

26수특 영독연 글의 순서

25007-0054

In principle, there is an intuitively plausible relationship between profit and team quality. Fans like to watch exciting games where the outcome is uncertain. This is a result of competitive balance between the opponents.

(A) Thus, improved team quality should translate into more wins and therefore increased attendance. With a given set of prices, increased attendance turns into increased revenue from gate receipts, parking, and concessions.

(B) This increased revenue should lead to higher profit, but it costs more to field a higher-quality team than a lower-quality team. Consequently, there is a trade-off and therefore an optimal level of team quality that will vary from team to team depending on variation in the fan base.

(C) Tight, hard-fought games are more fun to watch than lopsided games in which the outcome is never in doubt. However, fans also prefer to see their team win. As a result, attendance should increase with improvement in the team's performance. Presumably, better teams win more than weaker teams.

25007-0060

When Darwin developed his theory of natural selection, he imagined evolution unrolling on geological timescales: the way a glacier sculpts a valley or weather beats on a rock, so time molds one species into another.

(A) The birds with the smallest and pointiest beaks were suddenly, and distinctly, advantaged. Their genes rapidly spread. Selection for traits can happen over the course of years or decades, not just eons. And Darwin's finches are exemplary, not exceptional. They are a privileged case of the paradigm that the biologist John Thompson has called "relentless evolution."

(B) It turns out that evolution works far more quickly than Darwin imagined. The finches of the Galápagos evolve on timescales we can observe. In 1983, for instance, a year with superabundant rainfall, a species of vine with tiny seeds overran the flora of Daphne Island.

(C) Such was the conventional wisdom for over a century. But in the late twentieth century, our understanding of evolution started to change, thanks in no small part to the continuing study of the Galápagos finches that Darwin himself had observed on the voyage of the Beagle.

eon: 10억 년 finch: 핀치(부리가 짧은 작은 새)
flora: 식물군

25007-0066

Pain is a neurological response to an external stimulus.

(A) The excitement of the brain pain neurons in turn asserts a presence in our consciousness. We become aware of something being on our arm. If it is a bee sting, where the bee leaves poisonous liquids at the sting site, more neurons at the site of the sting are triggered than with a mosquito.

(B) A mosquito bite, triggering a very small number of pain receptors, will create a mild sensation of awareness in the brain. The signal is relayed by a chain of neurons up the spine of the individual to a special place in the brain.

(C) Therefore, a stronger signal is sent to the brain, with a stronger insertion into the individual's consciousness. If a falling tree crushes a leg then many, many pain receptors are fired off and the consciousness is overwhelmed with pain signals. Torn flesh will continuously fire the signal until medical treatment deals with the problem.

receptor: 수용기(受容器) spine: 척추

25007-0072

Uncertainty about what tool or procedure to use, and the risk that results are not what they appear to be, are problems common to all the scientific disciplines.

(A) Waffling is annoying when you are trying to make decisions on the basis of the scientific information that comes your way. However, if a new technique is the source of the uncertainty, time and future experiments will confirm or disconfirm its usefulness and clear up uncertainty.

(B) The development of new tools allows scientists to answer questions they could not answer in the past, and the answers to those questions will lead to new questions, and so on. Therefore, new technologies and procedures are crucial to the progress of science.

(C) At the same time, other scientists unfamiliar with a new tool may express skepticism and call for others to replicate the experiments. Because this skepticism often comes to us in the form of sound bites, and because uncertainty about experimental tools is an aspect of science that is not familiar to most people, even people with a bachelor's degree in science, the skepticism may seem like waffling.

waffle: (결정을 못 내리고) 미적거리다 skepticism: 회의적인 태도, 회의론 sound bites: 짧고 기억에 남기 쉬운 한두 문장으로 요약된 말

25007-0078

Psychiatry is often viewed as medicine's 'poor cousin', and there are good reasons for this.

(A) However, our understanding of how the human brain works as a whole still remains far from clear, and as a consequence, drug treatments for mental disorders have often been far from inspiring, with even the mechanisms of action of those drugs that do seem to have a positive impact on mental health remaining obscure.

(B) This lack of clarity is due to the brain being so much more complex than any other organ in the body, but it also reflects the fact that human conscious awareness is as much a social as a biological entity, and therefore human mental disorders have a major social input.

(C) During the past century, our understanding of bodily mechanisms has advanced through scientific understanding on a whole number of different fronts and led to important new drug treatments in areas as diverse as cardiology, cancer therapy, and treatment of bacterial and infectious diseases.

psychiatry: 정신의학 obscure: 모호한
cardiology: 심장학

25007-0084

Most students can provide numerous examples of common sense, such as never putting a fork into an electrical outlet, not sticking your tongue on a pole covered with ice or placing your hands in boiling water, avoiding looking directly into the sun, and not attempting to attend a state dinner at the White House without an invitation.

