영어의 기준

1. 순서

주어진 문장, (A), (B), (C) 4개의 단락으로 구성된 문제입니다. 두 가지 유형이 존재합니다.

1. 내용의 흐름으로 연결이 되는 유형

2. 흐름으로는 파악이 안 되어 근거로 연결해야 하는 유형, 흐름으로 연결되는 유형은 쉬우니 따로 다루지 않겠습니다.

근거로 연결해야 하는 유형에 대해 설명하겠습니다. 모든 문단은 서로 이어지는 근거가 존재한다는 사실을 명심해야 합니다.

예를 들어 답을 (주어진 문장)-(A)-(B)-(C)의 순서라고 가정한다면, 중간에 있는 (A)와 (B)단락에는 근거가 2개씩 존재해야 합니다.

흐름상 한 눈에 보이는 쉬운 문제도 반드시 꼭 연결해주는 습관을 들여야, 헷갈리는 문제가 나와도 근거를 기준으로 답을 연결할 수 있습니다.

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각 근거(네모박스)를 연결하는 선의 특징

(1) 지칭어 : 대명사처럼 특정 대상을 가리키는 어휘 (They, Such, This, These *** 등등)

(2) 일치어 : 같은 단어가 그대로 쓰이는 어휘

(3) 개념어 : 같은 개념을 설명하고 있지만, 표현을 다르게 하는 어휘

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아무래도 간단한 예시를 드는 것 보다 정확하게 보여주는 것이 더 좋을 것 같아서 페이지수가 좀 길습니다. 이해 부탁드리겠습니다아~~
Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Subscriptions or newsstand, sales account for the rest.

(A) For example, the Columbia Journalism Review is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like Consumer Reports, work toward objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.

(B) However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues.

(C) Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue, all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising.

* revenue: 수입
To modern man disease is a biological phenomenon that concerns him only as an individual and has no moral implications. When he contracts influenza, he never attributes this event to his behavior toward the tax collector or his mother-in-law.

(A) Sometimes they may not strike the guilty person himself, but rather one of his relatives or tribesmen, to whom responsibility is extended. Disease, action that might produce disease, and recovery from disease are, therefore, of vital concern to the whole primitive community.

(B) Disease, as a sanction against social misbehavior, becomes one of the most important pillars of order in such societies. It takes over, in many cases, the role played by policemen, judges, and priests in modern society.

(C) Among primitives, because of their supernaturalistic theories, the prevailing moral point of view gives a deeper meaning to disease. The gods who send disease are usually angered by the moral offences of the individual.

* sanction: 제재

(주어진 문장) - (C) : ②일치어
(C) - (A) : ①지칭어
(A) - (B) : ①지칭어

답 : (C) - (A) - (B)
Interestingly, being observed has two quite distinct effects on performance. In some cases, performance is decreased, even to the point of non-existence. The extreme of this is stage fright, the sudden fear of public performance.

(A) So, if you are learning to play a new sport, it is better to begin it alone, but when you become skilled at it, then you will probably perform better with an audience.

(B) There are many instances of well-known actors who, in mid-career, develop stage fright and simply cannot perform. The other extreme is that being observed enhances performance, people doing whatever it might be better when they know that others are watching.

(C) The general rule seems to be that if one is doing something new or for the first time, then being observed while doing it decreases performance. On the other hand, being observed while doing some task or engaging in some activity that is well known or well practiced tends to enhance performance.

(주어진 문장) - (B) : ①지칭어
(B) - (C) : ②일치어
(C) - (A) : ③개념어

답 : (B) - (C) - (A)
Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that **grow slowly** mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

(A) Surely **these adaptations** are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that **few animals survive** more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.

(B) **This** is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada’s Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to **reproduce at around four today**; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.

(C) Together **This** means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk. [3점]

(주어진 문장) - (B) : ①지칭어
(B) - (A) : ①지칭어
(A) - (C) : ①지칭어

답 : (B) - (A) - (C)
Some people make few intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter, gather lines, and go gray.

(A) They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives. What is the difference between these two groups of people?

(B) But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and stick to routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes.

(C) It’s their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one.

(주어진 문장) - (B) : ①지칭어
(B) - (A) : ①지칭어
(A) - (C) : ③개념어

답 : (B) - (A) - (C)
Sometimes, after punishment has been administered a few times, it needn’t be continued, because the mere threat of punishment is enough to induce the desired behavior.

(A) Avoidance training, however, doesn’t always work in our favor. For instance, a child who has been repeatedly criticized for poor performance on math may learn to dodge difficult math problems in order to avoid further punishment.

(B) Unfortunately, because of this avoidance, the child fails to develop his math skills and therefore improve the capabilities he has, and so a vicious cycle has set in. The avoidance must be unlearned through some positive experiences with math in order for this cycle to be broken.

(C) Psychologists call this avoidance training because the person is learning to avoid the possibility of a punishing consequence. Avoidance training is responsible for many everyday behaviors. It has taught you to carry an umbrella when it looks like rain to avoid the punishment of getting wet, and to keep your hand away from a hot iron to avoid the punishment of a burn.

(주어진 문장) - (C) : ①지칭어
(C) - (A) : ②일치어
(A) - (B) : ②일치어

답 : (C) - (A) - (B)