

# KISS N KILL

문제편

## Shean.T

고1 당시 영어 모의고사 5등급

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KISS 영어연구소

  
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# INTRO

지난 3년, 아니 그 이전 어느 학년도이든 수능영어 오답률 Top 10 유형들을 살펴봅시다. 10개 문항 중 8~9개 문항은 모두 제목/의미, 어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문장삽입으로 구성되어 있습니다. 하나에 다 3점이라고 치면, 이 유형들을 다 틀려도 3등급은 나오지만, 2등급을 맞으려면 이 유형들 중 절반을 맞아야 하고, 1등급이 나오려면 이 유형들 중 대부분을 맞아야 한다는 얘기가 됩니다.

결국 안정 2등급을 맞기 위해서도, 1등급으로의 도약을 위해서도 제목/의미, 어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문장삽입이라는 이 킬러 유형들을 정복하는 것이 필수적입니다. 그리고 약점을 확실히 보완하고 강점으로 만들기 위해서는, 단기간 집중적인 양치기가 필요합니다. 어휘, 구문 학습을 통해 2등급까지 올라왔다면, 이제는 킬러 유형 문풀의 ‘양적 확대’를 통해 1등급으로 도약해봅시다.

이러한 킬러 유형 ‘양적 확대’에 목마른 2등급 이상 친구들을 위해 KISS N KILL을 내놓습니다. KISS Guide Book, KISS Logic, 주간 KISS 등으로 KISS하셨다면, 이제 킬러 유형들을 KILL해봅시다. 선티의 관점에서 ‘평가원스러운’ 지문으로 구성된 200개 이상의 고퀄 문항, 그리고 정성스러운 ABPS 사고과정 해설을 통해 선티의 사고과정을 더 알아갑시다. 수능날 ‘비슷한’ 소재/논리 지문들을 마주할 것이며, 영어 1등급의 사고 흐름에 한층 더 가까워질 것입니다.

KISS N KILL N You Win the Race!

선티 드림



**Keep It Slow  
but Steady,  
You Win the  
Race!**

\* 본 교재의 해설은 KISS Guide Book 독해 파트 방법론에 근거해 작성되었습니다. 따라서 KISS Guide Book 선행 학습이 필수입니다. Natural Freedom, KISS Logic, 주간 KISS 등의 강의를 듣고 학습하시면 더욱 효과가 좋습니다.

# KISS Logic

## AB는

정말 간단히 말하면, 수능영어 지문의 핵심 구조는 not only A but also B라는 겁니다. B는 필자가 강조, 주장하고 싶은 것이고요. 필자가 '복습'을 강조하고 싶어서 글을 썼다, 그럼 복습이 B가 되는 겁니다. 근데 그냥 지문에서 '복습이 중요해~~'라고 표현하지 않는다고요. '예습도 중요한데, 복습이 '더' 중요해'라고 비교대조하며 표현해주고, 우리의 목적은 저 AB라는 key message를 찾는 것입니다. 이해 안 가는 부분은 버리고, 중요한 부분에 집중해서. 많은 경우에는 'A가 문제(P)가 있으니, B가 좋아(해결책이야 S)'라는 것이지만, 한 30% 정도는 S가 없이 대상의 P만 강조할 때가 있습니다. 이때는 강조하는 게 P이므로, P가 B라고 할 수도 있겠지요.

## AB/PS는

결국 '단어력' 그리고 해석력이 따라주어야 의미가 있는 것입니다. 불안정한 3등급 이하는 AB/PS에 너무 목매기보다(활용은 하려고 하되) 우직하게 단어 외우고, 외운 단어로 지문을 '한국말로 요리조리' 해석하며 '아 해석이 되는구나' 재미를 좀 더 느껴보세요. 그 과정에서 AB/PS가 느껴지면 좋고, 아니더라도 절대 문제 없습니다.

## AB/PS라는

어떤 '알파벳'에, 그 '기호'에 함몰되지 마세요. 이는 '본질'을 도와주는 도구일 뿐입니다. 본질은 아 필자가 자신이 강조하는 것(B)을 드러내기 위해 대립항(A)을 세워서 많이 강조하는구나. 그 속에 문제 의식도 섞여 있겠네, 이런 관점에 중점을 두고 읽어야지, 가 중요합니다. 예전에는 CE(원인,결과) ME(수단,목적)라는 기호도 쓰고는 했는데, 역시 수능에서의 도구는 최소화가 중요합니다. 혁신이란, 우선순위를 정하고 과감하게 불필요한 것들을 제거하는 것입니다. 그러니 딱 둘만 기억하며 읽으라는 겁니다. '둘로 나눠지나?' '이거 문제인가?' 이 생각만 하며 지문을 읽으세요. 이 대상, 개념을 필자는 문제가 있다고 보니 이를 까는 것이고, 이와 대립되는, 필자가 주장하고 싶은 대상, 개념이 나오겠네!  
Could it be simpler?

# KISS Signal

## ◇ Shean.T's Comment

해당 문항에 대해 전반적으로 취하면 좋았을 방향, 태도.

