates with negative emotions such as worry, sadness, and anger.
If the left side is more active, we tend to be in a positive emotional state, with a sense of well-being, enthusiasm, even joy.
- (B) Developing a greater ability to recover, then, should show up as _____ : the left side ought to become more active as the right side calms down.
- ▶▶ In fact, that happened with a group that practiced mindfulness meditation for eight weeks.
- (C) They had greater activity in the left side, reported a stronger sense of well-being, and even showed a positive change in immune system function, as measured by influenza antibody titers.
Those who had the most activity in the left prefrontal cortex had the strongest immune system response, _____

  **빈칸, 순서, 삽입 주의-!!**



PREVIEW

유용하지 않은 포커스 그룹의 피드백



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

2020년 수능특강 15강 4번

Focus groups are commonly used in marketing but in some countries there are very real problems with them. Since it is difficult to recruit random people to be in focus groups, research agencies have developed large pools of consumers willing to take part in focus groups at short notice. However, the problem is that many of these consumers are too willing. Research has revealed that many consumers enjoy the pay, free food, and experience of being an expert and focus on pleasing the moderator in order to get invited back regularly. Unfortunately, the way to please the very human moderator seems to be to work out what they want to hear, rather than providing them with genuine insights about the brand. This makes much of the data gained from focus-group panels worthless. Agencies are aware of this problem and ensure a churn rate within groups to keep them fresh, but consumers get around this by using multiple names in order to remain in the pool.

→ 주제문

B

A

*churn rate 참가 중단율

Focus groups formed from consumer pools often fail to provide (A) feedback because the participants' primary goal is to be (B) to enjoy the benefits of participation.

목적

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------------|
| ① favorable | accompanied |
| ② ambiguous | interviewed |
| ③ ambiguous | protected |
| ④ reliable | selected |
| ⑤ reliable | removed |

소비자 인력풀에서 형성된 포커스 그룹은 자주 믿을 만한 피드백을 제공하지 않는데, 왜냐하면 참여자들의 주요 목표는 참여의 혜택을 즐기거나 선정되는 것이기 때문이다.

어휘

유용하지 않은 포커스 그룹의 피드백

Focus groups are commonly used in marketing but in some countries there are very real problems with them. Since it is difficult to recruit random people to be in focus groups, research agencies have developed large pools of consumers willing to take part in focus groups at short notice. However, the problem is that many of these consumers are too willing. Research has revealed that many consumers enjoy the pay, free food, and experience of being an expert and focus on pleasing the moderator in order to get invited back regularly. Unfortunately, the way to please the very human moderator seems to be to work out what they want to hear, rather than providing them with genuine insights about the brand. This makes much of the data gained from focus-group panels worthless. Agencies are aware of this problem and ensure a churn rate within groups to keep them fresh, but consumers get around this by using multiple names in order to remain in the pool.

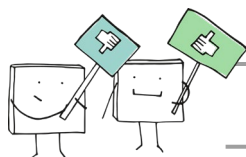
모집하다 무작위의 인력풀

촉박하게, 예고없이

진행자

진정한 통찰력

*참가 중단율



나의 라선영어쌤. 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① Focus groups are commonly used (in marketing) but (in some countries) there are very real problems (with them).

포커스 그룹은 마케팅에서 흔히 사용되지만 몇몇의 나라에서는 그들에게 매우 실질적인 문제가 있다.

② Since it is difficult to recruit random people (to be/in focus groups), research agencies have developed large pools (of consumers) willing to take part in focus groups (at short notice).

포커스 그룹에 들어갈 사람들을 무작위로 모집하는 것이 어려우므로, 연구기관들은 촉박한 통보에도 포커스 그룹에 기꺼이 참여할 대규모 소비자풀을 만들었다.

③ However, the problem is that many of these consumers are too willing.

그러나 문제는 이런 소비자 중 많은 수가 너무 자발적이라는 것이다.

④ Research has revealed that many consumers enjoy the pay, free food, and experience of being an expert and focus on pleasing the moderator in order to get invited back regularly.

연구는 많은 소비자가 보수, 무료 음식, 그리고 전문가가 되는 경험을 즐기고, 정기적으로 다시 초대를 받기 위해 진행자를 만족시키는데 주력한다는 것을 밝혀냈다.

⑤ Unfortunately, the way (to please the very human moderator) seems to be to work out what they want to hear, rather than providing them (with genuine insights about the brand).

