

어휘로 흥하라

〈23학년도 6월 모의평가〉 문항별 주요 어휘 정리

효랑 지음

(서울대 심리학과 수석 졸업)

단언컨대, 입시 영어는 공부를 가장 잘했던 강사가 가장 잘 가르칩니다.

오르비스옵티머스 어휘 씹덕 효랑

원문

18.

Dear Hylean Miller,

Hello, I'm Nelson Perkins, a teacher and swimming coach at Broomstone High School. Last week, I made a reservation for one of your company's swimming pools for our summer swim camp. However, due to its popularity, thirty more students are coming to the camp than we expected, so we need one more swimming pool for them. The rental section on your website says that there are two other swimming pools during the summer season: the Splash Pool and the Rainbow Pool. Please let me know if an additional rental would be possible. Thank you in advance.

Best Wishes,

Nelson Perkins

주요 어휘 정리

make a reservation for	-을 예약하다
reservation	예약
due to OO	OO로 인해
rental section	대여란
rental	대여의 / 대여
section	(구분지어 놓은) 란, 단락
let me RV	-하게 해 주세요(명령형을 써서 권유·명령·허가·가정 등을 나타냄)
know if + 절	-인지(절의 내용에 해당)를 알다
in advance	미리, 사전에

어휘 단독 정리

make a reservation for

reservation

due to OO

rental section

rental

section

let me RV

know if + 절

in advance

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

-을 예약하다

예약

〇〇로 인해

대여란

대여의 / 대여

(구분지어 놓은) 란, 단락

-하게 해 주세요

-인지(절의 내용에 해당)를 알다

미리, 사전에

원문

19.

The island tour bus Jessica was riding on was moving slowly toward the ocean cliffs. Outside, the sky was getting dark. Jessica sighed with concern, "I'm going to miss the sunset because of the traffic." The bus arrived at the cliffs' parking lot. While the other passengers were gathering their bags, Jessica quickly got off the bus and she ran up the cliff that was famous for its ocean views. She was about to give up when she got to the top. Just then she saw the setting sun and it still shone brightly in the sky. Jessica said to herself, "The glow of the sun is so beautiful. It's even better than I expected."

- ① worried → delighted
- ② bored → confident
- ③ relieved → annoyed
- ④ joyful → indifferent
- ⑤ regretful → depressed

주요 어휘 정리

ride on OO	OO을 타다, OO에 승차하다
ocean cliff	바다에 면한 절벽
cliff	절벽
get dark	어두워지다
sigh with concern	걱정스럽게 한숨짓다
sigh	한숨짓다, 한숨 쉬다
with concern	걱정하여
concern	걱정, 염려
be going to RV	-하게 될 것이다
arrive at	-에 도착하다
gather	-을 챙기다, 모으다
get off OO	OO에서 내리다
run up OO	OO로 뛰어 올라가다

be famous for	-로(이유에 해당) 유명하다
be about to RV	막 -하려 하다
get to OO	OO에 도달하다
just then	바로 그때
then	그때
setting sun	지는 해
shine(-shone-shone)	빛나다
say to oneself	혼잣말을 하다
glow of the sun	노을
glow	붉은 빛, 새빨강계 타는 듯한 빛
even better	훨씬 더 좋은
delighted	매우 기쁜
relieved	안도하는
indifferent	무관심한

어휘 단독 정리

ride on OO

be about to RV

ocean cliff

get to OO

cliff

just then

get dark

then

sigh with concern

setting sun

sigh

shine(-shone-shone)

with concern

say to oneself

concern

glow of the sun

be going to RV

glow

arrive at

even better

gather

delighted

get off OO

relieved

run up OO

indifferent

be famous for

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

OO을 타다, OO에 승차하다

막 -하러 하다

바다에 면한 절벽

OO에 도달하다

절벽

바로 그때

어두워지다

그때

걱정스럽게 한숨짓다

지는 해

한숨짓다, 한숨 쉬다

빛나다

걱정하여

혼잣말을 하다

걱정, 염려

노을

-하게 될 것이다

붉은 빛, 새빨강계 타는 듯한 빛

-에 도착하다

훨씬 더 좋은

-을 챙기다, 모으다

매우 기쁜

OO에서 내리다

안도하는

OO로 뛰어 올라가다

무관심한

-로(이유에 해당) 유명하다

원문

20.

Consider two athletes who both want to play in college. One says she has to work very hard and the other uses goal setting to create a plan to stay on track and work on specific skills where she is lacking. Both are working hard but only the latter is working smart. It can be frustrating for athletes to work extremely hard but not make the progress they wanted. What can make the difference is drive — utilizing the mental gear to maximize gains made in the technical and physical areas. Drive provides direction (goals), sustains effort (motivation), and creates a training mindset that goes beyond simply working hard. Drive applies direct force on your physical and technical gears, strengthening and polishing them so they can spin with vigor and purpose. While desire might make you spin those gears faster and harder as you work out or practice, drive is what built them in the first place.

* vigor: 활력, 활기

주요 어휘 정리

goal setting	목표 설정
stay on track	계획대로 계속 진전하다
work on skills	기술을 연마하다
the latter	후자
work smart	영리하게 하다
frustrating	좌절감을 주는
frustrate	-에게 좌절감을 주다
progress	진전, 진보
drive	추진력
utilize	-을 활용하다
gear	장치
gains	이점
sustain	-을 유지시키다

mindset

마음가짐

go beyond OO

OO을 넘어서다

apply force on OO

OO에 힘을 가하다

polish

-을 다듬다

vigor

활력, 활기

work out

운동을 하다

in the first place

애초에

어휘 단독 정리

goal setting

mindset

stay on track

go beyond OO

work on skills

apply force on OO

the latter

polish

work smart

vigor

frustrating

work out

frustrate

in the first place

progress

drive

utilize

gear

gains

sustain

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

목표 설정

마음가짐

계획대로 계속 진전하다

OO을 넘어서다

기술을 연마하다

OO에 힘을 가하다

후자

-을 다듬다

영리하게 하다

활력, 활기

좌절감을 주는

운동을 하다

-에게 좌절감을 주다

애초에

진전, 진보

추진력

-을 활용하다

장치

이점

-을 유지시키다

원문

21.