## ◇ 형광펜

AB, PS를 알 수 있기에 반응해야 할 Signal  
(순서 및 문삽 문제에서는 반응할 지시어도 포함)

## ◇ 진한 단어

어휘 정리

## ◇ 선지

- ① A(not A): A쪽(A의 반대 쪽) 선지.
- ② B(not B): B쪽(B의 반대 쪽) 선지.
- ③ off: 지문의 AB, PS로 grouping되지 않는 헛소리.
- ④ 반: 해당 선지의 '반대 의미'가 정답.
- ⑤ 매: 매력적인 오답(off로 인한).

# Study Guide

◇ 기본적으로 ‘풀채단해논’이 모든 영어 학습의 핵심이다. 풀고, 채점하고, 단어 다 내 것으로 만들고, 해석 어려운 문장은 이렇게 해석 되는구나 익히고, 논리적으로 이렇게 답이 나오는구나 확인하는 것. 여기서 ‘풀채’만 해서는 절대 1등급이 될 수 없다.

**1 풀:** 하루치 문제를 시간 재고 풀다. 가용 시간과 실력에 따라 하루 5~10 문항을 추천한다. 제목은 1분 30초, 의미/어휘/순서는 2분, 빈칸/문삽은 2분 30초를 권장. 아직 실력이 부족한 경우 각 30초씩 더 주고 좀 더 천천히, 정확히 읽는 것도 좋다.

**2 채:** 채점을 한다. 채점 후 틀린 여부와 관계 없이 ‘스스로’ 단어/해석/논리 측면에서 모르는 부분을 체크하고 고민하는 시간을 꼭꼭꼭 가진다.

**3 단:** 해설을 보며 내가 몰랐던 단어/표현을 모두 나만의 단어장에 적는다. 옮겨 적는 시간 및 매일 자투리 시간을 활용해 철저히 암기한다.

**4 해:** 문제에 집착 말고, 우선 하나의 지문이 적어도 7, 80% 정도는 자연스럽게 해석이 될 수 있게 만들어야 한다. 해석이 안 됐던 부분은 직독직해를 참고하며 ‘이 부분은 이런 식으로 해석하는 거구나’ 익히시고, 이 또한 본인만의 해석 노트에 따로 적어 정리하면 좋다.

**5 논:** KISS Logic 해설을 보면서 내가 반응했어야 할 부분, 여기는 이래서 중요하고 이런 ABPS 논리를 끌어낼 수 있고 그래서 답이 논리적으로 이렇게 될 수밖에 없구나 이해한다. ‘실전’에서 상세한 KISS Logic 해설처럼 완벽하게 풀 수는 없다. 허나, ‘평소’에 이렇게 완벽하게 다 논리적으로 이해하고 중요한 부분과 아닌 부분을 구분할 줄 알려고 학습해야, ‘실전’에서 이게 50~70% 정도 발휘되어서 문제를 푸는 것이다.

\* 본 교재는 주간 KISS와 달리 복기 페이지가 없습니다(복기 페이지가 들어간다면.. 10권의 주간지가 될 것입니다). 따라서 문제만 풀고 대충 해설 보고 그렇구나.. 버리지 마시고, 단/해/논을 꼼꼼하게 내 것으로 만드는 의지가 더 많이 요구됩니다. 또 그래야만 ‘실력’이 상승합니다. 건승을 빕니다.

