



최중요 영단어 (2 WEEK)

♥ DAY 6 ♥

| | 단어 | 뜻 | | 단어 | 뜻 |
|----|----------------|----------------------|----|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | amaze | 몹시 놀라게 하다 | 26 | cite | 인용하다; 언급하다; (법정으로) 소환하다 |
| 2 | ultimate | 최후의, 최종의; 궁극의 | 27 | diplomatic | 외교의; 외교에 능한 |
| 3 | budget | 예산(안) | 28 | appeal to | 간청하다, 호소하다; 흥미를 끌다 |
| 4 | sojourn | 체류; 체류하다, 묵다 | 29 | laboratory | 실험실, 연구실 |
| 5 | elegance | 우아함 | 30 | wrap | 싸다, 포장하다 |
| 6 | architecture | 건축(술) | 31 | intuition | 직관력; 직감, 직관 |
| 7 | emancipate | 해방하다 | 32 | shelter | 피난처; 보호하다; 피하다 |
| 8 | supply | 공급하다; 공급(량); 보급품 | 33 | heathen | 이교도, 이방인; 이교(도)의 |
| 9 | reflex | 반사 작용; 반사 신경 | 34 | mobility | 이동성, 기동성 |
| 10 | spread | 퍼뜨리다, 확산(되다); 펼치다 | 35 | expedition | 원정, 탐험(대) |
| 11 | general | 일반적인; 대체적인; 장군 | 36 | associate | 연상하다, 연관 짓다; 교제하다 |
| 12 | cause | 원인, 대의, 명분; 일으키다 | 37 | abolish | 폐지하다, 없애다 |
| 13 | get by | 그럭저럭 살아[해]나가다 | 38 | meantime | 그동안, 그동안[사이에] |
| 14 | dispensable | 없어도 되는, 불필요한 | 39 | considerable | 상당한, 적지 않은 |
| 15 | get away with | 벌 받지 않고 해내다; 대충 넘어가다 | 40 | detail | 상세, 세목; 상세히 말하다 |
| 16 | evaporate | 증발하다[시키다] | 41 | prone | ~의 경향이 있는; (납작) 엎드린 |
| 17 | recruit | 모집하다; 새로운 구성원 | 42 | endanger | 위험에 빠뜨리다 |
| 18 | ornament | 장식하다 | 43 | try on | ~을 입어보다 |
| 19 | afford | ~할 여유가 있다 | 44 | maze | 미궁, 미로; 혼란 |
| 20 | deprive A of B | A로부터 B를 빼앗다 | 45 | bond | 유대(를 맺다); 속박; 채권 |
| 21 | ponder | ~을 깊이 생각하다 | 46 | spear | 창, 투창; 창으로 찌르다 |
| 22 | various | 여러 가지의, 다양한 | 47 | blink | 깜빡거리다; 깜빡거림 |
| 23 | resume | 다시 시작하다; 되찾다; 이력서 | 48 | grade | 등급, 학년; (등급별로) 나누다 |
| 24 | torch | 횃불; 회중 전등 | 49 | turn over | 넘겨주다; 뒤집다 |
| 25 | tremendous | 엄청난, 막대한; 대단한 | 50 | instant | 즉각적인; 즉석요리의; 즉시, 찰나 |

Orbi. 함정민T

♥ DAY 7 ♥

| | 단어 | 뜻 | | 단어 | 뜻 |
|----|------------|-----------------------|----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | act on | ~에 작용하다, 영향을 주다 | 26 | slavery | 노예 제도; 노예의 신분 |
| 2 | splash | 튀다, 튀기다; 튀기는 소리 | 27 | intact | 온전한, 손상되지 않은 |
| 3 | particle | 작은 조각, 소량; [물리] 소립자 | 28 | gratitude | 감사(의 마음) |
| 4 | credible | 믿을 수 있는 | 29 | measure | 측정하다; 평가하다; 척도 |
| 5 | abandon | 버리다, 떠나다; 포기하다, 단념하다 | 30 | diffuse | 발산하다; 보급하다[보급되다] |
| 6 | emerge | 나오다, 나타나다 | 31 | master | 정통한, 사람(명인), 주인; 정통하다, 정복하다 |
| 7 | assault | 습격; 급습하다, 공격하다 | 32 | count on | 기대다, 의존하다 |
| 8 | event | 사건, 경기종목 | 33 | shatter | 산산이 부서다; 파괴하다 |
| 9 | cannon | 대포 | 34 | undertake | 착수하다, 맡다; 약속하다 |
| 10 | sovereign | 주권이 있는, 최고 권력의, 통치자 | 35 | come with | ~을 수반하다 |
| 11 | partial | 부분적인; 편파적인 | 36 | provide for | (생계를) 부양하다; 대비하다 |
| 12 | anatomy | 해부; 해부학 | 37 | may as well | ~하는 게 좋다 |
| 13 | overcome | 극복하다, 이겨내다 | 38 | Mediterranean | 지중해; 지중해의, 지중해 연안의 |
| 14 | cut away | 베어내다, 잘라내다 | 39 | impudent | 뻔뻔스러운, 염치없는 |
| 15 | pray | 기도하다, 빌다, 간청하다 | 40 | promote | 증진[촉진]하다; 승진시키다; 홍보하다 |
| 16 | injured | 다친; (감정이) 상처를 받은 | 41 | edition | (출판물의) 판 |
| 17 | disregard | 무시하다, 경시하다; 무시, 경시 | 42 | humiliate | 창피를 주다, 모욕하다 |
| 18 | stitch | 한 바늘, 한 땀, 꿰매어 깎다 | 43 | compulsory | 강제적인, 의무적인, 필수인 |
| 19 | prolong | 연장하다, 연기하다 | 44 | illusion | 환각, 환영; 착각 |
| 20 | impersonal | 개인적인 감정을 섞지 않은; 비인격적인 | 45 | administer | 관리하다, 운영하다; 집행하다 |
| 21 | generate | 생산[창출]하다; 발생시키다 | 46 | reinforce | 강화하다, 증강하다, 보강하다 |
| 22 | fall over | 넘어지다, ~에 걸려 넘어지다 | 47 | hive | 벌통; 벌진; 벌비는 장소 |
| 23 | feat | 공적 | 48 | hemisphere | 반구 |
| 24 | economics | 경제학 | 49 | interest | 이익, 흥미, 관심 |
| 25 | nod | 고덕이다; 고덕임 | 50 | barbarian | 야만인; 야만의, 잔인한 |

