

X엑스 R알 Y와이 S즈 유정우 T 와 함께하는
2017 수능的 **독해**

■ 별책

- ☞ 유정우 Mini-Test 1.2.3.4.회
- ☞ XrYs 사용설명서 ver 2.1

■ 목차

1. 생각의 구조
2. 수능독해 유형
 - (1) 주제와 제목
 - (2) 문맥상 어휘
 - (3) 빈칸추론
 - (4) 문장요약
 - (5) 문장삽입

XrYs는 깨달음이다!

두 번의 깨달음으로 모든  (도 유형)이 사라진다.

1. 생각의 구조

(1) 생각의 표현

- 명제의 구조: $p \rightarrow q$ (조건이기 때문에 다르지만 그래도 구조는 동일)
- 방정식의 구조: $x = y+1$ (등가적 관계이므로 다르지만 구조는 동일, X와 Y간의 관계를 탐구하기 위한 구조)
- 문장의 구조: $S \rightarrow V$ (나머지 목적어, 보어, 부사어 등은 동사를 채우는 요소일 뿐)

(2) 생각의 (표현) 구조: 관계항 장치
 → 두개의 요소와 그들의 관계: $X \rightarrow Y$

■ A가 B에게 영향을 미친다. = X가 Y에게 R한다.

① 용어의 정리

기호	본질	활용
X	영향을 주는 것 또는 독립변수	* $[X \rightarrow]$ 또는 $[X \rightarrow Y]$ 형 빈칸일 때에 정답을 구성
R	영향의 방향과 내용	* 원칙: '→'의 방향으로 충분 * 단, R 자체가 빈칸일 땐 분리하여 R로 설정하여 풀 것!
Y	영향을 받는 것 또는 종속변수	* $[\rightarrow Y]$ 또는 $[X \rightarrow Y]$ 형 빈칸일 때에 정답을 구성

② 다른 장치 같은 구조: 관계항의 실질

실질	예시	관계항
원인 → 결과	Because I had slept well, I could study efficiently. 잠을 많이 <u>잘</u> 때문에 공부가 잘된다.	숙면 → 공부효율
수단 → 목적	To study well, it is good to have a sound sleep. 공부가 잘 되려면 잠을 잘 자는 것이 좋다.	
방법 → 결과	By sleeping tight, learning efficiency may be increased. 숙면을 <u>통하여</u> 공부효율을 증가시킬 수 있다.	
조건 → 결과	If you sleep tight, learning disorder can be overcome. 잠을 잘잔다 면 학습장애를 극복할 수 있다.	
선행 → 후행	I had a good night's sleep, and could overachieve studying plan. 꿀잠을 <u>잘</u> 고 학습진도도 초과달성 했다.	

(3) 관계항장치: 생각의 구조를 만드는 장치

① 개요

분류	항목	X → Y			관계항 장치
X → Y	주어와 목적어	주어 → 목적어			▶ 단, 능동 + 각 주어와 목적어가 사물이 아닌 관념일 것. ▶ 따라서, 물주구문은 주어가 [X] 목적어가 [Y]
	원인과 결과 수단과 목적 방법과 결과 조건과 결과	원인 수단 방법 작용 조건	→	결과 목적 피해 반응 효과	▶ because 등 원인의 접속사는 대부분 [X] ▶ when 등 시간의 접속사 일부는 [X] ▶ 수단을 나타내는 by, through, by means of, with는 [X] ▶ 결과를 나타내는 lead to, cause, result in은 [X] lead to는 [Y] ▶ 목적의 To부정사구, 전치사, 접속사, 접속부사는 [X] ▶ so that은 정도, 목적, 결과 모두는 [Y] ▶ 조건의 if나 unless, in case등은 보통 [X]
	선행과 후행	선행	→	후행	▶ when 등 시간의 접속사는 [X]
	근거와 판단	근거	→	판단	▶ [Y] based(grounded) on [X] → base(ground) [Y] on [X]
X - Y	평가	주어 - 보어			▶ 주로 be동사나 그에 준하는 것과 함께 온다. * 단, 이 또한 X의 파악이 중요하므로 관계항으로 설정하라!

② 동사: 단, 능동일 것

→ 주로 동사의 의미가 사태를 변화시키는 것(make, allow, enable 등)일 때 주어가 X!

cf) 수동일 땐 주어가 Y! 보통, by 등에 의해 구도를 알 수 있다.

▶ The researchers speculate that glancing at the center of the face **makes** it easiest to take in enough information about the whole face to enable recognition.

▶ To protect the group from this groupthink, leaders should assign each member the role of critical evaluator or devil's advocate. This **allows** each member to freely air objections and doubts.