# QnA

## ◇ 배송 / 결제 / 환불 / 주소변경 / 기타 ◇

오르비 구매자	070-4353-3537 orbi.cs@move.is
대성 구매자	02-5252-110 help@mimacstudy.com

## ◇ 학습 질문 ◇

오르비 구매자	오르비 KISS 판매 페이지 하단 댓글
대성 구매자	대성 선티 페이지 QnA 게시판

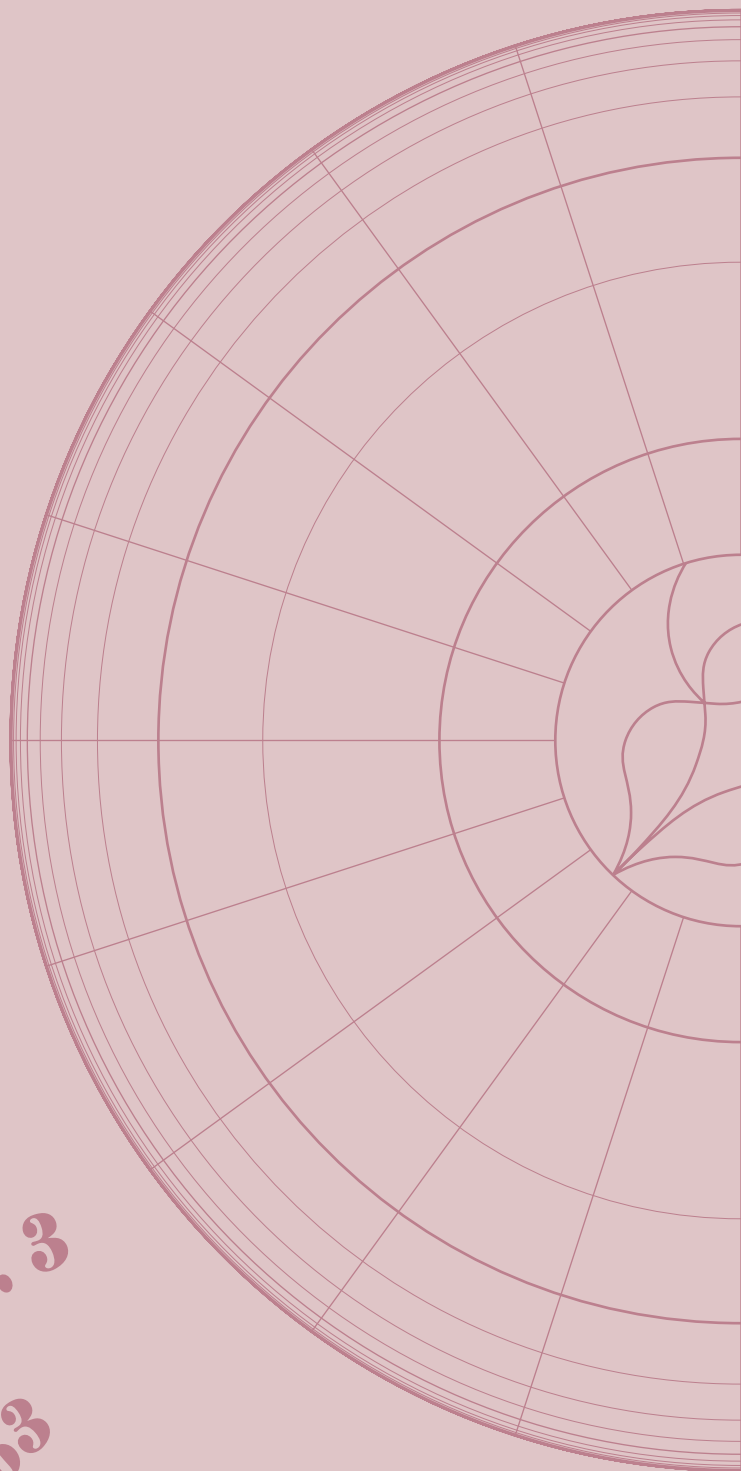
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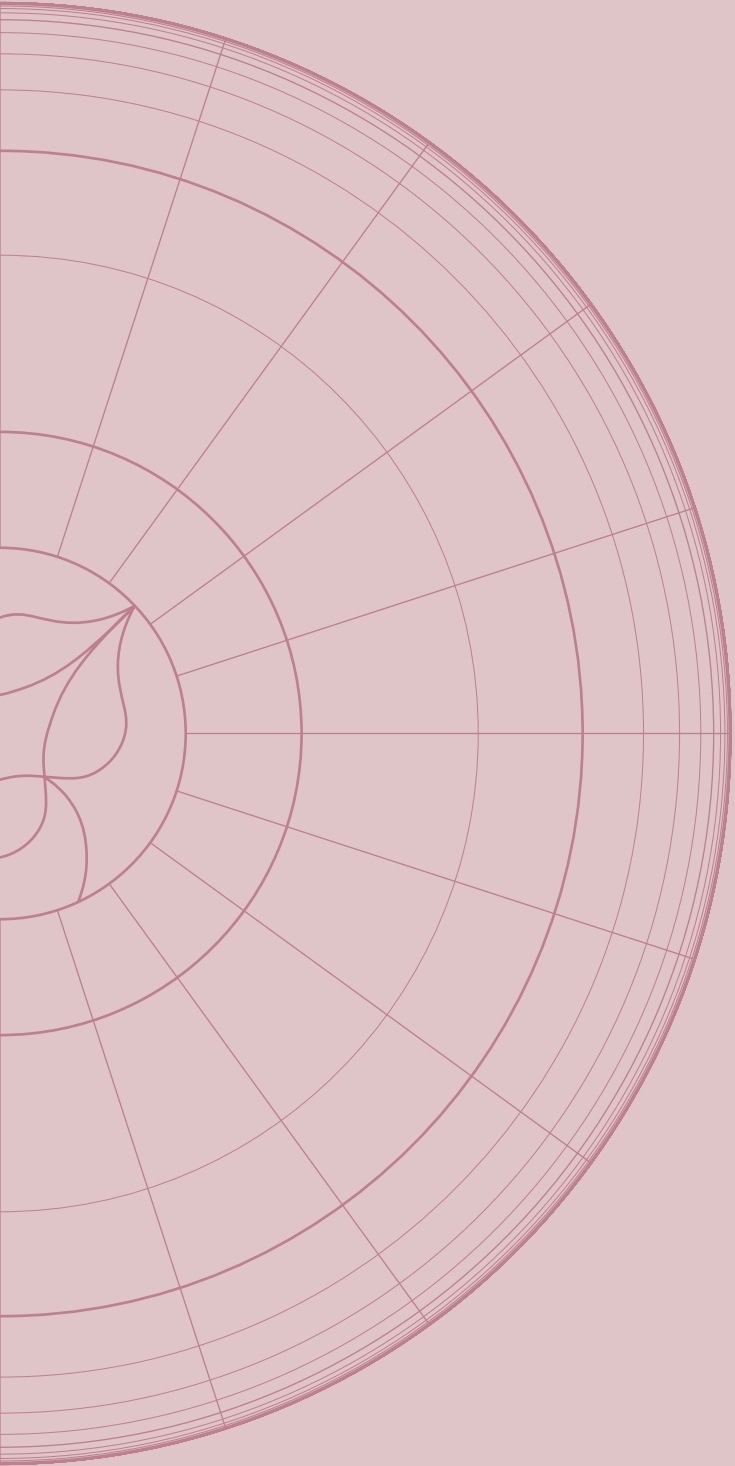
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수능영어의 노력이라는 가치를 믿기에, 이를 가르칩니다.  
꼭 1등급이 나와 수시, 정시에서 큰 우위를 가지길 바라며

