

01. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(영어독해 연습 1강 1번)

Research on the universality of facial expressions suggests that the socialization of affect involves interactions between situational variables and a finite repertoire of human emotions (whose meanings are at least roughly synonymous among all members of the species). At the same time, Izard's formulation of "affective-cognitive structures" shows that emotions are in reality inseparable from the particular circumstances that are associated with them. The fact that it is possible to construct a list of "basic," universally recognizable emotions derives not only from a species-specific repertoire of facial expressions, but perhaps more fundamentally from a larger set of human expressive behaviors, including laughter and crying as well as bodily movements and postures. These behaviors, for which a universal capacity exists, are also, without exception, carried out in particular circumstances. As elements in the human communicative function, they create the necessity of response from the environment while also being shaped by it. To use Lewis's terms, the _____ reality of emotional expression transforms "state" into "experience."

* synonymous: 같은 뜻의

- ① restricted
- ② subjective
- ③ unfiltered
- ④ contextual
- ⑤ unconcealed

<Jeong's Comment>

내용도 추상적인데 단어도 어렵고, 문장도 길고 복잡해 처음부터 읽어나가기가 막막하게 느껴지는 지문입니다. 긴 문장은 최대한 끊으면서 의미를 파악해보고, 반복되는 Keyword 위주로 남기면서 글의 주제를 파악해봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

universality: 보편성

affect: 정서

variable: 변수

finite: 유한한

repertoire: 목록, 레퍼토리

synonymous: 같은 뜻의

formulation: 체계적 정리, 체계화

separable: 분리될 수 있는

recognizable: 인식할 수 있는

derive from: ~로부터 비롯되다

species-specific: 한 종(種)에만 국한된[관련된]

posture: 자세

exception: 예외

transform: 전환시키다

<Structure>

The fact ^{동격} **that** it is possible to construct a list of “basic,” universally recognizable emotions derives **not only** from a species-specific repertoire of facial expressions, **but** perhaps more fundamentally from a larger set of human expressive behaviors, **including** laughter and crying as well as bodily movements and postures.

감정이 실제로는 그와 연관된 특정 상황으로부터 분리될 수 없다는 것을 보여 준다. / ‘기본적’이며 보편적으로 인식할 수 있는 감정의 목록을 구성하는 것이 가능하다는 사실은 한 종에만 한정된 표정의 목록에서만 아니라 아마도 더 근본적으로는 신체의 움직임과 자세뿐만 아니라 웃음과 울음을 포함하여 인간 표현 행동의 더 큰 집합에서 비롯된다.

02. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(영어독해 연습 1강 2번)

Changes are often useful — people want to see new emails, better search results, and new news stories — but they can _____. As an example, dynamic menus were developed to help people access menu items faster by bubbling common items to the top of the menu. Rather than decreasing access time, research revealed dynamic menus actually slow their users down because commonly sought items no longer appear where expected. As another example, some researchers tried to help people search better by giving them lists of relevant sentences that were dynamically reranked based on implicit feedback gathered during the search process. To the researchers' surprise, people did not enjoy the search experience as much or perform as well as they did when the sentence list was static. Similarly, a large-scale analysis of query logs revealed that when people repeat queries they are significantly less likely to click on a result they've clicked before if the result's rank has changed, and significantly slower to click when they do.

* implicit: 암묵적인 ** static: 정적인, 고정된 *** query: 질의

- ① lead to strengthening user behavior
- ② reshape well-established user habits
- ③ be nothing more than attention-grabbing
- ④ disrupt the user's ability to re-find information
- ⑤ create new patterns of interaction and understanding

<Jeong's Comment>

빈칸 문장이 일반적 진술이고, 그 뒤에 여러 예시가 나열되는 형태의 지문입니다. 나열되는 예시의 공통점이 곧 빈칸에 들어갈 내용이 되겠습니다.

<Vocabulary>

dynamic: 동적인

bubble: 올리다

decrease: 단축하다, 줄이다

reveal: 밝히다, 나타내다, 드러내다

relevant: 관련된

rerank: 순위를 재조정하다

implicit: 암묵적인

static: 정적인, 고정된

analysis: 분석

query: 질의

significantly: 상당히, 유의미하게

<Structure>

To the ^{to one's 감정명사} researchers' surprise, people did not enjoy the search experience as much or perform as well as they ^{대동사} did when the sentence list was static.

