

# Shean.T



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'교재의 방향성, 구성, 학습 가이드는 해설편 참고'

수능영어의 노력이라는 가치를 믿기에, 이를 가르칩니다.  
꼭 1등급이 나와 수시, 정시에서 큰 우위를 가지길 바라며,

Shean.T

**Keep It Short and Simple**

문제편

**KISS ESSENCE**

by Shean.T

Week 1



대외파악

Aries

출처 2021.수능.22

1. 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.

NOTE

출처 2022.6.22

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

\* execute: 실행하다

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

NOTE

출처 2022.9.22

NOTE

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

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

NOTE

출처 2021.수능.23

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

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

**NOTE**

출처 2022.6.23

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

\* pirate: 해적 \*\* incoherent: 일관되지 않은

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

**NOTE**

출처 2022.9.23

NOTE

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

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

\* geometrical: 기하학의 \*\* aesthetic: 심미적인

\*\*\* sublime: 숭고한

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

NOTE



출처 2021.수능.24

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

\* analogy: 유사 \*\* fovea: (망막의) 중심窩(窩)  
\*\*\* retina: 망막

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

**NOTE**

출처 2022.6.24

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

\* cognitive: 인식의 \*\* impair: 해치다

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

**NOTE**

출처 2022.9.24

NOTE

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

\* supplant: 대신하다 \*\* impede: 방해하다

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

NOTE

출처 2021.수능.21

1. 밑줄 친 the role of the ‘lion’s historians’가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

**NOTE**

출처 2022.6.21

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

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

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

**NOTE**

출처 2022.9.21

NOTE

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

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

\* intermittent: 간헐적인

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

NOTE

출처 2019.9.23

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the ‘natural’ enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk’s films’ social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the ‘vulgar’ enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of ‘good’ taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

\* vulgar: 저속한, 서민의 \*\* aesthetic: 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics’ negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics’ tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

NOTE

출처 2020.9.24

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

\* senile: 노쇠한 \*\* deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

NOTE

출처 2019.6.23

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

\* rhetoric: 수사(학) \*\* castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

NOTE

출처 2021.9.23

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?[3점]

Conventional wisdom in the West, influenced by philosophers from Plato to Descartes, credits individuals and especially geniuses with creativity and originality. Social and cultural influences and causes are minimized, ignored, or eliminated from consideration at all. Thoughts, original and conventional, are identified with individuals, and the special things that individuals are and do are traced to their genes and their brains. The “trick” here is to recognize that individual humans are social constructions themselves, embodying and reflecting the variety of social and cultural influences they have been exposed to during their lives. Our individuality is not denied, but it is viewed as a product of specific social and cultural experiences. The brain itself is a social thing, influenced structurally and at the level of its connectivities by social environments. The “individual” is a legal, religious, and political fiction just as the “I” is a grammatical illusion.

- ① recognition of the social nature inherent in individuality
- ② ways of filling the gap between individuality and collectivity
- ③ issues with separating original thoughts from conventional ones
- ④ acknowledgment of the true individuality embodied in human genes
- ⑤ necessity of shifting from individualism to interdependence

NOTE

출처 2020.6.23

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

NOTE

출처 2020.수능.23

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are “genetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

\* decency: 예의 \*\* inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

NOTE

출처 2021.6.24

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A common error in current Darwinian thinking is the assumption that “selfish genes” are the prime mover in evolution. In strict Darwinism the prime mover is environmental threat. In the absence of threat, natural selection tends to *resist* change. It is un-biological to “explain” behavioural change as *resulting from* genetic change or the *ex vacuo* emergence of domain-specific brain modules. Evolutionary psychologists surely know why brains evolved: as Cosmides and Tooby point out, brains are found only in animals that move. Brains are behavioural organs, and behavioural adaptation, being immediate and non-random, is vastly more efficient than genetic adaptation. So, in animals with brains, behavioural change is the usual first response to environmental threat. If the change is successful, genetic adaptation to the new behaviour will follow more gradually. Animals do not evolve carnivore teeth and then decide it might be a good idea to eat meat.

\* *ex vacuo*: 무(無)에서의 \*\* carnivore: 육식 동물

- ① Which Adapts First, Behaviour or Genes?
- ② The Brain Under Control of Selfish Genes
- ③ Why Animals Eat Meat: A Story of Survival
- ④ Genes Always Win the Battle Against Nature!
- ⑤ The Superior Efficiency of Genetic Adaptation

NOTE

출처 2021.9.24

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The discovery that man’s knowledge is not, *and never has been*, perfectly accurate has had a humbling and perhaps a calming effect upon the soul of modern man. The nineteenth century, as we have observed, was the last to believe that the world, as a whole as well as in its parts, could ever be perfectly known. We realize now that this is, and always was, impossible. We know within limits, not absolutely, even if the limits can usually be adjusted to satisfy our needs. Curiously, from this new level of uncertainty even greater goals emerge and appear to be attainable. Even if we cannot know the world with absolute precision, we can still control it. Even our inherently incomplete knowledge seems to work as powerfully as ever. In short, we may never know precisely how high is the highest mountain, but we continue to be certain that we can get to the top nevertheless.

