



최중요 영단어 (3 WEEK)

♥ DAY 11 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	cultivate	경작하다; 양성하다, 계발하다	26	stand out	눈에 띄다
2	precise	정확한, 정밀한	27	manners	예절, 예의
3	incident	사건, 일어난 일	28	reside	살다, 거주하다
4	surrender	항복(하다); 양도(하다)	29	conceive	생각해 내다; 상상하다; 임신하다
5	do without	~없이 지내다[견디다]	30	realize	깨닫다; 실현하다
6	call off	~을 취소하다, 철회하다	31	fatal	치명적인, 죽음에 이르게 하는
7	neutral	중립의, 어느 편도 들지 않는	32	harassment	괴롭힘, 희롱
8	dawn	새벽, 시작; 이해되기 시작하다	33	eligible	~을 가질[할] 수 있는; 신랄[신부]감으로 좋은
9	interchange	교환(하다); 교차점, 분기점	34	hold to	붙들다, 고수하다
10	thermometer	온도계, 체온계	35	equate	동등하다고 생각하다
11	hardy	튼튼한, 내구력이 있는	36	inevitable	피할 수 없는, 불가피한
12	browse	뒤엎뒤엎 읽다; 방목하다; 검색하다	37	recede	물러가다, 멀어지다; 희미해지다
13	function	역할; 작용하다, 기능(하다)	38	dissolve	녹다[녹이다]; 해산하다
14	patron	후원자; 고객	39	treasure	보물; 소중히 하다
15	extrovert	외향적인 사람	40	probable	있을 직한, 그럴듯한
16	persuade	설득하다; 납득시키다	41	grow out of	~에서 생겨나다; ~이 작아지다
17	live up to	어울리는 생활을 하다; (기대 등에) 부응하다	42	masterpiece	걸작, 대표작
18	shield	방패; 방어물; 보호하다	43	believe in	~의 존재를 믿다
19	execute	실행하다, 사형시키다	44	alter	바꾸다, 변하다
20	go down	감소하다, 떨어지다	45	eternal	영원한
21	poll	투표; 여론 조사; (표를) 얻다	46	worship	숭배(하다); 예배(를 보다)
22	put away	~을 치우다	47	rapid	빠른, 신속한
23	build on	~을 기반으로 하다; (~에) 증축하다	48	acquaintance	지인; 면식; 지식
24	apparatus	기구, 기계	49	remind A of B	A에게 B를 생각나게 하다, 상기시키다
25	grotesque	그로테스크 풍의; 기괴한; 기괴한 것	50	wholesome	건전한, 건강에 좋은

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♥ DAY 12 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	immense	엄청난, 어마어마한	26	conflict	대립(하다), 충돌(하다); 싸움
2	splendid	화려한, 아주 인상적인	27	selfish	이기적인
3	arrange	정하다; 정리[배열]하다; 편곡하다	28	come in	도착하다
4	exclude	제외하다; 차단하다	29	speak for	~을 대변하다
5	forlorn	고독한, 쓸쓸한, 버림받은	30	intend	의도하다; ~할 작정이다
6	fresh	신선한; 새로운	31	look into	~을 조사하다
7	satisfaction	만족	32	steady	꾸준한; 안정된
8	imperial	제국의, 황제의, 당당한	33	contagious	전염성의, 옮기 쉬운
9	rage	격노, 분노; 격노하다	34	carve	조각하다
10	ruthless	무자비한	35	transient	덧없는, 일시적인
11	operate	작동하다; 운영하다; 수출하다	36	translate	번역하다, 해석하다
12	subside	(비, 바람 따위가) 가라앉다	37	exterior	바깥쪽(의), 외부(의)
13	spill	엎지르다, 흘리다; 유출	38	overtake	따라잡다, 추월하다; 덮치다
14	force	억지로 ~하게 하다, 강요하다; 힘	39	shrink	줄어들다[줄어들게 하다]
15	brief	잠깐의; 간결한; 요약서	40	kneel	무릎 꿇다, 굴복하다
16	discriminate	차별하다; 구별하다	41	convince	확신시키다, 납득시키다; 설득하다
17	strike	치다, 생각나다, 파업하다	42	study	공부, 서제
18	prophecy	예언(력)	43	throne	왕좌, 왕위; 군주
19	respectable	존경할 만한, 훌륭한	44	probe	조사(하다), 검사하다
20	spell out	상세히 설명하다	45	keep to	지키다, 따르다; 이탈하지 않다
21	stay away	떨어져 있다, 멀리하다	46	controversy	논쟁
22	logic	논리학; 논리	47	inhale	들이마시다, 흡입하다
23	wear out	~을 써서 낡게 하다, 닳다; 지치게 하다	48	hospitality	환대, 친절히 접대함
24	irrelevant	무관계한, 상관없는	49	scarce	부족한, 드문
25	strategy	전략; 계략, 술수	50	drift	표류; 퇴적물; 떠돌다