**Shean.T**

By Shean.T



**KEEP IT SHORT AND SIMPLE.**  
**KEEP IT SLOW BUT STEADY.**



# Chapter. 1



## 1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not predicted, researchers found that dormant weak ties were almost as useful as dormant strong ties. Even though dormant weak ties lagged in trust and shared perspective, they seemed to make up for these deficits with significantly more efficiency and novelty than the already-high baseline levels of dormant strong ties. Reconnecting dormant strong ties, as predicted, led to more benefits. The trust of dormant strong ties did decay somewhat over time compared with current strong ties; a smaller drop in shared perspective was not significant. Yet dormant strong ties compensated for any reduced bonding benefits (trust and shared perspective) by having more bridging benefits (novelty and efficiency) than current strong ties. By combining the benefits normally provided by current strong and weak ties, dormant strong ties appear to offer a “best of both worlds” approach.

- ① Are Dormant Ties Beneficial as Current Ties?
- ② Current Ties Always Outweigh Dormant Ties
- ③ The Process of Forming Productive Human Ties
- ④ Dormant Weak Ties: The Best Human Connections
- ⑤ Turning to Ties Can Degrade Your Personal Abilities

## NOTE

## 2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One important factor that influences the way we solve everyday problems is the context in which the problem occurs. Do we use the same strategies when solving a family conflict between two siblings as we do when solving a conflict over the leading role in a project at work? The answer is no. Interestingly, however, age differences reveal that younger adults are more likely to use a similar strategy across problem-solving contexts: self-action in order to fix the problem. Older adults, on the other hand, are more likely to vary their strategy given the problem-solving context. In interpersonal conflict problems (e.g., family conflict) they use more emotion-regulating strategies (i.e., managing their emotions) whereas in more instrumental situations (e.g., dealing with defective merchandise) they use self-action strategies (return the product). Researchers argue that as we grow older and accumulate more everyday experience, we become more sensitive to the problem context and use strategies accordingly.

- ① The Irony of Life: More Problems as We Age
- ② Consistent Strategy Is the Key to Problem Solving
- ③ Dealing with Conflicts between the Young and Old
- ④ Interpersonal Problems Are Worse Than Instrumental Ones
- ⑤ The More We Age, The More Situational Are Our Solutions

## NOTE

## 3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social activities affect psychology indirectly by serving as models to imitate. The manner in which parents treat each other is a model that children use in interacting with people. Gender images in the media are another indirect social influence on psychology. These images present activities as images or models that viewers utilize in fashioning psychological phenomena. Viewers of the media are not directly forced to act in particular ways by these images; they are not even directly told that they should act in those stereotypical ways or threatened with punishment if they do not. Rather, the images serve as models that viewers strive to imitate. The more pervasive a particular model is — in advertisements, television programs, movies, magazine articles, educational materials — the more influence it has. People do not freely choose the models they adopt. Their choices are influenced by the pervasiveness of the model and also its agreement with their role in activities.

\* pervasive: 널리 퍼져 있는

- ① Gender Bias Prevalent in Social Media
- ② Influence of Social Model: Direct or Indirect?
- ③ Learning Psychology from the Media in Fashion
- ④ No Healthy Psychology Without Social Activities
- ⑤ How the Media Force People to Stick to Stereotypes

## NOTE

## 4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Internet is clearly on the way to becoming an integral tool of business, communication, and popular culture in many parts of the world. Computer Mediated Communications has a wide range of supporters and detractors. Some individuals argue the Internet will revolutionize social interactions, where others argue that the Internet will lead to loss of privacy, impersonal communications and isolation. There are also those who argue that the Internet is also being presented as a pedagogical tool for changing how public education is delivered. We believe that the Internet is a neutral social structural tool with several positive possibilities. However, the Internet's extraordinary growth is not without concern. Of particular relevance is the issue of the potential impact of the Internet and computer-mediated communications on the nature and quality of social interaction, especially among young people.

\* detractor: 가치를 깎아내리는 사람

- ① The Internet: A Blessing in Disguise
- ② Internet Communications: Vice or Virtue?
- ③ A Rapid Growth of Internet Use Among the Youth
- ④ Social Isolation Deteriorates Due to Online Communications
- ⑤ Various Advantages of the Internet as a Communication Tool

## NOTE

## 5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Web has spurred an information revolution, even reaching sectors left untouched by the personal computing boom of the 80s. It made information ubiquity a reality for sizeable segments of the world population, transcending all socioeconomic levels. The ease of information access, coupled with the ready availability of personal data, also made it easier and more tempting for interested parties (individuals, businesses, and governments) to intrude on people's privacy in unprecedented ways. In this context, researchers have proposed a range of techniques to preserve Web users' privacy. However, despite considerable attention, Web privacy continues to pose significant challenges. Regulatory and self-regulatory measures addressing one or more aspects of this problem have achieved limited success. Differences and incompatibilities in privacy regulations and standards have significant impact on e-business. For example, US Web-based businesses might be unable to trade with millions of European consumers because their practices do not conform with the European Union's Data Protection Directive.