안타깝게도, 바로 그 인간적인 진행자를 만족시키는 방식은 브랜드에 대한 진정한 통찰력을 그들에게 제공하는 것이라기보다는 그들이 듣고 싶어 하는 말을 알아내는 것으로 보인다.

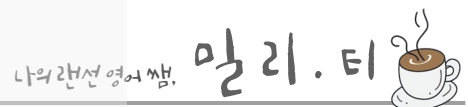
⑥ This makes much of the data (gained from focus-group panels) worthless.

이것은 포커스 그룹 패널로부터 얻은 자료의 많은 부분을 쓸모 없게 만든다.

⑦ Agencies are aware of this problem and ensure a churn rate (within groups) to keep them fresh, but consumers get around this (by using multiple names in order to remain in the pool.)

(연구) 기관 들은 이 문제를 알고 있고, 그들[패널]을 새롭게 유지하기 위해 그룹 내에서 참가 중단율을 확실히 하고 있지만, 소비자들은 (소비자) 인력풀에 남아 있기 위해 여러 이름을 사용함으로써 이것을 피한다.

A에게 B를 공급하다(주다)
provide A with B
provide B for A





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

유용하지 않은 포커스 그룹의 피드백

Focus groups are commonly used in marketing but in some countries there are very real problems with them.

(A) Since it is difficult to recruit random people to be in focus groups, research agencies have developed large pools of consumers willing to take part in focus groups at short notice.


(B) However, the problem is that .
Research has revealed that many consumers enjoy the pay, free food, and experience of being an expert and focus on pleasing the moderator in order to get invited back regularly.

Unfortunatly, the way to please the very human moderator seems to be to work out what they want to hear, rather than providing them with genuine insights about the brand.

(C) This makes much of the data gained from focus-group panels worthless.
Agencies are aware of this problem and ensure a churn rate within groups to keep them fresh, but consumers get around this by using multiple names in order to remain in the pool.



순서, 빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!

나의 2선 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

절대공식

167장

장문독해(1)





다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

성공으로 가는 지름길

2020년 수능특강 16강 1-2번



Once you have **defined what success looks like** for you and have begun to design it, **next comes the work**. There's no substitute for hard work; we all have to roll up our sleeves and take the stairs to get to that floor we're going after. The Roman philosopher Seneca once said, "Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity." The preparation is the work, and the opportunity will find us when we are truly ready to work and make it ours.

While some get caught up in wishful thinking, visualizations, and acting as if they already have it, **the one thing that glues the whole process together is putting in the elbow grease**. A gardener can't just wish for a beautiful garden and one suddenly appears; **she has to choose the seed, pick the place, clear the ground, dig the holes, plant the seed, water it, add mulch, and repeat these steps over and over again if she wants to experience that beautiful healthy garden in the flesh.** **if you want to live a full, adventurous, abundant, joy-filled, and loving life, it's going to take work.** Trust that there will be setbacks and temporary bumps along the journey, but they're nature's way of strengthening us to be ready for what it is we're working toward.

*elbow grease힘든 육체노동 **mulch(식물의 뿌리 덮개)

01. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Happiness Comes from Within
 - ② There Is No Elevator to Success
 - ③ Luck Is Believing You Are Lucky
 - ④ One Man Sows and Another Reaps
 - ⑤ Setbacks and Bumps: The Key to Success

02. 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① However
 - ② Similarly
 - ③ As a result
 - ④ Nevertheless
 - ⑤ For instance



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

성공으로 가는 지름길

Once you have **defined** what success looks like for you and have begun to design it, next comes the work. There's no **substitute** for hard work; we all have to roll up our sleeves and take the stairs to get to that floor we're **going after**. The Roman philosopher Seneca once said, "Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity." The preparation is the work, and the opportunity will find us when we are truly ready to work and make it ours.

While some get caught up in **wishful thinking, visualizations,** and acting as if they already have it, the one thing that glues the whole process together is putting in the **elbow grease**. A gardener can't just wish for a beautiful garden and one suddenly appears; she has to choose the seed, pick the place, clear the ground, dig the holes, plant the seed, water it, add **mulch**, and repeat these steps over and over again if she wants to experience that beautiful healthy garden **in the flesh**. Similarly, if you want to live a full, adventurous, **abundant,** joy-filled, and loving life, it's going to take work. Trust that there will be **setbacks** and temporary **bumps** along the journey, but they're nature's way of strengthening us to be ready for what it is we're working toward.