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♥ DAY 8 ♥

| | 단어 | 뜻 | | 단어 | 뜻 |
|----|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | avenge | 복수하다 | 26 | thirsty | 목이 마른, 갈망하는 |
| 2 | ascend | 올라가다 | 27 | ripe | 익은 |
| 3 | sequence | 연속, 잇달아 일어남; 순서 | 28 | distinguish | 구별하다, 식별하다 |
| 4 | finance | 재정; 재정 상태; 자금을 공급[조달]하다 | 29 | tranquil | 조용한 |
| 5 | battlefield | 전쟁터, 싸움터 | 30 | criticize | 비판하다, 비난하다; 비평하다 |
| 6 | economic | 경제(상)의, 경제학의 | 31 | pros and cons | 찬반양론, 장단점 |
| 7 | neglect | 방치하다; 무시하다; 태만 | 32 | vague | 막연한, 애마한; 희미한 |
| 8 | coincide | 일치하다, 부합하다 | 33 | vivid | 생생한, 선명한 |
| 9 | textile | 직물 | 34 | notion | 개념, 관념, 생각 |
| 10 | work on | ~에 효과가 있다, 작용하다 | 35 | sled | 썰매; 썰매를 타다 |
| 11 | sip | 찹찹찹찹 마시다; 한 모금 | 36 | audience | 청중 |
| 12 | sentence | 문장; 판결(을 내리다), 선고(하다) | 37 | wait on | 시중을 들다 |
| 13 | encounter | (위험에) 부딪치다; 마주치다; 만남 | 38 | counteract | (악영향에) 대응하다, (효력을) 중화하다 |
| 14 | inspect | 점검하다; 시찰하다 | 39 | channel | 해협, 경로 |
| 15 | impose | 부과하다; 강요하다 | 40 | look through | 살살이 뒤지다 |
| 16 | replicate | 복제하다, 모사하다; 자기 복제를 하다 | 41 | sort out | 가려내다, 선별하다 |
| 17 | outstanding | 뛰어난, 두드러진 | 42 | prey | 먹이; 희생(물) |
| 18 | command | 명령, 지휘; 명령하다, 지휘하다, (언어를) 구사하다, (경치 등을) 바라보다 | 43 | guilty | 유죄의 |
| 19 | fill out | ~에 기입하다 | 44 | flourish | 번창하다 |
| 20 | drop off | ~을 도중에 차에서 내려놓다; 줄다 | 45 | apply | 신청하다, 지원하다; 적용되다; 바르다 |
| 21 | cancer | 암 | 46 | castle | 성 |
| 22 | legal | 법률(상)의, 합법적인 | 47 | leave out | ~을 빼다, 제외하다 |
| 23 | attract | 끌다, 유인하다, 매혹하다 | 48 | successful | 성공한, 성공적인 |
| 24 | commodity | 상품, 판매상품 | 49 | meadow | 목초지 |
| 25 | victim | 희생(자) | 50 | obey | 복종하다, 따르다, 준수하다 |