연구자들의 예상과는 달리, 사람들은 문장 목록이 정적일 때만큼 검색 경험을 즐기지 않았고 검색도 잘하지 못했다.

03. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해 연습 1강 3번)

Verbal metaphors help make our language more colorful and expressive. They influence how we think about something, but they do not change the thing itself. Interface metaphors play a more fundamental role in how we experience and interact with the technological world, affecting function as well as feeling. The metaphor that is chosen for an interface shapes how it can be used. When we put computer “files” into “folders,” these metaphoric constructs help us think about the way information is organized in our machine, but they also constrain what we can do with it. Interface metaphors also influence the feel of the experience, the emotional and aesthetic response we have to our interactions with and via the machine. The desktop metaphor calls to mind office work: secretaries, bosses, quarterly plans, and cubicles. It was developed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when office work was seen as the primary use for personal computers. The desktop image certainly is appropriate for that setting. However, it is less appropriate when we use the computer as an entertainment center or as the locus of our social life. Interface metaphors need to _____.

* metaphor: 은유 ** cubicle: (칸막이로 구분된) 작은 사무 공간 *** locus: 중심지

- ① provide clear visual and functional cues
- ② evolve with all the technological changes
- ③ reflect real-world tools as literally as possible
- ④ fit both the feel and function of the application
- ⑤ improve usability through emotional connections

<Jeong's Comment>

‘Interface metaphor’의 특징을 설명하는 글입니다. 철저하게 지문 안에서 반복적으로 제시된 근거를 토대로 답을 선택해야 함정 선지에 빠지지 않을 수 있습니다.

<Vocabulary>

verbal: 언어적인

metaphor: 은유

expressive: 표현력 있는

interface: 인터페이스(서로 다른 두 시스템, 장치, 소프트웨어 따위를 서로 이어 주는 부분, 또는 그런 접속 장치)

fundamental: 근본적인

construct: 구성 개념

constrain: 제한하다

aesthetic: 심미적인, 미적인

via: ~을 통해

secretary: 비서

quarterly: 분기별의

cubicle: (칸막이로 구분된) 작은 사무 공간

appropriate: 적합한

locus: 중심지

<Structure>

When we put computer “files” into “folders,” these metaphoric constructs **help us think** about the way information is organized in our machine, **but they also** constrain what we can do with it.

우리가 컴퓨터 ‘파일’을 ‘폴더’에 넣을 때, 이러한 은유적 구성 개념은 우리 기계에서 정보가 정리되는 방식에 대해 우리가 생각하도록 도와주기도 하지만, 또한 우리가 그것으로 할 수 있는 것을 제한하기도 한다.

04. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해 연습 1강 4번)

Many news media studies use experimental designs to see whether citizens' opinions are influenced by different news content. For example, in one study, researchers created newspaper stories to frame the death penalty in different ways. One story constructed the death penalty as an affront to moral values (the morality frame), whereas another story emphasized that the policy was fundamentally flawed because innocent people might be executed (the innocence frame). Some subjects read the story with the morality frame, and others read the one with the innocence frame. Subjects then completed a questionnaire that asked them to list the important factors they considered when determining their opinion on the death penalty. It was found that subjects exposed to the innocence frame were more likely to mention innocence-related considerations as important factors in determining their attitudes toward the death penalty than subjects presented with the morality frame. Thus, _____

_____.

* affront: 모욕, 무례

- ① the death penalty was often framed negatively in news media
- ② the media's frame reflected intention, not the reality of the event
- ③ the subjects' attitudes towards the news were unrelated to their morality
- ④ the readers' belief system had a significant impact on their choice of news
- ⑤ the news frames shaped the ingredients of the subjects' death penalty attitudes

<Jeong's Comment>

마지막 문장 'Thus' 뒤 전체가 빈칸이므로 글의 주제를 찾으려면 되는 문제입니다. 첫 문장이 일반적 진술, 그 뒤가 예시이므로 예시를 통해 첫 문장을 이해하기만 하면 답이 보입니다.
(주체와 대상, 원인과 결과 등을 바꿔서 만드는 함정 선지에 주의)

<Vocabulary>

death penalty: 사형

construct: 구성하다

affront: 모욕, 무례

emphasize: 강조하다

policy: 정책

fundamentally: 근본적으로

flawed: 결함이 있는

innocent: 무고한, 무죄인

execute: 사형하다, 처형하다

questionnaire: 질문지

determine: 결정하다

be exposed to: ~을 접하다, ~에 노출되다

mention: 언급하다

<Structure>

Subjects then completed a questionnaire that ^{요청하다} **asked** them **to list** the important factors **they considered when** determining their opinion on the death penalty.

