

2019학년도 9평 EBS 연계
KISS EBS 적중

문항 번호	EBS 교재 연계 내용
	교재명 / 쪽수 / 문항번호(내용요소)
1	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.98 / 16강 / 8번(긴 대화응답)
2	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.194 / 28강 / 14번(긴 대화응답)
3	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.29 / 4강 / 5번(심정)
4	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.184 / 26강 / 9번(가격)
5	수능완성 / p.84 / 실전모의고사 1회 / 15번(상황에 적절한 말)
6	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.34 / 5강 / 1번(그림)
7	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.137 / 21강 / 4번(그림)
8	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.165 / 24강 / 1번(관계)
9	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.11 / 1강 / 4번(목적)
10	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.91 / 15강 / 4번(짧은 대화 응답)
11	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.28 / 4강 / 1번(관계)
12	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.75 / 12강 / 5번(도표)
13	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.68 / 11강 / 2번(일치불일치)
14	수능완성 / p.152 / 실전모의고사 5회 / 12번(도표)
15	수능특강 / 영어듣기 / p.208 / 30강 / 8번(이유)
18	수능특강 / 영어독해연습 / p.159 / Mini Test 1 / 10번(실용문 일치)
19	수능완성 / p.126 / 실전모의고사 3회 / 31번(빈칸추론)
20	수능특강 / 영어 / p.201 / Test 2 / 24-25번(1지문2문항)
21	수능특강 / 영어 / p.210 / Test 3 / 11번(어법)
22	수능특강 / 영어독해연습 / p.192 / Mini Test 2 / 17번(빈칸추론)
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24	수능특강 / 영어 / p.184 / Test 1 / 22번(문장삽입)
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30	수능완성 / p.121 / 실전모의고사 3회 / 21번(주제)
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38	수능특강 / 영어독해연습 / p.160 / Mini Test 1 / 11번(어법)

이 자료는 EBS에서 발표한 연계 목록을 바탕으로, 독해 영역에 연계된 원 EBS 지문과 이번 9월 평가원 지문을 비교하여 넣은 것입니다. ‘간접연계’는 어떤 식으로 연계가 되고 얼마나 도움이 되는지, ‘직접연계’는 또 어떻게, 얼마나 아직 강력한지, 직접 보시기 바랍니다. KISS EBS 지문이 있는 것은 그 지문을 스샷해서 넣었습니다. That doesn't necessarily mean ‘내가 다 적중임!!’ 그렇게 양심이 없지는 않아요. 참고하시라고 넣은 것이고, 제 정말 적중을 말씀드리면, 연계 교재 세 권 별표 지문은 현재 200여개입니다. 이번 9평 직접연계는 29~32, 35, 36, 38 7개 지문이 있었고 별표 지문에선 4개 지문이 있었습니다. 32번 빈칸의 경우 자리가 그대로 나왔고, 36번 순서의 경우 제 자료에서는 문삽이었습니다. 31, 38의 경우 솔직히 그렇게 영양가가 있는 지문이라고 생각하진 않았고, 35번 흐름 지문의 경우 자료에서 변형도 해놓고 별표를 안 넣은..? 이상한 짓을 했네요. 아무튼 역시 개인적으로 저는 아쉽습니다. Nevertheless, 저는 항상 6, 9평을 보고 반영하여 마지막까지 선별, 변형을 하기 때문에, 기반해서 수능 때는 더 좋은 결과를 내도록 하겠습니다. The same goes to you. 여러분도 6, 9평은 어떤 부분이 부족했고 어떤 부분을 놓쳤는지를 파악하는 것이고, 이를 보완해 수능에서 ‘더 좋은’ 결과를 내는 것입니다. 같이 해봅시다. For a better tomorrow.

10 Food Drive에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

영독-T1-10

Food Drive (March 1st–March 31st)

Drop off nonperishable food items and support local families in need.

Donation boxes located in:

BLDG 1 – Student Lounge

BLDG 2 – In front of the Department Chair's Office

BLDG 3 – Wellness Center



Suggested items include Peanut Butter, Jelly, Boxed Cereal, Canned Soup, Boxed Macaroni and Cheese and the like.

All food collected will be donated to the Angels' Helping Hands.

For more information, contact Carrie Wells at wellsc@easternflorida.edu.

If you would like to make a donation but are unable to drop off items, call 321-433-5236 to schedule a pickup.

Eastern Florida State College

* nonperishable 보존이 가능한

- ① 3월부터 4월까지 두 달 동안 실시된다.
- ② 음식 기부용 박스가 네 군데에 설치되어 있다.
- ③ 상자에 넣어 포장된 시리얼은 기부를 받지 않는다.
- ④ 수집된 음식은 모두 Angels' Helping Hands에 기부된다.
- ⑤ 기부할 식품을 직접 받아오는 수거 서비스는 제공하지 않는다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Burke,

Thank you for your question about how to donate children's books for our book drive. The event will take place for one week from September 10th to 16th. Books can be dropped off 24 hours a day during this period. There are two locations designated for donations: Adams Children's Library and Aileen Community Center. At each location, there are blue donation boxes at the main entrance. If you are unable to visit these locations, books can be mailed directly to our organization. Your donations will help support children in our community who may not be able to afford books. We hope this information makes your donation easier. We appreciate your support.

Best regards,
Carrie Wells

- ① 도서 박람회 자원 봉사자를 모집하려고
- ② 아동 도서를 기부하는 방법을 안내하려고
- ③ 지역 아동들의 독서량 조사를 제안하려고
- ④ 독서 교육 프로그램 참여 방법을 문의하려고
- ⑤ 어린이 도서관 설립을 위한 기부를 독려하려고

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수능완성 T3: 빈칸, 31번

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Emma의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

‘How much farther to the finish line? Can I make it?’ Emma felt pain in her legs and was breathing heavily. She couldn’t remember ever being so exhausted. Feeling frustrated, she began to think about giving up on the race. She knew she would regret it later, but it seemed like there was nothing she could do. Then, she remembered a strategy she had learned. By having strong imagery control, she could help herself achieve her goal. Over and over, Emma imagined herself running smoothly and breathing easily. It was working! She started to feel better. About thirty minutes later, she found herself crossing the finish line with a big smile on her face. Surrounded by cheering friends, she enjoyed her victory full of joy.