정의하다

대체물

~을 추구하다

희망사항

구상화, 시각화

***힘든 육체노동**

****(식물의)뿌리 덮개**

식물로

풍부한

차질

방해물



나의 간선 영어쌤.

밀리.티



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① Once you have defined **what** success looks like/for you and have begun to design it, next comes the work.

[what / how]

일단 여러분이 성공이 여러분에게 어떤 것인지 정의하고 디자인하기 시작했으면, 그 다음은 일이 따른다.

② There's no substitute for hard work; we all have to roll up our sleeves and take the stairs **to get** to that floor (we're going after).

[which / where]

각고의 노력을 대체할 만한 것은 없으며 우리는 모두 소매를 걷어 올리고, 우리가 가고자 하는 층으로 가기 위해 계단을 올라가야 한다.

③ The Roman philosopher Seneca once said, "Luck is **what** happens when preparation meets opportunity."

로마의 철학자 Seneca는 "행운은 준비가 기회를 만날 때 생기는 것이다"라고 언젠가 말하였다.

④ The preparation is the work, and the opportunity will find us when we are truly ready (to work and make it ours)

= the opportunity

준비는 일이며, 우리가 일하고 그것을 [기회를] 우리의 것으로 만들 준비가 진정으로 되었을 때 기회는 우리를 찾을 것이다.

⑤ While some get caught up (in wishful thinking, visualizations, and acting) as if they already have it, the one thing that glues the whole process together is putting in the elbow grease.

= as though

희망사항, 구상화, 시각화, 주절, 힘든 육체노동

어떤 이들은 희망 사항, 구상화, 그리고 자기들이 이미 그것을 가지고 있는 것처럼 행동하는 것에 사로잡혀 있지만, 전체적인 과정을 함께 접착시키는 한 가지는 피땀 [힘든 노동]을 쏟는 것이다.

⑥ A gardener can't just wish for a beautiful garden and suddenly appears; she has to choose the seed, pick the place, clear the ground, dig the holes, plant the seed, water it, add mulch, and repeat these steps over and over again if she wants to experience that beautiful healthy garden in the flesh.

= a beautiful garden

(식물의)뿌리 덮개, 실물로

정원사가 그저 아름다운 정원을 원한다고 해서 갑자기 정원이 나타나는 것은 아니다. 만약 그녀가 그 아름답고 건강한 정원을 실물로 경험하고 싶다면, 씨앗을 고르고, 장소를 고르고, 땅을 개간하고, 구멍을 파고, 씨앗을 심고, 물을 주고, 뿌리 덮개를 더해주고 이 단계를 거듭 반복해야 한다.

⑦ Similarly, if you want to live a full, adventurous, abundant, joy-filled, and loving life, it's going to take work.

풍부한

마찬가지로, 만약 여러분이 완전하고, 모험적이고, 풍부하고, 기쁨으로 가득 차고, 사랑스런 삶을 살고 싶다면, 일을 해야 할 것이다.

⑧ Trust that there will be setbacks and temporary bumps (along the journey), but they're nature's way of (strengthening us to be ready for **what** it is we're working toward.)

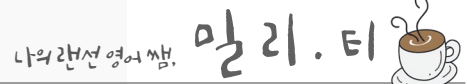
= a setbacks and temporary bumps

차질, 방해물

[that]

= what we're working toward.

그 어려운 과정에는 차질과 일시적인 방해물이 있을테지만 그것들은 우리가 얻으려고 노력하는 바로 그것을 준비할 수 있도록 우리를 더 튼튼하게 하는 자연의 방식이라는 것을 믿어라.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

성공으로 가는 지름길

Once you have defined what success looks like for you and have begun to design it, next comes the work.

There's no substitute for hard work; we all have to roll up our sleeves and

The Roman philosopher Seneca once said, "Luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity."

The preparation is the work, and the opportunity will find us when we are truly ready to work and make it ours.

While some get caught up in wishful thinking, visualizations, and acting as if they already have it, the one thing that glues the whole process together is putting in the elbow grease.

A gardener can't just wish for a beautiful garden and one suddenly appears; she has to choose the seed, pick the place, clear the ground, dig the holes, plant the seed, water it, add mulch, and repeat these steps over and over again if she wants to experience that beautiful healthy garden in the flesh.

» Similarly, if you want to live a full, adventurous, abundant, joy-filled, and loving life, it's going to take work.

Trust that there will be setbacks and temporary bumps along the journey, but they're nature's way of



빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!

