

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

수능특강 64제

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수능특강 3강 6번

[Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color *preferences* arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. He argues that colors can send “approach” signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or “avoid” signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators.] [The **underlying idea** is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism “liked” the colors that send approach signals and “disliked” the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave *adaptively*.] [The **bottom line** is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism’s health and well-being makes it *beneficial* for the organism to **behave in accord with such color preferences.**]

• 요약

- ① 색깔이 생명체에 보내는 신호에 따라 색깔 선호도가 생김. ‘접근’ 신호 색깔과 ‘회피’ 신호 색깔로 나뉨
- ② 즉 접근 신호 색은 좋아요, 회피 신호 색은 싫어요 하면 개이득
- ③ 색깔 선호도에 맞게 사는 것이 심신의 안녕에 좋을 것임

• 변형포인트

- ① 구 빈칸 - 원인: 색깔 정보에 맞게 살아감(빈칸) -> 결과: 개이득

• 핵심 어휘

- preference: 선호, - adaptively: 적응력 있게, - bottom line: result, - beneficial: 이익이 되는
- in accord with: ~와 조화되어

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수능특강 6강 2번

[Some risks can be *transferred* to another company or even to the customer. (C A park wanting to host a fireworks display may *contract* with another company to *be responsible for* the show. In this way, the park is *transferring liability* to the fireworks company.)] [(A One method of transferring the risk to the fans is the *inclusion* of a statement on the back of the event ticket saying that the promoter is not responsible for any harm to the ticket holder. By accepting the ticket, the attendee agrees to accept liability for possible risks.)] [(B However, neither of these examples of transferring risk *relieves* the facility or event management *from* providing a reasonably safe environment.)]

• 요약

- ① 불꽃놀이 주최하려는 공원이 타 회사랑 계약함으로써 그 회사에 책임 전가
- ② 마찬가지로 관객에게는 티켓 뒤에 책임 안 진다고 써놓아서 관객에 책임 전가
- ③ 그렇지만 여전히 관객을 위한 안전한 환경은 제공해야 함

• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - C: 'a' park의 a를 통해 공원이 '처음' 등장 - A: 'the' risk 의 '그' 위험은 앞에서 공원이 회사에 전가한 위험
- B: neither는 기본적으로 해석이 '둘 중에 어느 하나도 ~ 않다'이므로 회사와 고객에 전가한 예시 두개가 앞서 나와야 함.

• 핵심 어휘

- transfer: 전가하다, - contract: 계약하다, - be responsible for: ~에 책임이 있다, - liability: legal responsibility
- inclusion: 포함, - relieve A from B: A에게 B를 면해준다

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수능특강 6강 3번

[**People are** social beings. We (1)*appreciate* the company of our kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions (2)*vary* noticeably from culture to culture.]

[**In a sparsely** settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under (3)*crowded* conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the (4)*desirable* standard by the American Public Health Association.]

[**Space** in a Bushman camp is arranged to *ensure* (5)*maximum* contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.]

• 요약

- ① 사람들이 얼마나 밀집되어 사는지는 문화마다 다름
- ② 부시맨들은 타 지역에 비해 굉장히 부대껴서 거주
- ③ 그 이유는 물건들을 앉아서 서로 주고 받으려고 (귀차니즘 대박...)

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 - 출제될 경우 평가원이 maximum을 minimum으로 바꾸고 5번이 답
이 글의 가장 핵심인 부시맨이 부대끼며 사는 이유가 드러난 부분. 접촉 정도를 '최대화' 하려고

• 핵심 어휘

- appreciate: 좋아하다 (이 문맥에서), - vary: 다양하다, - crowded: 밀집된, - desirable: 바람직한, - maximum: 최대의

[Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second.] [Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually *exist*. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist.] [We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this *necessity of acceptance for comprehension*, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All *propositions*, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be *far from automatic*.]

• 요약

- ① 길버트형: 어떤 정보를 처리하려면 0.1초라도 그걸 믿어야만 함
- ② Ex: 핑크코끼리가 존재하지 않는다는 것을 알려면 0.1초라도 핑크코끼리를 상상해봐야 함
- ③ 스피노자, 제임스, 길버트: 무언가를 이해하는 것과 믿는 것은 동시에 발생. 즉 이해하려면 믿어야 하고 믿으려면 이해해야 됨

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 원인(수단): 이해해야만이(conception) -> 결과(목적): 애써 믿지 않을 수 있음 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- exist: 존재하다, - necessity: 필요성, - acceptance: 수용, - comprehension: 이해, - proposition: 명제
- conception: 이해, - far from automatic: 자동적인 것이 아니다

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수능특강 11강 7번

[**Research into** the *impact* of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a *valuable tool* for measuring public opinion. The *sentiments* expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as *accurate* a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys.] [**One study** analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets matched survey findings on the same topics.] [**This result** suggests that Twitter users should not be **considered an unusual subset of the general population,** but rather a group whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly *mainstream* and *representative*.]