- ① calm → terrified ② furious → relaxed
- ③ thrilled → ashamed ④ discouraged → delighted
- ⑤ confused → indifferent

Athletes who are able to create accurate and lifelike images benefit more than those who can create only a **blurry**, **fleeting** image. Athletes with strong imagery skills are able to create vivid and controlled images. Increasing imagery **vividness** is like focusing a camera — a vivid image contains sharp, clear details. But athletes also need to be able to **manipulate** the content of their imagery to create images that do what they want them to do. Without strong imagery control, athletes, especially those low in self-confidence, may find themselves repeating mistakes in their imagery. A tennis player may **unintentionally** imagine **choking on** a critical match point, a softball player might see herself making a critical error, or a runner might experience an **overwhelming sense of fatigue** in the last **leg** of a race. Such negative images are **counterproductive**, serving only to hurt performance.

Summary

1. 이미지를 잘 컨트롤하는 선수들은 카메라 초점을 맞추듯이 더 생생하고 정확하게 이미지를 생각해냄
2. + 이미지 내용도 신경을 써야 함. 이러한 이미지 통제를 잘 못하면 같은 실수를 반복하게 됨
3. Ex.: 테니스 선수도 소프트볼 선수도 달리기 선수도 부정적인 이미지를 생각하면 자기 성과에 안 좋을 뿐임

KEY Point

1. 글썸요 빈칸 문제라기엔..

Vocabulary

1. blurry: 흐릿한 2. fleeting: 순식간의 3. vividness: 생생함 4. manipulate: 교묘히 조종하다
5. unintentionally: 의도치 않게 6. choke on: ~로 질식사하다 7. overwhelming: 압도적인, 거대한
8. sense of fatigue: 피로감 9. leg: (경주의) 구간 10. counterproductive: 비생산적인
11. serve only to v: ~ 결과를 낳다

A chef does not turn off the oven when the meal is half done. Even microwaves take some time to cook. Far too often we **lose patience** with the process and quit too soon, **missing out on** what we could have gained. In these fast times, we **run the risk of cutting** the harvest **short**. Watching the corn grow can be a very anxious process. We want it safely in the barn now. Yesterday **would be even better**. Our lives are one big hurry. We rush through our childhood, red lights, and a courtship as if channel surfing. We speed-read directions, come late to and leave early from meetings, and choose a church because its worship service is **precisely** one hour long. Our **addiction** to speed gets us things we'd not have without it, but it also **guarantees** we'll never see things we long for most. For example, **going into debt** to purchase a car, clothes, and vacation can keep us from qualifying for a house or the kind of home we dream about. Haste in a relationship can **ruin** long-term **fulfillment**, because we go too fast too soon or **wind up with** someone who is less than our dreams. The **unwillingness** to **persevere** with an organization through its trying times can cut us out of potential rewards when the **tide** changes. Waiting for the harvest is not fun for most of us, but when we plant seed and then run off to some other plot of ground without **reaping** our harvest, we've wasted a portion of our lives. * courtship: (결혼 전의) 교제

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Life is hectic. Our days are filled with so many of the “have tos” that we feel there’s no time left for the “want tos.” Further, spending all our time with others doesn’t give us the ability to hit the reset button and relax. Leaving little to no time for ourselves or for the things that are important to us can lead to unmanaged stress, frustration, fatigue, resentment, or worse, health issues. Building in regular “you time,” however, can provide numerous benefits, all of which help to make life a little bit sweeter and a little bit more manageable. Unfortunately, many individuals struggle with reaching goals due to an inability to prioritize their own needs. Alone time, however, forces you to take a break from everyday responsibilities and the requirements of others so you can dedicate time to move forward with your own goals, meet your own personal needs, and further explore your personal dreams.

* hectic: 매우 바쁜

- ① 자신을 위한 시간을 확보하여 원하는 바를 추구할 필요가 있다.
- ② 타인과의 정기적인 교류를 통해 스트레스를 해소해야 한다.
- ③ 자신의 분야에서 성공하려면 체계적인 시간 관리가 중요하다.
- ④ 개인의 이익과 공공의 이익 간의 조화를 이루어야 한다.
- ⑤ 업무의 우선순위는 동료와 협의하여 정해야 한다.

Summary

1. 우리는 어떤 과정을 기다리지 못하고 빨리 결과만 얻으려 함
2. 그렇게 서두르면 빨리 결과는 얻을 지 몰라도 우리의 이상적인 결과는 얻기 힘들
3. 결과를 인내하지 않고 포기하면, 삶을 낭비한 거임

KEY Point

1. 변형: 흐름X. 밑줄 친 부분은 제거한 뒤 가벼운 흐름 문제 가능!

Vocabulary

1. lose patience: 참을성을 잃다 2. miss out on: ~을 놓치다 3. run the risk of: ~위험을 무릅쓰다
4. cut something short: ~를 중간에 그만두다 5. precisely: 정확히 6. addiction: 중독 7. guarantee: 보장하다
8. go into debt: 빚을 내다 9. ruin: 망치다 10. fulfillment: 성취 11. unwillingness: 꺼림
12. wind up with: end up with(~로 끝이 나다) 13. persevere: 견디다 14. tide: 흐름 15. reap: 거두다

21. 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.

Creativity is about “connecting the dots” — making connections between things that have never before been linked. It is the ability to recognize the possibilities that exist within any scenario and the opportunities in every situation. Changing the game starts with seeing the unseen within even the ordinary. Out of a plain slab of marble, Michelangelo carved his best work. German philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer once said, “Talent hits a target no one else can hit. Genius hits a target no one else can see.” Creative solutions and breakthroughs come from viewing something differently and discovering what others have missed. Patents for novel ideas, processes and methodologies are simply the tangible results of someone seeing something differently than the world had ever seen it before. Paradigms shift when people come along who see how to connect the dots, apply multiple perspectives and build a bridge between unrelated ideas.

* slab: 평판 ** tangible: 실제적인



- 1. 창의성은 서로 연결된 적 없는 것들을 연결하는 능력. 평범한 것에서도 새로운 걸 볼 줄 알아야 함
- 2. Ex.: 미켈란젤로가 그랬고, 쇼펜하우어도 동의함 ㅎㅎ
- 3. 무언가를 다른 시각에서 봐서 연결하는 사람들이 바로 창의성을 발휘해 패러다임을 바꾸는 것



- 1. 무난한 대의 파악! 스티브 잡스 형이 떠오르는, connecting the dots. 지금 수험생이어도, 꼭 추천하는, 스티브 잡스의 스탠포드 졸업연설은 유튜브에서 보기를!