③ 문명(文名): 문장을 명사구로 축약하기 → 주제문제의 선지, 실험문의 주제와 예시의 주장 부분

- * The effect of posture on persistence is of great importance.
- * The influence of language on human thinking is easy to see.
- * The contribution of medicine to reduced mortality is well-known.
- * The identification of the people with the figures of the drama is an obstacle to understanding the lesson.

④ 원인의 접속사, 전치사 because 등 [X] → 주절[Y]

▶ One of the common mistakes that employers make is looking at a team of employees as a homogeneous group that rises and falls together. Offering incentives, such as a group bonus or a vacation trip, to a team as a whole is not a smart managerial move **because** it fails to acknowledge who an individual is.

[고3 모의고사]

⑤ why 결과 → the reason is that ~

▶ **Why** don't we think differently more often? **The reason is that** we do not need to be creative for most of what we do.

[고3 모의고사]

⑥ when, as 등 시간의 접속사 일부 [X]

▶ **When** our minds are at ease, we're more likely to direct the spotlight of attention inward, toward the stream of remote associations coming from the right hemisphere of our brains.

⑦ the 비교급, the 비교급 ★★★★★

▶ In order to successfully release himself from the control of his parents, a child must be secure in his parents' power, as represented by their loving authority. **The more** effectively they communicate that authority, **the more** secure the child feels, **and the better** able he is to move away from them toward a life of his own. [2014 수능]

* as와 같은 원리이나 X → Y 구도가 가장 명확하게 드러나는 장치이다!

⑧ 수단을 나타내는 by, through, with, (by) means (of) 등 [X]

▶ **With** a positive perspective and persistence, you will get through and find a way through all obstacles.
▶ Many disciplines are better learned **by** entering into the doing than by mere abstract study. This is often the case with the most abstract as well as the seemingly more practical disciplines. For example, within the philosophical disciplines, logic must be learned **through** the use of examples and actual problem solving.
▶ Textiles and clothing have functions that go beyond just protecting the body. Dress and textiles alike are used as a **means of** nonverbal communication.

⑨ 결과를 나타내는 lead to, cause, result 등

▶ Use of illegal drugs can **lead to** disability and even death.
▶ The bad weather is **causing** problems for many farmers.
▶ However, new but false data can **result in** bad decisions.
▶ Unemployment is a major **cause of** poverty.

⑩ 그 반대: result from, come from 등

▶ The situation that we are addressing **results from** a combination of factors.
▶ Her bedroom was a mess with stuff thrown all over the place. And this horrible state **was the consequence of** procrastination.

* 이하 생략

2. 수능독해 유형

(1) 주제와 제목

■ Manual

지문분석	X → Y 찾기, 전체적 시각으로 풀기(마지막까지 맥락이 변하는지는 확인해야 함.)
	주제 - 주되게 서술된 것을 추상화 시키기 / 제목 - X를 강조하기
선지	두 개의 요소와 방향, 명사구의 형식: 문명(文名)

① 주제유형

a. 두 개의 요소와 방향 + 주된 문체제기(주되게 서술된 것을 추상화)

From an evolutionary perspective, fear has contributed to both fostering and limiting change, and to preserving the species. We are programmed to be afraid. It is a survival need, as is stability, which is another force of nature that can limit the capacity to change. Stable patterns are necessary lest we live in chaos; however, they make it difficult to abandon entrenched behaviors, even those that are no longer useful, constructive, or health creating. And fear can keep you from changing when you don't want to risk a step into unknown territory; for example, some people choose not to leave an unfulfilling job or a failing relationship because they fear the unknown more than the known. On the other hand, fear can also motivate change in order to avoid something you're afraid of, such as dying young — as one of your parents might have.

[2017학년도 평09]

*entrenched: 굳어버린

- ① fear's negative roles in cases of chaos
- ② effective strategies for maintaining stability
- ③ fear and its dual functions in terms of change
- ④ the necessities of reducing a fear of the unknown
- ⑤ ways of confronting fear to overcome difficulties in life

b. 두 개의 요소와 방향 + 전체적 시각 / 관계항으로 정리하기

When we hear a story, we look for beliefs that are being commented upon. Any story has many possible beliefs inherent in it. But how does someone listening to a story find those beliefs? We find them by looking through the beliefs we already have. We are not as concerned with what we are hearing as we are with finding what we already know that is relevant. Picture it in this way. As understanders, we have a list of beliefs, indexed by subject area. When a new story appears, we attempt to find a belief of ours that relates to it. When we do, we find a story attached to that belief and compare the story in our memory to the one we are processing. Our understanding of the new story becomes, at that point, a function of the old story. Once we find a belief and connected story, we need no further processing; that is, the search for other beliefs stops.