- ① Summits Yet to Be Reached: An Onward Journey to Knowledge
- ② Over the Mountain: A Single But Giant Step to Success
- ③ Integrating Parts into a Whole: The Road to Perfection
- ④ How to Live Together in an Age of Uncertainty
- ⑤ The Two Faces of a Knowledge-Based Society

NOTE



출처 2019.9.21

1. 밑줄 친 “a link in a chain, a phase in a process”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?[3점]

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi’s point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only “a link in a chain, a phase in a process,” he notes.

\* patronage: 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals’ creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One’s genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

NOTE

출처 2020.수능.21

2. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?[3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They’re not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don’t know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don’t have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They’re playing intellectual air guitar.

\* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기한

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

NOTE

출처 2019.수능.21

3. 밑줄 친 refining ignorance가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not the explicit goal, the best science can really be seen as refining ignorance. Scientists, especially young ones, can get too obsessed with results. Society helps them along in this mad chase. Big discoveries are covered in the press, show up on the university's home page, help get grants, and make the case for promotions. But it's wrong. Great scientists, the pioneers that we admire, are not concerned with results but with the next questions. The highly respected physicist Enrico Fermi told his students that an experiment that successfully proves a hypothesis is a measurement; one that doesn't is a discovery. A discovery, an uncovering — of new ignorance. The Nobel Prize, the pinnacle of scientific accomplishment, is awarded, not for a lifetime of scientific achievement, but for a single discovery, a result. Even the Nobel committee realizes in some way that this is not really in the scientific spirit, and their award citations commonly honor the discovery for having “opened a field up,” “transformed a field,” or “taken a field in new and unexpected directions.”

\* pinnacle: 정점

- ① looking beyond what is known towards what is left unknown
- ② offering an ultimate account of what has been discovered
- ③ analyzing existing knowledge with an objective mindset
- ④ inspiring scientists to publicize significant discoveries
- ⑤ informing students of a new field of science

NOTE

출처 2021.9.21

4. 밑줄 친 don't knock the box가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

By expecting what's likely to happen next, you prepare for the few most likely scenarios so that you don't have to figure things out while they're happening. It's therefore not a surprise when a restaurant server offers you a menu. When she brings you a glass with a clear fluid in it, you don't have to ask if it's water. After you eat, you don't have to figure out why you aren't hungry anymore. All these things are expected and are therefore not problems to solve. Furthermore, imagine how demanding it would be to always consider all the possible uses for all the familiar objects with which you interact. *Should I use my hammer or my telephone to pound in that nail?* On a daily basis, functional fixedness is a relief, not a curse. That's why you shouldn't even attempt to consider all your options and possibilities. You can't. If you tried to, then you'd never get anything done. So don't knock the box. Ironically, although it limits your thinking, it also makes you smart. It helps you to stay one step ahead of reality.

- ① Deal with a matter based on your habitual expectations.
- ② Question what you expect from a familiar object.
- ③ Replace predetermined routines with fresh ones.
- ④ Think over all possible outcomes of a given situation.
- ⑤ Extend all the boundaries that guide your thinking to insight.

NOTE

# Note



# Week 1



# 빠른 정답

## Day 1

1	2	3		
①	④	①		

## Day 2

1	2	3		
③	④	⑤		

## Day 3

1	2	3		
②	①	③		

## Day 4

1	2	3		
②	②	②		

## Day 5

1	2	3	4	
①	④	①	①	

## Day 6

1	2	3	4	
①	⑤	①	①	

## Day 7

1	2	3	4	
⑤	⑤	①	①	

**Keep It Short and Simple**

문제편

**KISS ESSENCE**

by Shean.T

**Week 5**

**Set 1**



**최중요 EBS 변형 하프모의**

(의미, 어법 문항은 외부 지문으로 구성)

한 세트 제한시간: 최대 35분

**Sagittarius**

출처 수특영어.11강.5번

1. 밑줄 친 far from modern이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The relation of an individual person to the species he belongs to is the most intimate of all relations. Yet it somehow seems so vague, so abstract, as scarcely to concern us at all. Indeed, it is only lately that there has been formulated even so much as a science to discuss this relationship and the duties which it throws upon the individual. Even yet the word "Eugenics," the name of this modern science, sometimes arouses a smile. It was chosen by Francis Galton to express the effort of Man to improve his own breed. But the thing the term stands for is, in reality, far from modern. It is indeed ancient and may even be nearly as old as Man himself. Consciously or unconsciously, sometimes under excuses that have disguised his motives even from himself, Man has always been attempting to improve his own quality or at least to maintain it. When a man neglects that effort, when he allows his attention to be too exclusively drawn to other ends, he suffers, falls into a decline and even tends to die out.

