KISS EBS N(126)

1. 2023 EBS 영어 연계교재 3권 中 평가원 퀄리티 지문 126개 선별 및 변형

2. 고난도/고퀄 어휘, 빈칸, 순서, 문삽 킬러 문항 학습으로 영어 1등급 굳히기

3. 꼼꼼하고 상세한 어휘 정리, 직독직해, 션티의 KISS Logic 사고과정 해설

SHEAN.T

고1 당시 영어 모의고사 5등급

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KISS EBS N제 방향성

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2023학년도 KISS EBS N제를 출시하게 되었습니다. 영어 EBS 간접연계 시대가 되면서, EBS 지문의 직접적인 도움을 받기는 힘들어졌습니다. 따라서 수능에 EBS보다는 평가원 5개년 기출 학습이 우선순위라는 것은 명백한 사실입니다. 이 KISS EBS N제는, 여름까지 기출 학습이 어느 정도 되어 있고, 다른 문제들을 풀어보고 싶은데 그래도 up-to-date 지문들인 EBS를 풀면 좋겠고, 근데 연계교재 3권을 다 풀기는 양적으로 부담되는 친구들을 위해 출시되었습니다.

EBS 교재는 가성비 좋은, 훌륭한 교재입니다. 따라서 시간이 허락한다면 직접 그 교재를 사서 푸시는 것이 좋습니다. 다만, 아무래도 매년 많은 양의 지문/문제가 교체되다 보니, 아쉬운 지문/문항이 있는 것도 사실입니다. KISS EBS N제는, 말그대로 션티가 EBS 연계교재 3권의 모든 지문 중 가장 평가원스럽다 여기는 지문들을 선별하고, 션티의 관점에서 평가원에서 낸다면 이런 문제로 내지 않을까 고려하며 변형한 문제들입니다. 따라서 KISS EBS N제를 진행하는 친구들은, 양질의 평가원 N제를 풀고 얻어간다는 느낌으로 진행하시면 됩니다.

* '션티의 관점에서'를 계속 강조하는 이유는, 저는 제가 평가원스러운 지문을 보는 눈에 있어 자부심이 있으나, 다른 누군가의 눈에는 그러지 않을 수 있기 때문입니다. 저는 KISS EBS 최종 선별을 7년 간 진행하며 살아남아 이 자리에 있습니다. 매년 평가원스러운 지문을 선별하여 교재를 내는 아주 위험한 짓을 7년 간 진행해 문제가 없었기에 이 자리에 있습니다. 이러한 저의 행적이나 강의에 믿음이 있는 분들이 교재를 진행하시면 더 좋습니다.

문제들이 쉽지 않습니다. 쉽게 내면 저도 좋습니다. 학생들은 동그라미를 치며 만족하니 평이 좋고, QnA가 덜 올라오니 일이 줄어듭니다. 다만, 이는 성장과 목표 달성을 위한 길은 아닙니다. 성장과 목표 달성을 위해서는 마지막까지, 많이 깨지셔야 합니다. 많이 아프겠지만, 그래야 성장합니다. KISS EBS는 대부분 시험에서 출제된다면 오답률 Top 10, 혹은 Top 5에는 충분히 들어갈 문제들로 구성되어 있습니다. 따라서 어렵고 틀렸다는 느낌에 너무 낙심하기보다, 평가원 킬러 느낌으로 이렇게 나올 수도 있겠구나~, 하시면서 단어/해석/논리를 많이 얻어가시길 권합니다. 수능날 킬러 문제를 대하는 부담이 훨씬 줄어들 거라 확신합니다. 부디, 까다롭게 선별된 좋은 지문들이라 믿으신다면, 문제만 풀고 넘기는 것이 아니라 지문의 단어/해석/논리를 꼼꼼하게 챙김으로써 수능날 1등급을 위한 마지막 디딤돌로 활용하셨으면 합니다.

션티 드림.

STUDY GUIDE

학습가이드

1 단순 계산으로 하루에 6문제씩 '21일 완성'으로 진행하는 것이 가장 좋겠다. 다만 본인이 가용한 시간에 따라 능동적으로 진행하도록 하자.

2 기본적으로 '풀채단해논'이 모든 영어 학습의 핵심이다. 풀고, 채점하고, 단어 다 내 것으로 만들고, 해석 어려운 문장은 이렇게 해석 되는구나 익히고, 논리적으로 이렇게 답이 나오는구나 확인하는 것. 여기서 '풀 채'만 해서는 절대 1등급이 될 수 없다.

