

주 간



Keep It Simple and Short

2019학년도 수능완성 **W16(T1-31~T2)**



It has been argued — especially in the **modernist** period when an **authoritative**, public style for **biography** was being reacted against — that all biography is a form of **autobiography**. Even biographers who resist the notion that the story they are telling **has anything to do with** them, and put themselves in the narrative as little as possible, have to admit that their choice of subject has been made for a reason, and that there is **no such thing as** an entirely **objective** treatment. (1) We write from a certain position, constructed by our history, **nationality**, **race**, gender, class, education, beliefs. (2) More specifically, there is likely to be some shared experience between the writer and the subject. (3) A drama **critic** might well write the life of an actor, a musicologist of a **composer**. (4) It would be hard, if not impossible, to write a life of a **mountaineer** or a gardener, a chemist or an architect, with no experience — or at least no understanding at all — of those **professions**.

* musicologist: 음악학 연구가



1. 현대에 들어서 모든 전기는 사실상 자서전의 성격을 적어도 약간이라도 띌 수 밖에 없다는 주장이 多
2. 우리는 자신의 background에 기반해 글을 쓰며, 대상과 특정 경험을 공유하기 때문
3. Ex.: 드라마 작가는 배우에 대해, 음악 연구가는 작곡가에 대해 쓰기 쉽지 다른 직업에 대해 쓰기 쉽지 X



1. 변형: 흐름X. (1)~(4) 문장은 모두 전기는 결국 작가의 개인성이 어느 정도 개입될 수밖에 없다는 주제 뒷받침. 전기를 쓸 때 다른 유의점을 설명하는 문장이 나온다면 바로 탈락염



1. modernist: 현대의, 근대주의의
2. authoritative: 권위주의의
3. biography: 전기
4. autobiography: 자서전
5. have something to do with: ~와 관련이 있다
6. objective: 객관적인
7. no such thing as N: ~와 같은 건 없다
8. nationality: 국적
9. race: 인종
10. critic: 비평가
11. composer: 작곡가
12. mountaineer: 등산가
13. profession: 직업

It has been argued — especially in the modernist period when an authoritative, public style for biography was being reacted against — that all biography is a form of autobiography. Even biographers who resist the notion that the story they are telling has anything to do with them, and put themselves in the narrative as little as possible, have to admit that their choice of subject has been made for a reason, and that there is no such thing as an entirely objective treatment. We write from a certain position, constructed by our history, nationality, race, gender, class, education, beliefs. More specifically, there is likely to be some shared experience between the writer and the subject. A drama critic might well write the life of an actor, a musicologist of a composer. It would be hard, if not impossible, to write a life of a mountaineer or a gardener, a chemist or an architect, with no experience — or at least no understanding at all — of those professions.

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주장되어왔다 / - 특히 현대에서 / 권위주의적이고, 대중적 스타일의 전기가 반대에 직면한 - / 모든 전기는 자서전의 한 형태라고. / 전기 작가들도 / 개념에 반대하는 / 그들이 하는 이야기가 자신과 어떤 관련이 있다는, / 그리고 자신을 이야기 속에 반영하는 / 가능한 최소한으로, / 인정해야 한다 / 이들의 대상 선택이 / 아무런 이유 없이 내려진 것은 아니라는 것을, / 그리고 완전히 객관적으로 다룬 작품은 없다는 것을. / 우리는 특정 입장에서 글을 쓴다, / 우리의 역사, 국적, 인종, 성별, 계층, 교육, 믿음으로 구성된. / 더 구체적으로는, / 공유된 경험이 있을 가능성이 있다 / 작가와 대상 사이에. / 드라마 비평가는 한 배우의 일생에 대해 글을 쓸 것이고, / 음악 연구가는 작곡가의 일생을 쓸 것이다. / 어려울 것이다, / 불가능하다는 건 아니지만, / 등산가나 정원사의 삶을 쓰는 것은, / 화학자나 건축가의 삶에 대해 쓰는 것은, / 경험이 없이 - / 적어도 어떠한 이해도 없이 - / 그러한 직업들에 대해.

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T1: 빈칸, 32번



Good **practice** guidelines suggest that introducing a clear **division of responsibilities** (1) results in better outcomes. Often it works best if certain functions **are shifted out of** waste management to other municipal organizations, even if (2) this **contradicts** the principle of **coherent institutional structure**. For example, in the **modernization** of municipal waste management in Hungary during the early 1990s, functions such as managing **parking meters**, operating the **nursery** for street plantings, and managing sport facilities were shifted to another municipal **entity**, (3) giving the municipal waste company a clearer mission and focus. When a **municipality** decides to stop (4) operating its collection system, for instance, and **contract it out** to private operators, it may close its operational division, but the functions of **supervisor**, comptroller, regulator and adjudicator still remain. This is because public cleanliness and public health are '**public goods**', and the **local authority holds the responsibility** for ensuring that there is an integrated **sustainable** (solid) waste management system, (5) which delivers them.