(A) Experience teaches us to act routinely in most social situations. Before long, such expectations come to be viewed as common sense.

(B) And yet, none of these examples of common sense represents knowledge that we were born with; instead, we have learned all these things. The sociological perspective emphasizes that knowledge is gained through trial and error, experience, and the influences of others in the social environment.

(C) However, because each of us has unique social experiences, we come to view common sense differently — we see it from our unique perspective. Thus, if one has not been exposed to a particular behavior — labeled by some as commonsense knowledge — one is not capable of acting in an obvious, or routine, manner.
outlet: 콘센트

25007-0090

While our gut may usually give us a good general sense of how the world works, it is frequently not precise. We need data to sharpen the picture.

(A) Just how significant is this effect? An optimistic read of the effectiveness of antidepressants would find that the most effective drugs decrease the incidence of depression by only about 20 percent. To judge from the search result numbers, a Chicago-to-Honolulu move would be at least twice as effective as medication for your winter blues.

(B) But you might not guess how big an impact this temperature difference can make. I looked for correlations between an area's Internet searches for depression and a wide range of factors, including economic conditions, education levels, and church attendance. Winter climate swamped all the rest. In winter months, warm climates, such as that of Honolulu, have 40 percent fewer depression searches than cold climates, such as that of Chicago.

(C) Consider, for example, the effects of weather on mood. You would probably guess that people are more likely to feel more gloomy on a 10-degree day than on a 70-degree day. Indeed, this is correct.

gut: 직감 swamp: 압도하다

25007-0096

When computers process in time, we typically want them to also work in real time. For example, if you set up a microphone with a reverb effect for a performance, you would like it to work both in time and in real time.

(A) If the computer can process a three-minute sound file in seven seconds, it is unnecessary to wait three minutes to finish its processing. You may also happen to have a computationally heavy reverb model that runs "slower than real time." For a producer working in a studio, it is not crucial whether a process runs in real time.

(B) However, if you just want to add reverb to a prerecorded song, it does not matter when or how fast it happens. You may probably prefer that the computer does the processing "faster than real time."

(C) For a performer on stage, however, there is no other option than running in real-time mode. The concert is happening in the "now," hence the tools used need to run both in time and in real time.

reverb: (음향 장치로 소리의 울림을 좋게 하기 위한) 에코

25007-0163

Machines have aided the scientific process for decades. Will they be able to take the next step, and help us automatically identify promising new discoveries and technologies?

(A) But, humans are still responsible for forming hypotheses, designing experiments, and drawing conclusions. What if a machine could be responsible for the entire scientific process — formulating a hypothesis, designing and running the experiment, analyzing data, and deciding which experiment to run next — all without human intervention?

(B) If so, it could drastically accelerate the advancement of science. Indeed, scientists have been relying on robot-driven laboratory instruments to screen for drugs and to sequence genomes.

(C) The idea may sound like a plot from a futuristic sci-fi novel, but that sci-fi scenario has, in fact, already happened. Indeed, back in 2009, a robotic system made a new scientific discovery with virtually no human intellectual input.

genome: 게놈(세포나생명체의유전자총체)

25007-0191

The brain does not try to use all of its billions of neurons to represent everything; different brain regions represent different kinds of sensory stimuli.

(A) Thus, different parts of the brain have groups of neurons that fire when different kinds of visual, olfactory (smell), taste, auditory, and touch stimuli are presented. The human brain can do a lot more than just represent stimuli presented to it, because a group of neurons can respond to inputs from many groups of neurons.

(B) This can produce a combined representation of what the input neurons represent. For example, there are regions in the frontal cortex of monkeys where the sensory modalities of taste, vision, and smell come together, enabling the representation of fruits and their key properties. It is clear, therefore, that the brain is a superb representational device.

(C) For example, the visual cortex at the back of the brain has neurons that respond to different visual inputs. There are neuronal groups whose firing patterns correspond spatially to the structure of the input — for example, when a column of neurons fires together to represent the fact that a line is part of the visual stimulus.

frontal cortex: 전두엽피질

sensory modality: 감각양상

25007-0192

For the last few centuries, experts have worried ceaselessly that we aren't exercising enough.

(A) An especially influential proponent of this movement was Friedrich Jahn, the "Father of Gymnastics." Following Napoleon's humiliating string of victories over German armies in the early nineteenth century, Jahn argued that educators had a responsibility to restore the physical and moral strength of his nation's youth with gymnastics, hiking, running, and more.