\* Eugenics: 우생학(優生學)

- ① inclination to form crowd
- ② recent awareness of one's potential
- ③ old species beyond the time constraint
- ④ unscientific approach to human problems
- ⑤ long-standing commitment to personal growth

**NOTE**

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In explaining others' actions, we frequently commit the fundamental attribution error. We attribute others' behavior so much to their inner dispositions that we discount important situational forces. The error occurs partly because our attention focuses on the person, not on the situation. A person's race or sex is vivid and gets attention; the situational forces working on that person are usually less visible. Slavery was often overlooked as an explanation for slave behavior; the behavior was instead attributed to the slaves' own nature. Until recently, the same was true of how we explained the perceived differences between women and men. Because gender-role constraints were hard to see, we attributed men's and women's behavior solely to their innate dispositions. The more people assume that human traits are fixed dispositions, the stronger are their stereotypes and the greater their acceptance of racial inequities.

- ① wrong choices of some cultures to tolerate slavery
- ② novel approaches to avoid fundamental attribution error
- ③ diverse reasons why racial inequities persist in every system
- ④ the enormous impact of gender stereotypes on women's career
- ⑤ erroneous attribution of behaviors to personal nature rather than situation

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.3강.5번

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

There are people who do not obsessively go after the latest digital devices, taking their time before changing hardware. There are even some people who have developed a taste for “vintage” technology, not only for vintage decoration or fashion. None of these cases reveal an ultimate or total renouncement of technology, but rather a temporary interruption of its use or a preference for a slower pace. We consider it appropriate to include in this list so-called *slow movement*, with its taste for slowness and tranquility, since often technologies are used precisely to speed up some processes in life. The movement was born as an alternative to fast food, but quickly it spread to other realms of life. Whoever chooses slowness may indeed practice a form of technological silence. In this path of slowness we also find the many forms of meditation, whether traditional or new, that are so fashionable nowadays and that can be seen as a way to temporarily refrain from technology.

\* renouncement: 단념 \*\* refrain: 삼가다

- ① Moving Slow to Protect the Environment
- ② How to Adapt to the Latest Technology Trends
- ③ Meditation: A Simple, Fast Way to Relieve Stress
- ④ Negative Effects of Technology on Mental Health
- ⑤ Pursuing a Leisurely Life Distancing from Technology

**NOTE**

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

That the commercial interest in artificial intelligence skyrocketed in the last two decades ① is generally attributed to the exponential rise in computing power and the steep drop in data storage costs. These two developments allowed us to teach machines with an ever increasing amount of observations. The results turned out remarkably ② successful. Yet our reliance on computing power and cheap data storage has also ③ been distanced us from the reality we try to model. The most prominent example is the sometimes near human-like bias in machine learning models. To understand ④ how this distance from reality comes to be, we need to realize that many of our machine learning models run in the social realm. In the social realm, human interaction is the dominant factor. But we can think of social media as a typical example ⑤ where the social realm and machine learning meet. Against the application of machine learning in the social realm, there is a traditional argument: the anti-positivism argument. This argument tells us that in the ‘social’ application of machine learning objectivity is an unattainable pursuit. We are human and therefore there is subjectivity.

\* exponential: 기하급수적인 \*\* anti-positivism: 반실증주의



출처 수특영어.29강.1번

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

One has to wonder why the pig came to be ① despised by both Jews and Muslims. Was it merely the flesh of the pig that was distrusted, or the pig itself, as an animal? By and large people have believed the former, claiming that because pig meat was so easily ② prone to spoiling and trichinosis, the consequent human diseases led them to avoid the meat and thereby censor the animal. But F. E. Zeuner, a leading expert on domestication, ③ rejects this view, pointing out that pork is no more likely to spoil than any other meat in a hot country, and in any event there are tropical islands where pork is the main meat eaten. He proposes instead an interpretation having to do with the people who raised pigs. Unlike cattle, pigs cannot be driven, and therefore the pig is only ④ worthless to the settled farmer. The nomad, who always felt superior to the farmer, “came to despise the pig as well as the farmer who bred it.” The religious prohibitions seem to have been ⑤ transferred from the people on to the animal, one they “themselves could neither breed nor keep.”