* municipal: 지방 자치의 ** comptroller: 감사관 *** adjudicator: 심사관



Summary

1. 업무 분장을 명확하게 해야 좋은 결과가 나옴. 특히 쓰레기 처리의 경우 여러 기관에 기능을 이관하는 게 짱!
2. Ex.: 헝가리에서 잡다한 업무는 다른 부서에 넘기니, 쓰레기 처리 회사가 더 명확하게 업무 처리 가능
3. Cause: 지자체의 공공재 관리 책임 → 쓰레기 수거 기능은 외주를 줘도 다른 기능은 그대로 수행해야 함!



KEY Point

1. **변형: 어법.** (1) introducing 동명사 주어이니 단수 동사, (2) 절을 받는 this, (3) 분사구문 giving, (4) stop ~ing: ~하던 걸 멈추다(stop to v: ~하기 위해 멈추다), (5) 선행사를 꾸며주는 관계대명사 which. 답은 (3)을 given으로 바꾸면 좋음. Given이어도 목적어를 취할 수 있으나 뒤 밑줄과 같이 두 개를 취하려면 능동태 giving이 되어야 함!



Vocabulary

1. practice: 시행
2. division of responsibilities: 책임 분담
3. be shifted out of: ~에서 빠져나가다
4. contradict: 모순되다
5. coherent: 일관된
6. institutional structure: 제도 구조
7. modernization: 현대화
8. parking meter: 주차 요금 정산기
9. nursery: 묘목장
10. entity: 개체
11. municipality: 지자체
12. contract something out: 외주를 주다
13. supervisor: 감독관
14. public goods: 공공재
15. local authority: 지자체
16. hold(assume) responsibility: 책임이 있다
17. ensure: 보장하다
18. sustainable: 지속가능한

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Good practice guidelines suggest that introducing a clear division of responsibilities results in better outcomes. Often it works best if certain functions are shifted out of waste management to other municipal organizations, even if this contradicts the principle of coherent institutional structure. For example, in the modernization of municipal waste management in Hungary during the early 1990s, functions such as managing parking meters, operating the nursery for street plantings, and managing sport facilities were shifted to another municipal entity, giving the municipal waste company a clearer mission and focus. When a municipality decides to stop operating its collection system, for instance, and contract it out to private operators, it may close its operational division, but the functions of supervisor, comptroller, regulator and adjudicator still remain. This is because public cleanliness and public health are ‘public goods’, and the local authority holds the responsibility for ensuring that there is an integrated sustainable (solid) waste management system, which delivers them.

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좋은 시행 지침은 보여준다 / 명확한 업무 책임 분담을 도입하는 것이 / 좋은 결과를 가져온다고. / 종종 이는 가장 잘 작동한다 / 만약 특정 기능이 쓰레기 처리반에서 빠져나간다면 / 다른 지자체 기관으로, / 이것이 일관된 제도 구조와는 상반될지라도. / 예를 들어, 지자체 쓰레기 처리 현대화 과정에서 / 1990년대 초 헝가리의, / 기능들은 / 주차 요금 정산기 관리, 가로수 식수를 위한 묘목장 운영, / 그리고 스포츠 시설 관리와 같은 / 다른 지자체 단체로 옮겨졌다, / 시 쓰레기 처리 회사에 더 명확한 임무와 초점을 부여하면서. / 지자체가 예를 들어, 수거 시스템 운영 중단을 결정한다면, / 그리고 이를 민간 기업에 외주를 준다면, / 지자체는 운영 부서를 문단을 지 모르지만, / 감독관, 감사관, 규제관, 심사관으로서의 기능은 여전히 남아있다. / 이는 공중 위생과 보건의 ‘공공재’이기 때문이다, / 그리고 지자체는 책임이 있기 때문이다 / 통합된 지속가능한 쓰레기 처리반을 확실히 보장할, / 공중 위생 및 보건을 제공할.