PREVIEW

습관의 철학적 의미

2020년 수능특강 16강 3-4번



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Our tendency to overlook habit can be explained by one aspect of habit itself: the way in which familiarity and repetition dull our senses. Marcel Proust describes habit as a 'heavy curtain' which 'conceals from us almost the whole universe, and prevents us from knowing ourselves.' Not only this: habit 'cuts off from things which we have witnessed a number of times the root of profound impression and of thought which gives them their real meaning.' Proust realized that an artist has to draw back, or tear open, this curtain of habit, so that the most (A) features of our world become visible, meaningful, and cause for wonder. But this is also the philosopher's task. Although it is often said - quoting Plato or Aristotle - that philosophy begins with wonder, the wondering state of mind is only reached by first penetrating the heavy curtain of habit.

So habit is a uniquely philosophical issue, and it is also an important and profound feature of ordinary life. A few European philosophers have gone so far as to claim, like many teachers in the Buddhist tradition, that habit provides 'an answer to the problem of the self', that our continuing identity through time and change is produced by the tenacity of habit. If this is true - and perhaps even if it is not quite true - then habit's ambiguity and uncertainty belong to the mystery of human selfhood. The question of habit may be (B) from our hardest, deepest, most insistent question: who are we? who am I?

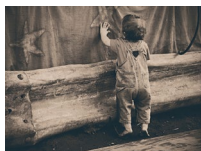
*penetrate 뚫고 들어가다, 관통하다 **tenacity 완강함

<p>03. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉠ Critical Things for Success People Often Overlook ㉡ How Philosophers' Working Practices Have Changed ㉢ Habit Is the Key to Grasping Our World and Ourselves ㉣ Daily Habits for Self-Discipline and Self-Development ㉤ Ethical and Philosophical Issues Are Not Easy to Resolve 	<p>04. 밑줄의 빈칸 (A),(B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(A)</td> <td>(B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>㉠ exotic</td> <td>unobtainable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>㉡ exotic</td> <td>inseparable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>㉢ ritual</td> <td>independent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>㉣ familiar</td> <td>inseparable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>㉤ familiar</td> <td>independent</td> </tr> </table>	(A)	(B)	㉠ exotic	unobtainable	㉡ exotic	inseparable	㉢ ritual	independent	㉣ familiar	inseparable	㉤ familiar	independent	<p>사진 : PIXABAY</p>
(A)	(B)													
㉠ exotic	unobtainable													
㉡ exotic	inseparable													
㉢ ritual	independent													
㉣ familiar	inseparable													
㉤ familiar	independent													

어휘

습관의 철학적 의미

Our tendency to overlook habit can be explained by one aspect of habit itself: the way in which familiarity and repetition dull our senses. Marcel Proust describes habit as a 'heavy curtain' which 'conceals from us almost the whole universe, and prevents us from knowing ourselves.' Not only this: habit 'cuts off from things which we have witnessed a number of times the root of profound impression and of thought which gives them their real meaning.' Proust realized that an artist has to draw back, or tear open, this curtain of habit, so that the most familiar features of our world become visible, meaningful, and cause for wonder. But this is also the philosopher's task. Although it is often said - quoting Plato or Aristotle - that philosophy begins with wonder, the wondering state of mind is only reached by first penetrating the heavy curtain of habit. So habit is a uniquely philosophical issue, and it is also an important and profound feature of ordinary life. A few European philosophers have gone so far as to claim, like many teachers in the Buddhist tradition, that habit provides 'an answer to the problem of the self', that our continuing identity through time and change is produced by the tenacity of habit. If this is true - and perhaps even if it is not quite true - then habit's ambiguity and uncertainty belong to the mystery of human selfhood. The question of habit may be inseparable from our hardest, deepest, most insistent question: who are we? who am I?



나의관선영어 쌤. **알리.티**

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '알리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



구문독해

1 Our tendency (to overlook habit) can be explained (by one aspect of habit itself): the way (in which familiarity and repetition dull our senses.)

습관을 간과하는 우리의 성향은 습관 그 자체의 한 측면에 의해 설명될 수 있는데, 그것은 친숙함과 반복이 우리의 감각을 둔하게 만드는 방식이다.

2 Marcel Proust describes habit (as a 'heavy curtain') (which 'conceals (from us) almost the whole universe, and prevents us (from knowing ourselves.)')