Our view of the world is not given to us from the outside in a pure, objective form; it is shaped by our mental abilities, our shared cultural perspectives and our unique values and beliefs. This is not to say that there is no reality outside our minds or that the world is just an illusion. It is to say that our version of reality is precisely that: our version, not the version. There is no single, universal or authoritative version that makes sense, other than as a theoretical construct. We can see the world only as it appears to us, not "as it truly is," because there is no "as it truly is" without a perspective to give it form. Philosopher Thomas Nagel argued that there is no "view from nowhere," since we cannot see the world except from a particular perspective, and that perspective influences what we see. We can experience the world only through the human lenses that make it intelligible to us.

* illusion: 환영

- ① perception of reality affected by subjective views
- ② valuable perspective most people have in mind
- ③ particular view adopted by very few people
- ④ critical insight that defeats our prejudices
- ⑤ unbiased and objective view of the world

주요 어휘 정리

in a - form	-한 형태로
objective	객관적인
perspective	관점
illusion	환영(幻影), 망상, 착각
precisely	정확히
universal	보편적인
authoritative	권위 있는
make sense	이치에 맞다
other than as OO	OO로서가 아닌
a theoretical construct	이론적 구성물
theoretical	이론적인
a construct	구성물
argue that절	-라고(that절의 내용에 해당) 주장하다

except + 부사구

-인(부사구의 내용에 해당) 경우를 제외하고는

from a - perspective

-한 관점에서

intelligible to OO

OO가 이해할 수 있는, OO에게 잘 이해되는

perception

인식

subjective

주관적인

have OO in mind

OO을 염두에 두다

adopt

-을 채택하다

insight

통찰

defeat

-을 물리치다

prejudice

편견, 선입견

unbiased

편견이 없는

어휘 단독 정리

in a - form

except + 부사구

objective

from a - perspective

perspective

intelligible to OO

illusion

perception

precisely

subjective

universal

have OO in mind

authoritative

adopt

make sense

insight

other than as OO

defeat

a theoretical construct

prejudice

theoretical

unbiased

a construct

argue that절

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

-한 형태로

-인(부사구의 내용에 해당) 경우를 제외하고는

객관적인

-한 관점에서

관점

OO가 이해할 수 있는, OO에게 잘 이해되는

환영(幻影), 망상, 착각

인식

정확히

주관적인

보편적인

OO을 염두에 두다

권위 있는

-을 채택하다

이치에 맞다

통찰

OO로서가 아닌

-을 물리치다

이론적 구성물

편견, 선입견

이론적인

편견이 없는

구성물

-라고(that절의 내용에 해당) 주장하다

원문

22.

Often overlooked, but just as important a stakeholder, is the consumer who plays a large role in the notion of the privacy paradox. Consumer engagement levels in all manner of digital experiences and communities have simply exploded — and they show little or no signs of slowing. There is an awareness among consumers, not only that their personal data helps to drive the rich experiences that these companies provide, but also that sharing this data is the price you pay for these experiences, in whole or in part. Without a better understanding of the what, when, and why of data collection and use, the consumer is often left feeling vulnerable and conflicted. “I love this restaurant-finder app on my phone, but what happens to my data if I press ‘ok’ when asked if that app can use my current location?” Armed with tools that can provide them options, the consumer moves from passive bystander to active participant.

* stakeholder: 이해관계자 ** vulnerable: 상처를 입기 쉬운

주요 어휘 정리

overlook	-을 간과하다
just as 형용사 a(n) A is B	못지않게 -한(형용사의 내용에 해당) A는 B이다
stakeholder	이해관계자
plays a(n) - role	-한 역할을 하다
notion	개념
paradox	역설
engagement	참여
all manner of	모든 방식의
manner	방식
explode	폭발적으로 증가하다
show little or no signs of	-의 기미가 거의 또는 전혀 보이지 않다
help (to) RV	-하는 데 도움이 되다
drive	-을 추진하다

in whole

전체로, 통째로

in part

부분적으로

be left + Ving

-하게 되다, -한 채로 남다

vulnerable

상처를 입기 쉬운, 취약한

feel conflicted

갈등을 겪는다는 느낌을 받다

conflicted

정신적 갈등을 겪는

armed with

-로 무장한

arm A with B

A를 B로 무장시키다

passive

수동적인

bystander

방관자

어휘 단독 정리

overlook

in whole

just as 형용사 a(n) A is B

in part

stakeholder

be left + Ving

plays a(n) - role

vulnerable

notion

feel conflicted

paradox

conflicted

engagement

armed with

all manner of

arm A with B

manner

passive

explode

bystander

show little or no signs of

help (to) RV

drive

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

-을 간과하다	전체로, 통째로
못지않게 -한(형용사의 내용에 해당) A는 B이다	부분적으로
이해관계자	-하게 되다, -한 채로 남다
-한 역할을 하다	상처를 입기 쉬운, 취약한
개념	갈등을 겪는다는 느낌을 받다
역설	정신적 갈등을 겪는
참여	-로 무장한
모든 방식의	A를 B로 무장시키다
방식	수동적인
폭발적으로 증가하다	방관자
-의 기미가 거의 또는 전혀 보이지 않다	
-하는 데 도움이 되다	
-을 추진하다	

원문

23.

Considerable work by cultural psychologists and anthropologists has shown that there are indeed large and sometimes surprising differences in the words and concepts that different cultures have for describing emotions, as well as in the social circumstances that draw out the expression of particular emotions. However, those data do not actually show that different cultures have different emotions, if we think of emotions as central, neurally implemented states. As for, say, color vision, they just say that, despite the same internal processing architecture, how we interpret, categorize, and name emotions varies according to culture and that we learn in a particular culture the social context in which it is appropriate to express emotions. However, the emotional states themselves are likely to be quite invariant across cultures. In a sense, we can think of a basic, culturally universal emotion set that is shaped by evolution and implemented in the brain, but the links between such emotional states and stimuli, behavior, and other cognitive states are plastic and can be modified by learning in a specific cultural context.

