

2027학년도 6월 평가원 주요 9문항 분석서

- 21번, 31번, 32번, 33번, 34번, 36번, 37번, 39번, 40번 -

21. 밑줄 친 the ghost가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] (정답률 40%)

In fact, scientists attributing consciousness to any animal is so recent that the internet is older. In 1976 a zoologist named Donald Griffin published *The Question of Animal Awareness*, a book arguing that animal cognition ought to be taken seriously. He and a colleague had been responsible in 1944 for discovering that bats navigate by echolocation. Now, after a lifetime spent watching those creatures, he became convinced they had inner worlds. They had flexible behavior, he said, or the ability to change their behavior as external circumstances changed, a hallmark of true intelligence. He'd watched bats develop clever techniques for finding food; they could clearly make decisions on the fly, and exhibited many of the same problem-solving abilities as humans did. Animal thought and reason ought to be seriously studied, he argued. After all, despite the flourishing of neuroscience, no one had yet found any part of the brain unique to humans that might be responsible for this hallowed "consciousness." Wasn't it time to give up the ghost?

* hallow: 신성하게 하다

- 12% ① the claim that animal consciousness should be studied → 방향성 문제!
- 40% ② the belief that consciousness is a quality exclusive to humans → 의식이 인간에게만 특점적으로 존재하는 특성이거나 많음!!!!
- 15% ③ the illusion that animals possess truly conscious inner worlds
- 25% ④ the idea that human cognition is superior to that of animals
- 8% ⑤ the concept that humans and animals are essentially alike → 방향성 문제!

* 인간, 지능 and 주제, 함축어!

- ① 답의 근거를 지문에서 찾을 수
- ② 선지로 가서 방향성 다질것!!!!

① 누가 더 우세한 열등한지 비교 내용 없었음!
 ② 인간의 인지가 동물의 인지보다 더 뛰어나고 얘기하는 순간 둘을 비교하려는 얘기는 이미 동물도 "인지" 능력이 있어야지만 둘의 비교가 가능하다는 얘기를 동물은 "인지"가 없었을 전제조건이 위에서 이미 4번도 많이 될 수 없음!!!!

- ∴ 인간성!
- ① 인간은 동물과 달리 (unique = different) 의식을 지니고 있다!
 → 그래서 인간이 의식을 지닌 것은 윤리적 주를 가능!!!!
 ∴ 인간만이 의식을 지니고 있다는 생각!!!!
- ② 동물은 의식이 없다는 생각!!!!

1. In fact, scientists attributing consciousness to any animal is so recent that the internet is older.

2. In 1976 a zoologist named Donald Griffin published *The Question of Animal Awareness*, a book arguing that animal cognition ought to be taken seriously.

3. He and a colleague had been responsible in 1944 for discovering that bats navigate by echolocation.

4. Now, after a lifetime spent watching those creatures, he became convinced they had inner worlds.

5. They had flexible behavior, he said, or the ability to change their behavior as external circumstances changed, a hallmark of true intelligence.

6. He'd watched bats develop clever techniques for finding food; they could clearly make decisions on the fly, and exhibited many of the same problem-solving abilities as humans did.

→ 인간과 모처럼 똑같은 눈이 커질 능력 지남!!!! @

7. Animal thought and reason ought to be seriously studied, he argued.

8. After all, despite the flourishing of neuroscience, no one had yet found any part of the brain unique to humans that might be responsible for this hallowed "consciousness."

9. Wasn't it time to give up the ghost?

① the claim that animal consciousness should be studied

② the belief that consciousness is a quality exclusive to humans

③ the illusion that animals possess truly conscious inner worlds

④ the idea that human cognition is superior to that of animals

⑤ the concept that humans and animals are essentially alike

different!!!!
인간에게 독특하고 인간이 중독자 같은 뇌의 부위에 대해 알려진 것이 없다! → ∴ 인간과 동물의 차이가 있다
→ ∴ 동물도 인간처럼 의식을 경험할 수 있다!
"포커가" → ∴ 반대로 우리가 가져왔던 잘못된 생각이 들어가 함...!!
같은 날 같은 표현으로 볼 수 있겠는가?
즉, 이 부분은 사실은 오해에서 찾아야 하는 illusion이다!
표현만 관용문이 문제!
→ 관용문 관련 문제!
∴ @를 바로 5번은 비정상 문제!

31. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오. (정답률 30%)

Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related. Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, to protect it from change, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects – restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem. Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it in order to prolong a(n) _____ state. Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do. Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument “as found” in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

* contemplation: 주시(注視) ** deteriorate: 나쁘게 하다

30% ① desired → 바람직함 '.....'

19% ② unstable

10% ③ isolated

33% ④ natural

8% ⑤ delicate

빈칸 함 : restore/repair '.....'

→ 원래 상태를 복구시키는 것!

→ 이것은 글을 읽는 너의 입장에서
natural인지 모르겠나 Conservationists를 비판하는
Preservationists의 입장은 오히려 아쉬운 상황!

→ 네 생각을 들은 것이 아닌 글의 생각을 들은 것!

1. Ever since the early Enlightenment, preservation and conservation have been closely related.

2. Taken as near synonyms, their meaning is to maintain an object or system insofar as possible in its present state, **to protect it from change**, usually for contemplation, research, display, and perhaps for use.

3. Conservationists who distinguish their activities from preservation emphasize conservation's restorative aspects — restoring a historical musical instrument, for example, or a painting, or a dinosaur, or an ecosystem.

4. **Conservationists acknowledge change but try to manage it** in order to prolong a(n) _____ state.

∴ 근을 없애버려서 유지되면
 Conservationist는 change로부터 보호를 하는게
 빛이나 복귀까지의 관리자들의 변태는 인정하는! → 목적을
 지키는
 변태는
 인정 X!
 정말 detail하게 보면
 Conservationist의 protect it from change는
 파생된 변화(= change)로부터 원래로 돌려 그 대상을
 보존하는 것인데
 그것에 가까운
 것은 필요는
 없음!

5. Preservationists (who may nonetheless call themselves conservationists) think of themselves more as protectors.

6. They sometimes criticize conservationists for setting an additional priority on yield or harvest or use, rather than interfering as minimally as possible in order to preserve the original object or system, as they would do.

7. Preservationists would, for example, prefer to keep a historical musical instrument "as found" in a deteriorated state, for study, rather than to restore or repair it for display or use.

Conservationist의 입장에서 볼 때는 원래 있던 것을 '복원' 해 '복구'하는 것이 자신들이 추구하는!
 → 원칙적으로는 "바람직" 보다는 "바가진, 바깥선" 정도가 맞음!
 → obs에서는 "바람직"으로 리어보듯 함!

① desired
 ② unstable → 어떤 상태인 unstable 상태를 유지하는 것 Preservationist (바람직함!)
 ③ isolated
 ④ natural
 ⑤ delicate → 사서만, 연수만
 → 어떤 상태와 같은 것 다른 표현 → 바람직함!!!