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♥ DAY 13 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	metabolism	신진대사	26	continent	대륙, 육지
2	temperament	기질	27	excess	초과, 과잉; 초과한
3	impulse	충동, 욕구; 추진(력)	28	solitary	혼자의; 고립된, 외딴
4	deny	부정하다, 인정하지 않다; 거절하다	29	start	출발하다, (놀라) 움찔하다
5	settle	해결하다, 끝내다; 정착하다	30	clue	단서, 실마리
6	object	물체; 목적, 목표; 반대하다	31	expertise	전문 지식[기술]
7	symmetry	대칭, 균형, 조화	32	warm up	준비운동을 하다
8	lead to	(어떤 결과에) 이르다, 초래하다	33	dedicate	(시간, 노력을) 바치다, 헌신하다
9	set about	착수하다	34	break into	~에 침입하다
10	popularity	인기; 대중성	35	cut in	끼어들다, 간섭하다
11	immigrate	(타국에서) 이주하다, 이민 오다	36	preoccupied	사로잡힌, 정신이 팔린
12	bureaucracy	관료 제도, 관료 정치; 관료주의	37	commit	(죄를) 범하다; 약속하다; 전념하다
13	border	경계; 가장자리; 접경[인접]하다	38	come up with	~이 생각나다, 창안하다
14	negative	부정적인, 소극적인	39	head for	~로 향해 가다
15	space	공간, 우주	40	outcome	결과, 성과
16	implication	함축, 암시; 영향, 결과	41	mythology	신화; 신화학
17	spur	박차, 자극; 박차를 가하다, 자극하다	42	view	경치, 의견, 목적; 보다
18	accuse	고발[고소]하다, 비난하다	43	see off	배웅하다
19	transmit	전송하다; 전염시키다; 전도하다	44	mischief	장난, 손해
20	cost	비용; ~의 비용이 들다, ~때문에 ~을 잃다	45	lick	핥다
21	phenomenon	현상, 사건	46	privilege	특권(을 주다), 특전
22	cover up	숨기다, 은폐하다	47	obvious	명백한, 분명한
23	cherish	소중히 하다, ~을 자상히 돌보다	48	damage	손상, 손해[피해](를 입히다)
24	blend	혼합하다; 조화되다; 혼합물	49	carry off	~을 훌륭히 해내다
25	investigate	조사하다, 연구하다	50	tedious	지루한