* anthropologist: 인류학자 ** stimuli: 자극 *** cognitive: 인지적인

- ① essential links between emotions and behaviors
- ② culturally constructed representation of emotions
- ③ falsely described emotions through global languages
- ④ universally defined emotions across academic disciplines
- ⑤ wider influence of cognition on learning cultural contexts

주요 어휘 정리

considerable	주목할 만한
anthropologist	인류학자
indeed	정말로, 참으로, 실로
concept	개념
draw OO out	OO을 끌어내다
think of A as B	A를 B라고 생각하다, 여기다, 간주하다
central	중추 신경의
neurally	신경계에서
implement	-을 실행하다
as for	-에 대해, -에 관해서는
say	예를 들어
color vision	색 식별
despite OO	OO에도 불구하고

internal	체 내에서 일어나는
processing	처리
architecture	구조
interpret	-을 해석하다
categorize	-을 범주화하다
name	-을 명명하다
vary	다르다
context	상황, 맥락
appropriate	적절한
quite	극히, 아주, 전혀
invariant	불변하는
across OO	OO 전반에 걸쳐
in a sense	어떤 의미에서
universal	보편적인

stimuli

자극들

stimulus

자극

cognitive

인지적인

plastic

매우 바뀌기 쉬운

modify

-을 수정하다

essential

근본적인

construct

-을 구성하다

representation

표현

falsely

잘못, 그릇되게

universally

보편적으로

(academic) discipline

학문 분야

influence of A on B

B에 미치는 A의 영향

어휘 단독 정리

considerable

internal

anthropologist

processing

indeed

architecture

concept

interpret

draw OO out

categorize

think of A as B

name

central

vary

neurally

context

implement

appropriate

as for

quite

say

invariant

color vision

across OO

despite OO

in a sense

universal

stimuli

stimulus

cognitive

plastic

modify

essential

construct

representation

falsely

universally

(academic) discipline

influence of A on B

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

주목할 만한	체 내에서 일어나는
인류학자	처리
정말로, 참으로, 실로	구조
개념	-을 해석하다
OO을 끌어내다	-을 범주화하다
A를 B라고 생각하다, 여기다, 간주하다	-을 명명하다
중추 신경의	다르다
신경계에서	상황, 맥락
-을 실행하다	적절한
-에 대해, -에 관해서는	극히, 아주, 전혀
예를 들어	불변하는
색 식별	OO 전반에 걸쳐
OO에도 불구하고	어떤 의미에서

보편적인

자극들

자극

인지적인

매우 바뀌기 쉬운

-을 수정하다

근본적인

-을 구성하다

표현

잘못, 그릇되게

보편적으로

학문 분야

B에 미치는 A의 영향

원문

24.

The approach, joint cognitive systems, treats a robot as part of a human-machine team where the intelligence is synergistic, arising from the contributions of each agent. The team consists of at least one robot and one human and is often called a mixed team because it is a mixture of human and robot agents. Self-driving cars, where a person turns on and off the driving, is an example of a joint cognitive system. Entertainment robots are examples of mixed teams as are robots for telecommuting. The design process concentrates on how the agents will cooperate and coordinate with each other to accomplish the team goals. Rather than treating robots as peer agents with their own completely independent agenda, joint cognitive systems approaches treat robots as helpers such as service animals or sheep dogs. In joint cognitive system designs, artificial intelligence is used along with human-robot interaction principles to create robots that can be intelligent enough to be good team members.

- ① Better Together: Human and Machine Collaboration
- ② Can Robots Join Forces to Outperform Human Teams?
- ③ Loss of Humanity in the Human and Machine Conflict
- ④ Power Off: When and How to Say No to Robot Partners
- ⑤ Shifting from Service Animals to Robot Assistants of Humans

주요 어휘 정리

approach	접근법
joint	결합의, 공동의, 합동의
cognitive	인지의, 인지적인
treat A as B	A를 B로 다루다
synergistic	(반응·효과 등이) 서로 도움을 주는, 상승적인
arise from	-로부터 생겨나다
contribution	기여, 이바지
agent	행위자
consist of	-으로 구성되다
at least	적어도
be called OO	OO라고 불리다
mixture	혼합된 것
self-driving car	자율주행차

turns on and off OO

OO을 켜고 끄다

telecommuting

재택근무

coordinate with

-와 조정하다

each other

서로

rather than Ving

-하기보다는

peer

동료

independent

독립된

agenda

과제, 안건

helper

도움을 주는 존재

such as OO

(가령) OO처럼

service animal

도우미 동물(장애인을 돕도록 훈련받은 동물)

sheep dog

양몰이 개

artificial intelligence

인공 지능

along with

-와 함께

interaction

상호작용

principle

원리

형용사 + enough to RV

-할 만큼 충분히 -한(형용사의 내용에 해당)

collaboration

공동 작업

join forces

세력을 규합하다

outperform

-을 능가하다

humanity

인간성

conflict

갈등

shifting from A to B

A에서 B로의 이동

어휘 단독 정리

approach	turns on and off OO
joint	telecommuting
cognitive	coordinate with
treat A as B	each other
synergistic	rather than Ving
arise from	peer
contribution	independent
agent	agenda
consist of	helper
at least	such as OO
be called OO	service animal
mixture	sheep dog
self-driving car	artificial intelligence

along with

interaction

principle

형용사 + enough to RV

collaboration

join forces

outperform

humanity

conflict

shifting from A to B

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

접근법	OO을 켜고 끄다
결합의, 공동의, 합동의	재택근무
인지의, 인지적인	-와 조정하다
A를 B로 다루다	서로
(반응·효과 등이) 서로 도움을 주는, 상승적인	-하기보다는
-로부터 생겨나다	동료
기여, 이바지	독립된
행위자	과제, 안건
-으로 구성되다	도움을 주는 존재
적어도	(가령) OO처럼
OO라고 불리다	도우미 동물(장애인을 돕도록 훈련받은 동물)
혼합된 것	양몰이 개
자율주행차	인공 지능

-와 함께

상호작용

원리

-할 만큼 충분히 -한(형용사의 내용에 해당)

공동 작업

세력을 규합하다

-을 능가하다

인간성

갈등

A에서 B로의 이동

원문

26.