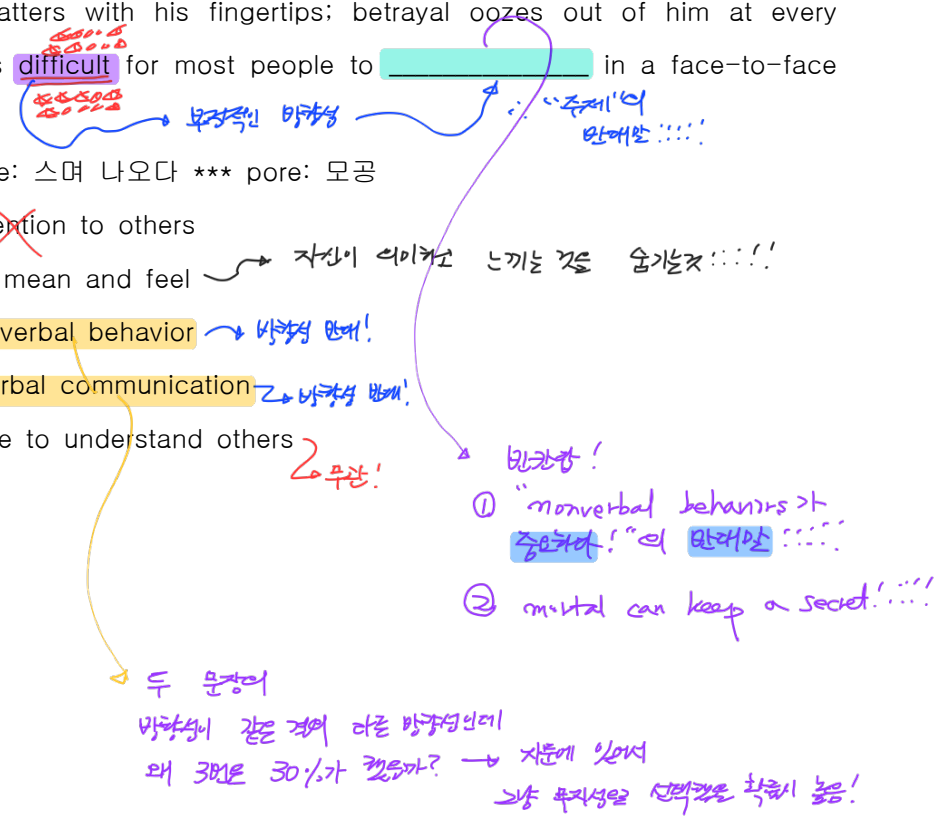
Preservationist의
 입장! → 바람직 모습 그대로
 영속! → 그냥 자연스럽게!
 자연상태 (= natural)
 바람직 있는 그대로 아진 자신들이
 원하는 쪽으로 자신의 변태를 가라는 것임으로
 desired가 영속 : : : !

32. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오. (정답률 48%)

Speakers don't always put everything that's important to them into words. Very often you can understand a speaker's meaning by observing their nonverbal behaviors such as a change in a vocal tone or volume, eye contact, facial expressions and gestures. As it is easy to misinterpret nonverbal behavior, effective listeners verbally confirm their interpretations of someone's nonverbal communication. A question as simple as "Do your nods indicate a *yes* vote?" can make sure that everyone is on the same wavelength. If, as nonverbal research indicates, more than half of a speaker's meaning is conveyed nonverbally, we are missing a lot of important information if we fail to "listen" to nonverbal behavior. Even Freud suggested that "he that has eyes to see and ears to hear may convince himself that **no** mortal can keep a secret. If his lips are silent, he chatters with his fingertips; betrayal oozes out of him at every pore." No wonder it is **difficult** for most people to _____ in a face-to-face group discussion.

* mortal: 인간 ** ooze: 스며 나오다 *** pore: 모공

- 7% ① ~~pretend to pay attention to others~~
- 48% ② conceal what they mean and feel
- 30% ③ interpret one's nonverbal behavior
- 9% ④ maintain the nonverbal communication
- 5% ⑤ encounter a chance to understand others



1. Speakers don't always put everything that's important to them into words.

2. Very often you can understand a speaker's meaning by observing their nonverbal behaviors such as a change in a vocal tone or volume, eye contact, facial expressions and gestures.

↳ nonverbal behaviors 은 이미 파악 가능!
그런데서 3명중 2명만
다들 잘래!

3. As it is easy to misinterpret nonverbal behavior, effective listeners verbally confirm their interpretations of someone's nonverbal communication.

↳ 이 부분 해석을 의외로 잘 못하곤 함! → 이미 앞 문장에서 nonverbal behaviors 는
중요하니까 nonverbal behaviors 가 계속 나온 → nonverbal behaviors 의 이미 파악 가능하대

4. A question as simple as "Do your nods indicate a yes vote?" can make sure that everyone is on the same wavelength.

↳ 투표지에 대한 확인 용도로만 verbally 를 쓰는 거임! 역시 nonverbal 은 중요하대!!!!