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♥ DAY 14 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	dispel	떨쳐 버리다, 없애다	26	invaluable	매우 유용한, 귀중한
2	geometry	기하학	27	eloquent	웅변의; 표현[표정]이 풍부한
3	dwelt	살다, 거주하다	28	tense	긴장한; 팽팽한; [문법] 시제
4	furnish	비치하다; 제공하다, 공급하다	29	essay	수필
5	school	학교, 수업, 학파, 떼	30	indebted	은혜를 입고 있는, 부채가 있는
6	futile	쓸모없는, 무익한	31	witness	증거, 증인, 목격; 증언하다, 목격하다
7	architect	건축가, 설계자	32	dominant	지배적인, 우위를 차지하는
8	scale	규모, 계급, 저울, 음계	33	root out	~을 뿌리뽑다, 근절하다
9	numerical	수의, 숫자로 표시된	34	provoke	화나게 하다, 도발하다
10	vision	시력; 시야; 통찰력	35	magnitude	거대함; 중요함, 중대성
11	reluctant	내키지 않는, 꺼리는	36	usher	안내하다; 수위
12	pay for	~의 대가를 지불하다, 물어주다	37	coordinate	조직화하다; 조정하다; 동등한
13	penetrate	관통하다, 꿰뚫다, 투과하다	38	engagement	약속, 약혼, 교전
14	stance	자세; 태도, 입장	39	candidate	후보자, 지원자
15	sober	술에 취하지 않은; 분별 있는; 진지해지다	40	meager	야윈, 빈약한
16	disrupt	방해하다, 지장을 주다	41	set out	출발하다, 길을 떠나다; 배열하다
17	dare	감히 ~하다, (위험을) 무릅쓰다	42	escape	탈아나다, 탈출(하다); 도피
18	impunity	형을 받지 않음, (형사) 면책	43	vessel	(큰) 배, 그릇, 혈관
19	commitment	약속; 전념; 의무	44	ubiquitous	(동시에) 어디에나 있는
20	carry on	~을 계속하다	45	exceed	넘다, 초과하다
21	predecessor	전임자, 선배	46	warrant	보증하다; 보증
22	estate	재산; 토지, 사유지	47	put out	~을 끄다
23	fusion	융합, 결합	48	circuit	순회; 둘레; [전기] 회로
24	nutrition	영양, 영양 섭취	49	mob	떼, 무리, 폭도
25	line	선, 직업, 전공, 방침; 줄지어 서다	50	engage	참여하다; 고용하다; 관계를 맺다

Orbi. 함정민T

♥ DAY 15 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	obscure	모호한; 잘 알려지지 않은; 모호하게 하다	26	randomly	임의로
2	term	기간, 임기; 용어; 학기	27	toll	사용세; 사상자 수; 종을 쳐서 알리다
3	right	오른쪽, 권리, 정의; 바로	28	oath	맹세, 서약
4	attain	달성하다, 이루다; 이르다	29	incur	초래하다; (빚 등을) 지다
5	reduce	감소시키다, 줄이다, 낮추다	30	consultant	컨설턴트, 상담자
6	strive	노력하다, 분발하다	31	revolution	혁명
7	subsequent	다음의, 그 이후의	32	negotiable	협상할 수 있는
8	recognize	알아보다, 인지하다; 인정하다	33	hobby	취미
9	lateral	측면의, 옆의, 옆을 향한	34	aptitude	소질, 적성
10	determine	결정하다; 결심하다	35	unemployment	실업
11	scheme	계획	36	potential	잠재적인, 가능성(이 있는); 잠재력
12	float	(물 위에) 뜨다, (물 위.공중에서) 떠다니다	37	prosper	번영하다, 성공하다
13	geography	지리학; 지형, 지리	38	hand out	~을 나누어주다, 배포하다
14	meditation	명상; 심사숙고	39	refine	정제하다; 개선하다, 다듬다
15	crop	농작물, 수확	40	intense	강렬한; 치열한; 열심히
16	discharge	짐을 내리다, 면제하다, 해방하다; 짐 풀기, 방전, 면제	41	disappear	사라지다
17	constitute	구성하다; ~로 간주되다; 설립하다	42	absurd	어리석은, 터무니없는
18	embrace	~을 껴안다, 포옹하다	43	substantial	상당한
19	omen	전조, 조짐	44	disclose	드러내다, 폭로하다
20	run over	(차가) 치다	45	capable	~할 수 있는; 유능한
21	degree	정도; (각도.온도계의) 도; 학위	46	columnist	칼럼니스트, 기고하는 사람
22	synthetic	합성의, 인조의; 종합적인	47	federal	연방의, 연방제의, 연방정부의
23	analyze	분석하다, 검토하다	48	addicted	중독된, 푹 빠진
24	subject	주제; 과목; 영향을 받는	49	rare	드문, 진기한
25	confer	협의하다, 의논하다; 수여하다	50	rotate	회전하다[시키다]; 교대[순환] 근무를 하다



최중요 영숙어 (Jan.)