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T1: 빈칸, 33번

Research has shown that proactive people have more positive energy flowing through their systems than **reactive** or **inactive** types. And there is a direct **correlation** between the amount of energy flowing through your wires and your influence on those in your presence. Positive energy has a **weird** influence that defies the laws of physics. In Positive Energy, Judith Orloff wrote, "I believe that the most **profound transformations** can **take place** only on an energetic level." This **psychiatrist** discovered that "The more positive energy we **give off**, the more we'll **magnetize to** us. Ditto for **negativity**. It works like this: Passion attracts passion. **Rage** attracts rage. The explanation: We are all subtle energy **transmitters**." The **moral** is that life is way too short to spend with losers as they will influence us without us even knowing it. Those dark clouds **hovering over** negative types impact everything they touch and everyone that comes into their **sphere of influence**. Be careful. They **rob** others **of** their energy without them even knowing it.

* proactive: 상황을 앞서서 주도하는 ** defy: 거스르다 *** ditto: 마찬가지로이다

Summary

1. 능동적 사람들(B)은 소극적 사람들(A)보다 더 자신과 주변에 대한 긍정적 에너지가 흘러 넘침
2. 의느님: 긍정 에너지는 더 많은 긍정 에너지를 불러 일으키고, 부정 에너지는 더 많은 부정 에너지를 불름
3. A랑 같이 있으면 너도 모르는 사이 영향 받을 거임. 이들과 어울리지 않도록 조심하!

KEY Point

1. A,B가 잘 나뉘어나 쉽고 무난한 지문. 단어 좋으므로 다 챙기고 해석하기!

Vocabulary

1. reactive: (사후) 대응적인
2. inactive: 소극적인
3. correlation: 상관관계
4. weird: 이상한
5. profound: 심오한
6. transformation: 변형
7. take place: 발생하다
8. psychiatrist: 정신의학자
9. give off: 발산하다
10. magnetize to N: ~로 이끌리다
11. negativity: 부정적 성향
12. rage: 분노
13. transmitter: 전달자
14. moral(n): 교훈
15. hover over: ~위를 맴돌다
16. sphere of influence: 세력권
17. rob A of B: A로부터 B를 강탈하다

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연구는 보여주었다 / 능동적으로 주도하는 사람들은 더 긍정적인 에너지가 있다고 / 그들의 신체를 통해 흐르는 / 수동적이고 소극적인 타입보다. / 그리고 직접적인 상관관계가 있다 / 너의 전신을 통해 흐르는 에너지의 양과 / 니 주변에 있는 사람들에게 대한 영향력에는. / 긍정적인 에너지는 이상한 영향이 있다 / 물리학의 법칙을 거스르는. / JO 는 '긍정의 에너지'라는 책에서, / "나는 믿는다 / 가장 심오한 변화는 발생할 수 있다고 / 에너지가 넘치는 단계에서만." / 이 정신의학자는 발견했다 / "더 긍정적인 에너지를 우리가 발산할수록, / 우리는 우리에게 더 이끌리게 된다. / 부정적 성향도 마찬가지다. / 다음과 같이 작용한다: / 열정이 열정을, 분노가 분노를 끌어들이다. / 이유는: 우리가 모두 희미한 에너지 전달자이기 때문이다." / 교훈은 바로 / 삶은 너무 짧다는 것이다 / 패배자들과 시간을 보내기에는 / 이들이 우리에게 영향을 줄 것이기에 / 우리가 알지도 못하는 사이에. / 그러한 먹구름이 / 부정적인 타입의 사람들 위에 떠다니는 / 그들이 만지는 모든 것에 영향을 주고 / 그 세력권에 있는 모든 이에 영향을 준다. / 조심해라. / 이들은 다른 이들의 에너지를 강탈한다 / 그들이 알지도 못하는 사이에.



Some species of mammals **form** social groups **consisting of** many individuals. Within this group, fighting is often limited by forming a **dominance hierarchy**. Within the group, each pair of individuals will come to a **mutual agreement** about which will be “boss” over the other. (1) This agreement is reached during their **initial encounters**, and determines which individual will **back down** during future encounters. (2) From then on, when that pair of individuals approaches an item of **mutual interest**, like food, the higher ranking individual takes the item and the other moves on. (3) If each encounter instead **resulted in** the death of one of the group members then pretty soon there would be no members left and the species would disappear from the earth. (4) When the members of a species do not fight to the death then those members are more likely to live long enough to have children.



Summary

1. 한 집단 내에서 ‘지배 계급’을 형성함으로써 싸움이 제한됨
2. 두 개체가 처음에 만나면 누가 ‘갑’일 지 결정이 되고, 그 다음부터 을은 갑을 볼 때마다 눈깔음 ㅋㅋ
3. 만약 이런 계급 체계가 없다면 만날 때마다 구성원은 싸워 죽어버릴 것이고, 종족 보존이 안 될 거임!



KEY Point

1. 변형: 흐름X. (1)~(4) 문장은 모두 ‘지배 계급 형성을 통한 싸움 회피’ 주제. 다른 종과의 싸움이 나오거나 하면 탈락!