- ① Online Bullying: An Unfixable Problem
- ② Do the Web Contribute to Information Equality?
- ③ On-going Challenges in Protecting Web Privacy
- ④ Businesses Suffer from Confidential Information Leaks
- ⑤ Stricter Regulations Are the Only Solution for Privacy Issues

## NOTE

## 6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

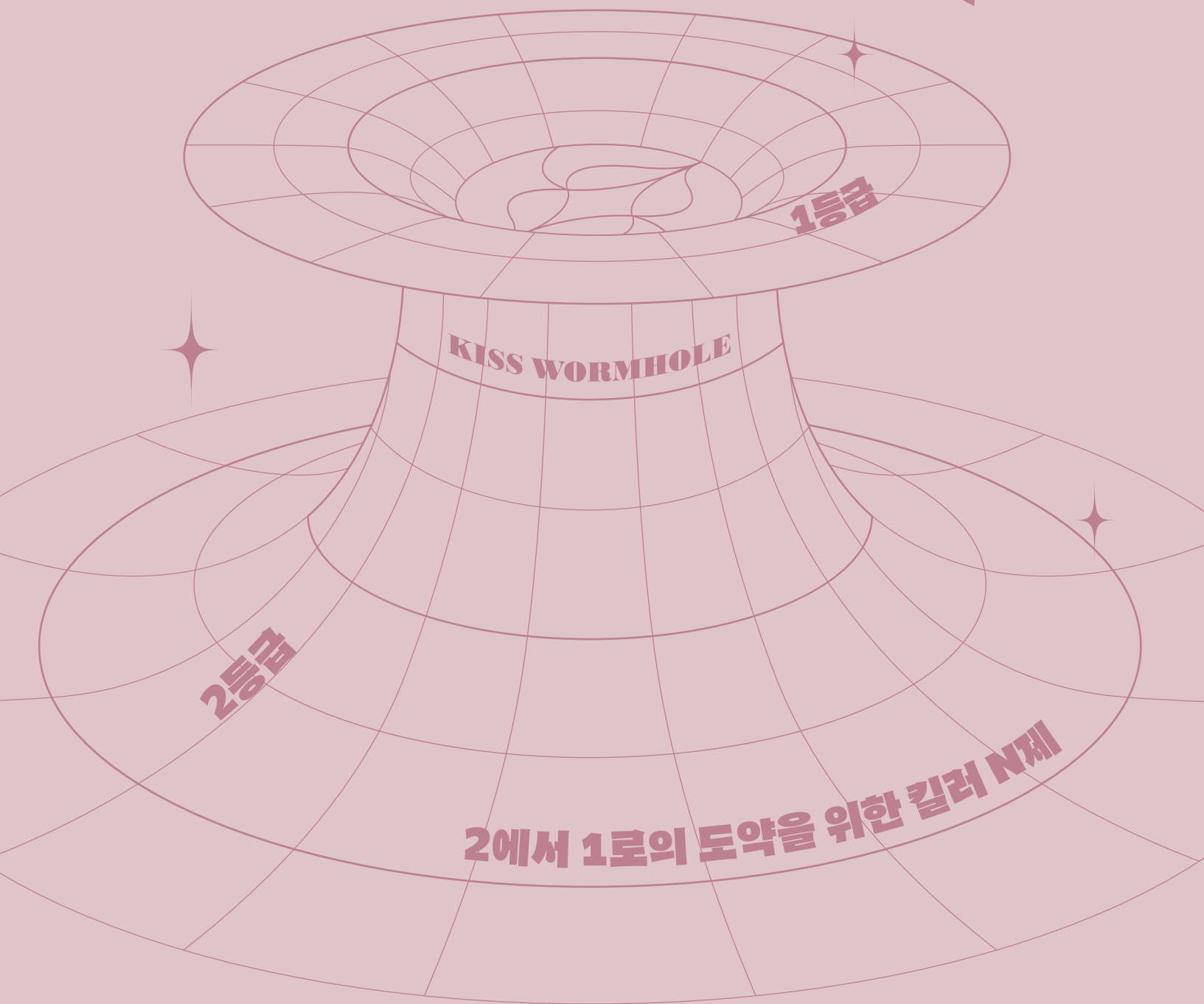
The health and economic emergencies brought by the spread of COVID-19 present business leaders with twin challenges, equally urgent: They must manage their organizations in crisis while simultaneously reimagining their companies at a time of heightened competition, social discord, and unrelenting uncertainty. In other words, leaders are being called on to engage in a new and extremely challenging kind of dual thinking — to live the questions now, while simultaneously developing answers for an unknown and brutally complex future. We can think of no better tool for this important mindset shift than poetry. Poetry requires of its readers a different way of thinking, more expansive than usual, more flexible, more nuanced; a way to tune in to undercurrents, accept ambiguity and the absence of answers — embrace lack of closure and enjoy complexity and uncertainty. A poem does not have one meaning, but many meanings, all in play simultaneously. It is therefore open to many — often conflicting — interpretations.