5. If, as nonverbal research indicates, more than half of a speaker's meaning is conveyed nonverbally, we are missing a lot of important information if we fail to "listen" to nonverbal behavior.

↳ ∴ nonverbal 은 지켜 줘!

6. Even Freud suggested that "he that has eyes to see and ears to hear may convince himself that no mortal can keep a secret.

↳ 반드시
눈을 잡아
남은 것이라
이어서 해석!!!!

7. If his lips are silent, he chatters with his fingertips; betrayal oozes out of him at every pore."

↳ verbal
네 입이 개를 안하대
완전히 secret 을 드러내!
(6명중 2명 7명 문장대로)

↳ nonverbal
↳ ∴ 이래 betrayal 은 fingertip 가
lips 를 배반하대 다른 사람들 드러내!!!!

8. No wonder it is difficult for most people to _____ in a face-to-face group discussion.

- ① pretend to pay attention to others
- ② conceal what they mean and feel
- ③ interpret one's nonverbal behavior
- ④ maintain the nonverbal communication
- ⑤ encounter a chance to understand others

33. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오. (정답률 42%)

Imagination continues to function when perception is not actively discerning objects, in cases of emotion, disease, and sleep. Emotions dispose one to see the world in a distorted way. A coward's perceptual disposition is affected by his disposition to experience fear. A lover's expectations are affected by desire. In such cases, a small similarity between a perceived object and the thing one expects to see can lead to the misidentification of the perceived object as that thing. The coward sees the enemy, while the lover sees the object of desire everywhere. The more affected one is, _____ . While the central organ of sense normally functions by comparing similarities and differences, emotions dispose one to discern objects inaccurately. The greater the emotional investment, the more biased one's perception. [3점]

* discern: 분별하다

- 15% ① the more chances one gets to find differences → 방향성 반대!
- 42% ✓ ② the less similarity is required for the thing to appear → 그 대상이 (볼 것들 기대한 것으로) 나타날 때에 필요한 유사성은 더 적어!!!!
- 15% ③ the sooner the perceived similarity fades away → 방향성 반대!
- 16% ④ the more easily one can sense the world the way it is → 방향성 반대! (그대로 인지 인식되어 보이기 때문!)
- 11% ⑤ the less slowly different emotions are released → 무관!

∴ 빈칸 답! ① perception이 더 biased → 무관!
② similarities와 differences 사이를 제대로 구별하지 못하다!!!!

1. Imagination continues to function when perception is not actively discerning objects, in cases of emotion, disease, and sleep.

2. Emotions dispose one to see the world in a **distorted** way.

3. A coward's perceptual disposition is affected by his disposition to experience fear.

4. A lover's expectations are affected by desire.

반의 경우에서, 인지된 대상과 두번째 물체가 기대하는 대상사이의 작은 유사성이 그 인지된 대상을 그 관대로 보는 잘못된 해석을 내놓을 수 있다!

∴ 왜곡된 방식으로 인지하기 때문!!!!

5. In such cases, a **small** similarity between a perceived object and the thing one expects to see can lead to the **misidentification** of the **perceived object** as that thing.

∴ 여기서 perceived 된 것은 distorted 된 것!!!!

6. The coward sees the enemy, while the lover sees the object of desire everywhere.

내어줄래!

7. The more affected one is, _____.

∴ "감정"이라는 것이 많으면 인식하려고 눈곱만큼의 작은 자연스럽게 "감정에 영향을 받으면 말수룩" 이라고 해석가능! (유치극 주의)

8. While the central organ of sense normally functions by comparing similarities and differences, emotions dispose one to discern objects inaccurately.

9. The greater the emotional investment, the more biased one's perception.

① the more chances one gets to find differences

② the less similarity is required for the thing to appear

③ the sooner the **perceived similarity** fades away

④ the more easily one can sense the world the way it is

⑤ the less slowly different emotions are released

∴ 눈 뜰 때처럼 감정때문에 조급한 유사성을 실제 그 대상이 가진 복잡하게 된다는 의미! → ∴ 실제 그 대상인 the thing이 appear 하기위한 유사성의 기준이 낮아져 the thing으로 인지 때문에 고인이 정답!!!!

detail 하게 봤을! → similarity가 아닌 perceived similarity 이므로 보는 "왜곡된 유사성" → ∴ 없애지기가 원리 양으로 방향성 **만들어**!!!!