이후 피험자들은 사형에 대한 자신의 의견을 결정할 때 그들이 고려한 중요한 요인들을 열거하도록 요청하는 설문지를 작성했다.

05. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해 연습 1강 7번)

There are two classic problems that give us mathematically proper ways to evaluate coincidences. One is a counterintuitive poser: the birthday problem, which tells us that in any group of twenty-three people the odds are better than even that two people in the group will have the same birthday. The other is the monkey problem, which asks: if given a large enough amount of time, could a monkey, randomly hitting the keys of a computer keyboard, write the first line of a Shakespeare sonnet? These two problems, along with the law of large numbers, the theory of hidden variables, and the law of truly large numbers, give us a reasonable understanding of why coincidences happen far more frequently than we expect. This last law, the law of truly large numbers, is a philosophical adage. In a nutshell, it tells us that if there is any likelihood that something could happen, no matter how small, it's bound to happen at some time. It's not a theorem that can be proven. After all, I used the phrase "bound to happen," which is as ambiguous as a phrase can be. But it gives a sense of _____

* poser: 난제, 어려운 문제 ** adage: 격언 *** theorem: (특히 수학에서의) 정리

- ① why certain events seem unlikely
- ② just how common coincidences are
- ③ the limits to certain event probability
- ④ what the randomness of chaos can provide
- ⑤ the extent of denial in events being truly random

<Jeong's Comment>

화자가 2가지 문제에 대해 언급하는데, 이를 통해 정말로 하고자 하는 말은 무엇일까요? 세부적인 내용에 매몰되지 않고, 중심 소재를 파악한 후 이를 토대로 화자가 2가지 문제를 언급한 진짜 목적을 찾아야 합니다.

<Vocabulary>

classic: 고전적인, 전형적인

mathematically: 수학적으로

evaluate: 평가하다

coincidence: 우연의 일치, 우연

counterintuitive: 반직관적인

odds: 확률, (어떤 일이 있을) 가능성, 공산, 가
망

better than even: 절반이 넘는

randomly: 무작위로

variable: 변수

reasonable: 합리적인

philosophical: 철학적인

adage: 격언

likelihood: 가능성

theorem: (특히 수학에서의) 정리(定理)

<Structure>

These ^stwo problems, along with the law of large numbers, the theory of hidden variables, and the law of truly large numbers, ^vgive us a reasonable understanding of ^wwhy coincidences happen far more frequently than we expect.

이 두 가지 문제는 큰 수의 법칙, 숨은 변수 이론, 그리고 진정 큰 수의 법칙과 함께 우연의 일치가 우리가 예상하는 것보다 훨씬 더 자주 발생하는 이유에 대해 합리적인 이해를 우리에게 제공해 준다.

06. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(영어독해 연습 1강 8번)

The phrase “image scanning” refers to the cognitive processes that operate on visual mental images when a person moves his or her attention across imagined objects. The first image scanning paradigm was designed to investigate the spatial properties of images. In the original experiment, participants memorized drawings of elongated objects (such as a tower). They were then asked to visualize one of the objects and to focus at one of its ends (for example, the bottom of the tower). Lastly, participants heard the name of a feature on the object (e.g., a flag), and they had to look for it. Participants were not instructed to scan their image, but were simply told to focus on the original location until the probe was delivered, and then to focus on the named part or feature. They pressed one button when they had focused on the named part, and another button if they failed to find it. The critical finding was that response times increased linearly with increasing distances from the focus point to the named part of the object. This finding was taken as evidence that distance, as traversed by image scanning,

* elongated: 길쭉한 ** probe: 탐사어(실험에서 참가자에게 주어지는 자극)

*** traverse: 가로지르다, 횡단하다

- ① becomes more authentic in a virtual world
- ② is computed in a non-spatial, symbolic manner
- ③ is genuinely represented in visual mental images
- ④ becomes a non-spatial format that lacks continuity
- ⑤ loses measurement precision when mentally reversed

<Jeong's Comment>

실험, 연구에 대한 설명이 나올 땐 실험의 목적과 결과에 초점을 두어 읽으면 됩니다. 실험, 연구가 여러 단계로 이루어져 있을 땐 단계별로 번호를 붙여 정리하며 이해하는 것도 좋은 방법입니다.