\* unrelenting: 끊임없는 \*\* undercurrent: 암류

- ① Does an Interpretation of a Poem Depend on the Era?
- ② Ambiguity of Poetry: A Double-edged Sword as a Solution
- ③ Poetry as a Means of Tackling COVID-19 by Leaders
- ④ A Poem Generates Too Many Interpretations to Give Answers
- ⑤ Leaders Are Urged to Come Up With a Uniform Solution Against COVID-19

## NOTE

# Chapter. 2



1등급

KISS WORMHOLE

2등급

2에서 1로의 도약을 위한 킬러 N제

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

Although the case for freedom is strong, this goal cannot be pursued without limit. Almost everyone admits that some restrictions are necessary when the ① exercise of individual freedom endangers others or imposes large external costs. A more subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom ② arises when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security. In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life, many people willingly vote for programs that ③ restrict freedom — their own and that of others — in exchange for the promise of greater security. For instance, numerous laws ④ deny consumers the freedom to buy products that have been judged to be dangerous. But not everyone makes the same evaluation of the tradeoff. Rational individuals will seek a perfect balance between freedom and security, but this balance varies among individuals, depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity. This ⑤ consensus is the major reason why it is so difficult to reach agreement on this issue.

\* pervasive: 넓은 범위에 미치는 \*\* tradeoff: 거래, 교환 (협정)

#### NOTE

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

Seasonal weather conditions are always a ① concern for greenhouse gardeners. Not only can the climate determine what ② type of greenhouse to build, it can play a critical role in determining how a greenhouse will function after it is built from one season to the next. For example, in a cold-weather climate that frequently experiences heavy snowfall, a high-pitched roof might be ideal because it can ③ facilitate the build-up of ice and snow by efficiently helping them to slide off. In a location that sees less snowfall but gets cold, strong winds, a sun-heated pit, which is a greenhouse with the ④ majority of the structure housed below ground, might be the best choice, because it is naturally insulated and requires less heat to operate. The same type of roof might not be ⑤ practical for a more temperate area.

\* pit: (크고 깊은) 구덩이 \*\* insulate: 단열하다

#### NOTE



3. 다음 글의 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

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

There is no question that a large amount of communication among humans is intentional, but much unintentional signaling takes place as well. For example, in many cultures, someone giving a friendly greeting to another person raises his or her eyebrows for a moment. This ① facial gesture is called “eyebrow flashing.” Unless we make a ② conscious effort to think about it, we are not aware of having performed an eyebrow flash. Even the receiver may not be aware of having seen the eyebrow flash, despite the fact that it is a very ③ important aspect of the greeting and alters the receiver’s interpretation of the words spoken at the time. As Irenaus Eibl-Eibesfeldt has demonstrated, greetings made without the eyebrow flash are interpreted as less friendly even when the spoken words are ④ identical. People in some cultures do not eyebrow flash, and this can create unintentional difficulties in intercultural communication. There are many other examples of what is called ⑤ verbal communication in humans, most of which are both signaled and received unintentionally.

#### NOTE

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

Newspapers, especially large city editions, face a number of ① trying factors such as declining readership, poor advertising revenues, and stiff competition with other forms of media, most notably multimedia. In reaction, many newspapers now offer online editions of their publications. The job outlook for newspaper reporters is ② mixed. The bottom line with newspapers rests on the advertising-to-editorial-content ratio, which is dependent on the health of the economy. Many businesses reduce their spending on advertising when the economy is poor. During severe recessions, reporters' jobs are among ③ the last to go. Competition for jobs with large city papers will be fierce; experienced graduates, with completed internships, will fare well. Writing opportunities for minorities will ④ increase to better reflect the diverse communities served by newspapers. Because the population growth of the suburbs is expected to ⑤ continue, the number of suburban dailies and weeklies will increase to meet the demand for local news, creating jobs for less experienced reporters or those who prefer working for a smaller paper.

\* recession: 불경기, 불황

#### NOTE

6. 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

# Chapter. 3



1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people lack a clear image of their bodies and do not take very good care of themselves. You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies. After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves? Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves. But we have blind spots as well, so that our body image only \_\_\_\_\_ rather than coincides with reality. A major reason is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date. Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.

\* sag: 축 처지다

- ① corresponds    ② approximates    ③ agrees  
④ changes        ⑤ deteriorates

#### NOTE

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The dominant paradigms in academic computer science do not help technical professionals comprehend the social complexities of computerization, since they focus on computability, rather than usability. For example, the ACM Task Force on the Core of Computer Science claims that all the analyses of computer science are mathematical. I find this view much too narrow-minded to be helpful, and in fact it does not withstand much scrutiny. The lines of inquiry where it might hold are those where mathematics can provide all the necessary analysis. But there are whole subfields of computer science, such as artificial intelligence, computer-human interaction, social impacts studies, and parts of software, where mathematics cannot provide all the necessary analysis. The social sciences provide a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ theoretical base for studies of computing that examine or make assumptions about human behavior.