34. 다음 빈칸에 알맞은 말을 고르시오. (정답률 24%)

The dependent and shifting nature of art values, not only on the market but inherently, is uppermost in the mind of today's art collector, whether he buys for himself or as the representative of an institution. Acquiring a work is acquiring a piece of art history, or it is acquiring nothing (beyond, that is, an object of personal enjoyment in the same class as a cat or a souvenir). In signing his check the collector asserts his belief in the future presence of the work as a significant point attained by art as a whole. History, however, is open to anything and the merit of the chosen painting or sculpture has — at best — only the validation of a present-day consensus. This consensus is all but certain to be displaced, as others have been in the past. In the last analysis, committing himself to a painting is the collector's own act. Through it he courageously affirms not only his aesthetic judgment, from whatever source it be derived, but the conviction that _____ . [3점]

* consensus: 합의 ** aesthetic: 미학의

- 24% ① he can predict where art is going → 스스로 미술이 나갈 방향도 예측할 수 있다!...
- 24% ② the artist behind the work is reliable
- 27% ③ the art work tells the story of his time
- 8% ④ his choice will lead to immediate profits
- 16% ⑤ the originality of the work is unshakable

∴ 만안잡!
① his belief in the future presence of the work as a significant point!
② 미끼치!

36. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (정답률 43%)

Plants have evolved defenses almost as diverse as the number of genera. Some load their tissues with harsh compounds that either are unpleasant to insects or intoxicate them, **encouraging the insects to go bother another plant** or at least slowing down their eating.

(A) The back-and-forth is not a matter of natural balance, but more like a drawn-out evolutionary conversation. New plant defenses unintentionally select for insects with ways to get around them, which in turn help bring about more resilient and resistant plant species. New variations, shading into entire new forms and adaptations, maintain the stalemate.

(B) Plants can release chemical compounds that let their same-species neighbors know that an attack is likely coming, pushing those nearby plants to start building up defensive compounds in their tissues. Some of these cues even attract insect predators, a call for an assist that benefits both the plant and its bug-eating collaborators.

(C) Structural defenses like thick coats of wax on leaves may prevent some insect species from damaging the plant tissues altogether. Nor are individual plants entirely on their own while under attack.

* genera: genus의 복수, (생물 분류상의) 속(屬)

** resilient: 회복 탄력성이 있는

*** stalemate: 교착 상태

- 2% ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- 16% ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- 21% ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- 13% ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- 43% ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

→ 이거!

→ 이거!

방화성 방어!

이 문제의 제일 중요 point!

네가 논문을 읽으면서 두 문장이 유사한게

의미적으로 한개인데 (B)에 언급, 인해서 고드가

없다는 것! 이게 틀렸어야 함!

→ ∴ 논리적 바탕 때문에 (B)는 정답으로 맨 앞의

복음!!!!

* 순서 and 삽입 문제!

문장 간의 유사 관계를

지시사나 연결사를 가지고 따지는 것이 중요!

예) 먹잡 and 라치어 차이

같은
노년 and 라치어 차이

Plants have evolved defenses almost as diverse as the number of genera. Some load their tissues with harsh compounds that either are unpleasant to insects or intoxicate them, **encouraging the insects to go bother another plant** or at least slowing down their eating.

순서대로 (A) → (B) → (C) 를 보!

반박성 반대: → (B)에
 어떤 사례 군은 없었! → 논리적 비약!
 → ∴ (B)는 절제 면제 뜻!

(A) The **back-and-forth** is not a matter of natural balance, but more like a drawn-out evolutionary conversation. New plant defenses unintentionally select for insects with ways to get around them, which in turn help bring about more resilient and resistant plant species. New variations, shading into entire new forms and adaptations, maintain the stalemate.

(A) 한 보면 무슨 비유인지 모를!