- 1. plain: 평범한 2. breakthrough: 획기적 발견 3. methodology: 방법론 4. tangible: 유형의
- 5. shift(v): 바뀌다 6. unrelated: 무관한

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질의응답 및 강의: <http://cafe.naver.com/letsgotouni> & sheanlee23@gmail.com

수특영독 T2: 빈칸, 17번

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Consumers like a bottle of wine more if they are told it cost ninety dollars a bottle than if they are told it cost ten. Belief that the wine is more expensive turns on the neurons in the medial orbitofrontal cortex, an area of the brain associated with pleasure feelings. Wine without a price tag doesn't have this effect. In 2008, American food and wine critics teamed up with a statistician from Yale and a couple of Swedish economists to study the results of thousands of blind tastings of wines ranging from \$1.65 to \$150 a bottle. They found that when they can't see the price tag, people prefer cheaper wine to pricier bottles. Experts' tastes did move in the proper direction: they favored finer, more expensive wines. But the bias was almost imperceptible. A wine that cost ten times more than another was ranked by experts only seven points higher on a scale of one to one hundred.

* medial orbitofrontal cortex: 내측 안와(眼窩) 전두 피질

- ① 소비자는 와인 구매 시 전문가의 평가를 적극적으로 참고한다.
- ② 가격 정보는 소비자의 와인 상품 선호도에 영향을 미친다.
- ③ 비싼 와인의 대량 구매는 소비자의 쾌감 신경을 자극한다.
- ④ 와인의 판매 가격은 와인의 품질과 비례하여 결정된다.
- ⑤ 와인의 품질은 원산지와 생산 연도에 따라 달라진다.

In 2003, on their Showtime television series, the team of magicians, Penn & Teller, **demonstrated** how bottled water marketing itself **impacts** not only consumers' expectations but their actual perceptions of how water tastes. In a hilarious **segment**, the guys **took over** a trendy California restaurant, installing their own **made-up** "water **steward**," a fake employee who visited each table and presented diners with a menu of **exotic** and refreshing-sounding waters from around the world. What **patrons** didn't know was that all of the bottles had been filled from the same hose out back behind the restaurant. Based on the images on the made-up labels, the prices of the waters, and the stories told by the water steward, diners actually believed they could taste differences among the various waters and were shocked to finally learn that all of the waters were **nothing more than** Los Angeles tap water.

* hilarious: 아주 재미있는

Summary

1. 마술사들이 한 TV 쇼에서 생수병 마케팅이 물 맛에 주는 영향을 보여줌
2. 한 식당에서 가짜 종업원을 두어 각 테이블에 세계 각지의 물 메뉴를 보여줌
3. 손님들은 각기 다른 물 맛을 느꼈다고 하였으나, in fact, 그 물들은 다 LA 수도물이었음. 꿀잼!

KEY Point

1. 낚시 잼 ㅎㅎ but 조금 진부한 내용.

Vocabulary

1. demonstrate: 증명하다
2. impact: 영향을 주다
3. segment: 부분
4. take over: 접수하다, 인수하다
5. made-up: 만들어 낸, 가짜의
6. steward: 종업원
7. exotic: 외국의, 이국적인
8. patron: 고객
9. nothing more than: ~에 불과한



23. 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

Amongst some people who attend the cinema and/or watch DVDs **on a regular basis** there is a certain (A)**resistance** to the idea of 'studying films'. For people taking this approach, watching films at the cinema is seen as an especially **intense** form of entertainment that offers the chance of escapist fantasies that will only be **undermined** or **devalued** in some way by **analysis**. After-the-event discussion of the emotional experience offered by one film compared to another is encouraged and indeed is an important part of the whole experience **as far as these (B)enthusiasts are concerned**. The physical **attributes** (whether of strength or beauty or some other feature) of one star are readily compared with similar attributes in other stars. The thrills provided in one film **are assessed against** the thrills provided in another. Discussion and debate over the **relative merits** of one star over another, or one film over another, is endlessly recycled. However, **engagement in** an academic way with film is seen as (C)**detrimental to** the experience itself.

* escapist: 도피주의적; 도피주의자

Summary

1. 영화를 '공부하는(A)' 것에 거부감이 있는 사람이 있음. 이런 사람들은 영화를 분석(A)하면 그 가치가 떨어짐
2. 영화를 보고 서로의 감정, 배우, 다른 영화에 대해 얘기하는 건 괜찮음
3. However, 이를 학문적인 방식으로 보기 시작하면 경험 그 자체가 피해를 입음

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) **resistance** / acceptance(수용), (B) **enthusiast** / analyst(분석가)
(C) **detrimental** / instrumental(중요한, 도움이 되는)
2. 변형이 그렇게 취약저격은 아니지만 어휘랑 소재가 좋아 별표 두개 드림 ㅎㅎ

Vocabulary

1. on a regular basis: 주기적으로 2. resistance: 저항 3. intense: 강렬한 4. undermine: damage
5. devalue: 평가 절하하다 6. analysis: 분석 7. as far as A is concerned: A에 관해서는
8. attribute: 속성 9. be assessed against: ~와 비교해서 평가하다 10. relative merit: 상대적 이점
11. engagement in: ~에 관여, 참여 12. detrimental to N: damaging to N

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find acceptable solutions. But in countries where popular opinion is taken into consideration, no mutually acceptable solution has been found. As a result, most spent fuel has been stored in the nuclear power plants where it was produced. This is now causing its own problems as storage ponds designed to store a few years' waste become filled or overflowing. One avenue that has been explored is the reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the active ingredients. Some of the recovered material can be recycled as fuel. The remainder must be stored safely until it has become inactive. But reprocessing has proved expensive and can exacerbate the problem of disposal rather than assisting it. As a result, it too appears publicly unacceptable.

* exacerbate: 악화시키다

- ① Are Nuclear Power Plants Really Dangerous?
- ② How to Improve Our Waste Disposal System
- ③ No Benefits: Nuclear Power Plants Are Deceiving Us
- ④ An Unresolved Dilemma in Dealing with Nuclear Waste
- ⑤ Ignorance Is Not a Blessing: Policies for Nuclear Issues!