\* ACM: 세계 최초의 컴퓨터 분야 연합 학술 단체

\*\* scrutiny: 철저한 검토

- ① variable        ② ambiguous    ③ inconsistent  
④ contradictory    ⑤ complementary

#### NOTE

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1783, Goethe wrote, “Nature is ever shaping new forms: what is, has never yet been; what has been, comes not again.” If this is true, then the aims and objectives for nature reserves are for us to define as we see fit. It is now generally accepted that there is no \_\_\_\_\_ setting for how the world should look. *Natural* means different things to different people. For some research workers, natural states are those that existed before the Europeans turned up and started clearing land, farming, grazing, and controlling wildfires. This definition is being revised now by other researchers because humans have been altering the world for much longer than the Europeans have been colonizing the world. Furthermore, some human-induced changes are impossible to change. In addition, we must realize that environmental and ecological changes are normal; the world is in permanent flux and few of our present major ecosystems are more than twelve thousand years old. Records from paleoecological studies seem to indicate that for any given place, over time there are many alternative, very different “natural” states.

\* flux: 끊임없는 변화 \*\* paleoecological: 고생태학의

- ① default      ② variable      ③ temporal  
④ alternative    ⑤ environmental

#### NOTE

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even the best accounts of the past are open to change based on new evidence or the work of historians who approach a subject with a different lens of interpretation. In this sense, history is more about \_\_\_\_\_ perceptions of the past than it is about nailing down a definitive account of a specific event or life. Think, for example, about two eyewitness accounts of the same auto accident. It is up to the police officer in charge, or perhaps a judge, to weigh the evidence and come up with a plausible interpretation of this historical event. But let's imagine two weeks after the paperwork is filed and the case is closed, a reliable eyewitness to the accident emerges with new evidence to suggest that the person who the judge held responsible for the accident was actually not at fault. This new information leads to a new historical narrative of what happened. History has changed. This is called revisionism, and it is the lifeblood of the historical profession.

\* plausible: 그럴듯한

- ① instinctive    ② competing    ③ subjective  
④ accidental    ⑤ emotional

#### NOTE

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In any society, art is produced for its aesthetic value as well as for religious purposes. According to Schildkrout and Keim, non-Western art is usually, but wrongly, assumed to have some kind of connection to ritual. Non-Western art may be, but isn't always, linked with religion. Westerners have trouble accepting the idea that non-Western societies have art for art's sake just as Western societies do. There has been a tendency for Westerners to ignore the \_\_\_\_\_ of non-Western artists and their interest in creative expression. According to Isidore Okpewho, an oral literature specialist, scholars have tended to see religion in all traditional African arts. Even when acting in the service of religion, there is room for individual creative expression. In the oral arts, for example, the audience is much more interested in the delivery and performance of the artist than in the particular god for whom the performer may be speaking.

- ① ethnicity      ② sensitivity      ③ religiosity  
④ connectivity      ⑤ individuality

**NOTE**

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Words are bound up with certain patterns of behavior that provide criteria for their application. It is not, however, that the patterns of behavior precede the words or that words refer to nothing but patterns of behavior, but rather that language and behavior — thought, words, and deeds — are \_\_\_\_\_. Learning a language is thus in many respects like learning a game. Knowing a game requires knowing the rules governing what one may and may not do in various situations. We assess a person's knowledge of and proficiency in a game by observing their conduct against the background of a number of constitutive and strategic rules. Such comparisons also provide the basis for further instruction. The same is true of language. Mastering an entire language or a specific linguistic activity (like teaching various color words or bargaining with a car dealer) requires knowing what to say *and do* in a variety of situations — “how to play the game.”

- ① innate      ② random      ③ deceptive  
④ instructive      ⑤ interconnected

**NOTE**

# Chapter. 4



1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a recent study led by Andy Baron at Harvard University, three- to five-year-olds were shown pictures of two groups of cartoon characters, one colored purple, the other red.

- (A) In other words, at that age, the differences in the appearance of the two sets of characters (purple versus red) were not automatically seen as cues to group membership. But once the groups had names, the children became aware of the differences between them and understood that they belonged in different categories.
- (B) One group did *rotten things* such as break toys and cause car crashes, while the other did *nice things* such as help others. If the children merely saw these differently colored and differently behaving characters, they didn't seem to assign them a group identity.
- (C) But if they were given names for the two groups ("These are the Nifs", "These are the Lups") they quickly figured out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys.

\* cue: 단서, 암시

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

**NOTE**

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

King Charles II asked Bishop Edward Stillingfleet why, when Stillingfleet preached at court, he always read his sermons.

- (A) Encouraged by the king's favorable reaction to this polite reply, the bishop then asked if he might put a question of his own. Why, he asked Charles, did he always read his speeches to the House of Commons, when it could not be that he was in awe of his audience?
- (B) Charles replied kindly, "I have asked them so often, and for so much money, that I am ashamed to look them in the face."
- (C) He had heard that when he preached elsewhere he always delivered his sermons without preparation. Stillingfleet explained that awe of the king made him afraid of forgetting what he had to say, so he preferred to read when he had the royal family in the audience.