♥ 3 WEEK ♥

61	along with	~와 함께, 같이	The body must be developed along with the mind. (육체는 마음과 함께 발육하지 않으면 안된다.)
62	amount to	총계가 ~이 되다	I found that the cost of the furniture would amount to 1,000 dollars in all. (가구의 총액이 모두해서 1,000달러에 이른다는 것을 알았다.)
63	amuse oneself with	~을 즐기다	They were amused with his jokes. (그들은 그의 농담을 듣고 즐거워했다.)
64	and so on (=and so forth)	~따위, 등등	the rent, the wages, the profits and so on. (집세, 임금, 이익금 기타 등등)
65	and that	게다가, 그것도	We must make up our minds, and that at once. (우리는 결심하지 않으면 안되네, 그것도 당장에 말일세.)
66	and yet	그럼에도 불구하고	He made great efforts, and yet he failed. (그는 대단한 노력을 했지만 그럼에도 불구하고 실패했다.)
67	answer for	~의 책임을 지다	You must answer for the consequences. (그 결과는 네가 책임져야 한다.)
68	anything but	~이외에는 무엇이나, 결코 ~아닌	You may drink anything but that. (너는 그거 외에는 무엇을 마셔도 좋다.)
69	apart from	~은 별도로 하고, ~은 그만두고	Apart from his school work, he takes interest in anything. (학교 공부는 별도로 하고 그는 무슨 일이나 흥미를 갖는다.)
70	appear to	~인 것 같다, ~으로 생각하다	The report appears to be true. (그 보고는 사실인 것 같다.)

	단어	뜻	예문
71	apply A to B	A를 B에 바르다(붙이다), 응용하다	Apply the cream to your face and neck. (크림을 당신의 얼굴과 목에 바르세요.)
72	apply for	~을 지원하다, 의뢰하다	I appreciate the opportunity to apply for this position. (이 자리에 지원할 기회를 주신 것에 감사드립니다.)
73	apply to	~에 적용하다, ~에 충당하다	Do these remarks apply to me? (이 말은 나에게 적용되는 것입니까?)
74	approve of	~에 찬성하다	I approve of your plan. (나는 너의 계획에 찬성한다.)
75	arise from	발생하다, ~로부터 일어나다	Many great men have arisen from very humble beginnings. (비천한 집에서 출세한 많은 위대한 사람들이 있다.)
76	arrive at	~에 도착하다	On arriving at the station, she rang up her mother. (역에 도착하자마자 그녀는 어머니에게 전화를 걸었다.)
77	as (so) far as ~ be concerned	~에 관한 한해서는, ~에 관해서는	But as far as I'm concerned, the real estate market continues to be strong. (그러나 내가 아는 한, 부동산 시장은 계속 강세이다.)
78	as ~ as possible(on, can)	될 수 있는대로, 가능한 ~하게	Do it as quickly as possible. (가능한 한 빨리해라.)
79	as ~, so...	~와 마찬가지로	As the desert is like a sea, so is the camel like a ship. (사막이 바다라면 배는 낙타다.)
80	as ~go	~의 상태로는	The English don't like spicy food, as Europeans go. (유럽인들의 상태로 보면 영국인도 매운 음식을 싫어한다.)
81	as a matter of fact	사실은, 사실상	He really wasn't my dog, as a matter of fact. (사실 그것은 나의 개가 아니었다.)
82	as a rule	대체로, 일반적으로	The American business men, as a rule, dislike to retire. (일반적으로 미국의 실업가들은 은퇴하는 것을 싫어한다.)
83	as a whole	전체적으로	We must take this matter into account as a whole. (우리는 이 문제를 전체적으로 고려하여야 한다.)