Orbi. 함정민T

♥ DAY 9 ♥

| | 단어 | 뜻 | | 단어 | 뜻 |
|----|------------|----------------------|----|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | fort | 요새, 보루 | 26 | formulate | ~을 고안하다; 명확히 나타내다 |
| 2 | expel | 내쫓다, 추방하다 | 27 | mortal | 죽을 운명의; 치명적인; 인간 |
| 3 | melt | 녹다, 녹이다 | 28 | independent | 독립한; 자립심이 강한 |
| 4 | ancestor | 조상, 선조 | 29 | sinister | 불길한 |
| 5 | foe | 적 | 30 | threat | 위협; (나쁜 일의) 징조, 조짐 |
| 6 | paddle | 노; 노를 저어 나아가다 | 31 | merely | 한낱, 단지, 그저 |
| 7 | minor | 작은, 덜 중요한; 미성년자; 부전공 | 32 | debt | 빚, 은혜 |
| 8 | hand in | ~을 제출하다 | 33 | cuisine | (특별한) 요리(법) |
| 9 | rule out | ~을 제외하다, 배제하다 | 34 | portrait | 초상(화), 인물 사진; 묘사 |
| 10 | bent | 경향; 구부러진, 열중한 | 35 | treason | 반역(죄) |
| 11 | lunar | 달의 | 36 | succeed | 성공하다, 계승하다, 계속되다 |
| 12 | pray for | 간절히 바라다 | 37 | breed | 번식하다; 사육하다; (가축의) 품종 |
| 13 | reputation | 평판, 명성 | 38 | grumble | 불평하다, (고통을) 호소하다 |
| 14 | mortgage | 저당 (잡히다); 용자 | 39 | ignore | 무시하다; 못 본 척하다 |
| 15 | enforce | 시행하다, 집행하다; 강요하다 | 40 | quote | 인용하다; 인용구[문] |
| 16 | evolve | 진화하다[시키다]; 발달하다[시키다] | 41 | take away | 가져가다, (식탁을) 치우다 |
| 17 | principle | 원리, 원칙; 주의, 신념 | 42 | landscape | 풍경, 경치 |
| 18 | boil down | 요약하다; (물.찌개 등을) 졸이다 | 43 | notorious | 잘 알려진, 악명 높은 |
| 19 | insult | 모욕(하다), 창피를 주다 | 44 | interval | 간격, 사이; 중간 휴식 시간 |
| 20 | prospect | 가망, 가능성; 전망 | 45 | come to | 떠오르다, 생각나다 |
| 21 | get in | (안에) 들어가다; (차에) 타다 | 46 | upcoming | 다가오는, 앞으로 올 |
| 22 | respectful | 공손한, 존경[존중]하는 | 47 | biology | 생물학 |
| 23 | activate | 작동시키다, 활성화하다 | 48 | hasten | 서둘러 하다; 재촉하다, 앞당기다 |
| 24 | growth | 성장, 발전 | 49 | rule | 규칙, 원칙; 지배(하다), 통치(하다) |
| 25 | donation | 기부(금), 기증(품) | 50 | creep | 기다; 살금살금 걷다 |

Orbi. 함정민T

♥ DAY 10 ♥

| | 단어 | 뜻 | | 단어 | 뜻 |
|----|---------------|---------------------------|----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | patriot | 애국자 | 26 | body | 몸, 집단, 무리 |
| 2 | extend | 연장하다; 뻗다; 확장하다 | 27 | get through | 통과하다; 해내다, ~을 끝내다 |
| 3 | providence | 섭리, 신의 뜻 | 28 | enhance | 높이다, 강화하다 |
| 4 | successive | 연속적인, 연이은 | 29 | barrier | 장애; 방벽, 국경의 요새 |
| 5 | component | 구성 요소, 성분; 구성하는 | 30 | stroll | 한가롭게 거닐다; 산책 |
| 6 | crucial | 결정적인, 중대한 | 31 | pastoral | 전원생활의, 시골의; 목사(의 직무)의 |
| 7 | hospitalize | 입원시키다 | 32 | maternity | 어머니임, 모성; 임산부의 |
| 8 | vulnerable | 상처받기 쉬운; 취약한, 저항력이 없는 | 33 | stumble | 비틀거리다; 넘어질 뻔하다 |
| 9 | look down on | ~을 깔보다, 알보다 | 34 | tide | 조수(의 간만); 경향 |
| 10 | prior | 이전의, 먼저의; (~에) 우선하는 | 35 | kick over | (~을) 차서 뒤엎다 |
| 11 | population | 인구, [모든] 주민 | 36 | vapor | 증기 |
| 12 | fill in | ~에 적어 넣다 | 37 | be concerned with | ~와 관계가 있다 |
| 13 | almighty | 절대적인 힘을 가진, 전능의 | 38 | reform | 개혁(하다[되다]), 개선(하다[되다]) |
| 14 | prefer A to B | B보다 A를 더 좋아하다 | 39 | perceive | 인지하다, 알아차리다; 여기다 |
| 15 | exertion | 노력 | 40 | hold over | 연기하다 |
| 16 | glimpse | 훔쳐 봄; 훔쳐 보다 | 41 | lay out | 설계하다; 펼치다, 진열하다 |
| 17 | scatter | (흙)뿌리다; 흩어지다[흩어지게 하다] | 42 | rush | 급하게 가다, 서두르다; 돌진; 분주함 |
| 18 | valuable | 값비싼; 귀중한 | 43 | rigid | 굳은; 고정된; 엄격한 |
| 19 | carry out | 실행하다, 이행하다 | 44 | confuse | 혼란시키다; 혼동하다 |
| 20 | current | 현재의; 흐름; 경향, 풍조 | 45 | varied | 가지각색의 |
| 21 | anonymously | 익명으로; 작가 미상으로 | 46 | proclaim | 선언하다, 공표하다 |
| 22 | subtract | 빼다, 덜다 | 47 | crush | 눌러 부수다; 가루로 만들다 |
| 23 | controversial | 논쟁의, 논쟁의 여지가 있는 | 48 | crawl | 기어가다; 서행하다; 서행 |
| 24 | uphold | 지지하다; 떠받치다 | 49 | alleviate | ~을 완화시키다, 경감하다 |
| 25 | admit | 인정[시인]하다; 입장[입학]을 허가하다 | 50 | active | 적극적인, 활동적인 |