Some major advances in science and technology have **posed threats**. In 1979 **radioactive** water **leaked** from a nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, threatening the safety of the entire area. **For** several days, specialists **sought to** cool the nuclear **generator** to prevent “**meltdown**,” an overheating of the nuclear facility that would have spread radioactive materials over hundreds of miles of **heavily populated** areas. Residents of towns near the plant waited **anxiously**, ready to **flee** their homes in case of disaster. Luckily, experts were able to prevent such a tragedy. **But** the near-accident raised new questions about the safety and **practicality** of **atomic energy** as a possible **alternative** to oil. Several years later, policymakers began to **wrestle with** the problem of what would be done to dismantle nuclear plants when they were obsolete, something those who originally built them may never have considered.

* dismantle: 해체하다 ** obsolete: 쓸모 없게 된

Summary

1. 과학 기술 발전은 위협이 되기도 함. ex.: 1979년 원자력 발전소 방사능 유출
2. 용융 문제를 막기 위해 전문가들이 투입되어 결국 막음
3. However, 이로 인해 원자력 발전소의 안전성에 의문이 제기되었고 어떻게 해체할 지 골머리

KEY Point

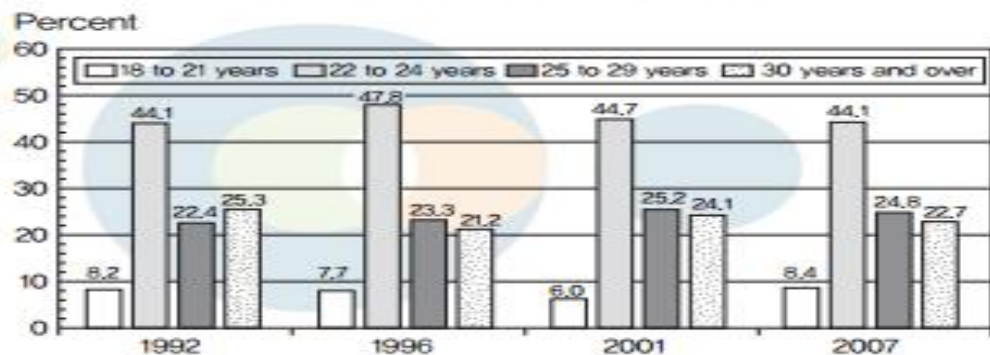
1. 단어, 표현들 챙기기!
2. 복미 핵협상을 떠올리게 하는구료

Vocabulary

1. pose threat: 위협을 제기하다
2. radioactive: 방사능의
3. leak: 새다
4. seek to v: ~하려 노력하다
5. generator: 발전기
6. meltdown: 용융
7. heavily populated: 인구가 밀집된
8. anxiously: 불안해하다
9. flee: 달아나다
10. practicality: 실현가능성
11. atomic energy: 원자력
12. alternative: 대안
13. wrestle with: ~와 씨름하다

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 수완-T1-24

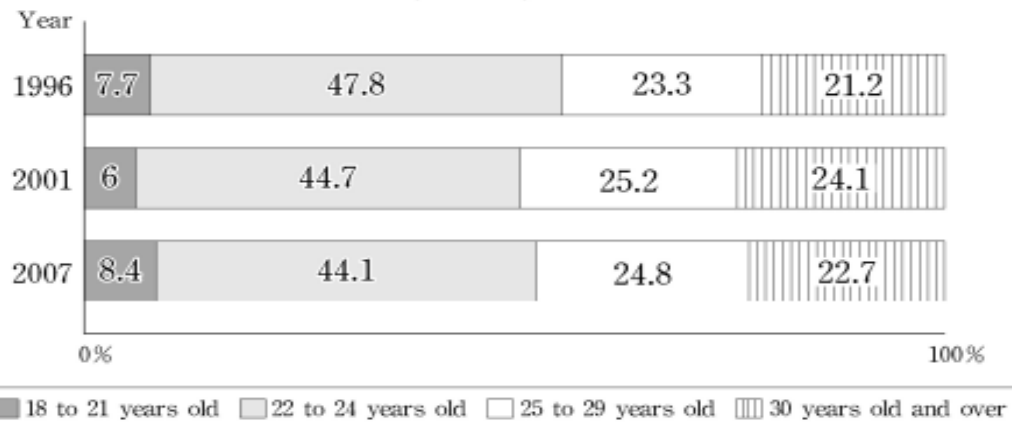
Age Distribution of University Graduates, Canada
(1992, 1996, 2001, and 2007)



The graph above shows the age distribution of university graduates in Canada in 1992, 1996, 2001 and 2007. ① Among all the age groups, the percentage of typical university graduates who were 22 to 24 years old was the highest in all the four years. ② In 1992, the 18- to 21-year-olds accounted for 8.2 percent of university graduates, but this share decreased to 6.0 percent in 2001 and rose again to 8.4 percent in 2007. ③ In 1996, the percentage of graduates aged 22 to 24 was more than double that of any other age group, but the percentage was less than 50 percent. ④ The percentage of graduates aged 25 to 29 was the second highest of all the age groups in all the years except 1992. ⑤ The age group of 30 years and over accounted for more than 20 percent of graduates in 2007, which was more than four times the percentage of the graduates aged 18 to 21 in the same year.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Age Distribution of University Graduates, Canada
in 1996, 2001, and 2007



This graph shows the distribution of university graduates in Canada by age group in 1996, 2001, and 2007. ① Although its share was less than 50% in each of the three years, the group of university graduates aged 22 to 24 accounted for the largest single share in those respective years. ② The second largest single share of university graduates in each of the three years was held by those who were 25 to 29 years old. ③ The share of university graduates who were 30 years old and over was higher than 20% in each of the three years. ④ In 1996, the share of the group of university graduates aged 18 to 21 was 7.7%, and the share of the same age group was 6% in 2001. ⑤ In 2007, the combined share of those who were 25 to 29 years old and those who were 30 years old and over accounted for more than 50% of that year's university graduates.

Shean's KISS EBS

수특영어 14강: 순서, 1번

Victor Borge, American comedian and pianist, always **made a point of** observing his audience closely. If any members of it responded poorly, he would try different lines of approach. **One** evening he found himself **confronted** by a table of six, all totally unsmiling. After fifteen minutes during which he failed, despite his best efforts, to **elicit** any **response**, Borge **appealed to** them **in desperation** to tell him why they were not enjoying the show. **One** man replied in English so heavily accented as to be almost **unintelligible**, "We come to hear you play piano. Please play piano." They were Latin Americans and had not understood a word of what Borge had been saying. He played the piano, and the faces of the six lit up with smiles.