<Vocabulary>

cognitive: 인지의, 인지적인

operate: 작동하다

mental image: 심상, 마음속 이미지

paradigm: 패러다임, 전형적인 예

investigate: 연구하다, 조사하다

spatial: 공간적인, 공간의

property: 속성

experiment: 실험

elongated: 길쭉한

visualize: 생생하게 마음속에 그리다, 상상하다

feature: 특정 요소, 특징

instruct: 지시하다

probe: 탐사어(실험에서 참가자에게 주어지는 자극)

critical: 중대한

linearly: 선형적으로

evidence: 증거

traverse: 가로지르다, 횡단하다

<Structure>

Participants were **not** instructed to scan their image, **but** were simply **told to focus** on the original location until the probe was delivered, and then **to focus** on the named part or feature.

참가자들은 자신의 (마음속) 이미지를 스캔하라는 지시는 받지 않았고, 단지 탐사어(실험에서 참가자에게 주어지는 자극)가 전달될 때까지 원래의 위치에 집중하고, 그다음에 이름이 붙린 부분이나 특정 요소에 집중하라는 지시만 받았다.

07. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(영어독해 연습 1강 10번)

One way we stop listening is when we start preparing a response to what the other person has just said, often immediately after they have started speaking. For example, imagine you are in a meeting with your manager, who tells you that a reorganization is coming soon, and you and your team are going to be moved under a lower-level manager. As soon as you hear that news, you stop listening, and your mind goes into high gear. You start thinking of ways to convince your manager not to let that happen. You think of how much you don't like the manager you are about to be moved under, and you prepare to tell your manager that you are incompatible with the new person. You fear your career is starting a downward spiral. Meanwhile, your manager has continued talking, laying out the rationale for the decision, and explaining why this is a good move for both you and your team. Unfortunately, you stopped listening, so you missed everything beyond "you are going to be moved to X." When you prepare your response (as the other person is talking), you are _____.

* incompatible with: ~와 양립 않는

** downward spiral: 계속 악화되는 상황 *** rationale: 근거

- ① improving the efficiency of the communication
- ② better at analyzing the speaker's emotional tone
- ③ less likely to impress the speaker with your confidence
- ④ missing out on hearing what the other person is sharing with you
- ⑤ demonstrating strong leadership by staying ahead in the conversation

<Jeong's Comment>

빈칸 문장을 먼저 읽고 빈칸에 들어가야 할 말을 정리하면 글 앞부분만 읽고도 풀 수 있는 문제입니다. 다른 사람이 말할 때 여러분의 답을 준비하는 것이 어떤 의미인지 찾아봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

response: 응답, 대응

manager: 관리자

reorganization: 조직 개편

go into high gear: 최고 속도로 돌아가기 시작하다, 최대의 노력을 기울이기 시작하다

convince: 설득하다

incompatible with: ~과 양립 않는

fear: 두려워하다

downward spiral: 계속 악화되는 상황

lay out: (계획·주장 등을 잘 정리하여) 제시하다

rationale: 근거

miss: 놓치다

<Structure>

You think of ^{얼마나 ~지} how much you don't like the manager you are about to be moved under, and you prepare to tell your manager that you are incompatible with the new person.

여러분은 곧 소속되게 될 그 관리자를 얼마나 싫어하는지를 생각해 내고, 관리자에게 그 새로운 사람과 성미가 맞지 않는다고 말할 준비를 한다.

08. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
(영어독해 연습 1강 11번)

Many marketers believe that buying should be regarded as a process whereby _____, rather than maximising their gain. When a person is faced with competing brands in a new product field, they feel risk — for example, uncertainty about whether the brand will work, whether they will be wasting money, whether their peer group will disagree with their choice, or whether they will feel comfortable with the purchase, etc. Successful brand marketing should therefore be concerned with understanding buyers' perceptions of risk, followed by developing and presenting the brand in such a way that buyers feel minimal risk. An example of an industry appreciating perceived risk is the pharmaceutical industry. A company marketing a new drug suitable for children needs to consider the parent's concerns about risk. One company launching such a product worked with a series of pain specialists in pediatric hospitals, providing clinical data and product trials, so that specialist endorsement of the brand would reassure parents and help to minimise their perception of risk.