Marcel Proust는 습관을 '우리로부터 거의 전 우주를 감추고 우리가 우리 자신을 아는 것을 막는' '두꺼운 커튼'으로 묘사한다.

3 Not only this habit 'cuts off (from things) (which we have witnessed a number of times) the root (of profound impression and of thought) (which gives them their real meaning.)'

이뿐만 아니라, 습관은 '우리가 몇 번이고 목격한 것들로부터 그것들에게 진정한 의미를 부여해 주는 심오한 인상과 사고의 근원을 차단한다'.

4 Proust realized that an artist has to draw back (or tear open) this curtain of habit, so that the most familiar features (of our world) become visible, meaningful, and cause (for wonder).

Proust는 예술가는 우리 세상의 가장 친숙한 특징들이 눈에 보이고, 유의미해지고, 경탄의 원인이 될 수 있도록 이 습관이라는 커튼을 걷어 내거나 뜯어내어 야 한다는 것을 인지하였다.

5 But this is also the philosopher's task.

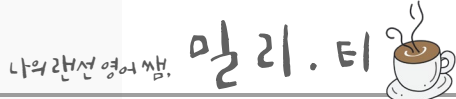
그러나 이것은 또한 철학자의 일이기도 하다.

6 Although it is often said - (quoting Plato or Aristotle) - that philosophy begins (with wonder) the wondering state of mind is only reached (by first penetrating the heavy curtain/of habit).

비록 플라톤이나 아리스토텔레스의 말을 인용하여 철학은 경탄으로 시작한다고 자주 이야기되지만, 경탄하는 마음의 상태는 오로지 습관이라는 두꺼운 커튼을 우선 뚫고 들어가야만 도달할 수 있다.

7 So habit is a uniquely philosophical issue, and it is also an important and profound feature (of ordinary life).

그래서 습관은 특히 철학적인 주제이고, 또한 일상생활의 중요하고 심오한 특징이기도 하다.



구문독해

8 A few European philosophers have gone so far as to claim, (like many teachers/in the Buddhist tradition), [that habit provides 'an answer (to the problem/of the self), [that our continuing identity (through time and change) is produced (by the tenacity of habit.)]

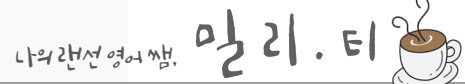
몇몇 유럽의 철학자들은 불교 전통의 많은 스승들과 마찬가지로 습관은 '자신의 문제에 대한 해답'을 제공해주고, 시간과 변화를 거쳐 지속되는 우리의 정체성은 습관의 완강함에 의해 만들어진다고 주장하기까지 했다.

9 If this is true - and perhaps even if it is not quite true - then habit's ambiguity and uncertainty belong to the mystery (of human selfhood.)

만약 이것이 사실이라면, 그리고 혹시 만약 그것이 완전히 사실이 아니라 해도, 습관의 애매모호함과 불명확함은 인간의 개성이라는 불가사의에 속한다.

10 The question (of habit) may be inseparable (from our hardest, deepest, most insistent question): who are we? who am I?

습관의[습관이라는] 문제는 우리의 가장 어렵고, 깊고, 가장 끈질긴 문제, 즉 '우리는 과연 누구인가?'와 '나는 과연 누구인가?'와 분리될 수 없을 것이다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC

습관의 철학적 의미

Our tendency to overlook habit can be explained by one aspect of habit itself: the way in which familiarity and repetition dull our senses.

(A) Marcel Proust describes habit as a 'heavy curtain' which _____

Not only this: habit 'cuts off from things which we have witnessed a number of times the root of profound impression and of thought which gives them their real meaning.'

Proust realized that an artist has to draw back, or tear open, this curtain of habit, so that the most familiar features of our world become **visible**, meaningful, and cause for wonder.

(B) But this is also the philosopher's task.

Although it is often said - quoting Plato or Aristotle - that philosophy begins with wonder, the wondering state of mind is only reached by first **penetrating** the heavy curtain of habit.

So habit is a uniquely philosophical issue, and it is also an important and **profound** feature of ordinary life.

(C) A few European philosophers have gone so far as to claim, like many teachers in the Buddhist tradition, that habit provides 'an answer to the problem of the self', that our continuing identity through time and change is produced by the _____ of habit.

If this is true - and perhaps even if it is not quite true - then habit's ambiguity and uncertainty _____
The question of habit may be **inseparable** from our hardest, deepest, most insistent question: who are we? who am I?



빈칸, 어휘, 순서 주의-!!