\* sermon: 설교 \*\* awe: 경외심

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

**NOTE**



3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negotiators who are planning on bargaining with a friend or valued business associate may feel reluctant to drive a hard bargain for fear of damaging that important relationship.

- (A) Because the agent is not a friend of Tony's, he'll be eager to press for the best possible deal for Veronica and will handle all the details of the negotiation with Tony's agent. By using agents, Veronica and Tony won't have to deal directly with one another on the many details of the sale.
- (B) Consider the case of Veronica, an office manager who is considering buying a new home closer to her office to reduce the length of her commute. The home is being sold by Tony, a colleague. To avoid straining her relationship with Tony, Veronica engages a real-estate agent to represent her in the upcoming negotiations.
- (C) By engaging an agent, such individuals can put some distance between themselves and the other party, thereby avoiding some (but not all) relationship complications.

\* commute: 통근

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

**NOTE**

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances.

- (A) On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a strong complement, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.
- (B) This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread.
- (C) This occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast."

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

**NOTE**

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow.

- (A) This greeting is governed by strict norms. Slight differences in the placement of one's hands reflect the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. Norms like these make it easier to “live with others” in a relatively harmonious way.
- (B) A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads.
- (C) They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when involved in a formal business relationship.

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

**NOTE**

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we are born to run, then why do we need running shoes? Why put a layer of spongy technology between our feet and the ground? A growing barefoot-running culture challenges the value of running shoes.

- (A) Though these technical arguments for barefoot running inspire debate among runners and scientists, the pleasure of barefoot running is inarguable. Try running barefoot through soft grass. The muscles and tendons in your feet will feel joyful and you will understand why children kick off their shoes as soon as their parents look away.
- (B) According to barefoot-running enthusiasts, modern running shoes interfere with our natural running motion. By providing artificial support, shoes may encourage weakness and loss of muscles that normally stabilize our feet and legs, thereby increasing injury risk.
- (C) In addition, shod runners tend to dissipate energy by landing on their heels, whereas barefoot runners typically avoid the shock of heel strike, landing on their fore- or mid-foot, taking advantage of elastic energy storage in their Achilles tendon and arch.

\* shod: 신발을 신은 \*\* dissipate: 흩어져 사라지게 하다  
\*\*\* Achilles tendon: 아킬레스건

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

**NOTE**

# Chapter. 5



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

Eventually, farmers adopt the same attitude as many farmers in industrialised nations who see producing food simply as a means to make money, lacking any religious significance.

Increasing commercialization is the main cause of changing social structures. ( ① ) Most traditional rice growing communities organize their society and festivals around the annual cycle of rice growing. ( ② ) Farmers who are growing rice for profit rather than for lifestyle are less inclined to spend resources such as time, money and rice to celebrate traditional religious beliefs. ( ③ ) Traditional farmers see rice as a gift from the gods and the very support of life. ( ④ ) Commercialisation breaks down this traditional culture bit by bit. ( ⑤ ) They come to see a successful rice crop as being the result of spending money on fertilizers, pesticides, machinery or irrigation — manipulating and controlling the ecosystem rather than working within its confines.

\* irrigation: 관개

#### NOTE

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

The chances for a successful response from a child increase dramatically when an adult says, “Please close the door.”

Learn to express what you want rather than putting the emphasis on what you don't want when speaking with a child. ( ① ) Children are highly responsive to the messages they receive. ( ② ) If an adult says, “Don't slam the door,” the child listening hears the phrase *slam the door*, with the word *don't* in front of it. ( ③ ) The child must figure out that slamming the door is the undesirable thing to do, which is difficult to comprehend, especially for young children. ( ④ ) Now the child has a visual image to follow. ( ⑤ ) The words spoken fit together well with the request, which makes it much easier to understand.

\* slam: 광[탁] 달다

#### NOTE

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

In contrast, collectivistic cultures such as Korea emphasize social harmony over efficiency.

Cultural messages shape many communication behaviors, and listening is no exception. In particular, listening behavior appears to be affected by how people in a given culture think about the importance of time. ( ① ) In individualistic cultures, people often think of time as a resource. ( ② ) Americans, for instance, commonly say that “time is money,” and they think of time as a commodity that can be saved, spent, and wasted. ( ③ ) People in such cultures typically place a high value on efficiency, and they expect others to do the same. ( ④ ) They value direct, straightforward communication, and listeners become impatient with speakers who don’t “get to the point.” ( ⑤ ) As part of their listening behavior, people in these cultures often pay close attention to nonverbal behaviors and contextual cues to determine the meaning of a speaker’s message.

\* collectivistic: 집단[집산]주의적

#### NOTE

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

This type of learning takes facts on the “outside” and inserts them into the “inside” of the child.

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from what Charles Fowler calls inside out rather than outside in. ( ① ) Children are taught that “2+2=4”, “C-A-T spells cat”, and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. ( ② ) In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece will make it sound different in ways that reflect who they are. ( ③ ) These children are developing their musicality on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. ( ④ ) Unlike learning the correct spelling of “school”, the correct answer in music is constantly changing as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. ( ⑤ ) It is through this process that children will learn something very meaningful about themselves as well.

#### NOTE

5. 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.

**NOTE**

6. 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**