* pediatric hospital: 소아 병원 ** endorsement: 보증, 추천

- ① sellers gather as much product information as possible
- ② consumers miss the best deals by not comparing prices
- ③ buyers attempt to reduce the risk of a purchase decision
- ④ buyers focus on following the latest market trends and styles
- ⑤ purchasers rely on advertisements rather than personal judgment

<Jeong's Comment>

마찬가지로 빈칸 문장에서 빈칸에 들어가야 할 말을 정리하면 쉽게 풀 수 있는 문제입니다. 구매가 어떤 과정으로 간주되어야 하는지를 찾아야 하고, 이는 'rather than' 뒤에 오는 'maximizing their gain'과 반대되는 것일 가능성이 큼니다.

<Vocabulary>

maximise: 극대화하다

gain: 이익

compete: 경쟁하다

purchase: 구매; 구매하다

perception: 인식, 인지, 지각

minimal: 최소한의, 최소의

appreciate: 인식하다, 감상하다, 고맙게 여기다

pharmaceutical: 제약의

launch: 출시하다, 발사하다

specialist: 전문의, 전문가

pediatric hospital: 소아 병원

endorsement: 보증, 추천

reassure: 안심시키다

minimise: 최소화하다

<Structure>

Successful brand marketing should therefore ^{~와 관련되다, ~에 관심을 가지다} be concerned with understanding buyers' perceptions of risk, ^{그 다음에} followed by developing and presenting the brand in such a way that buyers feel minimal risk.

성공적인 브랜드 마케팅은 따라서 구매자들의 위험 인식을 이해하는 것에 관심을 가져야 하며, 그 다음에는 구매자들이 최소한의 위험만 느끼도록 브랜드를 개발하고 제시해야 한다.

01. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many cultures of the world see arguing as _____. Americans in Greece often get the feeling that they are witnessing an argument when they are overhearing a friendly conversation that is more heated than such a conversation would be if Americans were having it. Linguist Sarah Tannen showed that in the conversations of working-class Eastern European Jewish speakers — both male and female — in Philadelphia, a friendly argument was a means of being on good terms with someone. Linguist Jane Frank analyzed the conversation of a Jewish couple who tended to polarize and take argumentative positions in social situations. But they were not fighting. They were staging a kind of public sparring, where both fighters were on the same side.

- ① a pleasurable sign of intimacy
- ② an effective tool to educate students
- ③ a necessary special training for logic
- ④ a major cause of couples breaking up
- ⑤ an inevitable process to draw conclusions

<Jeong's Comment>

빈칸 문장 뒤 여러 개의 예시가 나열되는 구조입니다. 예시에서 'arguing'에 대해 공통적으로 얘기하는 바를 찾아봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

witness: 목격하다, 보다

overhear: 우연히 듣다, 엿듣다

be on good terms with ~: ~와 사이가 좋다

polarize: 양극화하다, 대립시키다

stage: 벌이다, 연출하다

<Structure>

Americans in Greece often get the feeling that they are witnessing an argument **when** they are overhearing a friendly conversation **that** is more heated than such a conversation would be **if** Americans were having it.

그리스에 있는 미국인들은 논쟁을 목격하고 있는 듯한 느낌을 받는다 / 그들이 우연히 우호적인 대화를 듣고 있을 때 / 훨씬 열띤 / 미국인들이 대화를 하고 있을 경우에 그럴 것보다

02. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

It has been said with regard to sharing what you have and know with others: Once you give it away, then it's really yours, for _____. The money you give to others is no longer material; it has been transformed into spirituality. The ancient alchemists wanted to turn simple metal into gold. That is what you are doing when you share your money with someone in need. Similarly, the vital knowledge you share with others truly belongs to you when you pass it on from the data bank in your brain to the brain of another human being. This knowledge will live on and on. That person will transfer it to the brains of others and they will utilize that knowledge themselves and keep passing it on.

- ① it can break the vicious cycle of poverty
- ② you have the eternal merit of the kind act
- ③ you don't want to get rewards from your deed
- ④ material things don't always bring spiritual well-being
- ⑤ vital knowledge can be compared to precious gold

<Jeong's Comment>

접속사 for은 '때문에'로 해석됩니다. 앞 절의 주장에 대한 이유를 찾겠다는 목적의식을 가지고 글을 읽어봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

with regard to: ~에 관하여

spirituality: 정신성

vital: 중요한, 필수적인

belong: 속하다, ~의 것이다

transfer: 전달하다, 옮기다

utilize: 활용하다

<Structure>

Similarly, the vital knowledge you share with others truly belongs to you **when** you pass it on from the data bank in your brain to the brain of another human being.