William Buckland (1784-1856) was well known as one of the greatest geologists in his time. His birthplace, Axminster in Britain, was rich with fossils, and as a child, he naturally became interested in fossils while collecting them. In 1801, Buckland won a scholarship and was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He developed his scientific knowledge there while attending John Kidd's lectures on mineralogy and chemistry. After Kidd resigned his position, Buckland was appointed his successor at the college. Buckland used representative samples and large-scale geological maps in his lectures, which made his lectures more lively. In 1824, he announced the discovery of the bones of a giant creature, and he named it *Megalosaurus*, or 'great lizard'. He won the prize from the Geological Society due to his achievements in geology.

주요 어휘 정리

geologist	지질학자
be rich with	-이 풍부하다
fossil	화석
win a scholarship	장학금을 받다
win(-won-won)	-을 받다, 획득하다, 수상하다
scholarship	장학금
be admitted to OO(학교)	OO에 입학하다
attend a lecture	강의를 듣다
attend	-에 출석하다, 참석하다
mineralogy	광물학
resign	-에서 사임하다
be appointed OO	OO로 임명되다
appoint A(목적어) B(목적격 보어)	A를 B로 임명하다

successor

후임자, 계승자

representative sample

대표 표본

representative

대표적인, 대표하는

large-scale

대축적의

geological

지질학의, 지질학적인

lively

활기찬

name A(목적어) B(목적격 보어)

A를 B라고 이름 붙이다, 명명하다

the Geological Society

지질학회

due to OO

OO로 인해

어휘 단독 정리

geologist

successor

be rich with

representative sample

fossil

representative

win a scholarship

large-scale

win(-won-won)

geological

scholarship

lively

be admitted to OO(학교)

name A(목적어) B(목적격 보어)

attend a lecture

the Geological Society

attend

due to OO

mineralogy

resign

be appointed OO

appoint A(목적어) B(목적격 보어)

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

지질학자	후임자, 계승자
-이 풍부하다	대표 표본
화석	대표적인, 대표하는
장학금을 받다	대축적의
-을 받다, 획득하다, 수상하다	지질학의, 지질학적인
장학금	활기찬
OO에 입학하다	A를 B라고 이름 붙이다, 명명하다
강의를 듣다	지질학회
-에 출석하다, 참석하다	OO로 인해
광물학	
-에서 사임하다	
OO로 임명되다	
A를 B로 임명하다	

원문

29.

Ecosystems differ in composition and extent. They can be defined as ranging from the communities and interactions of organisms in your mouth or those in the canopy of a rain forest to all those in Earth's oceans. The processes governing them differ in complexity and speed. There are systems that turn over in minutes, and there are others whose rhythmic time extends to hundreds of years. Some ecosystems are extensive ('biomes', such as the African savanna); some cover regions (river basins); many involve clusters of villages (micro-watersheds); others are confined to the level of a single village (the village pond). In each example there is an element of indivisibility. Divide an ecosystem into parts by creating barriers, and the sum of the productivity of the parts will typically be found to be lower than the productivity of the whole, other things being equal. The mobility of biological populations is a reason. Safe passages, for example, enable migratory species to survive.

* canopy: 덮개 ** basin: 유역

주요 어휘 정리

composition	구성
extent	범위
range from A to B	A에서 B까지의 범위에 이르다
canopy	덮개
turn over	바뀌다
rhythmic	규칙적으로 순환하는
extend to OO	OO까지 연장되다
extensive	광범위한
biomes	(숲·사막 같은 특정 환경 내의) 생물
basin	유역
watershed	분수령
be confined to OO	OO로 국한되다, 제한되다
pond	연못

indivisibility

불가분성

be found to RV

-하다는 것이 발견되다

mobility

이동성

passage

통행

migratory

이동하는, 이주하는

어휘 단독 정리

composition

indivisibility

extent

be found to RV

range from A to B

mobility

canopy

passage

turn over

migratory

rhythmic

extend to OO

extensive

biomes

basin

watershed

be confined to OO

pond

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

구성

불가분성

범위

-하다는 것이 발견되다

A에서 B까지의 범위에 이르다

이동성

뒹개

통행

바뀌다

이동하는, 이주하는

규칙적으로 순환하는

OO까지 연장되다

광범위한

(숲·사막 같은 특정 환경 내의) 생물

유역

분수령

OO로 국한되다, 제한되다

연못

원문

30.

In recent years urban transport professionals globally have largely acquiesced to the view that automobile demand in cities needs to be managed rather than accommodated. Rising incomes inevitably lead to increases in motorization. Even without the imperative of climate change, the physical constraints of densely inhabited cities and the corresponding demands of accessibility, mobility, safety, air pollution, and urban livability all limit the option of expanding road networks purely to accommodate this rising demand. As a result, as cities develop and their residents become more prosperous, persuading people to choose not to use cars becomes an increasingly key focus of city managers and planners. Improving the quality of alternative options, such as walking, cycling, and public transport, is a central element of this strategy. However, the most direct approach to managing automobile demand is making motorized travel more expensive or restricting it with administrative rules. The contribution of motorized travel to climate change reinforces this imperative.