\* trichinosis: 선모충병(旋毛蟲病)

NOTE

출처 수특영독.3강.8번

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Flock or pack behaviour explains why the great apes, our closest biological relatives, have close families. There is also evidence to suggest that ancestral forms of human beings, such as Australopithecus, who lived in Africa two to four million years ago, and more recently their distant descendants, the Neanderthals, also lived in family groups. Ultimately, it's down to Darwin and evolution: \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential survival instinct. It's especially important if, as a species, you have evolved a larger brain as your means of survival, rather than thick skin, ferocious claws or teeth. Thanks to evolution, our bodies are remarkably flexible, and are good at putting the brain's ideas into practice. Nevertheless, we lack the tiger's teeth, the elephant's hide or the bear's muscularity. Our strength lies in numbers and, even more important, the ability to work together for the communal good. And families are the basis for that vital co-operation. I would suggest that the in-built human herd instinct, the need to communicate clearly and bond with others, lies behind most of mankind's subsequent achievements.

\* ferocious: 사나운 \*\* claw: 발톱

- ① herding                      ② sensibility
③ originality                  ④ intelligence
⑤ manipulation

NOTE

출처 수록영어.14강.6번

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Harvard's Nicholas Christakis says that when you take a bird's eye view of humans through the prism of social networks, the picture of both the individual and the group changes. He draws the analogy with graphite and diamonds. Both materials are made of carbon atoms but it is the way these individual atoms are connected that determines why one material is soft and dark and the other is hard and clear. The layered lattice arrangement of graphite carbon atoms means that it shears easily, whereas the highly interconnected arrangement of diamond carbon atoms means that it is as hard as — well, diamonds, of course. Therefore, when it comes to carbon atoms, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Similarly, understanding the individual self only really makes sense in terms of the groups to which they are connected. To extend the carbon metaphor, when we are well connected, we are more resilient because there is safety and strength in numbers. Alone, we \_\_\_\_\_.

\* graphite: 흑연 \*\* lattice: 격자, 격자 모양의 것  
\*\*\* shear: 부러지다

- ① are more vulnerable and weaker
- ② tend to seek digital connectivity
- ③ are as strong and dense as diamonds
- ④ investigate carbon atoms more in detail
- ⑤ cannot manufacture high-quality diamonds

**NOTE**

출처 수록영어.21강.2번

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The disciplines that make up the natural sciences can be divided into two classes: those that are historical, and those that are not. For subjects like cosmology, geology, and biology, history is of utmost importance. The goal of much of the activity in these disciplines is to reconstruct the history of the cosmos, the Earth, and the life forms that have inhabited it, respectively. For the mathematician, physicist or chemist, on the other hand, history does not matter. The logical structures mathematicians explore are timeless, and both physics and chemistry deal with properties of the universe that we have every reason to believe are the same today as they ever have been, or ever will be. Thus, in principle, all the open questions in physics and chemistry could be answered this afternoon if the right experiments were done. Moreover, there is no reason to think that the outcomes of those experiments would be any different if they were done by other people, at other times, or in other places. The assumption that the conclusions reached by physicists and chemists \_\_\_\_\_ is fundamental to the way geologists, biologists and cosmologists use them.

\* cosmology: 우주론

- ① depend on temporal references
- ② promote interdisciplinary studies
- ③ are independent of time and place
- ④ tend to vary from person to person
- ⑤ are attributed to empirical evidence

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.3강.1번

9. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We are often told that there is no innovation without competition, which is absurd given that most of the greatest innovations in science and technology have resulted from the sharing of research across academic silos, national borders, and language barriers. In truth, no great innovations occur in isolation. ① Personally, I have been asked to sign an awfully large number of nondisclosure agreements from other researchers terrified that their ideas will get out. ② But in truth, I've found this approach counterproductive. ③ Those who hold their cards too close to the vest are rarely the ones who play the winning hand. ④ Playing cards with people online is one of the first games to be realized through digital innovation. ⑤ It is when we share our findings with people with other areas of expertise or perspectives, or seek feedback about our concept from someone in a different field, or try out our idea with potential users, that suddenly the real potential starts to emerge.

\* academic silo: (구분되는) 학문 영역

\*\* counterproductive: 역효과를 내는

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.10강.3번

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Needless to say, an artist might clarify her feelings by just focusing on them mentally. That is, it is at least conceivable that one could get clear on one's emotional state simply by thinking about it.