최중요 영숙어 (Jan.)

| A ♥ 2 WEEK ♥ | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31 | account for | 설명하다 | You have to account for what you have done. (네 행위에 대해서 해명해야 한다.) |
| 32 | accuse A of B | A를 B했다고 나무란다. | I was accused of making mistakes. (나는 잘못을 저질러 꾸지람 들었다.) |
| 33 | act (up)on | ~에 작용하다, ~에 따라 행동하다 | Alcohol acts on the brain. (알코올은 뇌에 작용한다.) |
| 34 | adapt A to B | A는 B에 순응하다 | Many fish are able to adapt themselves to different kinds of water. (많은 물고기가 다른 물에 순응할 수 있다.) |
| 35 | adapt oneself to | ~에 순응하다, 적응하다 | You will easily adapt yourself to any circumstances. (너는 어떤 환경에도 쉽게 적응할 것이다.) |
| 36 | add A to B | A를 B에 더하다 | Add 5 to 3 and you have 8. (3에 5를 더하면 8이 된다.) |
| 37 | add to | ~을 더하다, 증가하다 | This adds to the expenses. (이것 때문에 비용이 더 든다.) |
| 38 | adjust A to B | A를 B에 순응시킨다 | Children easily adjust themselves to their environment. (아이들은 쉽게 환경에 순응한다.) |
| 39 | after all | 결국, 마침내, ~에도 불구하고 | After all, I am a man, not a machine. (결국 나는 사람이자, 기계가 아니다.) |
| 40 | again and again | 몇번이고 되풀이하여 | He played the same record again and again. (그는 똑같은 레코드를 몇번이고 틀었다.) |
| 41 | agree to | (사물 등) ~에 동의하다, 승낙하다 | Do not agree to the conditions named. (상대방의 조건에 동의하지 말라.) |
| 42 | agree with | ~에 동의하다 | I agree with you in the opinion you have expressed. (나는 너의 의견에 동의한다.) |

| | 단어 | 뜻 | 예문 |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 43 | ahead of | ~앞에, ~보다 앞서 | He was running 50 meters ahead of me. (그는 나보다 50미터 앞을 달리고 있었다.) |
| 44 | aim at | 겨냥하다 | The remark was aimed at you. (그말은 너를 두고 한 말이었다.) |
| 45 | all along | 처음부터, 쭉 | He knew in all along. (그것을 처음부터 알고 있었다.) |
| 46 | all at once | 갑자기, 단번에 | All at once there was a change in her behavior. (갑자기 그 여자의 태도가 변하였다.) |
| 47 | all but | ~거의 ...나 마찬가지다, ~을 제외하고는 모두 | He is all but dead. (그는 거의 죽은 거나 다름없었다.) |
| 48 | all of a sudden | 갑자기, 단번에 | You can't become a general all of a sudden. (너는 단숨에 대장이 될 수 없다.) |
| 49 | all one's life | 한평생, 낭아서부터 줄곧 | Dr. kang has been studying physics all his life. (강박사는 한평생 물리학을 연구해 왔다.) |
| 50 | all over | 곳곳에, 온몸에 | We looked all over for the ring. (우리는 반지를 찾아 곳곳을 다 뒤졌다.) |
| 51 | all over the world | 전세계에 | The company ships its goods all over the world. (그 회사는 자사 상품을 전 세계로 실어 나른다.) |
| 52 | all right | 훌륭하게, 만족할 만큼, 정확히 | Everything is all right. (만사 오케이이다.) |
| 53 | all sorts of | 온갖 종류의 여러 가지의 | We try to account for it in all sorts of ways. (우리는 온갖 방법으로 그것을 설명하려 한다.) |
| 54 | all the more | 더욱 더, 한층 더 | I love him all the more because he has some faults. (그에게 약간의 결점이 있기 때문에 나는 그를 더욱 더 좋아한다.) |
| 55 | all the same | (결국) 마찬가지, 역시 | It is all the same to me whether our team wins or loses. (우리 팀이 이기거나 지거나 내게는 관계없다.) |
| 56 | all the time | 줄곧, 그동안 죽 | Actually the war is going on all the time. (실제로 전쟁은 줄곧 계속되고 있다.) |
| 57 | all the way | 도중 내내 | I got on the train and stood all the way. (나는 기차를 타고 쭉 서 있었다.) |

| | 단어 | 뜻 | 예문 |
|----|----------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 58 | all year round | 연중 내내 | The mountain is covered with snow all year round. (그 산은 연중 내내 눈으로 덮여있다.) |
| 59 | allow for | ~을 고려하다 | You should allow for his youth. (당신은 그가 젊다는 것을 고려해야 한다.) |
| 60 | allow to~ | 허가하다, 인정하다 | Everyone is not allowed to enter this room. (누구나 이 방에 들어오지 못한다.) |