◇ 풀: 하루치 문제를 시간 재고 푼다. 대부분 킬러 문항이기에 2분 혹은 2분 30초까지 준다. 실력이 아직 부족하거나 딱 봐도(?) 길고 어려운 지문의 경우 3분 ~ 3분 30초까지는 괜찮다. 시간을 더 늘리더라도 시간을 재고 푸는 것이 중요하다. 그래야 늘어지지 않고 집중한다.

◇ 채: 채점을 한다. 채점 후 틀린 여부와 관계 없이 '스스로' 단어/해석/논리 측면에서 모르는 부분을 체크하고 고민하는 시간을 꼭꼭꼭 가진다.

◇ 단: 해설을 보며 내가 몰랐던 단어/표현을 모두 나만의 단어장에 적으며, 적는 시간 및 자투리 시간을 활용해 철저히 암기한다.

◇ 해: 문제에 집착 말고, 우선 하나의 지문이 적어도 80% 정도는 자연스럽게 해석이 될 수 있게 만들어야 한다. 해석이 안 됐던 부분을 직독직해를 참고하며 '이 부분은 이런 식으로 해석하는 거구나' 익히시고, 이 또한 본인만의 해석 노트에 따로 적어 정리하면 좋다. 학습 후 스스로 지문만 보면서 직독직해가 쭉 될 수 있게 만들어야 한다.

◇ 논: KISS Logic 해설을 보면서 내가 반응했어야 할 부분, 여기는 이래서 중요하고 이런 ABPS 논리를 끌어낼 수 있고 그래서 답이 논리적으로 이렇게 될 수밖에 없구나 이해한다. '실전'에서 상세한 KISS Logic 해설처럼 완벽하게 풀 수는 없다. 허나, '평소'에 이렇게 완벽하게 다 논리적으로 이해하고 중요한 부분과 아닌 부분을 구분할 줄 알려고 학습해야, '실전'에서 이게 70% 정도 발휘되어서 문제를 푸는 것이다.

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KISS EBS N제

문제편

KEEP IT SLOW BUT STEADY

PART 1.
APPETIZER

출처 2023.수특영어.4강.4번

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

When the work of engineers is understood to be part of a sociotechnical system, the traditional notion of engineering expertise is somewhat disrupted. While engineering expertise traditionally has been focused on the so-called technical aspects of their work, a focus on sociotechnical systems suggests that engineering undertakings involve much more than statistics, measurements, and equations. Successful engineering requires an understanding of the existing artifactual and social world in which devices and machines will have to fit. Engineering knowledge must fit together with other forms of knowledge. Engineering expertise is not simply in "the technical" but in integrating the "technical" with many other kinds of knowledge. Engineers are experts because they have the ability to design products that take into account and mesh with a complex world of people, relationships, institutions, and artifacts. When engineers keep in mind the values and politics that are promoted (or weakened) by their creations, they are more likely to have the effects they intend.

* equation: 방정식, 등식 ** artifactual: 인공적인
*** mesh: 딱 들어맞다

▼

While the traditional notion of engineering expertise is ___(A)___ focused on the technical aspects, a sociotechnical perspective puts emphasis on ___(B)___ other kinds of people and knowledge.

	(A)	(B)
①	solely	encompassing
②	solely	bypassing
③	clearly	ignoring
④	rarely	integrating
⑤	rarely	embracing

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영어.Test1.21번

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

Acknowledgment and acceptance of the importance of achieving sustainable tourism has given rise to the concept of *ecotourism*. Indeed, in the tourism world the terms *sustainable tourism* and *ecotourism* tend to be used interchangeably. While they certainly are strongly related, each contains a particular nuance that many regard as significant. In one view, the concept of ecotourism conveys a greater concern for the fundamental obligation of all travelers to avoid harming, and indeed to protect, all sites that they visit. As such, ecotourism is highly value-laden in an intrinsic sense; that is, individual travelers must accept responsibility for their behavior and its impact. In contrast, the term *sustainable tourism* conveys a more functional societal obligation to ensure the conditions necessary to maintain the physical environment in a "preserved state" for future generations. These conditions are not simply economic and political dimensions — a recognition that desirable values and good intentions must be supported by hard cash and tough decisions.

* value-laden: 가치 판단이 개입된

▼

Although the terms *ecotourism* and *sustainable tourism* can be used in a(n) ___(A)___ way, the latter does not imply a fundamental obligation to consider ___(B)___ values.