- (A) This would appear to violate our ordinary understanding of art which regards an artwork as a public affair. It would also seem inconsistent with the notion of expression which fundamentally rests on the idea of something "inside" being brought "outside."
- (B) Thus, in order to block cases of completely mental artworks, the expression theorist should add that the process of the clarification and transmission of emotions should be secured by means of lines, shapes, colors, sounds, actions and/or words. This guarantees that an artwork is, at least in principle, publicly accessible — that it is embodied in some publicly accessible medium.
- (C) The emotion, then, would be clarified but not externalized. Yet could an artwork exist entirely, so to speak, inside someone's head?

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

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.19강.4번

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Heidegger used the term *Dasein* — “being there” — for the being that exists. He rejected the idea that there is an external world separate from a conscious observer.

- (A) No separation between consciousness and environment is possible. “Being *there*” means that “there”— our context — is the defining aspect of “being”. We are not shut off from the world in an enclosed mind — which Heidegger calls the “cabinet of consciousness”.
- (B) Instead, he developed a *phenomenological* view, in which our understanding of things is always in relation to ourselves. For example, if you put on a jumper, it is because the jumper will keep you warm, or you think it will look good on you. It is not because the jumper is made of twisted yarn and is a few millimeters thick.
- (C) This applies to knowledge, too. We might read a book about politics because it interests us, or because understanding politics helps us make sense of what we see happening around us. We see it in terms of a tool, or satisfying a need. Heidegger saw the *Dasein* (principally the human “being”) as completely immersed in and part of the world that defines it.

\* phenomenological: 현상학의 \*\* yarn: 실, 방적사

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

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.13강.6번

12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

But investigators discovered that dipping the mangoes in hot water, then submerging them in cool water before packing initiated a process in which gases inside the fruit contracted, drawing in contaminated water.

The contamination pathway in the first known case of an outbreak associated with imported mangoes is particularly paradoxical. In 1999, 78 people in 13 US states became ill from a common strain of *Salmonella enterica*; 15 patients were hospitalized and two died. Investigators traced the mangoes back to a farm in Brazil. ( ① ) They discovered that, surprisingly, no Europeans who had consumed mangoes from the same farm were affected. ( ② ) Investigators deduced that the mangoes destined for the US had probably absorbed the microbe as a result of a hot water treatment used to fight off fruit flies. ( ③ ) The treatment was required to meet US standards barring produce carrying the Mediterranean fruit fly — standards the Europeans did not impose. ( ④ ) The farmer had adopted the hot water treatment to avoid employing cancer-causing pesticides to fight off the fruit flies. ( ⑤ ) So steps that the farmer had taken to clear the mangoes of insects without using carcinogens had ultimately provided an entree for the pathogen.

\* deduce: 추론하다 \*\* carcinogen: 발암 물질

\*\*\* pathogen: 병원균

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.Test1.19번

13. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Although these sorts of proposals are worth pursuing, they face considerable practical barriers to implementation.

There is obviously a considerable range of possible legal, technical and social options for managing the explosion of personal information. ( ① ) For example, Mayer-Schönberger proposes mimicking human forgetting by introducing requirements to allow users to set expiry dates for digital information. ( ② ) As he further explains, this proposal would need to be supported by an appropriate legal framework. ( ③ ) To begin with, such a fundamental change in our technology infrastructure would require expenditure of considerable resources. ( ④ ) It may, moreover, be difficult or impossible to get the agreement of technology companies to support the proposed transition. ( ⑤ ) In addition, even if some form of technology-based expiry date were to be implemented, it may lead to a technological “guerrilla war”, as some interests may be concerned to circumvent technology-based expiry dates.

\* expiry date: 유효 기한, 만기 날짜  
\*\* circumvent: 교묘히 피하다[면하다]

**NOTE**

출처 수특영어.10강.5번

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

What is the profile of our emotional life as we age? Despite the image of older people as cranky or resentful of the young, Laura Carstensen, a researcher of aging at Stanford University, shows that our daily emotional experience is actually enhanced with age. Typically, older people experience more positive emotions than negative ones in daily life. The experience isn't purely “happy.” Rather, our emotions grow richer and more complex over time. We experience more co-occurrence of positive and negative emotions, such as those poignant occasions when you get a tear in the eye at the same time you feel joy, or feeling pride at the same time you feel anger — a capacity we call “emotional complexity.” These mixed emotional states help us avoid the dramatic ups and downs that younger people have, and they also help us exercise more control over what we feel. Mixed emotions are easier to manage than purely positive or purely negative emotions. Thus, emotionally speaking, life just feels better. Better control over emotions and increased complexity means more enriched daily experiences. People with more emotional complexity also have a longer healthspan.