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

타인을 기쁘게 하려는 욕구

2020년 수능특강 16강 5-6번



Children love to (a) please their parents. They constantly seek attention, affirmation, and acceptance. The little boy who is not satisfied with merely riding his bicycle for his mom shows off by riding past the front yard with both hands in the air, "Look, Mom, no hands." One more achievement, one more accomplishment, and still another opportunity to impress a significant other.

The burden to please or impress others can be (b) manageable. It can cause us to mortgage our lives to the limit and compromise our self-worth in the process. People-pleasing is the (c) opposite of the self-sabotaging behavior coming from the thought that others should make you happy. If you believe that your job in life is to make others happy or at least to impress them, you suffer from the attitudes and behaviors of always trying to please others. If at first you do not accomplish this, you try longer and harder. Then if you get unsatisfactory responses, you become frustrated and even depressed. You shoulder the (d) negative emotions of others, as if you are able to flip the inner switch that is under their control. The inability to (e) control the attitudes and behaviors of others is enough to drive a people-pleaser insane. The need to make people happy appears selfless, but it destines a person to a life filled with anxiety and disappointment.

*mortgage (목숨·명예 등을) 내걸고 담비다, 저당 잡히다 **self-sabotaging 자기 태만

05. 밑줄의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ㉠ Ways That Anxiety Can Affect People
 - ㉡ Why You Let Your Children Take Risks
 - ㉢ The Risks of Living as a People-Pleaser
 - ㉣ Pleasing Others Is the Best Way to Pleasing One's Self
 - ㉤ Parents' Worries About Their Children's Mental Health

06. 밑줄 친 (a)~(b)중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ㉠ (a) ㉡ (b) ㉢ (c) ㉣ (d) ㉤ (e)



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

타인을 기쁘게 하려는 욕구

Children love to please their parents. They constantly seek attention, affirmation, and acceptance. The little boy who is not satisfied with merely riding his bicycle for his mom shows off by riding past the front yard with both hands in the air, "Look, Mom, no hands." One more achievement, one more accomplishment, and still another opportunity to impress a significant other. The burden to please or impress others can be overwhelming. It can cause us to mortgage our lives to the limit and compromise our self-worth in the process. People-pleasing is the opposite of the self-sabotaging behavior coming from the thought that others should make you happy. If you believe that your job in life is to make others happy or at least to impress them, you suffer from the attitudes and behaviors of always trying to please others. If at first you do not accomplish this, you try longer and harder. Then if you get unsatisfactory responses, you become frustrated and even depressed. You shoulder the negative emotions of others, as if you are able to flip the inner switch that is under their control. The inability to control the attitudes and behaviors of others is enough to drive a people-pleaser insane. The need to make people happy appears selfless, but it destines a person to a life filled with anxiety and disappointment.

구문독해

9 If (at first) you do not accomplish this, you try longer and harder.

여러분이 처음에 이를 해내지 못한다면, 여러분은 더 오래 그리고 더 열심히 애쓰게 된다.

10 Then if you get unsatisfactory responses, you become frustrated and even depressed.

만족스럽지 못한, 충분하지 않은

그리고 만약 여러분이 불만족스러운 반응을 얻는다면, 여러분은 좌절하고 심지어 우울해진다.

11 You shoulder the negative emotions of others, as if you are able to flip the inner switch (that is under their control).

(책임을) 짊어지다 = as though
켜다

여러분은 마치 그들의 통제 하에 있는 내면의 스위치를 여러분이 켤 수 있는 것처럼 다른 사람들의 부정적인 감정을 떠올리게 된다.

12 The inability (to control the attitudes and behaviors of others) is enough to drive a people-pleaser insane.

= make 제정신이 아닌 [is / are]

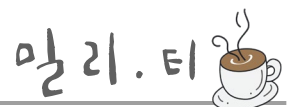
다른 사람들의 태도와 행동을 통제할 수 없다는 것은 사람들을 기쁘게 하려는 사람을 제정신이 아니게 만들 정도이다.

13 The need (to make people happy) appears selfless, but it destines a person (to a life filled with anxiety and disappointment).

운명짓다

사람들을 행복하게 하려는 욕구는 이타적으로 보이지만, 그것은 한 개인을 불안과 실망으로 가득한 삶으로 운명 짓는다.

나의 2년선 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

타인을 기쁘게 하려는 욕구

Children love to please their parents.

They constantly seek attention, affirmation, and acceptance.