	단어	뜻	예문
84	as best one can/may	할 수 있는 한	I'll try and do it as best I can. (나는 할 수 있는 한 최선을 다해 보겠다.)
85	as compared with	~와 비교하면	Prices have increased considerably as compared with the preceding year. (전년도에 비해 물가가 상당히 올랐다.)
86	as far as	(~에 관한)한, ~까지	As far as I know, he is an honest fellow. (내가 아는 한에 있어서는 그는 정직한 새나이다.)
87	as fast as	~과 같이 빨리	She can run as fast as I. (그녀는 나만큼 빨리 달릴 수 있다.)
88	as follows	다음과 같이	The list of the guests is as follows : Tom Brown, John Smith... (내객 명부는 다음과 같다 : 톰 브라운, 존 스미스...)
89	as for	~에 관해서는, ~로서는	As for myself, I don't like it. (나로서는 그것을 좋아하지 않는다.)
90	as good as	~이나 다름없는, 거의 ~에 충실한	He was as good as dead. (그는 죽은거나 다름없었다.)

인문

[2] 4월 35번]

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Research has shown that individuals—especially those who have benefited from a particular system—are prone to support and rationalize the status quo, even if there are clear problems. ① These people justify systemic inequity with familiar phrases like “If you just work hard enough you can pull yourself up by your bootstraps.” ② A branch of psychology called system justification theory describes how people tend to see social, economic, and political systems as good, fair, and legitimate if they have succeeded as a result of those systems. ③ According to Erin Godfrey, a professor of applied psychology at New York University, “The people who are at the top want to believe in meritocracy because it means that they deserve their successes.” ④ Indeed, it is not surprising that there exists a general consensus across social class about the definition and the results of meritocracy. ⑤ Those who are in an advantaged position in society are more likely to believe the system is fair and see no reason to change it.

*status quo 현재 상태 **meritocracy 능력주의

사회

[2] 9월 35번]

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

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

*psychic 심적인

Orbi. 함정민T

🌿 과학·기술

[21 3월 33번] 오답률 63.2%

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plants are genius chemists. They rely on their ability to manufacture chemical compounds for every single aspect of their survival. A plant with juicy leaves can't run away to avoid being eaten. It relies on its own chemical defenses to kill microbes, deter pests, or poison would-be predators. Plants also need to reproduce. They can't impress a potential mate with a fancy dance, a victory in horn-to-horn combat, or a well-constructed nest like animals do. Since plants need to attract pollinators to accomplish reproduction, they've evolved intoxicating scents, sweet nectar, and pheromones that send signals that bees and butterflies can't resist. When you consider that plants solve almost all of their problems by making chemicals, and that there are nearly 400,000 species of plants on Earth, it's no wonder that the plant kingdom is _____.

- ① a factory that continuously generates clean air
- ② a source for a dazzling array of useful substances
- ③ a silent battlefield in which plants fight for sunshine
- ④ a significant habitat for microorganisms at a global scale
- ⑤ a document that describes the primitive state of the earth

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 9월 37번]

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

It can be difficult to decide the place of fine art, such as oil paintings, watercolours, sketches or sculptures, in an archival institution.

(A) The best archival decisions about art do not focus on territoriality (this object belongs in my institution even though I do not have the resources to care for it) or on questions of monetary value or prestige (this object raises the cultural standing of my institution). The best decisions focus on what evidential value exists and what is best for the item.

(B) But art can also carry aesthetic value, which elevates the job of evaluation into another realm. Aesthetic value and the notion of artistic beauty are important considerations, but they are not what motivates archival preservation in the first instance.

(C) Art can serve as documentary evidence, especially when the items were produced before photography became common. Sketches of soldiers on a battlefield, paintings of English country villages or portraits of Dutch townspeople can provide the only visual evidence of a long-ago place, person or time.