Vocabulary

1. form(v): 형성하다
2. consist of: ~로 구성되다
3. dominance hierarchy: 지배 계급
4. mutual agreement(interest): 상호 합의(관심사)
5. initial encounter: 최초 마주침
6. back down: 물러서다
7. result in: ~을 낳다

Some species of mammals form social groups consisting of many individuals. Within this group, fighting is often limited by forming a dominance hierarchy. Within the group, each pair of individuals will come to a mutual agreement about which will be “boss” over the other. This agreement is reached during their initial encounters, and determines which individual will back down during future encounters. From then on, when that pair of individuals approaches an item of mutual interest, like food, the higher ranking individual takes the item and the other moves on. If each encounter instead resulted in the death of one of the group members then pretty soon there would be no members left and the species would disappear from the earth. When the members of a species do not fight to the death then those members are more likely to live long enough to have children.

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몇몇 포유류 종은 사회 집단을 형성한다 / 많은 개체로 이루어진. / 이러한 집단 내에서, / 싸움은 종종 제한된다 / 지배 계급을 형성함으로써. / 그 집단 내에서, 개체의 각 쌍은 상호 합의에 이른다 / 어느 쪽이 다른 쪽의 “우두머리”가 될 것인지. / 이러한 합의는 이뤄진다 / 첫 접촉에서, / 그리고 결정한다 / 어떤 개체가 물러설지 / 차후 접촉에서. / 그 때부터, 그 개체 쌍이 접근할 때 / 둘 다 관심이 있는 물건에, 음식과 같은, / 더 높은 계급의 개체가 그 물건을 취하고 다른 쪽은 지나간다. / 만약 각 접촉이 대신에 집단 구성원의 죽음을 낳는다면 / 머지 않아 남은 구성원이 없을 것이다 / 그리고 그 종은 지구에서 사라질 것이다. / 종의 구성원이 싸워 죽음에 이르지 않는다면 / 그러한 구성원은 살 가능성이 더 많다 / 자손은 가질 만큼 충분히.

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T1: 흐름, 35번

In modern **usage**, **linguistic irony** commonly **refers to** speech incidents in which the intended meaning of the words is **contrary to** their **literal interpretation** or to the expected meaning. The ability to **catch on to** and appreciate linguistic irony comes fairly late in **language acquisition**. Unless speakers **give clues** with their body language, their tone of voice, and their facial expressions, children and **unsophisticated** adults may interpret ironic statements as either mistakes or lies.

In contrast, **sophisticated** adults know that irony is a form of “lying” that **gives itself away** through elements of **playfulness**. When ironic statements are delivered in a deadpan style, they are all the funnier to the listeners who catch on.

* deadpan: 진지한 표정의

Summary

1. 반어적 표현은 실제 의도와 겉 표현이 다른 경우를 일컫음. 이를 이해하는 능력은 언어 습득에서 늦게 생김
2. 화자가 힌트를 주지 않는 한 애들이나 센스 없는 어른들은 이를 잘 캐치 못 할 것
3. In contrast, 센스 있는 어른들은 이게 농담이라는 걸 잘 이해함. 진지한 표정으로 하면 더 웃김

KEY Point

1. 단어 및 해석하기 좋음. 특히 ‘sophisticated’가 사람에게 쓰였을 때 약간 지적이고 세련된 느낌이라는 거 챙기기 ☺

Vocabulary

1. usage: 사용법
2. linguistic irony: 반어적 표현
3. refer to N: ~을 가리키다
4. contrary to N: ~에 대조되는
5. literal interpretation: 있는 그대로의 해석
6. catch on to: understand
7. language acquisition: 언어 습득
8. give clues: 힌트를 주다
9. (un)sophisticated: 수준 높은(낮은)
10. give oneself away: 정체를 드러내다
11. playfulness: 농담조

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T1: 흐름, 35번

In modern usage, linguistic irony commonly refers to speech incidents in which the intended meaning of the words is contrary to their literal interpretation or to the expected meaning. The ability to catch on to and appreciate linguistic irony comes fairly late in language acquisition. Unless speakers give clues with their body language, their tone of voice, and their facial expressions, children and unsophisticated adults may interpret ironic statements as either mistakes or lies. In contrast, sophisticated adults know that irony is a form of “lying” that gives itself away through elements of playfulness. When ironic statements are delivered in a deadpan style, they are all the funnier to the listeners who catch on.