* acquiesce: 따르다 ** imperative: 불가피한 것 *** constraint: 압박

주요 어휘 정리

largely	대체로, 주로
acquiesce to OO	OO을 따르다
accommodate	-에 부응하다
inevitably	필연적으로, 불가피하게
motorization	자동차 보급
imperative	불가피성, 불가피한 것
constraint	제약, 압박
densely inhabited	인구 밀도가 높은
densely	조밀하게, 밀도 높게
inhabit	-에 살다, 거주하다
corresponding	상응하는
accessibility	접근성
livability	거주 적합성

prosperous

부유한, 번영하는, 번창하는

approach to Ving

-하는 것에 대한 접근법

motorize

-을 자동차 기반으로 하다, -에 동력 설비를 하다

restrict A with B

B로 A를 제한하다

administrative

행정의

reinforce

-을 강화하다

어휘 단독 정리

largely

prosperous

acquiesce to OO

approach to Ving

accommodate

motorize

inevitably

restrict A with B

motorization

administrative

imperative

reinforce

constraint

densely inhabited

densely

inhabit

corresponding

accessibility

livability

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

대체로, 주로

부유한, 번영하는, 번창하는

OO을 따르다

-하는 것에 대한 접근법

-에 부응하다

-을 자동차 기반으로 하다, -에 동력 설비를 하다

필연적으로, 불가피하게

B로 A를 제한하다

자동차 보급

행정의

불가피성, 불가피한 것

-을 강화하다

제약, 압박

인구 밀도가 높은

조밀하게, 밀도 높게

-에 살다, 거주하다

상응하는

접근성

거주 적합성

원문

31.

Young contemporary artists who employ digital technologies in their practice rarely make reference to computers. For example, Wade Guyton, an abstractionist who uses a word processing program and inkjet printers, does not call himself a computer artist. Moreover, some critics, who admire his work, are little concerned about his extensive use of computers in the art-making process. This is a marked contrast from three decades ago when artists who utilized computers were labeled by critics — often disapprovingly — as computer artists. For the present generation of artists, the computer, or more appropriately, the laptop, is one in a collection of integrated, portable digital technologies that link their social and working life. With tablets and cell phones surpassing personal computers in Internet usage, and as slim digital devices resemble nothing like the room-sized mainframes and bulky desktop computers of previous decades, it now appears that the computer artist is finally extinct.

주요 어휘 정리

contemporary	현대의
employ	-을 이용하다
practice	일, 실무
make reference to OO	OO을 언급하다
reference	언급
abstractionist	추상파 화가
extensive	광범위한
marked	뚜렷한
utilize	-을 활용하다
be labeled by A as B	A에 의해 B라고 명명되다
disapprovingly	탐탁지 않게
integrate	-을 통합하다
portable	휴대용의, 휴대 가능한

with OO Ving

OO가 -하는 상황에서

surpass

-을 능가하다

resemble nothing like OO

OO와 전혀 닮지 않다

resemble

-와 닮다

mainframe

중앙 컴퓨터

bulky

부피가 큰

it appears that절

-한(that절의 내용에 해당) 것으로 보인다

extinct

소멸한, 멸종한

distinct

뚜렷이 다른

어휘 단독 정리

contemporary

with OO Ving

employ

surpass

practice

resemble nothing like OO

make reference to OO

resemble

reference

mainframe

abstractionist

bulky

extensive

it appears that절

marked

extinct

utilize

distinct

be labeled by A as B

disapprovingly

integrate

portable

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

현대의	OO가 -하는 상황에서
-을 이용하다	-을 능가하다
일, 실무	OO와 전혀 닮지 않다
OO을 언급하다	-와 닮다
언급	중앙 컴퓨터
추상파 화가	부피가 큰
광범위한	-한(that절의 내용에 해당) 것으로 보인다
뚜렷한	소멸한, 멸종한
-을 활용하다	뚜렷이 다른
A에 의해 B라고 명명되다	
탐탁지 않게	
-을 통합하다	
휴대용의, 휴대 가능한	

원문

32.

The critic who wants to write about literature from a formalist perspective must first be a close and careful reader who examines all the elements of a text individually and questions how they come together to create a work of art. Such a reader, who respects the autonomy of a work, achieves an understanding of it by looking inside it, not outside it or beyond it. Instead of examining historical periods, author biographies, or literary styles, for example, he or she will approach a text with the assumption that it is a self-contained entity and that he or she is looking for the governing principles that allow the text to reveal itself. For example, the correspondences between the characters in James Joyce's short story "Araby" and the people he knew personally may be interesting, but for the formalist they are less relevant to understanding how the story creates meaning than are other kinds of information that the story contains within itself.

* entity: 실체

- ① putting himself or herself both inside and outside it
- ② finding a middle ground between it and the world
- ③ searching for historical realities revealed within it
- ④
- ⑤ exploring its characters' cultural relevance

주요 어휘 정리

from a - perspective	-의 관점에서
formalist	형식주의자
close	면밀한
autonomy	자율성
biography	전기
literary	문학의, 문학적인
approach	-에 접근하다
with the assumption that절	-라는(that절의 내용에 해당) 추정으로
assumption	추정
self-contained	자족적인
contained	침착한, 자제한
entity	실체
reveal	-을 드러내다

correspondence

관련성, 부합

be relevant to Ving

-하는 데 관련되어 있다

relevant

관련된

middle ground

중간 위치

relevance

관련성

어휘 단독 정리

from a - perspective

correspondence

formalist

be relevant to Ving

close

relevant

autonomy

middle ground

biography

relevance

literary

approach

with the assumption that절

assumption

self-contained

contained

entity

reveal

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

-의 관점에서

관련성, 부합

형식주의자

-하는 데 관련되어 있다

면밀한

관련된

자율성

중간 위치

전기

관련성

문학의, 문학적인

-에 접근하다

-라는(that절의 내용에 해당) 추정으로

추정

자족적인

침착한, 자제한

실체

-을 드러내다

원문

33.