Orbi. 함정민T

인문

[21 7월 20번]

1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your brain doesn't recognize *don't*. No matter what I say, don't think of a giraffe with brown spots on it. No matter what I say, don't think of a clear glass vase with fresh red roses in it. What happens? It's automatic, isn't it? Your brain goes ahead and creates the picture all by itself. Your words—whether you think, say, read, or hear them—are a direct command to create. The more direct the order, the more diligent the response. Trickily, if you say you don't want to lose your temper, your brain doesn't recognize *don't* and sees it as a royal command to get you to lose your temper. If say you don't want to spill your drink, it's as good as an instruction to tip the contents. Change your words to support you. Create affirmations that suit you. Think and say precisely what you desire rather than what you don't want.

- ① 원하는 바를 긍정문으로 생각하고 말하라.
- ② 창의력 향상을 위해 상상하는 연습을 하라.
- ③ 일상 대화 시 명령조의 말투를 사용하지 마라.
- ④ 자신이 하고 싶지 않은 일을 남에게 시키지 마라.
- ⑤ 기대했던 결과가 바로 나오지 않더라도 포기하지 마라.

사회

[21 6월 35번]

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Kinship ties continue to be important today. In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services. ① Eugene Litwak has referred to this pattern of behaviour as the 'modified extended family'. ② It is an extended family structure because multigenerational ties are maintained, but it is modified because it does not usually rest on co-residence between the generations and most extended families do not act as corporate groups. ③ Although modified extended family members often live close by, the modified extended family does not require geographical proximity and ties are maintained even when kin are separated by considerable distances. ④ The oldest member of the family makes the decisions on important issues, no matter how far away family members live from each other. ⑤ In contrast to the traditional extended family where kin always live in close proximity, the members of modified extended families may freely move away from kin to seek opportunities for occupational advancement.

*kin 친족 **proximity 근접

🌿 과학·기술

[2] 4월 40번

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is a key difference between how humans and other intelligent animals learn. In a very telling experiment done by evolutionary psychologist Mike Tomasello at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, a puzzle box containing a treat is given to a human toddler and a chimpanzee. Neither is able to get the treat out. He then demonstrates a multistep process of pulling and pushing pegs that eventually releases the treat. Among the motions, he includes an obviously nonsensical step — patting his head three times before the last step. Both the toddler and the chimp are able to copy his actions and get the treat, but only the toddler includes the head-patting step. The chimp, seeing this is not relevant to getting the treat, omits it from the routine. The human, however, unquestioningly copies all the steps. The toddler trusts the human teaching her to have a reason for each step in this situation, and so she overcopies. In fact, the less clear the goal of the procedure, the more carefully and precisely the human child will imitate even irrelevant steps.

*peg 나무못 **omit 생략하다



According to the experiment above, when given multiple steps to get a treat, toddlers (A)_____ every step of the procedure unlike chimpanzees, because toddlers do not doubt the (B)_____ of each step.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① complete | relevance |
| ② complete | complexity |
| ③ evaluate | flexibility |
| ④ rearrange | variability |
| ⑤ rearrange | usefulness |

🌿 예술·스포츠

[2] 10월 31번 오답률 56%

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Writing lyrics means shaping the meaning of something which, if left as instrumental music, would remain undefined; there is a change of the level of expression. That's one reason why for many songwriters 'lyric' seems to be the hardest word. Picture this scene: a songwriter at the piano, or with a guitar, plays with chords and creates an emotion and atmosphere that is creatively inspiring. Our songwriter invents a melody to go with this mood. Then comes the moment where words are required, and that means getting specific. This sad- or happy-sounding chord progression must now direct its general sadness or happiness to a particular human situation. A lyric is the place where the emotional suggestions of pure music are defined as _____ human concerns and events. It's like a piece of translation, from one medium into another. The general musical mood is focused by a lyric into a context, a voice, a human drama.

- ① concrete ② obscure ③ ethical
④ unforeseen ⑤ exaggerated

인문

[2] 3월 31번] 오답률 59.5%

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People unknowingly sabotage their own work when they withhold help or information from others or try to undermine them lest they become more successful or get more credit than “me.” _____ is alien to the ego, except when there is a secondary motive. The ego doesn’t know that the more you include others, the more smoothly things flow and the more easily things come to you. When you give little or no help to others or put obstacles in their path, the universe—in the form of people and circumstances—gives little or no help to you because you have cut yourself off from the whole. The ego’s unconscious core feeling of “not enough” causes it to react to someone else’s success as if that success had taken something away from “me.” It doesn’t know that your resentment of another person’s success curtails your own chances of success. In order to attract success, you need to welcome it wherever you see it.

*sabotage 방해하다 **curtail 줄이다

- ① Patience
- ② Rationality
- ③ Independence
- ④ Competition
- ⑤ Cooperation

사회

[2] 7월 22번]

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The immense improvement in the yield of farming during the twentieth century, as a result of innovations in mechanization, fertilizer, new varieties, pesticides and genetic engineering, has banished famine from the face of the planet almost entirely, and drastically reduced malnutrition, even while the human population has continued to expand. Few predicted this, yet many are concerned that this improvement has come at the expense of nature. In fact the evidence is strong that the opposite is the case. Innovation in food production has spared land and forest from the plough, the cow and the axe on a grand scale by increasing the productivity of the land we do farm. It turns out that this ‘land sparing’ has been much better for biodiversity than land sharing would have been—by which is meant growing crops at low yields in the hope that abundant wildlife lives in fields alongside crops.