→ 이라적인 행위!

→ 아까 식물의 방어와 방어의 공격때문에 abs에서는 상반관계인 것도!...

(B) Plants can release chemical compounds that let their same-species neighbors know that an attack is likely coming, pushing those nearby plants to start building up defensive compounds in their tissues. Some of these cues even attract insect predators, a call for an assist that benefits both the plant and its bug-eating collaborators.

(C) Structural defenses like thick coats of wax on leaves may prevent some insect species from damaging the plant tissues altogether. Nor are individual plants entirely on their own while under attack.

→ ∴ 네가 주어진 문장 → (A) → (B) 까지 하고 (C)로 왔음 이 부분은

And 이따

→ "참가/유형"의 큰

→ 동사관계는 같은데 대상 달라! ...!

(B) 가 (C) 읽는 순간

① 이라적인 plants의 defense for 방위 attack
 and
 이라적! plants의 defense for 방위 attack

∴ (A)의 back-and-forth 는 ①를 가리키는 비유!

∴ 흐름 잡으면

① 주어진 문장 and (C)의 앞부분 → 이라적인 plants!

↓ And ~ "참가코드"

② (C)의 뒷부분 and (B) → 이라적! plants!

↓

③ back-and-forth 를 연결! ∴ (C) → (B) → (A)

→ 그리고 개개의 식물이 공격해 왔을때 (주어진 문장에서 참가) 자기 스스로만 지키는 것이 아니다 → 이렇게 개개씩은 good! → ∴ 각자에게 이라적인 행위 보낼 (B) 등장! ...!

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (정답률 31%)

Although there may be elements that trigger instinctive response, spectacle works primarily **within** a cultural frame and is subject to prevailing modes of perception that observers bring to bear. *→ 문화안에서 작동! → 이기 문화!*

(A) **By extension**, spectacle is produced **by working with the grain of a particular culture**, blending the innovative with the established. Thus anyone deploying spectacle may draw on a repertoire of techniques and conventions developed from previous festivals or related activities, but imitation is not enough. *→ 문화와 함께 작동 → 이기 문화!*

(B) Spectacle must **also** be spectacular. A spectacle has to amaze spectators, outdoing previous efforts **if it is to become part of the collective memory of those who witnessed and participated in it.** *→ spectacle이 spectacle을 목적으로 참가하는 모든 사람들의 집합적인 기억 (=culture)의 일부가 되려면!*

(C) In saying that, we stress that creation of spectacle is neither a universal nor even an inevitable expression of culture, but is a strategy *commonly* used by people from many different cultures to address specific needs. The task of creating spectacle has been likened to creating new works of literature, where writers normally feel bound by the rules and traditions of their genre yet need to show sufficient originality to impress their audiences. [3점] *→ 이는 아직 문화가 어감! ...*

* prevailing: 주요한 ** deploy: 전개하다

- 3% ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- 30% ② ~~(B) - (A) - (C)~~ *
- 19% ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- 31% ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- 17% ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

→ 이를 연결사로 볼 것
 약가 관아! ...!!
 → 참가일수로 있는 관연일 수로 있음!
 → 이때는 한층 상 "참가" ...!!

→ ...이 문제의 point ...!!
 (B)의 뒷 부분은 아직 문화가 어감!
 → (A)는 이미 앞문에서 spectacle의 특징으로 문화의 일부분임을 얘기!
 → 만약 (B) → (A) 라면 두사 관계가 의미적으로 "만대"인데 역접, 왜냐하면 고대어인 By extension이 있으므로 문맥적 비약이 생겨 (B) → (A)는 절대 될 수 없음 ...!!

주어질 문장 → (A) → (B) → (C)로 읽기 !!!!!

Although there may be elements that trigger instinctive response, spectacle works primarily within a cultural frame and is subject to prevailing modes of perception that observers bring to bear. → 문화 안에서 작동! (문화이)

→ Spectacle → 새것과 옛것 결합!
→ 문화 안에서 작동! (문화이)

(A) By extension, spectacle is produced by working with the grain of a particular culture, blending the innovative with the established. Thus anyone deploying spectacle may draw on a repertoire of techniques and conventions developed from previous festivals or related activities, but imitation is not enough.