마찬가지로, 당신이 다른 사람들과 공유하는 중요한 지식은 그것을 당신의 뇌 속 데이터 저장소로부터 다른 인간의 뇌로 전달할 때 비로소 진정으로 당신의 것이 된다.

03. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A metaphor has a way of helping us see through the surface to the deep-level meanings of both experiences and communications. It raises subtle or hidden commonalities. It can organize our experiences and give them a structure that was not apparent in the living of the moment, but that rings true upon reflection. Metaphor becomes, then, a device for _____. It is a tool of insight. It provides us with a perspective for comprehending something unknown by comparing it to familiar objects and experiences. That is key; metaphor based on experiences we haven't had will have limited value, if any. For example, in using the domino effect as a metaphor to explain cause and effect, one must ascertain that students do indeed know what dominoes are, how they can be stacked on edge, and what happens if the first domino is knocked over.

- ① storing instant ideas into long-term memory
- ② exploring the unknown in terms of the known
- ③ offering limited value of knowledge based on its structure
- ④ understanding surface-level meanings of experiences
- ⑤ knowing how meaning is transmitted in communication

<Jeong's Comment>

글의 중간에 빈칸이 있을 땐 빈칸 아래에 정답 근거가 있을 가능성이 큼니다. 빈칸 뒤에서 반복되는 내용들에 주목합시다.

<Vocabulary>

metaphor: 은유, 비유

subtle: 미묘한, 감지하기 어려운

commonality: 공통점

apparent: 분명한, 명백한, 겉보기에

ring true: 사실처럼 들리다

reflection: 숙고, 성찰

insight: 통찰(력)

comprehend: 이해하다

ascertain: 확인하다

stack: 쌓다, 포개다

<Structure>

It can organize our experiences and give them a structure **that** was not apparent in the living of the moment, **but** ^{병렬} **that** rings true upon reflection.

그것은 우리의 경험들을 정리하고, 그것들에 구조를 부여할 수 있다 / 순간을 살아가는 동안에는 분명하게 드러나지 않았지만, / 돌이켜 생각해 보면 사실처럼 느껴지는

04. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern parents provide their children with far too many passive amusements, such as shows and good things to eat, and they do not realize the importance to a child of _____, except, of course, for somewhat rare occasions. The excitement is in the nature of a drug, of which more and more will come to be required, and the physical passivity during the excitement is contrary to instinct. A child develops best when, like a young plant, he is left undisturbed in the same soil. Too much travel, too much variety of impressions, are not good for the young, and cause them as they grow up to become incapable of enduring fruitful monotony. I do not mean that monotony has any merits of its own; I mean only that certain good things are not possible except where there is certain degree of monotony.

- ① reducing a child's passivity
- ② having one day like another
- ③ developing a child's potential
- ④ doing more exciting activities
- ⑤ having a variety of experiences

<Jeong's Comment>

A, B 대조 구조입니다. 빈칸 문장을 먼저 읽고 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 정리한 후, 반복되는 대립쌍에 유의하며 읽어봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

amusement: 즐거움, 오락거리

nature: 본질, 특성, 자연

passivity: 수동성

contrary: 반대의

instinct: 본능

undisturbed: 방해받지 않은

fruitful: 생산적인, 결실 있는

monotony: 단조로움

merit: 장점, 가치

<Structure>

Too much travel, too much variety of impressions, are not good for the young, and cause them ^{부사절} as they grow up to become incapable of enduring fruitful monotony.

지나친 여행과 지나치게 다양한 경험들은 어린아이들에게 좋지 않으며, 그들이 성장하면서 생산적인 단조로움을 견디지 못하게 만든다.

05. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The great critics help us find personally resonant reasons why we might like or dislike certain works. They take seriously a very strange fact about experience: that we don't automatically know why we love or hate things. We often cannot explain accurately to ourselves or others what is really at stake. For example, when we say that something is "awesome", "cool", or "amazing", we are registering our positive reactions, but not explaining them. Criticism is the process of _____. At root, the work of the critic involves getting people to grasp what is genuinely satisfying and pleasing about something, or what might be disappointing and half-baked about it. Criticism is the effort of being as clear as possible about the basis for our loves and hates. Sometimes it can seem as if it is only concerned with the hating part, with pointing out with derision what is sub-standard, but this negative stance should only ever be an incidental part of the far more important project of identifying what is worthy of admiration.