*archival 기록(보관소)의 **prestige 명성, 위신
***realm 영역

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

☞ 인문

[2] 7월 2번

1. 밑줄 친 innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of innovation is how unpopular it is, for all the lip service we pay to it. Despite the abundant evidence that it has transformed almost everybody's lives for the better in innumerable ways, the kneejerk reaction of most people to something new is often worry, sometimes even disgust. Unless it is of obvious use to ourselves, we tend to imagine the bad consequences that might occur far more than the good ones. And we throw obstacles in the way of innovators, on behalf of those with a vested interest in the status quo: investors, managers and employees alike. History shows that innovation is a delicate and vulnerable flower, easily crushed underfoot, but quick to regrow if conditions allow.

*kneejerk 반사적인 **status quo 현 상태

- ① Innovation comes from the need for solving deficiency.
- ② Innovative people are usually very sensitive to criticism.
- ③ Innovation is often faced with disapproval and opposition.
- ④ A single misstep in planning could ruin innovation entirely.
- ⑤ Innovative ideas need a series of revision and refinement.

☞ 사회

[2] 10월 23번

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most enduring lessons have to be learnt from the seismic response of ground and the built environment in the largest natural laboratory, i.e., the earth, from damage observations in all earthquakes, whether inter- or intra-plate. Complete protection of all life and the entire built environment in all earthquakes is still a distant dream. However, efforts are on to have a built environment in which loss of life is minimized, and lifelines and infrastructure continue to function during and after an earthquake disaster. Construction activities in seismically prone and hazardous areas that are vulnerable to different damaging effects of earthquakes are best avoided. Most of the time such situations are unavoidable; in that case appropriate strengthening measures are required. Structures should be preferably made on firm ground. For construction in soft soil, the ground should be strengthened, and the foundations should be sufficiently deep, wide, and strong. Subsequently, application of appropriate interventions regarding earthquake-resistant design of structures goes a long way in saving human lives.

*seismic 지진에 의한

- ① essential procedures during earthquake drills
- ② advanced technologies for earthquake prediction
- ③ causes of earthquakes from a geological perspective
- ④ restorations of the built environment after an earthquake
- ⑤ considerations for an earthquake-resistant built environment

🌿 과학·기술

[2] 4월 30번] 오답률 62.9%

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

It's likely that for a very long time people managed to survive with draped animal pelts and then began roughly sewing these together. Ultimately, though, the ①advantages of using woven fabric for clothing would have become obvious. A fur pelt offers ②inadequate thermal protection if someone is sitting still, but once on the move or in strong winds, this is less true, because pelts aren't shaped close to the body. The more air gets between the body and the clothing, the less effective it is at trapping an insulating layer of air close to the skin. In fact, the insulating properties of clothing ③decrease very much when walking quickly. Clothing also needs to be breathable, because damp clothes are bad at keeping the wearer warm and become very heavy. Woven fabrics are more breathable than fur and, when specifically tailored to the body, make excellent internal layers, ④preventing cold air from getting direct access to the skin's surface. Thus the ability to create woven clothing would have offered material advantages to our early ancestors once they had left Africa for ⑤cooler areas.

*drape 걸치다 **thermal 열의 ***insulate 단열하다

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 9월 39번]

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Rather, it evolved naturally as certain devices were found in practice to be both workable and useful.

Film has no grammar. (①) There are, however, some vaguely defined rules of usage in cinematic language, and the syntax of film — its systematic arrangement — orders these rules and indicates relationships among them. (②) As with written and spoken languages, it is important to remember that the syntax of film is a result of its usage, not a determinant of it. (③) There is nothing preordained about film syntax. (④) Like the syntax of written and spoken language, the syntax of film is an organic development, descriptive rather than prescriptive, and it has changed considerably over the years. (⑤) “Hollywood Grammar” may sound laughable now, but during the thirties, forties, and early fifties it was an accurate model of the way Hollywood films were constructed.

