The ability to learn something new is based on the general state of mind of a human being. It does not depend on special talents, nor does it operate only in special fields, such as science, art, music or architecture. ① But when it does operate, there is an undivided and total interest in what one is doing. ② Recall, for example, the kind of interest that a young child shows when he is learning to walk. ③ But this whole interest is also true when looking at existing knowledge. ④ If you watch him, you will see that he is putting his whole being into it. ⑤ Only this kind of whole-hearted interest will give the mind the energy needed to see what is new and different, especially when the latter seems to threaten what is familiar, precious, secure, or otherwise dear to us.

Endangered pandas, blue whales, rhinos, and chimpanzees generally make the headlines because they are the most appealing or visible victims.

(A) Losing species, therefore, is not just an aesthetic tragedy. It can have profound environmental, economic, and health consequences. Protecting species, regardless of how appealing they are, is vital to sustainability.

(B) Most preservation money is spent on these species. Interest in less appealing species is often difficult to stir, but many less conspicuous species are important components of natural systems, even keystone species.

(C) Many inconspicuous species are vital to human welfare. An adult frog, for example, can eat its weight in insects every day. In India, sharp declines in the frog populations may be partly responsible for higher rates of insect damage on crops and for an increase in malaria, a serious and sometimes fatal disease transmitted by mosquitos, a main component of the frog’s diet.

*conspicuous 눈에 띄는  **aesthetic 미적인
영어의 기준

[수능특강-영어 / 3강 3번 / 원 문제: 요지] 밑줄 어법

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It is estimated that people age fifty and older spend about 48 percent of consumer dollars. They buy about 48 percent of all luxury cars, and they are ① responsible for about 80 percent of luxury travel. They even buy about 25 percent of all toys annually (there are about fifty-five million grandparents age fifty years and older in the United States). Nevertheless, marketing and merchandising programs commonly ② treat these customers as if they are much older. For example, there is the myth ③ that older consumers are fixed on certain products and are unwilling to try new alternative products. Therefore, why should ④ advertise of a new product be directed at older consumers? In fact, a survey of five hundred people over age fifty in shopping malls revealed that about 80 percent of ⑤ them were quite willing to try new products.

[수능특강-영어 / 3강 4번 / 원 문제: 요지] 빈칸 추론

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

How can we maintain excitement, interest, and aesthetic pleasure for a lifetime? I suspect that part of the answer will come from the study of things that stand the test of time, such as some music, literature, and art. In all these cases, the works are rich and deep, so that there is something _________________. Consider classical music. For many it is boring and uninteresting, but for others it can indeed be listened to with enjoyment over a lifetime. I believe that this lastingness derives from the richness and complexity of its structure. The music interleaves multiple themes and variations, some simultaneous, some sequential. Human conscious attention is limited by what it can attend to at any moment, which means that consciousness is restricted to a limited subset of the musical relationships. As a result, each new listening focuses upon a different aspect of the music. The music is never boring because it is never the same. I believe a similar analysis will reveal similar richness for all experiences that last: classical music, art, and literature.

*aesthetic pleasure 미적 쾌감  **interleave (특히 앞은 막 같은 것을) 가우다

① similar to be listen in everytime
② special to be filled in art field
③ abundant to be accommodated in masterpiece.
④ different to be perceived in each experience
⑤ resemblant to be felt in occasionally
Most of the animal-training practices considered good and normal in our world do not take the animals' viewpoint into account. Animals should have the right to participate, and to have a say, in their training. The true goal of training should be to get animals to do something because they want and choose to, not because we force them to. Instead, people typically get so involved in doing a program or getting a result — like winning a title in a dog show — or they worry so much about getting hurt, that they consider to listen to what their animals have to say. That’s when I get calls about the dogs who are refusing to go in the show ring or the horses who are acting crazy.

Many new college students view the college years as a chance to start over, to be who they really are, and to escape the perceptions other students had about them in high school. This is true. However, this thought process leads some students to try changing themselves to impress others. The best piece of advice you have received from family and friends is to be yourself. Your efforts are someone other than your true self will fail. In the meantime, other students who recognize your dishonesty will be reluctant to befriend you. Soon you will feel out of place and under pressure to maintain the false identity. If you act naturally and allow yourself to make mistakes, you will find genuine friends and a place for yourself within the first month or two of college.
FOMO, or the "fear of missing out," isn’t unique to the age of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. For generations before, people still invited some people to parties and not others, only now there’s pictorial proof that you weren’t there. At its root, the fear of missing out stems from the idea that this party, this concert, this show, this event will be the best thing ever and that if you don’t go, you’ll regret it forever. Sure, there are some things you shouldn’t miss, but mindfulness is about assessing _________________.

If you’d prefer to spend a Friday night in reading a book rather than going to a party, do it. Don’t think about what you might miss by not going, but rather what you’ll gain by staying. Use FOMO to your advantage by thinking of why exactly you’re afraid to miss out on this thing, and consider it an opportunity to grow.

① how you feel in the present moment.
② when you neglect others’ feelings.
③ where you feel comfortable
④ how you feel about yourself
⑤ when you are in an alienated situation

They give up on what they believe is right and go with the crowd, and later pay the consequences.

One of the most important things that young adults need to understand is that any time you are trying to live a normal and decent life, you will always find people that will hate you for that. ① That is how most young people compromise in some situations. ② What you have to understand is the people who hate you are jealous because of the fact that they cannot have such good behaviors, so they choose to hate you. ③ When you have something good, don’t give it up for foolish people who never stand for anything good. ④ It’s better for them to call you names for your good behaviors than for you to compromise with them. ⑤ They can call you old-fashioned: whatever they want, it’s their business.