The little boy who is not satisfied with merely riding his bicycle for his mom shows off by riding past the front yard with both hands in the air, "Look, Mom, no hands."

(A) One more achievement, one more accomplishment, and still another opportunity to impress a significant other.

The burden to [redacted].

(B) It can cause us to mortgage our lives to the limit and compromise our self-worth in the process. People-pleasing is the opposite of the self-sabotaging behavior coming from the thought that others should make you happy.

If you believe that your job in life is to make others happy or at least to impress them, you suffer from the attitudes and behaviors of always trying to please others.

(C) If at first you do not accomplish this, you try longer and harder. Then if you get unsatisfactory responses, you become frustrated and even depressed.

You shoulder the negative emotions of others, as if [redacted].

The inability to control the attitudes and behaviors of others is enough to drive a people-pleaser insane.

The need to make people happy appears selfless, but it destines a person to a life filled with anxiety and disappointment.

  **순서, 빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!**



식물의 햇빛 수집 장치

2020년 수능특강 16강 7-8번



다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Because **plants** are such **marvelously adaptable creatures**, they can maximize their ability to survive and thrive in almost any condition. Since they **must** **make their own food**, which **requires light** during photosynthesis, they **must** have some sort of **mechanism** to **collect and trap the light** they need; i.e., they need solar collectors. When man-made solar collectors are positioned on the roofs of buildings, they are positioned such that they face the direction from which they can collect the most light possible. Usually they are positioned facing south so that they can collect light all day long as the sun moves from east to west across the south sky. The positions are usually fixed. Elaborate systems may be electronically controlled to move with the sun facing south east in morning hours and slowly moving to face south west as the day progresses. Grana in plant cells move much like the electronically controlled solar panels, orienting themselves to maximize light collection in shady areas and to minimize light collection in bright sunny areas. **Leaves of trees** which are growing on the **outermost** branches where **light is abundant**, have a morphology designed to _____ the intensity and have **grana** in **vertical stacks**. On the other hand, **interior leaves** which **receive only filtered light** may have **grana** which are in **horizontal stacks**.

*granum그라나 (pl. grana: 엽록체 중에서 엽록소를 함유하는 입자) **morphology(생물의) 구조

07. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ㉠ Intensity is the Key, Not Volume
- ㉡ How Plants Cleverly Collect Light
- ㉢ Clever Technologies Inspired by Nature
- ㉣ Plants: The Base of Earth's Food Chain
- ㉤ Solar Panels: An Answer to the Energy Crisis

08. 위글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ㉠ lessen
- ㉡ ignore
- ㉢ display
- ㉣ enhance
- ㉤ maintain



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

식물의 햇빛 수집 장치

Because plants are such marvelously adaptable creatures, they can maximize their ability to survive and thrive in almost any condition. Since they must make their own food, which requires light during photosynthesis, they must have some sort of mechanism to collect and trap the light they need; i.e., they need solar collectors. When man-made solar collectors are positioned on the roofs of buildings, they are positioned such that they face the direction from which they can collect the most light possible. Usually they are positioned facing south so that they can collect light all day long as the sun moves from east to west across the south sky. The positions are usually fixed. Elaborate systems may be electronically controlled to move with the sun facing south east in morning hours and slowly moving to face south west as the day progresses. Grana in plant cells move much like the electronically controlled solar panels, orienting themselves to maximize light collection in shady areas and to minimize light collection in bright sunny areas. Leaves of trees which are growing on the outermost branches where light is abundant, have a morphology designed to lessen the intensity and have grana in vertical stacks. On the other hand, interior leaves which receive only filtered light may have grana which are in horizontal stacks.

놀라울정도로 쉽게 적응하는

번성하다

작용원리, 기제, 방법

가두다

태양에너지 수집기

정교한, 공들인

*granum그라나(pl.grana:엽록체 중에서 엽록소를 함유하는 입자)

향하게 하다

가장 바깥쪽의

풍부한

** (생물의) 구조

수직의 (포개진)터미

여과하다

수평의

나의관선영어쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① Because plants are **such** [so / such] marvelously adaptable creatures, they can maximize their ability **(to survive and thrive)** 놀라울 정도로 쉽게 적응하는 번성하다 in almost any condition.)

식물은 매우 놀라울 만큼 쉽게 적응하는 생물이기 때문에, 거의 모든 조건에서 생존하고 번성하는 능력을 극대화할 수 있다.