Manufacturers design their innovation processes around the way they think the process works. The vast majority of manufacturers still think that product development and service development are always done by manufacturers, and that their job is always to find a need and fill it rather than to sometimes find and commercialize an innovation that lead users have already developed. Accordingly, manufacturers have set up market-research departments to explore the needs of users in the target market, product-development groups to think up suitable products to address those needs, and so forth. The needs and prototype solutions of lead users — if encountered at all — are typically rejected as outliers of no interest. Indeed, when lead users' innovations do enter a firm's product line — and they have been shown to be the actual source of many major innovations for many firms — they typically arrive with a lag and by an unusual and unsystematic route.

* lag: 지연

- ① lead users tended to overlook
- ②
- ③ lead users encountered in the market
- ④ other firms frequently put into use
- ⑤ both users and firms have valued

주요 어휘 정리

the vast majority of	-의 대다수
commercialize	-을 상업화하다
think OO up	OO을 고안하다
address	-에 대처하다
and so forth	기타 등등
prototype	시제품
encounter	-와 마주치다
at all	(조건절과 함께 쓰여) 적어도, 조금이라도
outlier	해당 범위에서 많이 벗어나는 것
OO of no interest	전혀 흥미롭지 않은 OO
indeed	정말로, 참으로, 실로
do RV	정말로 -하다
arrive with a lag	지연 후에 도착하다
lag	지연
put OO into use	OO을 실행하다

어휘 단독 정리

the vast majority of

lag

commercialize

put OO into use

think OO up

address

and so forth

prototype

encounter

at all

outlier

OO of no interest

indeed

do RV

arrive with a lag

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

-의 대다수

지연

-을 상업화하다

OO을 실행하다

OO을 고안하다

-에 대처하다

기타 등등

시제품

-와 마주치다

(조건절과 함께 쓰여) 적어도, 조금이라도

해당 범위에서 많이 벗어나는 것

전혀 흥미롭지 않은 OO

정말로, 참으로, 실로

정말로 -하다

지연 후에 도착하다

원문

34.

Development can get very complicated and fanciful. A fugue by Johann Sebastian Bach illustrates how far this process could go, when a single melodic line, sometimes just a handful of notes, was all that the composer needed to create a brilliant work containing lots of intricate development within a coherent structure. Ludwig van Beethoven's famous Fifth Symphony provides an exceptional example of how much mileage a classical composer can get out of a few notes and a simple rhythmic tapping. The opening da-da-da-DUM that everyone has heard somewhere or another appears in an incredible variety of ways throughout not only the opening movement, but the remaining three movements, like a kind of motto or a connective thread. Just as we don't always see the intricate brushwork that goes into the creation of a painting, we may not always notice how Beethoven keeps finding fresh uses for his motto or how he develops his material into a large, cohesive statement. But a lot of the enjoyment we get from that mighty symphony stems from the inventiveness behind it, the impressive development of musical ideas.

* intricate: 복잡한 ** coherent: 통일성 있는

- ① makes the composer's musical ideas contradictory
- ②
- ③ provides extensive musical knowledge creatively
- ④ remains fairly calm within the structure
- ⑤ becomes deeply associated with one's own enjoyment

주요 어휘 정리

development	(음악의) 전개부
complicated	복잡한
fanciful	별난, 기상천외한
illustrate	(실제 예시를 들어) -을 보여주다
a handful of OO(복수 명사)	소수의 OO들
note	음, 음표
brilliant	훌륭한
intricate	복잡한
coherent	통일성 있는, 일관된
exceptional	이례적일 정도로 우수한
mileage	이익
tapping	두드림
in an incredible variety of ways	엄청나게 다양한 방식으로

an variety of OO(복수 명사)

다양한 OO들

incredible

(못 믿을 정도로) 엄청난

movement

악장

motto

반복 악구

go into the creation of

-을 완성하는 데 들다, 소모되다

cohesive

응집력 있는

mighty

강력한

symphony

교향곡

stem from

-에서 비롯되다

inventiveness

독창적임

contradictory

모순된

extensive

광범위한

fairly

상당히

어휘 단독 정리

development	an variety of OO(복수 명사)
complicated	incredible
fanciful	movement
illustrate	motto
a handful of OO(복수 명사)	go into the creation of
note	cohesive
brilliant	mighty
intricate	symphony
coherent	stem from
exceptional	inventiveness
mileage	contradictory
tapping	extensive
in an incredible variety of ways	fairly

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

(음악의) 전개부	다양한 OO들
복잡한	(못 믿을 정도로) 엄청난
별난, 기상천외한	악장
(실제 예시를 들어) -을 보여주다	반복 악구
소수의 OO들	-을 완성하는 데 들다, 소모되다
음, 음표	응집력 있는
훌륭한	강력한
복잡한	교향곡
통일성 있는, 일관된	-에서 비롯되다
이례적일 정도로 우수한	독창적임
이익	모순된
두드림	광범위한
엄청나게 다양한 방식으로	상당히

원문

35.

The animal in a conflict between attacking a rival and fleeing may initially not have sufficient information to enable it to make a decision straight away. If the rival is likely to win the fight, then the optimal decision would be to give up immediately and not risk getting injured. But if the rival is weak and easily defeatable, then there could be considerable benefit in going ahead and obtaining the territory, females, food or whatever is at stake. By taking a little extra time to collect information about the opponent, the animal is more likely to reach a decision that maximizes its chances of winning than if it takes a decision without such information. Many signals are now seen as having this information gathering or 'assessment' function, directly contributing to the mechanism of the decision-making process by supplying vital information about the likely outcomes of the various options.

③ Animals under normal circumstances maintain a very constant body weight and they eat and drink enough for their needs at regular intervals.