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현대 용법에서, / 반어적 표현은 보통 가리킨다 / 발화 사건을 / 말의 의도된 의미가 / 말 그대로의 해석과는 상반되는 / 혹은 예상되는 의미와 상반되는. / 반어적 표현을 이해하는 능력은 / 꽤나 늦게 생긴다 / 언어 습득에서. / 화자가 몸짓 언어로 힌트를 주지 않는 한, / 목소리 톤이나 혹은 얼굴 표정으로, / 아이들이나 수준이 높지 않은 어른들은 반어적 표현을 해석할 수도 있다 / 실수나 거짓말로. / 반면에, 수준이 높은 어른들은 안다 / 반어가 “거짓말”의 형태라는 것을 / 정체를 드러내는 / 장난의 요소를 통해. / 반어적 표현이 진지한 표정으로 전달될 경우, / 훨씬 재미난 것이 된다 / 이를 이해하는 청자에게.

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T1: 순서, 36번



Each year, the National Association of Colleges and Employers asks employers which abilities they want college graduates to **possess**. At or near the top of that list each year is “**analytical reasoning**,” a kind of **critical thinking** skill. Yet **accounting majors** might ask, “Aren’t mathematical and business skills more important for a career as an accountant?” Likewise, nursing majors might suggest that knowledge of **medicine** is more important for them. (1) Although accountants and nurses obviously need these skills, they must also have a full **complement** of higher-order thinking skills. (2) People in these kinds of careers must be prepared to solve difficult problems by applying their knowledge to new situations. (3) In addition, they must be able to decide which new ideas they should accept or reject and be able to **justify** their decisions. (4) On any given day, people in these careers, and most of the careers you may be considering after college, must be able to effectively use critical thinking skills.



Summary

1. 대학 및 기업에서는 대졸자들이 갖추었으면 하는 능력으로 “분석, 비판적 사고”를 꼽음
2. Yet, 회계나 간호 전공자들은 전공 관련 지식이 더 중요하지 않냐고 할 지 모름
3. 하지만 이런 사람들도, 나중에 다른 커리어를 가지려는 사람들에게도 ‘비판적 사고’ 능력은 넘나 넘나 중요!



KEY Point

1. 변형: 흐름X. (1)~(4) 문장은 모두 ‘분석, 비판적 사고’가 그럼에도 중요하다는 점 역설. 중간에 다른 능력이 나온다 든지 비판적 사고를 할 때 주의할 점이 나온다 든지 하면 탈락~!



Vocabulary

1. possess: 소유하다
2. analytical reasoning: 분석적 추론
3. critical thinking: 비판적 사고
4. accounting major: 회계 전공
5. medicine: 의학
6. full complement: 완비
7. justify: 정당화 하다

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T1: 순서, 36번

Each year, the National Association of Colleges and Employers asks employers which abilities they want college graduates to possess. At or near the top of that list each year is “analytical reasoning,” a kind of critical thinking skill. Yet accounting majors might ask, “Aren’t mathematical and business skills more important for a career as an accountant?” Likewise, nursing majors might suggest that knowledge of medicine is more important for them. Although accountants and nurses obviously need these skills, they must also have a full complement of higher-order thinking skills. People in these kinds of careers must be prepared to solve difficult problems by applying their knowledge to new situations. In addition, they must be able to decide which new ideas they should accept or reject and be able to justify their decisions. On any given day, people in these careers, and most of the careers you may be considering after college, must be able to effectively use critical thinking skills.

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매년, 전국 대학 및 고용주 협회는 고용주들에게 물어본다 / 대졸자가 어떤 능력을 가졌으면 하는 지. / 매년 리스트의 상단에는 “분석적 추론 능력”이 있다, / 비판적 사고 능력의 한 종류인. / 하지만 회계 전공자는 물어볼 수 있다, / “수학 및 경영 능력이 더 중요하지 않나요 / 회계사로서의 커리어에서?” / 마찬가지로, 간호 전공자는 제안할 수 있다 / 의학 지식이 이들에게 더 중요하다고. / 회계사와 간호사들은 분명 이런 능력이 필요하지만, / 이들은 또한 더 높은 수준의 사고 능력을 완전히 갖추어야 한다. / 이러한 커리어의 사람들은 어려운 문제를 해결할 준비가 되어야 한다 / 그들의 지식을 새로운 상황에 적용함으로써. / 게다가, 결정할 수 있어야 한다 / 어떠한 새로운 아이디어를 받아들이거나 거절해야 하는지 / 그리고 그들의 결정을 정당화 할 수 있어야 한다. / 어느 때든, 이러한 커리어의 사람들은, / 그리고 대학 졸업 후 생각하는 대부분의 커리어에서, / 효과적으로 비판적 사고 능력을 사용할 수 있어야 한다.