- ① 친환경 농업이 자연에 해로운 경우도 있다.
- ② 식량 생산 증가가 인구 증가로 이어지지는 않는다.
- ③ 생물 다양성이 높아지면서 생태계의 생산성도 높아졌다.
- ④ 대규모 경작보다 소규모 경작이 농업 생산성에 유리하다.
- ⑤ 농업 혁신이 식량 생산량을 늘리면서도 자연 훼손을 억제했다.

🌿 과학·기술

[21 6월 20번]

3. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas, such as those inspired by scientific developments, are often aired and critiqued in our popular culture as part of a healthy process of public debate, and scientists sometimes deserve the criticism they get. But the popularization of science would be greatly enhanced by improving the widespread images of the scientist. Part of the problem may be that the majority of the people who are most likely to write novels, plays, and film scripts were educated in the humanities, not in the sciences. Furthermore, the few scientists-turned-writers have used their scientific training as the source material for thrillers that further damage the image of science and scientists. We need more screenplays and novels that present scientists in a positive light. In our contemporary world, television and film are particularly influential media, and it is likely that the introduction of more scientist-heroes would help to make science more attractive.

- ① 과학의 대중화를 위해 여러 매체에서 과학자를 긍정적으로 묘사해야 한다.
- ② 작가로 전업한 과학자는 전공 지식을 작품에 사실적으로 반영해야 한다.
- ③ 공상 과학 작가로 성공하려면 과학과 인문학을 깊이 이해해야 한다.
- ④ 과학의 저변 확대를 위해 영화 주인공으로 과학자가 등장해야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학 정책 논의에 과학자뿐만 아니라 인문학자도 참여해야 한다.

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 3월 23번]

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Inspiration is a funny thing. It's powerful enough to move mountains. When it strikes, it carries an author forward like the rushing torrents of a flooded river. And yet, if you wait for it, nothing happens. The irony is that so much is actually created — mountains moved, sagas written, grand murals painted — by those who might not even describe themselves as particularly inspired. Instead, they show up every day and put their hands on the keyboard, their pen to paper, and they move their stories forward, bit by bit, word by word, perhaps not even recognizing that inspiration is striking in hundreds of tiny, microscopic ways as they push through another sentence, another page, another chapter. "I write when the spirit moves me, and the spirit moves me every day," said William Faulkner. This is the principle way writers finish 50,000 words of a novel each year during National Novel Writing Month — by showing up — and it applies to being creative the rest of the year as well.

*torrent 급류 **saga 대하소설

- ① crucial roles of persistent effort in creative writing
- ② distinctive features of popular contemporary novels
- ③ importance of detailed description in writing fiction
- ④ revival of reading novels as a form of entertainment
- ⑤ classical literature as a timeless source of inspiration

인문

[2] 3월 32번] 오답률 50.2%

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jeffrey A. Rodgers, a vice president of a big company, was once taught the simple idea of pausing to refresh. It began when Jeff realized that as he drove home from work each evening his mind was still focused on work-related projects. We all know this feeling. We may have left the office physically, but we are very much still there mentally, as our minds get caught in the endless loop of replaying the events of today and worrying about all the things we need to get done the following day. So now, as he gets to the door of his house, he applies what he calls “the pause that refreshes.” He stops for just a moment. He closes his eyes. He breathes in and out once: deeply and slowly. As he exhales, he _____. This allows him to walk through the front door to his family with more singleness of purpose. It supports the sentiment attributed to Lao Tzu: “In work, do what you enjoy. In family life, be completely present.”

*loop 루프(반복 실행되는 일련의 명령)

- ① lets the work issues fall away
- ② makes plans for tomorrow’s work
- ③ retraces the projects not completed yet
- ④ feels emotionally and physically exhausted
- ⑤ reflects on the achievements he made that day

사회

[2] 7월 24번]

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Amazingly, many businesses evaluate their customer service strategy by the number of complaints they get. ‘We have very few complaints from our customers, so we don’t need customer service training at the moment.’ I am told this regularly when prospecting for new clients. Either that or, ‘The number of complaints has dramatically decreased this year and we are very pleased, it seems our customer service initiatives are working’. Companies using this type of measure are in denial. Although it is tempting to bury your head in the sand and believe no news is good news, trust me, if customers are not complaining to you, then they are complaining to other people or they are just never using your business again. The concerning thing is that customers who don’t complain there and then increasingly post their views on the Internet and through the social networking sites; they are no longer telling nine or so people but are probably telling thousands!