주요 어휘 정리

conflict	갈등
flee	도망가다
initially	처음에(는)
sufficient	충분한
straight away	즉시
optimal	최적의
risk Ving	-할 위험을 무릅쓰다
defeatable	이길 만한
considerable	상당한
go ahead	싸우다
be at stake	성패가 달려 있다
take OO(시간) to RV	-하는 데 OO을 들이다
chances of	-의 가능성

assessment

평가

contribute to OO

OO에 기여하다

vital

매우 중요한

at regular intervals

규칙적인 간격으로

interval

간격

어휘 단독 정리

conflict

assessment

flee

contribute to OO

initially

vital

sufficient

at regular intervals

straight away

interval

optimal

risk Ving

defeatable

considerable

go ahead

be at stake

take OO(시간) to RV

chances of

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

갈등

평가

도망가다

OO에 기여하다

처음에(는)

매우 중요한

충분한

규칙적인 간격으로

즉시

간격

최적의

-할 위험을 무릅쓰다

이길 만한

상당한

싸우다

성패가 달려 있다

-하는 데 OO을 들이다

-의 가능성

원문

36.

The fossil record provides evidence of evolution. The story the fossils tell is one of change. Creatures existed in the past that are no longer with us. Sequential changes are found in many fossils showing the change of certain features over time from a common ancestor, as in the case of the horse. Apart from demonstrating that evolution did occur, the fossil record also provides tests of the predictions made from evolutionary theory. For example, the theory predicts that single-celled organisms evolved before multicelled organisms. The fossil record supports this prediction — multicelled organisms are found in layers of earth millions of years after the first appearance of single-celled organisms. Note that the possibility always remains that the opposite could be found. If multicelled organisms were indeed found to have evolved before single-celled organisms, then the theory of evolution would be rejected. A good scientific theory always allows for the possibility of rejection. The fact that we have not found such a case in countless examinations of the fossil record strengthens the case for evolutionary theory.

주요 어휘 정리

fossil	화석
sequential	일련의
feature	특징
apart from	-외에도
demonstrate that절	-라는(that절의 내용에 해당) 것을 증명하다
do RV	정말로 -하다
single-celled	단세포의
multicelled	다세포의
layers of earth	지구 지층
be found to RV	-한다고 밝혀지다
indeed	정말로, 실로, 참으로
allow for	-을 허용하다

어휘 단독 정리

fossil

sequential

feature

apart from

demonstrate that절

do RV

single-celled

multicelled

layers of earth

be found to RV

indeed

allow for

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

화석

일련의

특징

-외에도

-라는(that절의 내용에 해당) 것을 증명하다

정말로 -하다

단세포의

다세포의

지구 지층

-한다고 밝혀지다

정말로, 실로, 참으로

-을 허용하다

원문

37.

In economics, there is a principle known as the sunk cost fallacy. The idea is that when you are invested and have ownership in something, you overvalue that thing. This leads people to continue on paths or pursuits that should clearly be abandoned. For example, people often remain in terrible relationships simply because they've invested a great deal of themselves into them. Or someone may continue pouring money into a business that is clearly a bad idea in the market. Sometimes, the smartest thing a person can do is quit. Although this is true, it has also become a tired and played-out argument. Sunk cost doesn't always have to be a bad thing. Actually, you can leverage this human tendency to your benefit. Like someone invests a great deal of money in a personal trainer to ensure they follow through on their commitment, you, too, can invest a great deal up front to ensure you stay on the path you want to be on.

* leverage: 이용하다

주요 어휘 정리

sunk cost	매몰 비용
fallacy	오류
be invested in OO	OO에 투자하다
overvalue	-을 지나치게 중시하다
pursuit	추구
abandon	-을 그만두다
invest A into B	A를 B에 투자하다
a great deal of OO	OO의 많은 것, 많은 OO
pour A into B	A를 B에 쏟아 붓다
played-out	효력이 떨어진
leverage	-을 이용하다
to one's benefit	-에게 득이 되도록
ensure + 절	-임(절의 내용에 해당)을 확실히 하다

follow through on OO

OO을 완수하다

commitment

약속, 전념

a great deal

많은 것, 많은 돈

up front

선지급으로, 선불로

어휘 단독 정리

sunk cost

follow through on OO

fallacy

commitment

be invested in OO

a great deal

overvalue

up front

pursuit

abandon

invest A into B

a great deal of OO

pour A into B

played-out

leverage

to one's benefit

ensure + 절

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

매몰 비용

OO을 완수하다

오류

약속, 전념

OO에 투자하다

많은 것, 많은 돈

-을 지나치게 중시하다

선지급으로, 선불로

추구

-을 그만두다

A를 B에 투자하다

OO의 많은 것, 많은 OO

A를 B에 쏟아 붓다

효력이 떨어진

-을 이용하다

-에게 득이 되도록

-임(절의 내용에 해당)을 확실히 하다

원문

38.

Simply maintaining yields at current levels often requires new cultivars and management methods, since pests and diseases continue to evolve, and aspects of the chemical, physical, and social environment can change over several decades. In the 1960s, many people considered pesticides to be mainly beneficial to mankind. Developing new, broadly effective, and persistent pesticides often was considered to be the best way to control pests on crop plants. Since that time, it has become apparent that broadly effective pesticides can have harmful effects on beneficial insects, which can negate their effects in controlling pests, and that persistent pesticides can damage non-target organisms in the ecosystem, such as birds and people. Also, it has become difficult for companies to develop new pesticides, even those that can have major beneficial effects and few negative effects. Very high costs are involved in following all of the procedures needed to gain government approval for new pesticides. Consequently, more consideration is being given to other ways to manage pests, such as incorporating greater resistance to pests into cultivars by breeding and using other biological control methods.