\* cranky: 짜증을 내는, 까다로운 \*\* poignant: 가슴에 사무치는

Contrary to the general stereotype, older adults develop the ability to experience several feelings in a(n)     (A)     manner, gaining control over emotional     (B)     and thus feeling better off emotionally.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A)              | (B)                |
| ① separate       | ..... fluctuations |
| ② respective     | ..... uncertainty  |
| ③ distinctive    | ..... instability  |
| ④ uncontrollable | ..... avoidance    |
| ⑤ simultaneous   | ..... imbalance    |

**NOTE**



## 주간 KISS 원 문항 모음

\* 주간 KISS 미학습자 분들은 이 문항들도,

지문을 이미 봐서 답을 알더라도,

문항의 로직을 잡으며 다시 한번 풀어보시고

해설편을 보는 걸 추천합니다



출처 수특영어.11강.5번

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

Until recently, the same was true of how we explained the perceived differences between women and men.

In explaining others' actions, we frequently commit the fundamental attribution error. We attribute others' behavior so much to their inner dispositions that we discount important situational forces. ( ① ) The error occurs partly because our attention focuses on the person, not on the situation. ( ② ) A person's race or sex is vivid and gets attention; the situational forces working on that person are usually less visible. ( ③ ) Slavery was often overlooked as an explanation for slave behavior; the behavior was instead attributed to the slaves' own nature. ( ④ ) Because gender-role constraints were hard to see, we attributed men's and women's behavior solely to their innate dispositions. ( ⑤ ) The more people assume that human traits are fixed dispositions, the stronger are their stereotypes and the greater their acceptance of racial inequities.

NOTE

출처 수특영어.3강.5번

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

There are people who do not obsessively go after the latest digital devices, taking their time before changing hardware. There are even some people who have ① developed a taste for “vintage” technology, not only for vintage decoration or fashion. None of these cases reveal an ultimate or total renouncement of technology, but rather a ② temporary interruption of its use or a preference for a slower pace. We consider it ③ inappropriate to include in this list so-called *slow movement*, with its taste for slowness and tranquility, since often technologies are used precisely to speed up some processes in life. The movement was born as an ④ alternative to fast food, but quickly it spread to other realms of life. Whoever chooses slowness may indeed practice a form of technological silence. In this path of slowness we also find the many forms of meditation, whether traditional or new, that are so ⑤ fashionable nowadays and that can be seen as a way to temporarily refrain from technology.

\* renouncement: 단념 \*\* refrain: 삼가다

NOTE

출처 수특영어.29강.1번

5. 밑줄 친 themselves could neither breed nor keep이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One has to wonder why the pig came to be despised by both Jews and Muslims. Was it merely the flesh of the pig that was distrusted, or the pig itself, as an animal? By and large people have believed the former, claiming that because pig meat was so easily prone to spoiling and trichinosis, the consequent human diseases led them to avoid the meat and thereby censor the animal. But F. E. Zeuner, a leading expert on domestication, rejects this view, pointing out that pork is no more likely to spoil than any other meat in a hot country, and in any event there are tropical islands where pork is the main meat eaten. He proposes instead an interpretation having to do with the people who raised pigs. Unlike cattle, pigs cannot be driven, and therefore the pig is only valuable to the settled farmer. The nomad, who always felt superior to the farmer, “came to despise the pig as well as the farmer who bred it.” The religious prohibitions seem to have been transferred from the people on to the animal, one they “themselves could neither breed nor keep.”

\* trichinosis: 선모충병(旋毛蟲病)

- ① Cattle are the only animals nomads breed and keep.
- ② Jealousy of nomads led to a religious taboo on an animal.
- ③ Keeping pigs is strictly prohibited by religious regulations.
- ④ Possible diseases are the main reasons of the disregard for eating pigs.
- ⑤ The expensiveness of pork can be explained by the difficulties of breeding pigs.

**NOTE**

출처 수특영독.3강.8번

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

Our strength lies in numbers and, even more important, the ability to work together for the communal good.

Flock or pack behaviour explains why the great apes, our closest biological relatives, have close families. There is also evidence to suggest that ancestral forms of human beings, such as Australopithecus, who lived in Africa two to four million years ago, and more recently their distant descendants, the Neanderthals, also lived in family groups. Ultimately, it's down to Darwin and evolution: herding is an essential survival instinct. ( ① ) It's especially important if, as a species, you have evolved a larger brain as your means of survival, rather than thick skin, ferocious claws or teeth. ( ② ) Thanks to evolution, our bodies are remarkably flexible, and are good at putting the brain's ideas into practice. ( ③ ) Nevertheless, we lack the tiger's teeth, the elephant's hide or the bear's muscularity. ( ④ ) And families are the basis for that vital co-operation. ( ⑤ ) I would suggest that the in-built human herd instinct, the need to communicate clearly and bond with others, lies behind most of mankind's subsequent achievements.