26. Victor Borge에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Borge, born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1909, was a comedian and pianist. Initially a concert musician, Victor Borge soon developed a performance style that combined comedy with classical music. When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, he was performing in Sweden, and a short time later managed to escape to America. When he arrived in the U.S., he didn't speak a word of English. Learning English by watching movies, he soon managed to translate his jokes for the American audience. In 1948, Victor Borge became an American citizen and a few years later was offered a show of his own, *Comedy in Music*. The show remains the longest-running one-man show in Broadway history. At the age of 90, he still performed 60 times a year. He died on December 23rd, 2000 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.

- ① 코미디와 고전 음악을 결합한 공연 스타일을 개발했다.
- ② 나치가 덴마크를 침공했을 때, 미국에서 공연을 하고 있었다.
- ③ 1948년에 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ④ 90세에도 여전히 일 년에 60회의 공연을 했다.
- ⑤ 2000년 12월 23일에 생을 마감했다.

Summary

1. 볼지는 코미디언이고 피아니스트인데 관객이 반응이 없으면 다른 방식을 시도함
2. 어느 날 6명이 있는 테이블에서 웃기려고 아주 노력했는데 반응이 없어서 왜 그런지 누누하면서 물어봄
3. 알고보니 영어를 못해서 말을 하나도 못 알아 들음. 피아노를 쳐주니 드디어 웃네.

KEY Point

1. 지칭 내용을... 이 지문 가져오신 분 failed to elicit response from Shean

Vocabulary

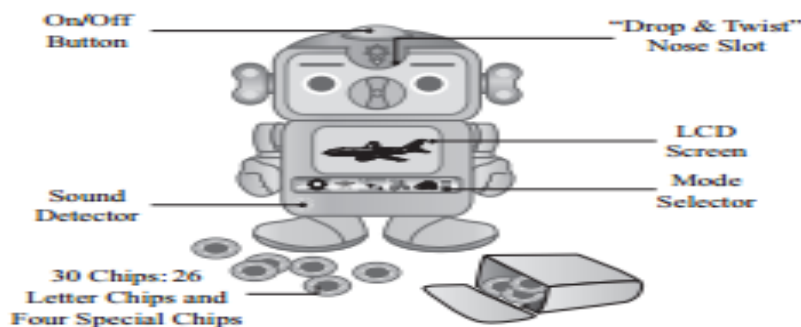
1. make a point of: ~을 꼭 하다
2. confront: 직면하다
3. elicit response: 반응을 끌어내다
4. appeal to N: ~에 애원하다
5. in desperation: 절망하여, 필사적으로
6. unintelligible: 이해할 수 없는

Cogsley™에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

수완-7-1

Thank you for purchasing the Cogsley™!

Cogsley™ is the perfect learning friend for your child! With his quirky personality, rocking dance moves, and funny responses, your child will love playing and interacting with him as they learn about letters, words, counting, and more! Cogsley™ comes with a set of 30 chips: 26 letter chips and four special chips. Insert a chip in the slot above his nose and fun animations appear on his LCD screen. Cogsley™ also has a sound sensor. Just clap your hands and watch him do some robot dancing. Cogsley™ has six modes of play, and your child will have fun for hours as they hang out with their new robot pal.



▶quirky 별난

- ① 사용자가 글자와 숫자 세기를 배울 수 있다.
- ② 26개의 글자 칩과 4개의 특수 칩이 달려 있다.
- ③ 코 위의 슬롯에 칩을 꽂으면 LCD 화면에 애니메이션이 나온다.
- ④ 소리 감지기가 있다.
- ⑤ 일곱 가지의 놀이 모드가 있다.

27. LnT-Bot에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

LnT-Bot

Your Child's Perfect Friend for Learning

◆ Learning Modes

LnT-Bot features three learning modes:

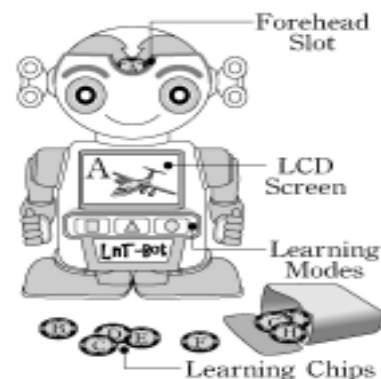
- alphabet letters and sounds
- names of objects
- numbers and counting

◆ Learning Chips

- 30 learning chips are included.
- Insert a chip in LnT-Bot's forehead slot and pictures will appear on the LCD screen.

◆ Fun Features

- Say "Hi, Bot," and LnT-Bot will say "Hello" back.
- Clap your hands once, and LnT-Bot will dance.
- Clap your hands twice, and LnT-Bot will sing one of 10 recorded songs.



- ① 사물 이름 학습 모드가 있다.
- ② 30개의 학습용 칩이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 이마의 슬롯에 칩을 넣으면, LCD 화면에 그림이 나타난다.
- ④ "Hi, Bot"이라고 말하면, "Hello"라고 대답한다.
- ⑤ 박수를 한 번 치면, 녹음된 노래 중 한 곡을 부른다.

2018 CHAPARRAL POETRY CONTEST 영어-T1-9

Submit your original poems to:
 CHAPARRAL POETRY FORUM
 2280 South Bloomington Drive #6
 St. George, UT 84790-6803

Unlimited Entries Welcome: Postmarked Sept. 1, 2018 through Dec. 1, 2018

ENTRY CATEGORIES:

- **CHOLLA Division:** any subject, any form
- **CHIMERA Division:** Imaginative or absurd/humorous, any form

GUIDELINES:◆ **Each poem must**

1. Be original, UNPUBLISHED, 42 lines or fewer
2. Be entered in only one of the two categories
3. Be in 12-point font in standard face such as Times New Roman
4. Have won no more than \$10 in any contest

◆ **SEND** two unfolded copies of each poem, the Division Title at top left of each poem

1. First Copy has only the Division Title and no ID
2. Second Copy has ID at the top right corner (name, address, phone, and email)
3. **INCLUDE** entry fees: \$3 per poem (e.g. 6 poems for \$18.00)

- ① 제출하는 작품의 길이는 42행 이내이어야 한다.
- ② 각 작품은 두 개의 참가 부문 중 하나에만 출품될 수 있다.
- ③ 10달러가 넘는 상금을 탔던 작품은 제출할 수 없다.
- ④ 작품 사본 2부에 각각 인적 사항을 기록하여 제출한다.
- ⑤ 6편의 작품을 제출하는 경우 18달러의 참가비를 낸다.