- ① Customers May Not Know What’s Best for Them
- ② Customer Silence Is Not Golden for Your Business
- ③ Dos and Don’ts of Processing Customer Complaints
- ④ Customer Service Improvement: No Laughing Matter
- ⑤ Empathy: A Key to Collecting Meaningful Consumer Feedback

🌊 과학·기술

[21 7월 32번]

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Psychologists and neuroscientists warn that when we rely on technology to perform tasks such as navigation for us, _____ as we become immersed instead in an abstract, computerized world. Studies show that we tend to place too much faith in the accuracy of information from computer monitors, and to ignore or discount information from our own eyes and ears, an effect that has caused pilots to crash planes and GPS-following tourists to drive into the sea. A team led by the British neuroscientist Hugo Spiers found in 2017 that areas of the brain normally involved in navigation just don't engage when people use GPS. "When we have technology telling us which way to go," said Spiers, "these parts of the brain simply don't respond to the street network. In that sense our brain has switched off its interest in the streets around us."

- ① we analyze information too thoroughly
- ② our awareness of our physical environment fades
- ③ our knowledge of the real world is not shared with others
- ④ our ability to emotionally connect to others is lost
- ⑤ unskilled manual labor is not appreciated

🌊 예술·스포츠

[20 3월 35번]

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The genre film simplifies film watching as well as filmmaking. In a western, because of the conventions of appearance, dress, and manners, we recognize the hero, sidekick, villain, etc., on sight and assume they will not violate our expectations of their conventional roles. ① Our familiarity with the genre makes watching not only easier but in some ways more enjoyable. ② Because we know and are familiar with all the conventions, we gain pleasure from recognizing each character, each image, each familiar situation. ③ The fact that the conventions are established and repeated intensifies another kind of pleasure. ④ Genre mixing is not an innovation of the past few decades; it was already an integral part of the film business in the era of classical cinema. ⑤ Settled into a comfortable genre, with our basic expectations satisfied, we become more keenly aware of and responsive to the creative variations, refinements, and complexities that make the film seem fresh and original, and by exceeding our expectations, each innovation becomes an exciting surprise.

인문

[21 4월 24번] 오답률 57.5%

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Moral philosophy textbooks often proclaim that we can discern if a claim is ethical by attending to the use of the words “is” and “ought.” On this suggestion, the claim “You ought to keep your promises,” because it uses “ought,” is ethical. “An atom is small,” because it uses “is,” is nonethical. Yet, despite being commonly invoked, this is-ought test is seriously deficient. Some is-statements have ethical content and some ought-statements do not. For example, consider the claims “Murder is wrong” and “Friendship is good.” These claims obviously have ethical content. Whatever the is-ought test is tracking, these claims clearly fall on the ought side of that divide. Yet they both use “is.” Similarly, consider the claim “The train ought to arrive in an hour.” This statement is clearly nonethical, the use of “ought” notwithstanding. There is an important distinction between ethical and nonethical claims. But we can’t simply rely on “is” and “ought” to make it. Instead we need to attend to the substance of the claim.

*invoke 예로서 인용하다

- ① Mutually Exclusive Relationship Between “Is” and “Ought”
- ② Sounds Unethical to You? Check Your Moral Standard First
- ③ What Determines Ethicality of a Claim, Word Choice or Content?
- ④ How We Can Get to Harmony of Linguistic Forms and Functions
- ⑤ To Use “Is” or “Ought,” That Is the Key to Ethical Statements!

사회

[21 9월 20번]

2. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

We live in a time when everyone seems to be looking for quick and sure solutions. Computer companies have even begun to advertise ways in which computers can replace parents. They are too late—television has already done that. Seriously, however, in every branch of education, including moral education, we make a mistake when we suppose that a particular batch of content or a particular teaching method or a particular configuration of students and space will accomplish our ends. The answer is both harder and simpler. We, parents and teachers, have to live with our children, talk to them, listen to them, enjoy their company, and show them by what we do and how we talk that it is possible to live appreciatively or, at least, nonviolently with most other people.

- ① 교육은 일상에서 아이들과의 상호 작용을 통해 이루어져야 한다.
- ② 도덕 교육을 강화하여 타인을 배려하는 공동체 의식을 높여야 한다.
- ③ 텔레비전의 부정적 영향을 줄이려는 사회적 노력이 있어야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 매체를 활용하여 학교와 가정 교육의 한계를 보완해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아이들의 온라인 예절 교육을 위해 적절한 콘텐츠를 개발해야 한다.

🐼 과학·기술

[21 9월 34번]

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Enabling animals to _____ is an almost universal function of learning. Most animals innately avoid objects they have not previously encountered. Unfamiliar objects may be dangerous; treating them with caution has survival value. If persisted in, however, such careful behavior could interfere with feeding and other necessary activities to the extent that the benefit of caution would be lost. A turtle that withdraws into its shell at every puff of wind or whenever a cloud casts a shadow would never win races, not even with a lazy rabbit. To overcome this problem, almost all animals habituate to safe stimuli that occur frequently. Confronted by a strange object, an inexperienced animal may freeze or attempt to hide, but if nothing unpleasant happens, sooner or later it will continue its activity. The possibility also exists that an unfamiliar object may be useful, so if it poses no immediate threat, a closer inspection may be worthwhile.