[2017학년도 평06]

- ① the use of a new story in understanding an old story
- ② the limits of our memory capacity in recalling stories
- ③ the influence of new stories on challenging our beliefs
- ④ the most efficient strategy to improve storytelling skills
- ⑤ the role of our existing beliefs in comprehending a new story

② 제목유형

a. 두 개의 흐름의 방향 + 전체적 시각 + X강조 / unless 한방!

[2017학년도 평09]

A strategic vision has little value to the organization unless it's effectively communicated down the line to lower-level managers and employees. It would be difficult for a vision statement to provide direction to decision makers and energize employees toward achieving long-term strategic intent unless they know of the vision and observe management's commitment to that vision. Communicating the vision to organization members nearly always means putting "where we are going and why" in writing, distributing the statement organizationwide, and having executives personally explain the vision and its justification to as many people as possible. Ideally, executives should present their vision for the company in a manner that reaches out and grabs people's attention. An engaging and convincing strategic vision has enormous motivational value — for the same reason that a stone mason is inspired by building a great cathedral for the ages.

* stone mason: 석공 ** cathedral: 대성당

- ① What Makes a Strategic Vision Successful?
- ② Why Is Creating a Vision Statement Difficult?
- ③ Building a Future: Innovative Leadership Training
- ④ Effective Decision-Making Processes in Organizations
- ⑤ Motivating Employees through Organizational Development

b. 두 개의 흐름의 방향 + 전체적 시각 + X강조

[2017학년도 평06]

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that 'complete competitors cannot coexist': in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

* axiom: 원리, 공리

- ① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
- ② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
- ③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
- ④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
- ⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

(2) 문맥상 어휘

■ Manual

지문분석	관계항+맥락
	<p>■ 대용의 원리: 같은 의미 다른 표현의 반복 → 연결점을 찾아라!</p> <p>ex) a+b+c+d → d+c+()+a</p>
선지	반의어, 고난도 어휘, 전치사의 유무에 따라 뜻이 달라지는 동사들 정리

a. 관계항 + 맥락 → 대용의 원리

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A) [preset / self-selected] pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B) [automatically / intentionally] exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) [consistency / variation] in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

[2017학년도 평06]

* treadmill: 러닝머신 ** physiological: 생리학적인

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① preset | ... intentionally | ... consistency |
| ② preset | ... automatically | ... variation |
| ③ self-selected | ... intentionally | ... variation |
| ④ self-selected | ... intentionally | ... consistency |
| ⑤ self-selected | ... automatically | ... consistency |

b. 대용-연결점 / 양보의 이해 → 짐작은 슬쩍! / 모르는 단어의 해결

When people started to plant stored seed stock deliberately, they also began protecting their plants. This changed the evolutionary ①pressure that these food plants experienced, as they no longer had to survive in a natural environment. Instead, people created a new environment for them, and selected for other characteristics than nature previously had. Seeds recovered at archaeological sites clearly show that farmers selected for larger seeds and ②thinner seed coats. Thick seed coats are often ③essential for seeds to survive in a natural environment because the seeds of many wild plants remain dormant for months until winter is over and rain sets in. But under human management thick seed coats are unnecessary, as farmers ④evade responsibility for storing seeds away from moisture and predators. In fact, seeds with thinner coats were ⑤preferred as they are easier to eat or process into flour, and they allow seedlings to sprout more quickly when sown. [3점]

[2014학년도 수능]

(3) 빈칸추론

■ Manual

지문분석	빈칸 프로세스: RT → CP → BE → 빈칸의 맥락 → 선지선택
	대용: 같은 의미 다른 표현의 반복 → 연결점을 찾아라!
선지	반의어, 고난도 어휘, 전치사의 유무에 따라 뜻이 달라지는 동사들 정리

■ 빈칸 Process

no	용어	Process
1st	* RT: 관계항 발상(Relevance Thinking)	▶ 빈칸 부분 먼저 분석 / 빈칸부분에서 관계항 추출하기
2nd	* CP: 맥락과 대용(Context and Paraphrasing)	▶ 빈칸을 제외한 글의 처음부터 분석 ▶ 발상된 관계항의 관점에서 맥락을 통해 대용어를 찾기
3rd	* BE: 빈칸요소(Blank Elements)	▶ 수집된 대용어를 통해 빈칸요소를 확정하기 ▶ 추출된 빈칸요소를 다시 빈칸 부분의 맥락에 넣기
4th	* 선지 분석 → 정답 도출	▶ 빈칸요소(X와 Y, 그리고 방향)의 일치 여부 확인