28. 2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2018 Notac High School Book Review Contest

Notac High School is now accepting your original and critical book reviews.

■ **Submission**

- When: From September 10, 2018 to September 21, 2018
- How: Submit your book review by email to admin@notachs.net.

■ **Divisions**

Each participant must enter one of the divisions below.
 (Only one entry per participant)

- Poetry
- Fiction
- Non-fiction

■ **Guidelines**

- Your review must:
 1. Be your own work.
 2. Be written about a book on the given booklist.
 3. Be less than 1,500 words.

* Winners will be announced on the school website on October 1, 2018. No individual notifications will be made.

For more information, visit www.notachs.net.

- ① 이메일로는 서평을 제출할 수 없다.
- ② 여러 부문에 중복하여 참가할 수 있다.
- ③ 제공된 도서 목록에 있는 책에 대해 서평을 써야 한다.
- ④ 서평은 1,500 단어 이상이어야 한다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 개별적으로 통보받는다.

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T5: 요지, 21번



29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Not all organisms are able to find sufficient food to survive, so starvation is a kind of disvalue often found in nature. It also is part of the process of selection ① by which biological evolution functions. Starvation helps filter out those less fit to survive, those less resourceful in finding food for ② themselves and their young. In some circumstances, it may pave the way for genetic variants ③ to take hold in the population of a species and eventually allow the emergence of a new species in place of the old one. Thus starvation is a disvalue that can help make ④ possible the good of greater diversity. Starvation can be of practical or instrumental value, even as it is an intrinsic disvalue. ⑤ What some organisms must starve in nature is deeply regrettable and sad. The statement remains implacably true, even though starvation also may sometimes subserve ends that are good.

* implacably: 확고히 ** subserve: 공헌하다

Not all **organisms** are able to find **sufficient** food to survive, so **starvation** is a kind of disvalue often found in nature. It also is part of the process of **selection** by which biological evolution functions. Starvation helps **filter out** those less fit to survive, those less **resourceful** in finding food for themselves and their young. In some circumstances, it may **pave the way** for **genetic variants** to **take hold** in the population of a species and eventually allow the **emergence** of a new species **in place of** the old one. Thus starvation is a disvalue that can help make possible the good of greater **diversity**. Starvation can be of practical or **instrumental** value, even as it is an intrinsic disvalue. (삽입 That some organisms must starve in nature is deeply **regrettable** and sad.) The statement remains implacably true, even though starvation also may sometimes subserve **ends** that are good.

* disvalue: 반(反)가치, 부정적 가치 ** implacably: 확고히 *** subserve: 공헌하다



1. 식량은 제한되어 있으니 굶주림은 어쩔 수 없는 적자생존의 과정이고, 새로운 종이 이전 종을 대체하기도 함
2. → 굶주림은 종 다양성을 위한 실용적이고 중요한 가치
3. Nevertheless, 굶는 생명체가 있다는 것은 분명 슬프다.



1. **변형: 문장 삽입.** 문제 자체로만 보자면 킬러 문삽으로 평가원에 나와도 무방. '논리'로만 가기 때문. 삽입 문장 뒷 문장은 '그 말이 사실이다. 이익이 되는 가치가 있기는 하지만'이라는 문장인데, 그렇다면 '그 말'은 안 좋은 무엇인가여야 한다. 하지만 삽입 문장 앞 문장도 굶주림이 '좋다'는 문장이기에, 삽입 문장이 들어가야 말이 된다. 아주 센스가 좋다. 수능에서 볼 가능성도 있다.



1. organism: 생명체, 유기체
2. sufficient: 충분한
3. starvation: 굶주림
4. selection: 선택
5. filter out: ~을 걸러내다
6. resourceful: 재주 있는
7. pave the way: 길을 닦다
8. take hold: 자리 잡다
9. a genetic variant: 유전적 변종
10. emergence: 출현
11. in place of: ~을 대체하여
12. diversity: 다양성
13. instrumental: 중요한
14. regrettable: 유감인
15. ends: 목적

Shean's KISS EBS

질의응답 및 문의: <http://sheant.kr> & sheanlee23@gmail.com

수능완성 T3: 주제, 21번



30. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative — either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A) available / unavailable at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were viable alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B) predicting / preventing not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars prohibitively expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C) necessary / unnecessary to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

* deplete: 고갈시키다 ** synthetic pesticide: 합성 살충제

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ① | available | predicting | necessary |
| ② | available | preventing | necessary |
| ③ | available | predicting | unnecessary |
| ④ | unavailable | preventing | unnecessary |
| ⑤ | unavailable | predicting | necessary |

For every toxic **substance**, process, or product in use today there is a safer **alternative** — either already **in existence**, or waiting to be discovered through the **application** of human intellect, **ingenuity**, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is available **at a comparable cost**. Industry may reject these facts and fulminate about the high cost of acting, but (빈칸) **history sets the record straight**. The chemical industry denied that there were **viable** alternatives to **ozone-depleting** chemicals, predicting not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would **spoil** without **refrigeration**. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars prohibitively expensive. They were wrong every time. The **pesticide** industry argues that **synthetic** pesticides are absolutely necessary to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

* fulminate: 격렬하게 비난하다 ** prohibitively: 엄청나게



1. 현재 쓰이는 독성 물질은 사실 그리 비싸지 않은 비용에 더 안전한 대안이 있음
2. 업계에서는 이를 부정하고 비용이 많이 든다며 까지만, 실제로 보면 다 틀렸음
3. Ex.: 화학, 자동차, 살충제 산업들 다 지들이 잘못이 없다고, 여러 변명을 했지만 다 틀렸음



1. 변형: 빈칸. A: 업계에서는 대안 물질이 비싸다며 비난하지만, B: 경험적으로는 옳은 게 맞음(빈칸)
2. 살짝 내신 벨 나는 빈칸이지만 내신 벨 신유형도 나온 마당에.. Cannot overlook this.