\* ferocious: 사나운 \*\* claw: 발톱



출처 수특영어.14강.6번

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

Harvard's Nicholas Christakis says that when you take a bird's eye view of humans through the prism of social networks, the picture of both the individual and the group changes. He draws the ① analogy with graphite and diamonds. Both materials are made of carbon atoms but it is the way these individual atoms are ② connected that determines why one material is soft and dark and the other is hard and clear. The layered lattice arrangement of graphite carbon atoms means that it shears easily, whereas the highly interconnected arrangement of diamond carbon atoms means that it is as ③ hard as — well, diamonds, of course. Therefore, when it comes to carbon atoms, the whole is ④ weaker than the sum of its parts. Similarly, understanding the individual self only really makes sense in terms of the groups to which they are connected. To extend the carbon metaphor, when we are well connected, we are more ⑤ resilient because there is safety and strength in numbers. Alone, we are more vulnerable and weaker.

\* graphite: 흑연 \*\* lattice: 격자, 격자 모양의 것

\*\*\* shear: 부러지다

NOTE

출처 수특영어.21강.2번

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

The disciplines that make up the natural sciences can be divided into two classes: those that are historical, and those that are not. For subjects like cosmology, geology, and biology, history is of utmost importance. The goal of much of the activity in these disciplines is to ① reconstruct the history of the cosmos, the Earth, and the life forms that have inhabited it, respectively. For the mathematician, physicist or chemist, on the other hand, history does not matter. The logical structures mathematicians explore are ② timeless, and both physics and chemistry deal with properties of the universe that we have every reason to believe are the same today as they ever have been, or ever will be. Thus, in principle, all the open questions in physics and chemistry could be ③ answered this afternoon if the right experiments were done. Moreover, there is no reason to think that the outcomes of those experiments would be any ④ identical if they were done by other people, at other times, or in other places. The assumption that the conclusions reached by physicists and chemists are ⑤ independent of time and place is fundamental to the way geologists, biologists and cosmologists use them.

\* cosmology: 우주론

NOTE

출처 수록영어.3강.1번

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We are often told that there is no innovation without competition, which is absurd given that most of the greatest innovations in science and technology have resulted from the sharing of research across academic silos, national borders, and language barriers.

- (A) It is when we share our findings with people with other areas of expertise or perspectives, or seek feedback about our concept from someone in a different field, or try out our idea with potential users, that suddenly the real potential starts to emerge.
- (B) In truth, no great innovations occur in isolation. Personally, I have been asked to sign an awfully large number of nondisclosure agreements from other researchers terrified that their ideas will get out.
- (C) But in truth, I've found this approach counterproductive. Those who hold their cards too close to the vest are rarely the ones who play the winning hand.

\* academic silo: (구분되는) 학문 영역

\*\* counterproductive: 역효과를 내는

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

**NOTE**

출처 수록영어.10강.3번

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

Thus, in order to block cases of completely mental artworks, the expression theorist should add that the process of the clarification and transmission of emotions should be secured by means of lines, shapes, colors, sounds, actions and/or words.

Needless to say, an artist might clarify her feelings by just focusing on them mentally. That is, it is at least conceivable that one could get clear on one's emotional state simply by thinking about it. ( ① ) The emotion, then, would be clarified but not externalized. ( ② ) Yet could an artwork exist entirely, so to speak, inside someone's head? ( ③ ) This would appear to violate our ordinary understanding of art which regards an artwork as a public affair. ( ④ ) It would also seem inconsistent with the notion of expression which fundamentally rests on the idea of something "inside" being brought "outside." ( ⑤ ) This guarantees that an artwork is, at least in principle, publicly accessible — that it is embodied in some publicly accessible medium.

출처 수록영어.19강.4번

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Heidegger used the term *Dasein* — “being there” — for the being that exists. He rejected the idea that there is an external world separate from a conscious observer. Instead, he developed a *phenomenological* view, in which our understanding of things is always in relation to ourselves. For example, if you put on a jumper, it is because the jumper will keep you warm, or you think it will look good on you. It is not because the jumper is made of twisted yarn and is a few millimeters thick. This applies to knowledge, too. We might read a book about politics because it interests us, or because understanding politics helps us make sense of what we see happening around us. We see it in terms of a tool, or satisfying a need. Heidegger saw the *Dasein* (principally the human “being”) as completely immersed in and part of the world that defines it. No \_\_\_\_\_. “Being *there*” means that “there”— our context — is the defining aspect of “being”. We are not shut off from the world in an enclosed mind — which Heidegger calls the “cabinet of consciousness”.