- ① getting us to have more refined aesthetic sense
- ② finding the universal law all scenes have in common
- ③ going behind the scenes in the hunt for true reasons
- ④ making our experience more meaningful in the later life
- ⑤ making the bright sides of scenes stand out for emphasis

<Jeong's Comment>

‘Criticism(비평)’에 대해 재진술 구조로 설명하고 있는 글입니다. 반복되는 요지를 잡은 후, 답이 될 수 없는 선지를 소거법으로 지워 나가봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

resonant: 공감을 불러일으키는, 마음에 울림을 주는

accurately: 정확하게

at stake: (쟁점의) 핵심인, 성패가 달려있는, 위태로운

grasp: 이해하다, 파악하다

genuinely: 진정으로

half-baked: 미완성의, 불충분한

be concerned with: ~와 관련되다, ~에 관심이 있다

derision: 조롱, 비웃음

incidental: 부수적인, 우연한

admiration: 감탄, 존경

<Structure>

Sometimes it can seem **as if** it is only concerned with the hating part, with pointing out with derision what is sub-standard, **but** this negative stance should only ever be an incidental part of the far more important project of identifying what is worthy of admiration.

때때로 그것은 기준 이하의 것을 비웃으며 지적하는, 비판적인 부분에만 관심이 있는 것처럼 보일 수 있다. 그러나 이러한 부정적인 태도는 무엇이 감탄할 만한 가치가 있는지를 밝혀내는 훨씬 더 중요한 작업에서 단지 부수적인 부분일 뿐이어야 한다.

06. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Take a Korean moon jar. It is a superlative homage to the virtue of _____. It stresses this quality by allowing minor blemishes to remain on its surface, by being full of variations of color and having an imperfect glaze and an outline that does not follow an ideal oval. Impurities have found their way into the kiln, resulting in a random array of black dots all over its surface. The jar seems not to mind about any of this. Its flaws merely concede its disinterest in the race for status. It has the wisdom not to ask to be thought too special. It is not humble, just content with what it is. For a person who is given arrogance or anxiety about worldly status, and who frets about being recognized at social gatherings, the sight of such a jar may be intensely moving as well as encouraging. It would be understandable if a person who is at heart sincere and good, whose arrogance is only a habit built up to protect a vulnerable part of themselves, should, as they contemplated the moon jar, find themselves yearning to make a change in their lives under the values encoded in a piece of ceramic.

* glaze 유약 ** kiln 가마

- ① pride
- ② purity
- ③ modesty
- ④ patience
- ⑤ cooperation

<Jeong's Comment>

Moon jar(달항아리)가 지닌 가치에 대해 재진술 구조로 설명하고 있습니다. 지문의 길이가 길고, 문장의 해석이 어려우며, 어휘 수준도 높습니다. 글을 완벽하게 이해하지 못하더라도 반복되는 주제어와 대립쌍에 유의하여 답을 골라내는 연습을 해봅시다.

<Vocabulary>

superlative: 최고의, 최상의
homage: 경의, 존경의 표시
blemish: 흠, 결점
oval: 타원형
impurity: 불순물
an array of: 일련의, 다양한 ~의 집합
flaw: 결점, 흠
concede: 인정하다
disinterest: 무관심
humble: 천한, 시시한, 겸손한
content with: ~에 만족하는

arrogance: 오만, 거만
anxiety: 불안
worldly: 세속적인
fret: 안절부절못하다, 걱정하다
intensely: 강렬하게, 몹시
vulnerable: 취약한, 상처받기 쉬운
contemplate: 찬찬히 보다, 깊이 생각하다
yearn: 갈망하다
encode: 부호화하다, 표현하다

<Structure>

It would be understandable if a person **who** is at heart sincere and good, **whose** ^{소유격} arrogance is only a habit built up to protect a vulnerable part of themselves, should, as they contemplated the moon jar, ^{~을 하고있다} **find themselves yearning** to make a change in their lives under the values **encoded** in a piece of ceramic.

이해할 만한 일일 것이다 / 만약 마음속으로는 진실되고 선하며, 그의 오만함이 단지 상처받기 쉬운 내면의 일부를 보호하기 위해 형성된 습관에 불과한 사람이 / 그가 달항아리를 찬찬히 바라보면서 / 자신의 삶을 변화시키고 싶다는 갈망을 느끼게 된다 해도 / 그 도자기 한 점에 담긴 가치 아래