1. substance: 물질, 실체 2. alternative: 대안 3. in existence: 존재하고 있음 4. application: 적용
5. ingenuity: 독창성 6. at a comparable cost: 비교적 저렴한 비용에 7. viable: 실행 가능한
8. set the record straight: 오해를 바로 잡다 9. ozone-depleting: 오존을 고갈시키는 10. spoil: 상하다
11. refrigeration: 냉장 12. pesticide: 살충제 13. synthetic: 합성의

Shean's KISS EBS

수능완성 T4: 흐름, 36번

Among the most **fascinating** natural thermoregulatory behaviors are those of social insects such as bees, ants, and **termites**. These insects are able to maintain a nearly constant temperature in their hives or **mounds throughout the year**.

The **constancy** of these **microclimates** depends not just on the location and **insulation** of the **habitat**, but on the activity of the insects in the **colony**. When the surrounding temperature increases, the activity in the hive decreases, which decreases the amount of heat generated by insect **metabolism**. In fact, many animals decrease their activity in the heat and increase it in the cold, and people who are allowed to choose levels of **physical activity** in hot or cold environments **adjust** their **workload** precisely to body temperature. This behavior **serves to** avoid both hypothermia and hyperthermia.

* thermoregulatory: 체온 조절의 ** hypothermia: 저체온증 *** hyperthermia: 고체온증

31. Among the most fascinating natural temperature-regulating behaviors are those of social insects such as bees and ants. These insects are able to maintain a nearly constant temperature in their hives or mounds throughout the year. The constancy of these microclimates depends not just on the location and insulation of the habitat, but on _____. When the surrounding temperature increases, the activity in the hive decreases, which decreases the amount of heat generated by insect metabolism. In fact, many animals decrease their activity in the heat and increase it in the cold, and people who are allowed to choose levels of physical activity in hot or cold environments adjust their workload precisely to body temperature. This behavior serves to avoid both hypothermia and hyperthermia.

* insulation: 단열 ** hypothermia: 저체온(증) *** hyperthermia: 고체온(증)

- ① the activity of the insects in the colony
- ② the interaction with other species
- ③ the change in colony population
- ④ the building materials of the habitat
- ⑤ the physical development of the inhabitants

Summary

1. 사회성 곤충들은 자연 체온 조절 기능이 짧. 일년 내내 서식지에서 일정 체온 유지 가능
2. 이러한 일정함에는 곤충의 활동이 영향을 줌. 주변 온도 증가 → 곤충 활동량 감소 → 방출되는 열량 감소
3. 다른 동물들도 마찬가지로 더우면 활동 감소, 추우면 활동 증가 → 저체온증이나 고체온증 예방

KEY Point

1. 무난히 독해하기 좋음!

음~~ 좋은 변형인지는 개인적으로...
여기까지.

Vocabulary

1. fascinating: 매력적인, 흥미로운
2. termite: 흰개미
3. mound: 흙더미
4. constancy: 일정함
5. throughout the year: 연중 내내
6. microclimates: 미기후
7. insulation: 단열
8. habitat: 서식지
9. colony: 군집
10. metabolism: 신진대사
11. physical activity: 신체 활동
12. workload: 작업량
13. adjust A to B: A를 B에 맞추어 조정하다
14. serve to v: ~기능을 하다



Although most people, including Europe's Muslims, have numerous identities, few of these are **politically** salient at any moment. It is only when a political issue affects the **welfare** of those in a particular group that (빈칸) **identity assumes importance**. For instance, when issues arise that touch on women's rights, women start to think of gender as their **principal** identity. Whether such women are American or Iranian or whether they are Catholic or Protestant matters less than the fact that they are women. Similarly, when famine and civil war **threaten** people in sub-Saharan Africa, many African-Americans are reminded of their **kinship** with the **continent** in which their ancestors **originated** centuries earlier, and they **lobby** their leaders to provide **humanitarian relief**. In other words, each issue **calls forth** somewhat different identities that help explain the political preferences people have regarding those issues.

* salient: 두드러진

32. Although most people, including Europe's Muslims, have numerous identities, few of these are politically salient at any moment. It is only when a political issue affects the welfare of those in a particular group that _____ . For instance, when issues arise that touch on women's rights, women start to think of gender as their principal identity. Whether such women are American or Iranian or whether they are Catholic or Protestant matters less than the fact that they are women. Similarly, when famine and civil war threaten people in sub-Saharan Africa, many African-Americans are reminded of their kinship with the continent in which their ancestors originated centuries earlier, and they lobby their leaders to provide humanitarian relief. In other words, each issue calls forth somewhat different identities that help explain the political preferences people have regarding those issues. [3점]

* salient: 두드러진

- ① identity assumes importance
- ② religion precedes identity
- ③ society loses stability
- ④ society supports diversity
- ⑤ nationality bears significance

Summary

1. 사람들은 보통 정치 성향을 잘 안 드러내는데, 자기 집단의 문제를 건드리면 정치 성향을 뽐
2. Ex.: 여성 문제 건드리면, 국적 불문 다 여성으로 푹푹 뭉침. 아프리카 건드리면 아프리카계 미국인 단결!
3. 즉 사람들은 어떤 문제가 생기면 그 문제에 대한 특정한 정치적 성향 및 정체성을 뽐

KEY Point

1. 변형: 빈칸. 특정 집단에 문제를 제기할 때만, 정체성이 중요해짐. 아주 무난한 빈칸 정도 ㅎㅎ
2. Shean.T도 정치적으로 중립적이고, 수업 시간에 정치 성향을 드러내는 얘기를 하는 것도 많이 싫어하지만, 교육 쪽에 관해서는.. 의견이 조금 생길 수 밖에 없다 ㅎㅎ

Vocabulary

1. politically: 정치적으로 2. welfare: 복지 3. assume importance: 중요성을 지니다 4. principal: 주요한
5. threaten: 위협하다 6. kinship: 친족, 유대감 7. continent: 대륙 8. originate: 기원하다
9. lobby A to v: 로비하여 A가 ~하게 하다 10. humanitarian relief: 인도적 구원 11. call forth: 불러내다

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

While the transportation infrastructure may shape *where* we travel today, in the early eras of travel, it determined whether people could travel at all. ① The development and improvement of transportation was one of the most important factors in allowing modern tourism to develop on a large scale and become a regular part of the lives of billions of people around the world. ② Another important factor was the industrialization that led to more efficient transportation of factory products to consumers than ever before. ③ Technological advances provided the basis for the explosive expansion of local, regional, and global transportation networks and made travel faster, easier, and cheaper. ④ This not only created new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving regions but also prompted a host of other changes in the tourism infrastructure, such as accommodations. ⑤ As a result, the availability of transportation infrastructure and services has been considered a fundamental precondition for tourism.