*innately 선천적으로

- ① weigh the benefits of treating familiar things with care
- ② plan escape routes after predicting possible attacks
- ③ overcome repeated feeding failures for survival
- ④ operate in the presence of harmless stimuli
- ⑤ monitor the surrounding area regularly

🐼 예술·스포츠

[20 6월 30번]

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

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd ①struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from ②memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made ③improbable by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to ④mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar—the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any random point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't simply recite the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retracing it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the ⑤start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

*chunking 덩어리로 나누기 **bar (악보의) 마디

Orbi. 함정민T

인문

[2] 4월 29번] 오답률 51.6%

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The world's first complex writing form, Sumerian cuneiform, followed an evolutionary path, moving around 3500 BCE from pictographic to ideographic representations, from the depiction of objects to ①that of abstract notions. Sumerian cuneiform was a linear writing system, its symbols usually ②set in columns, read from top to bottom and from left to right. This regimentation was a form of abstraction: the world is not a linear place, and objects do not organize ③themselves horizontally or vertically in real life. Early rock paintings, thought to have been created for ritual purposes, were possibly shaped and organized ④to follow the walls of the cave, or the desires of the painters, who may have organized them symbolically, or artistically, or even randomly. Yet after cuneiform, virtually every form of script that has emerged has been set out in rows with a clear beginning and endpoint. So ⑤uniformly is this expectation, indeed, that the odd exception is noteworthy, and generally established for a specific purpose.

*cuneiform **썩기 문자** **regimentation **조직화**

사회

[2] 9월 24번]

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The world has become a nation of laws and governance that has introduced a system of public administration and management to keep order. With this administrative management system, urban institutions of government have evolved to offer increasing levels of services to their citizenry, provided through a taxation process and/or fee for services (e.g., police and fire, street maintenance, utilities, waste management, etc.). Frequently this has displaced citizen involvement. Money for services is not a replacement for citizen responsibility and public participation. Responsibility of the citizen is slowly being supplanted by government being the substitute provider. Consequentially, there is a philosophical and social change in attitude and sense of responsibility of our urban-based society to become involved. The sense of community and associated responsibility of all citizens to be active participants is therefore diminishing. Governmental substitution for citizen duty and involvement can have serious implications. This impedes the nations of the world to be responsive to natural and man-made disasters as part of global preparedness.

*supplant **대신하다** **impede **방해하다**

- ① A Sound Citizen Responsibility in a Sound Government
- ② Always Better than Nothing: The Roles of Modern Government
- ③ Decreased Citizen Involvement: A Cost of Governmental Services
- ④ Why Does Global Citizenship Matter in Contemporary Society?
- ⑤ How to Maximize Public Benefits of Urban-Based Society

🌿 과학·기술

[21 수능 23번]

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientists use paradigms rather than believing them. The use of a paradigm in research typically addresses related problems by employing shared concepts, symbolic expressions, experimental and mathematical tools and procedures, and even some of the same theoretical statements. Scientists need only understand how to use these various elements in ways that others would accept. These elements of shared practice thus need not presuppose any comparable unity in scientists' beliefs about what they are doing when they use them. Indeed, one role of a paradigm is to enable scientists to work successfully without having to provide a detailed account of what they are doing or what they believe about it. Thomas Kuhn noted that scientists "can agree in their identification of a paradigm without agreeing on, or even attempting to produce, a full interpretation or rationalization of it. Lack of a standard interpretation or of an agreed reduction to rules will not prevent a paradigm from guiding research."

- ① difficulty in drawing novel theories from existing paradigms
- ② significant influence of personal beliefs in scientific fields
- ③ key factors that promote the rise of innovative paradigms
- ④ roles of a paradigm in grouping like-minded researchers
- ⑤ functional aspects of a paradigm in scientific research

🌿 예술·스포츠

[20 9월 22번]

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music is a human art form, an inseparable part of the human experience everywhere in the world. Music is social, and tightly woven into the tapestry of life, and young children are very much a part of this multifaceted fabric. The musical experiences they have provide opportunities for them to know language, behaviors, customs, traditions, beliefs, values, stories, and other cultural nuances. As they become musically skilled through experiences in song and instrumental music, young children can also grow cultural knowledge and sensitivity. Music is an extremely important aspect of culture, shaping and transmitting the above-mentioned aspects that characterize groups of people. Exposing young children to the world's musical cultures brings them into the cultural conversation, allowing them to learn about self and others in an artistically meaningful and engaging way. Prior to the development of social biases and cultural preferences that all too easily turn into prejudices, the opportunity to know people through song, dance, and instrument play is a gift to all who work for the well-balanced development of young children into the responsible citizens they will one day become.

*tapestry 색색의 실로 수놓은 장식 걸개
**multifaceted 다면의

- ① 아이들의 균형 잡힌 성장을 위해서는 다양한 경험이 중요하다.
- ② 사회적 편견과 문화적 선호도는 서로 밀접하게 관련되어 있다.
- ③ 어린 나이에 다양한 음악에 노출되면 예술적 감각이 향상된다.
- ④ 음악을 포함한 예술은 특정 문화에 대한 당대의 사회적 시각을 반영한다.
- ⑤ 음악은 아이들을 사회·문화적으로 균형 잡힌 시민으로 성장하게 해 준다.