*preordained 미리 정해진

☞ 인문

[21 9월 23번]

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

☞ 사회

[21 10월 30번]

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

How people behave often depends on what others do. If other car drivers or subway users leave for work at 8 a.m., it may be to my ① advantage to leave at 6 a.m., even if that is really too early from my point of view. In equilibrium, flows ② stabilize so that each person makes the best trade-off between their ideal schedule and the congestion they will suffer on their commute. In making such choices, agents seek to ③ differentiate their behavior from that of others. On other occasions, agents have a problem with coordination. They would like to choose to behave the same way as others. For example, if most of my fellow citizens did not pay their parking tickets, there would be (unfortunately) strong pressure for an amnesty for such offenders, which would ④ increase my incentive to pay my parking tickets too. There may be multiple equilibria, so that two otherwise identical societies may ⑤ adopt different behavioral patterns.

*equilibrium 균형(상태) **amnesty 사면

🌿 과학·기술

[21 4월 31번] 오답률 64.1%

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contrary to popular opinion, woodpeckers don't restrict themselves to rotten trees, and they often start construction in healthy trees. Just like us, woodpeckers want the place where they bring up their families to be solid and durable. Even though the birds are well equipped to hammer away at healthy wood, it would be too much for them to complete the job all at once. And that's why they take a months-long break after making a hole that may be only an inch or two deep, hoping fungi will pitch in. As far as the fungi are concerned, this is the invitation they have been waiting for, because usually they can't get past the bark. In this case, the fungi quickly move into the opening and begin to break down the wood. What the tree sees as a coordinated attack, the woodpecker sees as a(n) _____. After a while, the wood fibers are so soft that it's much easier for the woodpecker to enlarge the hole.

*fungi fungus(균류)의 복수형

- ① division of labor
- ② act of sympathy
- ③ process of negotiation
- ④ competition for habitat
- ⑤ defense from predators

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 10월 35번]

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

In the case of classical music performance, notwithstanding the perhaps increased psychological pressure to achieve "perfection," to a large extent it is the participation in a physical pursuit of excellence that links art to sports. ① Musicians and athletes both must attempt to create mistake-free performances that require finely tuned neural and muscle control enabled by countless hours of practice. ② For both activities, disciplining the body and mind is central to achieving what is typically considered a successful performance. ③ Standard descriptions of the actions of the muscles controlling the hand can give a misleading impression of the degree to which the fingers can be controlled independently. ④ Indeed one might assume that one of the prime objectives of art, as in sports, is to win recognition for the artist/performer's technical physical ability. ⑤ Thus, in essence, even music becomes a competition for performers, who compete against their own bodies, if not those of others, in attaining recognition for their performances.

☁ 인문

[21 9월 29번]

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

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

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

☁ 사회

[21 수능 20번]

2. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

🌿 과학·기술

[21 4월 34번] 오답률 66.1%

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science shows that _____ like gear teeth in a bicycle chain. Rich and novel experiences, like the recollections of the summers of our youth, have lots of new information associated with them. During those hot days, we learned how to swim or traveled to new places or mastered riding a bike without training wheels. The days went by slowly with those adventures. Yet, our adult lives have less novelty and newness, and are full of repeated tasks such as commuting or sending email or doing paperwork. The associated information filed for those chores is smaller, and there is less new footage for the recall part of the brain to draw upon. Our brain interprets these days filled with boring events as shorter, so summers swiftly speed by. Despite our desire for better clocks, our measuring stick of time isn't fixed. We don't measure time with seconds, like our clocks, but by our experiences. For us, time can slow down or time can fly.

*footage 장면

- ① the memory functions of our brain wear out with age
- ② the richness of experiences relies on intellectual capacity
- ③ the information storage system in our mind runs restlessly
- ④ the temporal context of an event pulls our emotions awake
- ⑤ the size of a memory and our perception of time are coupled

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 10월 36번]

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Film speaks in a language of the senses. Its flowing and sparkling stream of images, its compelling pace and natural rhythms, and its pictorial style are all part of this nonverbal language.

(A) As important as the quality of the image may be, however, it must not be considered so important that the purpose of the film as an artistic, unified whole is ignored. A film's photographic effects should not be created for their own sake as independent, beautiful, or powerful images.