• 요약

- ① 대중의 의견을 알아보는 데 트위터가 전통적인 전화 설문만큼이나 효과적
- ② 트위터와 설문조사 의견이 일치하다는 것 증명
- ③ 따라서 사회의 비주류 의견이 아니라 주류이고 대표성이 있는 집단으로 여겨져야 함

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - A가 아니라: 이상한 비주류 집단이 아니라 (빈칸), B다: 주류이고 대표성이 있다

• 핵심 어휘

- impact: 영향, - valuable tool: 가치 있는 도구, - sentiment: 정서, - accurate: 정확한, - subset: 하위집단
- mainstream: 주류의, - representative: 대표성 있는

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수능특강 16강 1번

[In one classic experiment, people watched a series of car accidents from a driving-safety video. After watching it, the viewers *estimated* how fast the cars were traveling before the accident.] [Everyone saw exactly the same video, but the questionnaire that they completed used one of five different *terms* to describe how the vehicles interacted. Some of the viewers were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *hit* each other; others were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they *smashed, collided, bumped, or contacted* each other.] [Though everyone saw the same cars involved in the same accidents, their estimates *differed widely*. When the accidents were **sensationalized**, the cars seemed to be traveling faster: in the minds of viewers, a "smashed" car must have been traveling faster than a merely "contacted" or "hit" car.]

• 요약

- ① 피실험자들이 차 사고를 본 후 사고 전 차량 속도를 추정하는 실험
- ② 같은 사고이지만 충돌을 5단계로 나눠 묘사: contact(접촉) < hit(치임) < bump(들이받음) < collide(충돌) < smash (박살)
- ③ 당연히 묘사가 더 과장될수록 속도가 더 빨랐을 거라 생각

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 빈칸 - 원인: 표현이 과장됨 (빈칸) -> 결과: 자동차 속도가 더 빨랐을 거라 생각

• 핵심 어휘

- estimate: 추정하다, - term: 용어, - differ widely: 현저히 다르다, - sensationalized: 과장된

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수능특강 26강 3번

[**Every exchange** in Javanese systematically defines the *hierarchical* relations between the speakers. A speaker must *adjust* his speech level according to the *status* of the person addressed. Basically, there are two speech levels: ngoko and kromo. (1) Ngoko is the basic form of that language, used to talk to people of equal status whom one knows intimately or to *social inferiors*. (2) Kromo is used to talk to older people, people of higher status, or those whose status relative to one is yet unknown.] (3) [**While** the great majority of vocabulary items do not change between levels, the ones that do are the most common. Thus, the most basic sentences differ widely, e.g., "Where [are you] coming from?" is "Soko ngendi?" in ngoko and "Saking pundi?" in kromo. (4) "I cannot do [it]" translates as either "Aku ora iso" or "Kulo mboten saged."] (5) [**Moreover**, the very *texture* of the two levels *contrasts*: ngoko can sound rough, even harsh, and is very *precise*; kromo, on the other hand, is always spoken softly and slowly and is deliberately *vague*.]

• 요약

- ① 자바어에서는 상대방에 따라 ngoko(반말), kromo(존댓말)을 가려 써야 함
- ② 가장 기본적인 어휘에서 둘은 차이를 보임 (국어로 예를 들자면 밥 -> 식사 -> 진지)
- ③ Ngoko는 거칠고 정확한 특징. Kromo는 부드럽고 애매한 특징

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 3번이 답. 존대 수준에 따라 바뀌지 않다는 말이 나오려면 이미 앞에 Ngoko와 Kromo 둘 다 언급되었어야 함
 - 가장 일상적인 어휘 -> 가장 기본적인 문장이 다름

• 핵심 어휘

- exchange: 언어 교환, - hierarchical: 계층상의, - adjust: 조절하다, - status: 지위, - social inferiors: 아랫사람
- texture: 느낌, - contrast: 대조되다, - precise: 정확한, - vague: 애매한