	(A)	(B)
①	compatible	financial
②	compatible	functional
③	unfavorable	societal
④	conflicting	economic
⑤	conflicting	political

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영독.Test3.23번

3. 밑줄 친 their rhetoric has a hollow ring이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The corps of journalists are often found describing themselves as the "fourth estate" in a mature democracy, fearlessly exposing public and political wrong-doing and holding governments to account in a robust and impartial manner. Obviously, in order to ensure such high-minded independence, the news media must remain at arm's length from politics, but increasingly, their rhetoric has a hollow ring. In fact, it is more the case that the relationship between politics and the media is a necessarily inter- than in-dependent one, as each relies on the other for its survival: news media need stories and politicians need publicity. Sources, particularly those in government, are the lifeblood of news. The media, and television in particular, ventilate the realpolitik, with presidents and prime ministers announcing important policy decisions not in Senate or the Commons but in the TV studio, live to camera and directly to us in our homes.

* the fourth estate: 제4계급, 언론계
** ventilate: 드러내다, 일반에게 알리다 *** realpolitik: 현실 정치

① The media cannot stay too far from politics.
② The media has a responsibility to question politicians.
③ It is important to make sure news sources are evidenced.
④ A healthy democracy cannot be achieved without independent media.
⑤ Impartiality comes first when politicians make important decisions.

NOTE

출처 2023.수능완성.8강.2번

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Despite our fingers being at the ends of our hands, few scientists have thought much about their design and why we have soft finger pads. Physics textbooks tell us that harder, rougher surfaces should provide the best grip because the projections interlock with those on the substrate. ① However, this is plainly untrue if the substrate you are trying to grip is smooth; think how easily hobnailed boots slip across smooth rocks. ② Counterintuitively, the key to getting a better grip on a smooth surface is not to use a hard material such as a claw, but a soft one, such as skin. ③ Skin needs to be hydrated often to give it strength and elasticity especially during the winter. ④ This increases friction because a soft material deforms to the shape of the other surface, so a large area is in contact, maximizing the interatomic forces between the two surfaces. ⑤ The softer the material, the more it can deform and the larger the contact area.

* substrate: 접착면 ** hobnailed: 징을 박은
*** deform: 변형되다

NOTE

KEEP IT SLOW BUT STEADY

PART 2.
어휘

출처 2023.수특영어.13강.6번

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

The question of whether fish feel pain and respond to stress as we do has been an issue of heated debate. The main reason for the ① opposition is largely because of the huge commercial interests in harvesting fish from the wild. There is no doubt, however, that fish are highly ② intelligent animals and their behaviour suggests they are sentient. To gain an unbiased account of pain perception it is wise to turn to evolutionary theory. It is clear from comparative physiology and molecular studies that the pain receptors in humans are almost ③ identical to those found in fish. This should come as no surprise because we inherited them from our fishy ancestors. Similarly the hormones involved in stress responses are very similar across all vertebrates. It would be fair to conclude that pain and stress in all vertebrates is a very similar and highly ④ conserved phenomenon. While there are those who argue that the psychological aspect of pain may differ between animals, this is also highly unlikely since the physical detection and emotional response to pain evolved side-by-side with the expressed outcome being the long-term ⑤ absence of potentially dangerous stimuli.

* vertebrate: 척추동물 ** sentient: 지각이 있는
*** molecular: 분자의

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영어.20강.2번

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

Global climate change can be defined as ① underprovision of the public good of climate stability or excessive use of the common pool resource of waste absorption capacity. At least part of the solution will undoubtedly involve the new carbon-neutral technologies needed to solve the peak oil problem. From the perspective of climate change, though, there is no free-rider problem in the deployment of these technologies. In the absence of climate change, one institution has ② nothing to gain from others using alternatives to fossil fuels. In the presence of climate change, such technologies become ③ additive: the more people use them, even without paying, the better off the inventor becomes, since she, too, benefits from a more stable climate. The countries best able to fund research into carbon-neutral energy sources are precisely those countries that have made the most significant contributions to climate change. This means that cooperative provision of such technologies by those countries would promote ecological sustainability, ④ just distribution, and allocative efficiency. Private, competitive provision would ⑤ encourage all of these goals.

* deployment: 전개, 배치

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영어.25강.3번

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

The issue of the author's intention is a typical case of decoding. One may assume that the text ① conceals a message and that the author's intention is the code according to which the text should be understood. If the text was ② intentionally coded, then the author's testimony (directly or indirectly) is probably the best source for decoding it; if one believes in "nonintentional coding," one may turn to other sources in order to decode the true "intentions." Clearly, this is a paradoxical notion. "Unintended intentions" are ③ nonexistent entities. But since hidden, unaware motives are also considered in the literature under the category of "author's intentions," this paradoxical expression is ④ contradictory. Some turn from the author's intention to cultural intentions or even to the reader's intention. The question, "whose intention?" is a matter of norms, values, and interests, yet the activity is the same: revealing intentions is the ⑤ objective of decoding.