(B) Spectacle must also be spectacular. A spectacle has to amaze spectators, outdoing previous efforts if it is to become part of the collective memory of those who witnessed and participated in it.

→ 순대야됨!
→ 낚시 동사 관계는 같은! (문화이)

= culture와 같은 말 다른 표현!

→ 문화 안에서 작동! (문화이) → 문화가 되기 위한 조건! (문화 X)

(C) In saying that, we stress that creation of spectacle is neither a universal nor even an inevitable expression of culture, but is a strategy commonly used by people from many different cultures to address specific needs. The task of creating spectacle has been likened to creating new works of literature, where writers normally feel bound by the rules and traditions of their genre yet need to show sufficient originality to impress their audiences. → 문화 안에서 작동! (문화이)

∴ 전체적인 취지 같다!

① 주어질 문장 : Spectacle의 첫번째 특징 → 문화안에서 작동!

② (C) And... 같은 느낌 지속 → literature에 비유!

③ (A) By extension (추가 → 이와이완치같은 이전 느낌) → Spectacle → 새것과 옛것 결합!

④ (B) Spectacle의 두번째 특징 → 문화가 되기 위한 조건!!!! (문화 X) ∴ (C) → (A) → (B)

문화(작품) → 새것과 옛것 결합! → ①

① 주어질 문장 → (A) → (B) 읽기
(C)로 오는 순간 (C)의 마지막 동사 관계인 ②를 보고 (A)의 앞 문장의 By extension을 중심으로 "추가"를 인식하는 능력이 필요!!!!

② (C)의 마지막 문단 읽는 순간!
traditions = the established
originality = the innovative
같은 말 다른 표현으로 볼 줄 아는 능력 필요!!!!

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 다음 문장이 들어가기에 알맞은 곳을 고르시오. (정답률 41%)

It was also within the range of reds that they learned early on to diversify the palette and to produce varied tones and shades, as the oldest known color terms demonstrate.

For thousands of years in the West, red was the only color worthy of that name, the only true color. As much on the historical as hierarchical level, it exceeded all others. (①) Not that they did not exist, but they had to wait a long time before they were considered colors and then played a comparable role in material culture, social codes, and systems of thought. (②) It was with red that humans did their first color experiments, achieved their first successes, and then constructed a chromatic universe. (③) Here the lexicon seems in keeping with pictorial practices and coloring techniques. (④) In certain languages, the same word can mean "red" or simply "colored," depending on the context, such as *coloratus* in classical Latin or *colorado* in modern Castilian. (⑤) In other languages, the words meaning "red" and "beautiful" share a common root; for example, that is the case in Russian, in which the terms *krasnyy* (red) and *krasivy* (beautiful) belong to the same lexical family. [3점]

* hierarchical: 위계의 ** chromatic: 색채의 *** lexicon: 어휘 목록

* 이 문제가 이렇듯 어휘!

→ 비약이 없음 → 처음부터 끝까지 읽고 전체 문장 보는 순간!

- ① also
 - 추가적 코드
 - 동사 관계 같음에 대상 독자적!
 - ∴ "흐름"과 "지시사"어 코드로 인해 구멍이 생김!!!!
- ② they
 - 의미를 가지고 (learned 갈 수 있는 대상도 humans 밖에 없음!

→ 흐름은
→ 계속
→ led 쪽으로
→ 읽힌 흐름!

For thousands of years in the West, red was the only color worthy of that name, the only true color.

As much on the historical as hierarchical level, it exceeded all others.

red 다른 색깔들

(①) Not that they did not exist, but they had to wait a long time before they were considered colors and then played a comparable role in material culture, social codes, and systems of thought.

→ 시공간에서 문젠 끝에 순위에 red 라는 단어가 없으면 (대한민국)에 필적할 만한 것이 자연스럽게 깨달았어야 함 (우가적인 특기)

→ 다른 것들과 뛰어난 red의 첫번째 면모 → 색채와 color 부문에서!