(B) In the final analysis, they must be justified psychologically and dramatically, as well as aesthetically, as important means to an end, not as ends in themselves. Creating beautiful images for the sake of creating beautiful images violates a film's aesthetic unity and may actually work against the film.

(C) So it follows naturally that the aesthetic quality and dramatic power of the image are extremely important to the overall quality of a film. Although the nature and quality of the story, editing, musical score, sound effects, dialogue, and acting can do much to enhance a film's power, even these important elements cannot save a film whose images are mediocre or poorly edited.

*mediocre 썩 좋지 않은

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

☞ 인문

[21 10월 20번]

1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can't begin to build a strategy for our lives without first understanding where we are and where we want to go. Since people are different, it's reasonable to assume their current situations or starting points will be different as well. That's why books that tout a single formula for success or improvement, without taking into account the different places people are starting from, are worthless. Would you trust a doctor who didn't ask any questions or run any tests to diagnose what was wrong, yet wrote you a prescription anyway? In medicine, the adage is Prescription without diagnosis equals malpractice. Before we can "prescribe" strategy, we first need to diagnose the situation—where we stand, where we are today.

*tout 권유하다 **adage 격언

- ① 자신의 현재 상황을 파악한 후에 전략을 세워야 한다.
- ② 다른 사람의 능력을 인정하고 배울 줄 알아야 한다.
- ③ 상황이 바뀌어도 처음 세운 원칙을 고수해야 한다.
- ④ 서두르지 말고 작은 목표부터 단계별로 달성해야 한다.
- ⑤ 한 가지 방식만 고집하지 말고 다양한 시도를 해야 한다.

☞ 사회

[21 3월 21번] 오답률 62.4%

2. 밑줄 친 last in, first out이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

While user habits are a boon to companies fortunate enough to generate them, their existence inherently makes success less likely for new innovations and startups trying to disrupt the status quo. The fact is, successfully changing long-term user habits is exceptionally rare. Altering behavior requires not only an understanding of how to persuade people to act but also necessitates getting them to repeat behaviors for long periods, ideally for the rest of their lives. Companies that succeed in building a habit-forming business are often associated with game-changing, wildly successful innovation. But like any discipline, habit design has rules that define and explain why some products change lives while others do not. For one, new behaviors have a short half-life, as our minds tend to return to our old ways of thinking and doing. Experiments show that lab animals habituated to new behaviors tend to regress to their first learned behaviors over time. To borrow a term from accounting, behaviors are LIFO—"last in, first out."

*boon 요긴한 것 **regress 되돌아가다

- ① The behavior witnessed first is forgotten first.
- ② Almost any behavior tends to change over time.
- ③ After an old habit breaks, a new one is formed.
- ④ The habit formed last is the hardest to get rid of.
- ⑤ The habit most recently acquired disappears soonest.

🌿 과학·기술

[20 4월 21번]

3. 밑줄 친 The scent is like a flag pin이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most insect communication is based on chemicals known as pheromones, with specialized glands releasing compounds to signal emergencies or signpost a route to food. Colony membership is marked by chemistry, as well. Although ants don't tell individuals apart by their personal aromas the way hamsters do, they do recognize each other as nest-mates — or as foreign — using an odor as a shared sign of identity. As long as an ant displays the correct emblem (as long as she smells right, which requires that she have the right combination of molecules known as hydrocarbons on her body), her colony-mates admit her as one of their own. The scent is like a flag pin, one that every ant must wear. An ant that shouldn't be there is quickly detected by her alien scent. Since ants have no white flag of surrender, more often than not the outsider is killed.

*gland 분비샘 **emblem 상징

- ① Individuals appeal to their mate using their personal odor.
- ② Social classes within a group are marked by a different scent.
- ③ The size of the territory a group occupies is marked by scent.
- ④ Individuals disguise themselves with an alien aroma for survival.
- ⑤ Members of a group are identified by a shared distinctive smell.

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 수능 22번]

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

*laypeople 비전문가

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