* testimony: 증언

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영어.28강.4번

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

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior ① independent of rules and codes. Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently ② prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. However, that is not always the case. Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior ③ necessarily criminalized. Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to ④ stop people from doing it. At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they ⑤ agree in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene. Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.

* instill: (사상·감정 따위를) 심어주다, 주입하다

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영독.1강.9번

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

In an American context, Jack Balkin has tried to explain law's resilience when faced with the interpretive claims of other disciplines. He argues, echoing earlier writers (such as Posner), that law is inherently ① weak as an academic field. It is highly susceptible to invasion by other disciplines. Although sociology is one such invader, the disciplines that, in the US, have recently been most ② successful in invading law have been economics, history, philosophy, political theory and literary theory. Balkin claims that law is so easily invaded because it 'is ③ more an academic discipline than a professional discipline. It is a skills-oriented profession, and legal education is a form of professional education.' Law does not have a 'methodology of its own.' It ④ borrows methodologies from any discipline that can supply them. On the other hand, because law is researched and taught in settings that are never far from the professional demands of legal practice, it cannot be entirely absorbed by any other discipline. Its professional focus compensates for the lack of a purely ⑤ intellectual one.

* resilience: 탄력성

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영독.9강.3번

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

Conditions on the small Galápagos island of Daphne Major during 1976–1977 caused a drought that ① prevented reproduction by most plants. During this period, the resident population of medium ground finches rapidly depleted available seeds from the environment and many individuals starved to death, resulting in a population size ② decrease of about 85%. The depletion of seeds was ③ random because all the finches can consume small/soft seeds whereas only finches with large beaks can consume large/hard seeds. As the drought progressed, the seed distribution therefore became increasingly biased toward larger/harder seeds, and the mortality of the finches became ④ size-selective. Birds with larger beaks were more likely to survive, resulting in directional selection for larger beaks. When the rains commenced in 1978, the finches that had survived to breed were those whose beaks were larger (on average) than the population before the drought. Beak size is highly ⑤ heritable and, hence, the generation of birds produced after the drought had larger beak sizes than the generation of birds produced before the drought.

* (ground) finch: 핀치새 ** directional selection: 방향성 선택

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영독.2강.4번

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

With overt violence being ① disallowed, competition between groups flowed through another channel, consisting ironically of an escalating refinement of manners. Demand for self-control increased as courts grew ever larger and chains of interdependency became more differentiated. With growing integration, the contrasts between noble and bourgeois classes ② diminished, leading to a heightened sensitivity to nuances of conduct and minute gestures. The former knights who were now courtiers preserved their contempt for those of a lower rank, particularly the bourgeois. Tensions between courtiers and the bourgeois were ③ eased as the former became progressively impoverished and the rising bourgeois richer and more powerful. Faced with competition from the bourgeois, the courtiers could not resort to overt violence as in the past. Instead, their fears were manifested in a general revulsion, with ④ disgust at anything that 'smelt bourgeois' being associated with vulgarity. Courtiers competed instead by means of manners, modifying their speech, gestures and social amusements to maintain a ⑤ distinctive distance from the unpleasant pressure from below.

* courtier: 궁정의 신하 ** revulsion: 반감
*** vulgarity: 상스러움

NOTE

출처 2023.수특영독.10강.10번

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

Natural scientists don't spend their time agonising about their methodology. They believe, with good reason, that the methods they have evolved for understanding physical matter are ① adequate for discovering the truth. Most economists take the same line. Their world is peopled with human robots and they aim to ② exclude 'laws' about the behaviour of these machine-like creatures. A complete set of laws is not yet to hand; but they will catch up with the natural scientists in the end, perhaps after the neuroscientists have completed their work on the brain. They are loath to admit that the material they study and try to understand does not behave with the law-like regularity of natural phenomena. Humans are, uniquely, ③ inventive animals. They are aware of who they are, reflect on their experiences, set themselves goals, relate to each other and their environments in complicated ways, puzzle about the morality of their actions, adapt creatively to new situations. By the ④ exercise of their minds and imaginations, they modify the future — their own, and the world's. Their games cannot be 'sussed out.' The most secure laws of economics are ⑤ tendencies at best.

* agonise: 고뇌하다 ** loath: 꺼리는
*** suss out: ~을 간파하다

NOTE