(B) Nationalism is one major source of this anxiety. Just as ancient Spartans were required and Romans were urged to be fit enough to fight as soldiers, flagwaving leaders and educators increasingly encouraged ordinary citizens to participate in sports and other forms of exercise as preparation for military service.

(C) Later, similar worries in America were spurred by the embarrassing lack of fitness among many men who enlisted or were drafted for World Wars I and II and by the poor state of fitness among schoolchildren at the start of the Cold War. National movements to drum up fitness for the sake of the state still occur in China and elsewhere.

proponent: 지지자 spur: 불리일으키다
enlist: 입대하다

25007-0219

In the case of self-driving cars that get into an accident, we are dealing with the following phenomenon: In the situation immediately before the accident, no more decisions can be made.

(A) This would not, however, lead to self-driving vehicles acquiring the status of "moral agents." Their behavior would not be considered an action in the sense of a result of genuine decision-making. An autonomous vehicle merely implements the rules programmed into its software.

(B) The decision about the behavior of an autonomous car was made when a decision was made about its programming. This can be a lengthy process involving both the creation of appropriate legal regulations and their implementation by the manufacturer down to the individual programmer. Now, in addition to attempts to program machines to apply certain moral theories to particular situations, there are also those that aim to mimic human judgment as best as possible.

(C) This is also true when forms of self-learning Artificial Intelligence are used. Here, too, humans will select the training examples and decide what the correct answer is in each case. They decide what the program should "learn" and when it has "learned" enough.

autonomous: 자율적인 mimic: 모방하다

25007-0220

Multiculturalism is an ideology advocating that society should consist of, or at least allow and include, distinct cultural and religious groups, with fairness. Some countries have official multiculturalism policies aimed at preserving the cultural identities of immigrant groups.

(A) Which term is used depends on what language is spoken by the people. For example, English-speaking European researchers usually use the term multicultural, while non-English-speaking researchers use the term intercultural. It is also argued that multicultural describes the nature of the society whose members are from different ethnic and religious groups, while intercultural describes their interactions, negotiations, and processes.

(B) In this context, multiculturalism advocates a society that extends fairness to distinct cultural and religious groups, no one culture predominating. However, the term is more commonly used to describe a society consisting of minority immigrant cultures existing alongside a predominant, indigenous culture. Often, multiculturalism is interchangeably used with the term interculturalism.

(C) Another view is that intercultural refers to two culturally different groups of people, and multicultural refers to more than two culturally different groups of people. Therefore, the term multicultural is acceptable when referring to multiple cultures.

predominate: 우위를차지하다

indigenous: 토착의

26수특 영독연 문장 삽입

25007-0098

Such a discovery may have enormous commercial implications, perhaps leading to the invention of a device that filters out the harmful effect of the waves.

The most important inherent limitation on patentable subject matter revolves around the sometimes blurred distinction between an invention and a discovery. (①) Laws of nature or scientific principles that a researcher may 'find' are not patentable. (②) For example, imagine that a scientist discovers that a certain previously unknown form of magnetic wave strikes the earth's atmosphere from deep space, and that this kind of wave has an adverse effect on the transmission of data between the earth and communications satellites. (③) The inventor of the filtering device may be entitled to a patent. (④) The discoverer of the magnetic wave cannot patent his or her discovery. (⑤) Today, the distinction between discovery and invention is of increasing importance in the fields of genetic engineering and biotechnology.

blurred: 모호한

25007-0104

On the other hand, if the organism dies a natural death, although the soft parts of the body will almost certainly rot away, neither shell is likely to be damaged.

To become a fossil is a long and involved process, and is an unlikely outcome for the vast majority of individuals. The most obvious requirement for an organism to end up as a fossil is that it must become entombed within rock, usually by burial. (①) There are many chances that can prevent this happening. (②

) If a mollusc with two shells has the misfortune to be killed by a predator, then the soft parts will be eaten. (③) The predator will probably have to break at least one of the shells to gain access to the flesh, so it is unlikely that both shells will survive intact. (④

) Even if they do, the two shells may become separated. (⑤) The shells are held together at the hinge by fibrous tissues, which are among the last to rot, so there is a reasonable chance that the two shells will remain held together until they become buried.

mollusc: 연체동물 intact: 온전한

hinge: (꺾질) 이음매

25007-0110

In contrast, marketing through sport happens when a non-sport product is marketed through an association to sport.