* pesticide: 살충제 ** cultivar: 품종 *** breed: 개량하다

주요 어휘 정리

yield	수확량, 산출량
cultivar	품종
pest	해충
aspect	양상
consider A to be B	A를 B한 것으로 여기다
pesticide	살충제
mainly	대체로, 주로
beneficial	유익한
persistent	지속하는
be considered to be OO	OO로 여겨지다
apparent	분명한
negate	-을 무효화하다, 부정하다
non-target	목표 외의

procedure

절차

consequently

결과적으로

incorporate A into B

B에 A를 포함하다, 혼합하다

resistance to OO

OO에 대한 저항력

breed

-을 개량하다

어휘 단독 정리

yield

procedure

cultivar

consequently

pest

incorporate A into B

aspect

resistance to OO

consider A to be B

breed

pesticide

mainly

beneficial

persistent

be considered to be OO

apparent

negate

non-target

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

수확량, 산출량

절차

품종

결과적으로

해충

B에 A를 포함하다, 혼합하다

양상

OO에 대한 저항력

A를 B한 것으로 여기다

-을 개량하다

살충제

대체로, 주로

유익한

지속하는

OO로 여겨지다

분명한

-을 무효화하다, 부정하다

목표 외의

원문

39.

The dynamics of collective detection have an interesting feature. Which cue(s) do individuals use as evidence of predator attack? In some cases, when an individual detects a predator, its best response is to seek shelter. Departure from the group may signal danger to nonvigilant animals and cause what appears to be a coordinated flushing of prey from the area. Studies on dark-eyed juncos (a type of bird) support the view that nonvigilant animals attend to departures of individual group mates but that the departure of multiple individuals causes a greater escape response in the nonvigilant individuals. This makes sense from the perspective of information reliability. If one group member departs, it might have done so for a number of reasons that have little to do with predation threat. If nonvigilant animals escaped each time a single member left the group, they would frequently respond when there was no predator (a false alarm). On the other hand, when several individuals depart the group at the same time, a true threat is much more likely to be present.

* predator: 포식자 ** vigilant: 경계하는 *** flushing: 날아오름

주요 어휘 정리

dynamics	역학
detection	탐지
feature	특징
cue	단서, (단서가 될 만한) 신호
predator	포식자
detect	-을 탐지하다
seek shelter	피난하다
departure	이탈, 떠남, 출발
signal A to B	B에게 A 신호를 보내다
nonvigilant	경계하지 않는
vigilant	경계하는
coordinate	-을 조직화하다, 조정하다
flushing	날아오름

attend to OO	OO에 주목하다
make sense	이치에 맞다, 타당하다
from the perspective of	-의 관점에서
reliability	신뢰성
depart	(-을) 이탈하다
might have p.p.	-했을 수 있다
do so	그렇게 하다
for a number of reasons	여러 이유로
have little to do with	-와 관계가 거의 없다
have to do with	-와 관계가 있다
predation	포식
each time + 절	-할(절의 내용에 해당) 때마다
at the same time	동시에
be much more likely to RV	-할 가능성이 훨씬 더 크다
present	존재하는

어휘 단독 정리

dynamics	make sense
detection	from the perspective of
feature	reliability
cue	depart
predator	might have p.p.
detect	do so
seek shelter	for a number of reasons
departure	have little to do with
signal A to B	have to do with
nonvigilant	predation
vigilant	each time + 절
coordinate	at the same time
flushing	be much more likely to RV
attend to OO	present

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

역학	이치에 맞다, 타당하다
탐지	-의 관점에서
특징	신뢰성
단서, (단서가 될 만한) 신호	(-을) 이탈하다
포식자	-했을 수 있다
-을 탐지하다	그렇게 하다
피난하다	여러 이유로
이탈, 떠남, 출발	-와 관계가 거의 없다
B에게 A 신호를 보내다	-와 관계가 있다
경계하지 않는	포식
경계하는	-할(절의 내용에 해당) 때마다
-을 조직화하다, 조정하다	동시에
날아오름	-할 가능성이 훨씬 더 크다
OO에 주목하다	존재하는

원문

40.

Mobilities in transit offer a broad field to be explored by different disciplines in all faculties, in addition to the humanities. In spite of increasing acceleration, for example in travelling through geographical or virtual space, our body becomes more and more a passive non-moving container, which is transported by artefacts or loaded up with inner feelings of being mobile in the so-called information society. Technical mobilities turn human beings into some kind of terminal creatures, who spend most of their time at rest and who need to participate in sports in order to balance their daily disproportion of motion and rest. Have we come closer to Aristotle's image of God as the immobile mover, when elites exercise their power to move money, things and people, while they themselves do not need to move at all? Others, at the bottom of this power, are victims of mobility-structured social exclusion. They cannot decide how and where to move, but are just moved around or locked out or even locked in without either the right to move or the right to stay.



In a technology and information society, human beings, whose bodily movement is less necessary, appear to have gained increased mobility and power, and such a mobility-related human condition raises the issue of social inequality.

주요 어휘 정리

mobility	이동성
transit	통행, 수송
explore	-을 탐구하다
discipline	학과, 학문 분야
faculty	학부(교수진/능력이라는 뜻이 더 중요)
humanities	인문학
acceleration	가속
geographical	지리적인
passive	수동적인
artefact	인공물
be loaded up with	-으로 가득 채워지다
so-called	이른바, 소위
some kind of	일종의

terminal

불치병에 걸린, (병이) 말기인

disproportion

불균형

come closer to OO

OO에 더 가까워지다

exercise

(힘·권력 등을) 행사하다

lock OO out

OO을 내치다, 내쫓다

lock OO in

OO을 가두다

inequality

불평등

어휘 단독 정리

mobility

terminal

transit

disproportion

explore

come closer to OO

discipline

exercise

faculty

lock OO out

humanities

lock OO in

acceleration

inequality

geographical

passive

artefact

be loaded up with

so-called

some kind of

어휘별 의미 단독 정리

이동성	불치병에 걸린, (병이) 말기인
통행, 수송	불균형
-을 탐구하다	OO에 더 가까워지다
학과, 학문 분야	(힘·권력 등을) 행사하다
학부(교수진/능력이라는 뜻이 더 중요)	OO을 내치다, 내쫓다
인문학	OO을 가두다
가속	불평등
지리적인	
수동적인	
인공물	
-으로 가득 채워지다	
이른바, 소위	
일종의	