* infrastructure: 산업 기반 시설

While the transportation infrastructure may shape where we travel today, in the early eras of travel, it determined whether people could travel at all. The development and **improvement** of transportation was one of the most important factors in allowing modern tourism to develop **on a large scale** and become a regular part of the lives of billions of people around the world. Technological **advances** provided the basis for the exponential **expansion** of local, regional, and global transportation networks and made travel faster, easier, and cheaper. This not only created new tourist-generating and tourist-receiving regions but also **prompted a host of** other changes in the tourism infrastructure, such as **accommodations**. As a result, the (빈칸) **availability** of transportation infrastructure and services has been considered a fundamental precondition for tourism.

* exponential: 기하급수적인

Summary

1. 교통 인프라 발달로 관광 산업이 대규모로 발달하고 많은 사람들이 여행할 수 있게 함
2. 기술적 진보 → 교통 네트워크 확장 → 관광객들이 오는 지역 및 인프라 발달
3. → 교통 인프라의 이용가능성이 관광 발달의 전제 조건임!

KEY Point

1. 변형: 빈칸. 가벼운 어휘 빈칸 ㅎㅎ 요약에 있는 인과관계 고리로 나온..

아니 변형을 했는데 별표를 왜 안 줬지!?

Vocabulary

1. improvement: 향상
2. on a large scale: 대규모로
3. advance(n): 진보
4. expansion: 확장
5. prompt: 촉발하다
6. a host of: a lot of
7. accommodation: 숙박
8. availability: 이용가능성

Shean's KISS EBS

수특영어 30강: 주제, 3번



36.

Most of us have a general, rational sense of what to eat and when — there is no shortage of information on the subject.

- (A) *Emotional eating* is a popular term used to describe eating that is influenced by emotions, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most overeating is prompted by feelings rather than physical hunger.
- (B) Yet there is often a disconnect between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, but decisions also involve our feelings. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems.
- (C) Individuals who struggle with obesity tend to eat in response to emotions. However, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight. People of any size may try to escape an emotional experience by preoccupying themselves with eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight. [3점]

* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

Most of us have a general, **rational** sense of what to eat and when — there is no **shortage** of information on the subject. Yet there is often a **disconnect** between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, but decisions also involve our feelings. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems. Emotional eating is a **popular term** used to describe eating that is influenced by emotions, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most **overeating** is **prompted** by feelings rather than physical hunger. Individuals who struggle with **obesity** tend to eat **in response to** emotions. (삽입) However, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight.) People of any size may try to **escape** an emotional experience by **preoccupying** themselves **with** eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight.

* obsess: 강박감을 갖다

Summary

1. 감정적 식사: 우리는 보통 언제 뭘 먹을 지는 잘 알지만, 실제 먹는 결정은 '감정'에 의해 좌지우지 됨
2. 감정은 먹는 여러 측면에 영향을 주지만, 보통 과식 및 비만에 있어 이 감정적 식사가 원인이 됨
3. 감정적 식사를 한다고 무조건 과체중은 아니고, 몸무게 상관 없이 먹거나 다이어트로 감정 스트레스 풀려 함

KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. However 앞은 감정적 식사로 인한 비만 문제 언급 vs. however 뒤는 감정적 식사가 체중이랑 크게 상관 없다는 내용으로 가벼운 문장 삽입! 나온다면 답은 5번 ☺

Vocabulary

1. rational: 합리적인
2. shortage: 부족
3. disconnect: 단절
4. popular term: 일반적 용어
5. overeating: 과식
6. prompt: 촉발하다
7. obesity: 비만
8. in response to N: ~에 반응하여
9. escape: 탈출하다
10. preoccupy A with B: A를 B에 몰입시키다

Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older derive benefits from various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax.

Both the budget deficit and federal debt have soared during the recent financial crisis and recession. (①) During 2009-2010, nearly 40 percent of federal expenditures were financed by borrowing. (②) The huge recent federal deficits have pushed the federal debt to levels not seen since the years immediately following World War II. (③) The rapid growth of baby-boomer retirees in the decade immediately ahead will mean higher spending levels and larger and larger deficits for both Social Security and Medicare. (④) All of these factors are going to make it extremely difficult to slow the growth of federal spending and keep the debt from ballooning out of control. (⑤) Projections indicate that the net federal debt will rise to 90 percent of GDP by 2019, and many believe it will be even higher unless constructive action is taken soon.

Both the budget **deficit** and federal debt have **soared** during the recent financial crisis and **recession**. During 2009-2010, nearly 40 percent of federal **expenditures** were financed by borrowing. The huge recent federal deficits have pushed the federal debt to levels not seen since the years immediately **following** World War II. The rapid growth of baby-boomer retirees in the decade immediately ahead will mean higher spending levels and larger and larger deficits for both Social Security and Medicare. Moreover, more than half of Americans age 18 and older **derive** benefits **from** various transfer programs, while paying little or no personal income tax. All of these factors are going to make it extremely difficult to slow the growth of federal spending and keep the debt from **ballooning out of control**. **Projections** indicate that the **net** federal debt will rise to 90 percent of GDP by 2019, and many believe it will be even higher unless **constructive action is taken** soon.

Summary

1. 연방 정부의 부채와 적자가 경기 침체 이후 계속해서 증가하고, 베이비부머 세대가 은퇴하면서 더 가중될 것
2. + 미국 성인의 절반 이상이 소득세도 안 내고 있음
3. 갈수록 부채와 적자가 커질 것이고 결국 2019년이면 부채가 GDP의 90퍼에 도달할 것

KEY Point

1. 미국 부채가 늘어난다.. 무슨 의미가 있니.. 아 현실에선 의미가 있구나 ^^

Vocabulary

1. deficit: 적자, 결손
2. soar: 치솟다
3. recession: 경기 침체
4. expenditure: 지출
5. following: ~후에
6. derive A from B: B에서 A를 끌어내다
7. balloon(v): 불어나다
8. out of control: 통제 불가능한
9. projection: 예측
10. net: 순
11. constructive: 건설적인
12. take action: 조치를 취하다

* deficit: 부족, 결손 ** federal: 연방의 *** soar: 급등하다, 치솟다