It is useful to note that there are two angles to sport marketing. The first is that sport products and services can be marketed directly to the consumer. (①) The second is that other, non-sport products and services can be marketed through the use of sport. (

②) In other words, sport marketing involves the marketing of sport and marketing through sport. (③) For example, the marketing of sport products and services directly to sport consumers could include sporting equipment, professional competitions, sport events and local clubs. (④) Other simple examples include team advertising, designing a publicity stunt to promote an athlete, selling season tickets, and developing licensed clothing for sale. (⑤) Some examples could include a professional athlete endorsing a breakfast cereal, a corporation sponsoring a sport event, or even a beer company arranging to have exclusive rights to provide beer at a sport venue or event.

publicity stunt: 떠들썩한 선전

endorse: 홍보하다

venue: 행사장

25007-0116

Not all ecological systems and spaces have the same ecosystem services and natural resource value.

Environmental economists often aim to put an economic valuation on ecosystem service. The reason for this is that ecosystem services historically have been underconsidered and underappreciated in

environmental decision-making and policy. (①) Placing a monetary value on them increases their salience. (②) The economic value of global ecosystem services is estimated to be \$125 trillion per year. (③) This puts into perspective just how crucial well-functioning ecological systems are to human well-being as well as the extent to which human systems are intertwined with and dependent upon them. (④) However, site- or system-specific economic valuations are often more important to environmental decision-making than is global or macro evaluation. (⑤) For example, an average hectare of open ocean provides fewer services than does an average hectare of reef, and an average hectare of desert provides fewer than does an average hectare of tropical rainforest.

salience: 중요성 intertwine: 밀접하게 관련짓다
reef: 암초

25007-0128

But even allowing nonbasic terms and even allowing the highly specialized vocabulary of the paint industry, the distinctions that languages make in the color space are astronomically small in comparison to well over 2 million distinctions in color that the human eye can discern.

There are special situations in which people may know dozens, if not hundreds, of distinct words for colors. One famous brand of house paints has more than two thousand colors in its commercial palette. (①) Many of these are labeled with unique (and decidedly nonbasic) English names: violet posy, wing commander, Aztec tan. (②) Even in highly specialized, technical vocabularies, the total inventory of color terms in use makes less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the discernible distinctions in color that the human visual system can make. (③) The everyday vocabulary that most people use will be one hundred times less than that again. (④) Our perceptual experience is rich, but our language comes nowhere close to that richness. (⑤) If you think that language is good for capturing perceptual experience, think again.

astronomically: 어마어마하게, 천문학적으로
discern: 식별하다 inventory: 목록

25007-0134

Some people find such screens to be so impersonal that they provoke a suspicious, even aggressive, response. There are some situations where physical barriers are both sensible and necessary for the protection of the worker.

There are classic examples of this within the prison service and of how arrangements can be made for the safety of visitors. (①) But many reception areas for public services have, from time to time, employed security screens in the hope of discouraging violence or abusive behaviour and for the protection of staff. (②) These have not always worked, however, and have sometimes given the message that violent behaviour is being expected. (③) They much prefer to create an open, warm and human environment that respects the individual and encourages them in turn to behave respectfully towards the worker. (④) It is also possible that screens can put confidentiality at risk if people feel that they have to speak more loudly in order to make themselves heard. (⑤) Screens in GP surgeries are good examples of this.

confidentiality: 비밀 GP surgery: 지역 보건
진료소

25007-0140

It is more likely that language evolved in several stages in the same way, for instance, as our large brains did or our tool-making ability.

It is possible, in principle, that language suddenly appeared fully formed during human evolution without any gradual or intermediate forms. That notion, a linguistic Big Bang, has been championed by linguists such as Noam Chomsky. (①) But it is extremely improbable, biologically speaking, that such a complex characteristic as our capacity for speech just popped up out of nowhere. (②) This may have been a process similar to the one children go through, or the process may have been entirely different and involved intermediate forms. (③) But some form of evolution must have occurred on the journey from nonspeaking ape to speaking humans. (④) At some point there must have been linguistic precursors, simpler forms of language. (⑤) There must also have been a protolanguage, the first one that could be called a language.

improbable: 가능성이 낮은, 일어날 듯하지 않은

precursor: 선행하는 형태

protolanguage: 조어(祖語), 공통 기어(基語)

25007-0165

But not all exercise in the ancient world was combat related.