\* phenomenological: 현상학의 \*\* yarn: 실, 방적사

- ① satisfaction for human needs is met only by oneself
- ② definition for consciousness is agreed upon among philosophers
- ③ connection between human beings and their surroundings exists
- ④ separation between consciousness and environment is possible
- ⑤ distinction is seen between politics and philosophy in the external world

NOTE

출처 수록영어.13강.6번

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

The contamination pathway in the first known case of an outbreak associated with imported mangoes is particularly ① paradoxical. In 1999, 78 people in 13 US states became ill from a common strain of *Salmonella enterica*; 15 patients were hospitalized and two died. Investigators traced the mangoes back to a farm in Brazil. They discovered that, surprisingly, no Europeans who had consumed mangoes from the same farm were affected. Investigators deduced that the mangoes destined for the US had probably ② absorbed the microbe as a result of a hot water treatment used to fight off fruit flies. The treatment was required to meet US standards ③ barring produce carrying the Mediterranean fruit fly — standards the Europeans did not impose. The farmer had adopted the hot water treatment to avoid employing cancer-causing pesticides to fight off the fruit flies. But investigators discovered that dipping the mangoes in hot water, then submerging them in cool water before packing ④ prevented a process in which gases inside the fruit contracted, drawing in contaminated water. So steps that the farmer had taken to clear the mangoes of insects without using carcinogens had ultimately provided an ⑤ entree for the pathogen.

\* deduce: 추론하다 \*\* carcinogen: 발암 물질  
\*\*\* pathogen: 병원균

NOTE

출처 수록영어.Test1.19번

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

There is obviously a considerable range of possible legal, technical and social options for managing the ① explosion of personal information. For example, Mayer-Schönberger proposes mimicking human ② remembering by introducing requirements to allow users to set expiry dates for digital information. As he further explains, this proposal would need to be supported by an appropriate legal framework. Although these sorts of proposals are worth pursuing, they face considerable practical ③ barriers to implementation. To begin with, such a fundamental change in our technology infrastructure would require expenditure of considerable resources. It may, moreover, be difficult or impossible to get the ④ agreement of technology companies to support the proposed transition. In addition, even if some form of technology-based expiry date were to be implemented, it may lead to a technological “guerrilla war”, as some interests may be ⑤ concerned to circumvent technology-based expiry dates.

\* expiry date: 유효 기한, 만기 날짜  
 \*\* circumvent: 교묘히 피하다[면하다]

**NOTE**

출처 수록영어.10강.5번

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is the profile of our emotional life as we age? Despite the image of older people as cranky or resentful of the young, Laura Carstensen, a researcher of aging at Stanford University, shows that our daily emotional experience is actually enhanced with age. Typically, older people experience more positive emotions than negative ones in daily life. The experience isn't purely “happy.”

- (A) Thus, emotionally speaking, life just feels better. Better control over emotions and increased complexity means more enriched daily experiences. People with more emotional complexity also have a longer healthspan.
- (B) These mixed emotional states help us avoid the dramatic ups and downs that younger people have, and they also help us exercise more control over what we feel. Mixed emotions are easier to manage than purely positive or purely negative emotions.
- (C) Rather, our emotions grow richer and more complex over time. We experience more co-occurrence of positive and negative emotions, such as those poignant occasions when you get a tear in the eye at the same time you feel joy, or feeling pride at the same time you feel anger — a capacity we call “emotional complexity.”

\* cranky: 짜증을 내는, 까다로운 \*\* poignant: 가슴에 사무치는

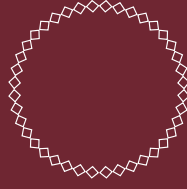
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

**NOTE**

# Note



# Week 5



# 빠른 정답



## Set 1

## Set 2

### ESSENCE

### ESSENCE

1	2	3	4
⑤	⑤	⑤	③
5	6	7	8
④	①	①	③
9	10	11	12
④	④	③	⑤
13	14		
③	⑤		

1	2	3	4
①	⑤	③	②
5	6	7	8
⑤	④	②	①
9	10	11	12
②	⑤	③	④
13	14		
④	②		

### 주간KISS

### 주간KISS

2	3	5	6
④	③	②	④
7	8	9	10
④	④	③	⑤
11	12	13	14
④	④	②	⑤

2	3	5	6
④	⑤	⑤	③
7	8	9	10
①	⑤	⑤	①
11	12	13	14
⑤	③	④	②