② Since they must make their own food, **(which** [which / that] requires light / during photosynthesis,) they must have some sort of mechanism **(to collect and trap)** 명사: 광합성 (동사: photosynthesize) 작용원리 기제, 방법 가두다 the light they need; **i.e., they need solar collectors.** 태양에너지 수집기

그들은 광합성을 하는 동안 빛이 필요한 자기 자신의 영양물을 만들어야 하기 때문에, 자신에게 필요한 빛을 모아 가두어 놓는 일종의 작용 원리[기작]를 가지고 있어야 하는데, 즉 그들에게는 태양 에너지 수집기가 필요하다.

③ When man-made solar collectors are positioned (on the roofs of buildings,) they are positioned **such that** they face the direction **(from which they can collect the most light possible.)** [which / from which] ~할 정도로 [possible / possibly]

인간이 만든 태양 에너지 수집기가 건물 지붕에 배치될 때, 그것들은 가능한 한 가장 많은 햇빛을 모을 수 있는 방향을 향하도록 그렇게 배치된다.

④ Usually they are positioned (facing south) **so that** they can collect light (all day long) **as** the sun moves (from east to west / across the south sky.)

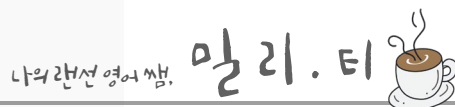
태양이 남쪽 하늘을 가로질러 동쪽에서 서쪽으로 이동하기 때문에, 그것들은 하루 종일 햇빛을 모을 수 있도록 대개 남쪽을 향해 배치된다.

⑤ The positions are usually fixed.

그 위치는 대개 고정되어 있다.

⑥ Elaborate systems may be electronically controlled **(to move)** 부사적 with the sun **facing** 부사구문 south east (in morning hours) **and** slowly **moving** 부사적(결과) to face south west as the day progresses.

정교한 장치는 전자적으로 제어되어 태양과 함께 움직여서 아침 시간에는 남동쪽을 향하고, 하루가 지나면서 천천히 움직여 남서쪽을 향할 수 있다.



7 Grana (in plant cells) move (much like the electronically controlled solar panels) orienting themselves to maximize light collection (in shady areas) and to minimize light collection (in bright sunny areas.)

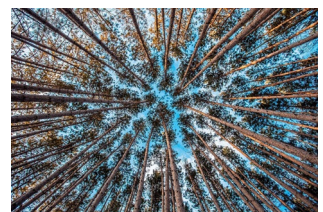
식물 세포 속의 그라나는 전자적으로 제어되는 그 태양 전지판과 매우 흡사하게 움직여서, 그늘진 지역에서는 햇빛 수집을 극대화하고 햇빛이 잘 드는 밝은 지역에서는 햇빛 수집을 최소화하기 위해 자신의 방향을 정한다.

8 Leaves of trees (which are growing on the outermost branches) (where light is abundant) have a morphology (designed to lessen the intensity) and have grana (in vertical stacks.)

햇빛이 풍부한 가장 바깥쪽 가지에서 자라나고 있는 나뭇잎은 강도를 줄이게 고안된 구조를 가지고, 수직으로 포개진 그라나를 가진다.

9 On the other hand, interior leaves (which receive only filtered light) may have grana (which are in horizontal stacks.)

반면에 여과된 햇빛만 받게 되는 안쪽의 잎은 수평으로 포개진 그라나를 가질 수 있다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

식물의 햇빛 수집 장치

Because plants are such marvelously adaptable creatures, they can maximize their ability to survive and thrive in almost any condition.

Since they must make their own food, which requires light during photosynthesis, they must have some sort of mechanism to collect and trap the light they need; i.e., they need solar collectors.

When man-made solar collectors are positioned on the roofs of buildings, they are positioned such that _____.

Usually they are positioned facing south so that they can collect light all day long as the sun moves from east to west across the south sky.

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Elaborate systems may be electronically controlled to move with the sun facing south east in morning hours and slowly moving to face south west as the day progresses.

▶▶ Grana in plant cells move much like the electronically controlled solar panels, orienting themselves to maximize light collection in shady areas and to minimize light collection in bright sunny areas.


Leaves of trees which are growing on the outermost branches where light is abundant, have a morphology designed to lessen the intensity and have grana in vertical stacks.

On the other hand, interior leaves which receive only filtered light may have grana which are in horizontal stacks.



빈칸, 삽입문장 주의-!!

We all
can do
it!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

지치지 말고 힘내기!