(②) It was with red that humans did their first color experiments, achieved their first successes, and then constructed a chromatic universe.

주변환경: 각 was also within ~ the oldest known color terms ~ .

→ 다른 것들과 뛰어난 red의 두번째 면모 → 용어(어휘, 언어) 부문에 있어서!

(③) Here the lexicon seems in keeping with pictorial practices and coloring techniques.

→ 언어에서 보이는 첫번째 예시!

(④) In certain languages, the same word can mean "red" or simply "colored," depending on the context, such as *coloratus* in classical Latin or *colorado* in modern Castilian.

→ 언어에서 보이는 두번째 예시!

(⑤) In other languages, the words meaning "red" and "beautiful" share a common root; for example, that is the case in Russian, in which the terms *krasnyy* (red) and *krasivy* (beautiful) belong to the same lexical family.

∴ 흐름 잡았으면

① red → 주르주르 색깔

② 뛰어난 red의 첫번째 면모 → 색채와 color 부문에 있어서!

③ 뛰어난 red의 두번째 면모 → 용어(어휘, 언어) 부문에 있어서!

④ 첫번째 언어 예시!

⑤ 두번째 언어 예시! → 여러문, 각자의 연결이 이렇게 중요해... ::

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (정답률 38%)

In the pharmaceutical industry, algorithms are being employed to find treatments and drugs for rare diseases that to date haven't received much attention. The hard truth has always been that pharma devotes more research and development resources to diseases that affect the rich. The definition of rare has too often been associated with poor – that is, even if a disease is quite prevalent in a population that cannot afford to pay for it (for example, people living in the developing world), the disease has been neglected compared to First World illnesses. By lowering the cost of data collection, mining, and analysis in drug development and clinical trials, AI can help offset imbalances in the pharmaceutical industry that direct attention to diseases that “pay,” whether because the disease is more common or because it is prevalent among demographics that can pay more. We see the democratizing power of AI to broaden the attention of the medical and research communities to find cures to traditionally neglected health issues and among traditionally neglected populations.

* offset: 상쇄하다 ** demographic: 인구 집단



By lowering the cost of pharmaceutical research and development, AI can help reduce the imbalance in investment that has led to the (A) of less profitable diseases, thereby broadening the focus of medical research to include (B) populations.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| 33% | ① prevention | marginalized |
| 14% | ② spread | general |
| 7% | ③ overlook | native |
| 7% | ④ ignorance | wealthy |
| 38% | ⑤ <u>disregard</u> | underserved |

무시..... (의료) 서비스를 충분히 받지 못하는 !!!!!

문제 풀이!
 가장 문맥에 맞는 경우
 단어의 순서를 바꿔 보았을
 볼수있는 능력 필요 !!!!!

∴ 아래 that이 받드는 investment 또는 the imbalance in investment -> 이윤장 전체의 비용을 받지 않습니다!
 (이윤장 전체의 비용을 받는 것은 계속공급 방법)
 → 만약 prevention이 들어간다면 낮은 투자가 수익성이 적어질까 질병을 "예방" 하고 "막아주었다"는 의미가 되어 후시환까지 아닌 중증으로 행동한것이 되어 바탕성 반대가 되어버립니다!!!!

분석서를 보고 구성연 선생님의 논리를 배우고 싶다면 유튜브의 “구성연 매니저”로 오시면 됩니다. 시험 보느라 고생 많으셨습니다.^^



영어강사 구성연

명덕외고 영어과 졸업
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前 대사학원 고등부 영어 담당
前 대성마이맥 고등부 인터넷 강의
前 다른학원 특목반 영어 팀장
前 강남청솔학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
前 목동 앤써 재수종합반 영어 담당
前 대전 종로학원 재수종합반 & 고등부 영어 담당
前 강남하이퍼 기숙학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼 의대관(기숙)학원 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 강남하이퍼 목동 재수종합반 영어 담당
現 이투스 247 이천 독학 기숙학원 재수종합반 영어 담당