The generalization, that adult exercise is modern, is kind of obvious. Early farmers had to toil as hard as if not harder than hunter-gatherers, and for the last few thousand years farmers primarily exercised, often through sports, to prepare for fighting. (①) Ancient texts like The Iliad, paintings from pharaonic Egypt, and Mesopotamian carvings testify that sports like wrestling, sprinting, and javelin throwing helped would-be warriors keep fit and hone combat skills. (②) If you were wealthy enough to attend one of the great Athenian schools of philosophy, you would have been advised to exercise as part of your physical education. (③) Philosophers like Plato, Socrates, and Zeno of Citium preached that to live the best possible life, one should exercise not only one's mind but also one's body. (④) This idea is not just Western. (⑤) Confucius and other prominent Chinese philosophers also taught that exercise was equally essential for physical and mental health and encouraged regular gymnastics and martial arts.

toil:힘들게 일하다 javelin:창 hone:연마하다

25007-0166

In much the same way, some scholars argue, the future somehow “grows” out of conditions in the past and the present.

There is considerable debate about whether or not the future really exists and, if it does, where one could find it. (①) Let us leave aside the realm of science fiction, where time travelers are able actually to experience the future “before it happens,” and concentrate on those visions in which the future is somehow knowable because it is connected to the past and the present. (②) Some scholars see time in much the same way as biologists see living organisms. (③) If biologists know the genetic material of an organism and the conditions in which it lives (its nutrition, for example), and they know the laws that govern its development, they can predict how the mature organism will look and behave. (④) There is a direct and almost physical connection between past and future. (⑤) If one perceives the present and the past correctly, and if one also knows the laws that govern development or growth, then one can forecast fairly accurately what the future will be like.

25007-0193

It may be, however, that warming will be experienced as a reduction in the fall of temperature at night, due to increased cloudiness, with little or no change in daytime temperatures.

Many climatologists accept there is a real possibility of global climatic warming due to an enhanced greenhouse effect. As with many large-scale changes, there would be winners and losers. (①) Were climate belts to shift toward higher latitudes, which seems the most likely overall result, parts of the Sahara and southern Russia would receive increased rainfall. (②) They would benefit and their agricultural output would increase. (③) On the other hand, southern Europe and the United States cereal belt might become drier. (④) If warming produced a rate of evaporation that exceeded the increase in the rate of precipitation, soils would become more arid. (⑤) In that event, nighttime frosts would become less frequent, soils would become somewhat moister, and agriculture would benefit.

latitudes:위도지역 precipitation:강수량 arid:
메마른

25007-0194

For example, many social media platforms do not fit well with skills such as writing essays and giving formal presentations.

Social media platforms enhance learning experiences, increase student interaction, and foster engagement. However, just like with other pedagogical activities, understand the why behind what you do with social media. (①) Knowing this reason will guide you with choosing the most effective digital tool for reaching your instructional goals. (②) Be sure to match your instructional goals with digital tools that are accessible on websites and apps. (③) When selecting digital tools, refrain from being attracted to apps with fireworks and flying colors because such highly attractive apps may not necessarily serve your academic purposes nor your students' learning needs. (④) Selecting a social media platform is a practical decision based on making a good fit with a targeted skill. (⑤) Yet, these platforms can enhance other pedagogical activities such as classroom assessment techniques by allowing students to provide virtual input about a topic through social interaction. pedagogical:교육적인

25007-0221

Clearly, by the light of our current knowledge, most of what people in the past thought they knew was false.

Looking at science's history suggests that the answer to the question, what is this thing called science, is that there is no single thing called science. Science is certainly not a unified and continuous body of beliefs. (①) Neither is it captured by a single scientific method. (②) If we want to understand what science is — the different ways knowledge has been produced both now and in the past, and how different peoples and cultures have come to hold the beliefs they have about the natural world — we simply have no choice but to look at history. (③) To do this successfully, we need to overcome that modern condescension for the past that is often particularly prevalent in the history of science. (④) It is worth remembering, though, that by the same pessimistic induction, most of what we think we know now will turn out to be wrong by the future's standards. (⑤) The history of science should not be a game of rewarding winners and losers in the past.

condescension:우월감

25007-0222

A work must be “fixed in a tangible medium of expression,” to quote U.S. copyright law, to qualify for copyright protection.

Generally a work is eligible for copyright protection if it is “original,” that is, it contains markers of creative decision making by the author or artists. Something raw or common like an alphabetical listing of names would not be eligible for copyright protection. (①) But a song melody that used an alphabetical list of names as lyrics would be. (②) This means that if I stand up in public and speak a poem into the air, it does not enjoy copyright protection. (③) But if I record the sound of speaking it into the air or I type the poem out on a keyboard into a computer hard drive, it immediately enjoys protection. (④) My computer hard drive is a “tangible medium of expression.” (⑤) So are film, photographic paper, concrete, cloth, and the huge slabs of steel that the sculptor Richard Serra uses to make his sculptures.

tangible:유형(有形)의 eligible:자격이있는
slab:평판