■ 예제

Long before Walt Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass*, poets had addressed themselves to fame. Horace, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, and Keats all hoped that poetic greatness would grant them a kind of earthly immortality. Whitman held a similar faith that for centuries the world would value his poems. But to this ancient desire to live forever on the page, he added a new sense of fame. Readers would not simply attend to the poet's work; they would be attracted to the greatness of his personality. They would see in his poems a vibrant cultural performance, an individual springing from the book with tremendous charisma and appeal. Out of the political rallies and electoral parades that marked Jacksonian America, Whitman defined poetic fame in relation to the crowd. Other poets might look for their inspiration from the goddess of poetry. Whitman's poet sought _____ . In the instability of American democracy, fame would be dependent on celebrity, on the degree to which the people rejoiced in the poet and his work.

[2016학년도 수능비]

* rally : 집회

- ① a refuge from public attention
- ② poetic purity out of political chaos
- ③ immortality in literature itself
- ④ the approval of his contemporaries
- ⑤ fame with political celebrities

a. 컵속부사의 위치 / 연결침을 통한 대용 / X → Y가 빈칸 : 두 개의 요소와 방향

[2017학년도 교04]

Our kitchens owe much to the brilliance of science, and a cook experimenting with mixtures at the stove is often not very different from a chemist in the lab: we add vinegar to red cabbage to fix the color and use baking soda to counteract the acidity of lemon in the cake. It is wrong to suppose, however, that _____. It is something more basic and older than this. Not every culture has had formal science — a form of organized knowledge about the universe that starts with Aristotle in the fourth century BC. The modern scientific method, in which experiments form part of a structured system of hypothesis, experimentation, and analysis is as recent as the seventeenth century; the problem-solving technology of cooking goes back thousands of years. Since the earliest Stone Age humans cut raw food with sharpened flints, we have always used invention to devise better ways to feed ourselves.

- ① science has nothing to do with philosophy
- ② a hypothesis can be proved by a single experiment
- ③ technology is just the appliance of scientific thought
- ④ cooking has always been independent from formal science
- ⑤ food is cooked only through the problem-solving technology

b. 대용의 원리

[2017학년도 평09]

A good deal of the information stored in working memory is encoded in an auditory form, especially when the information is language based. For example, in an early study by Conrad, adults were shown six-letter sequences, with letters being presented visually, one at a time, at intervals of three-fourths of a second. As soon as the last letter of a sequence had been presented, participants in the study wrote down all six of the letters they had seen, guessing at any letters they couldn't easily recall. When people recalled letters incorrectly, the letters they said they had seen were more likely to resemble the actual stimuli in terms of _____. For example, the letter F was “remembered” as the auditorially similar letter S 131 times but as the visually similar letter P only 14 times. Similarly, the letter V was remembered as B 56 times but as X only 5 times.

- ① how the letters were visually represented
- ② how the letters sounded than how they looked
- ③ how the length of the letter sequence was recognized
- ④ how the letters were ordered than how they were pronounced
- ⑤ how often the letters appeared than how long they were shown

c. RT(빈칸 문장 분석력)의 힘

[2014학년도 수능연]

Sometimes all the outcomes customers are trying to achieve in one area have a negative effect on other outcomes. This is very common when companies are busy listening to the ‘voice of the customer.’ Traveling salespeople, for example, may say they want a smaller cell phone, but they may not have thought about how hard that tiny phone will be to use. Carpenters may request a lightweight circular saw without thinking about the fact that it will no longer have the power to get through some of the more difficult jobs. When customers make requests for new product features, they are usually focused on solving just one problem and are not thinking of how their requested solution will _____. In this situation, customers request new features but reject the resulting product when they realize the ramifications of their suggestions — the added feature turns out to be worthless because of the problems it causes.

* ramification : 파생된 문제

- ① impact other product or service functions
- ② delay the introduction of innovative products
- ③ induce other customers to make additional requests
- ④ bring about excessive competition among companies
- ⑤ discourage companies from listening to customers’ voices

d. 기출의 교훈: 동일한 논리의 반복 1

[2011학년도 평06비]

Unlike the novel, short story, or play, film is not handy to study; it cannot be effectively frozen on the printed page. The novel and short story are relatively easy to study because they are written to be read. The stage play is slightly more difficult to study because it is written to be performed. But plays are printed, and because they rely heavily on the spoken word, imaginative readers can create at least a pale imitation of the experience they might have watching a performance on stage. This cannot be said of the screenplay, for a film depends greatly on visual and other nonverbal elements that are not easily expressed in writing. The screenplay requires so much filling in by our imagination that we cannot really approximate the experience of a film by reading a screenplay, and reading a screenplay is worthwhile only if we have already seen the film. Thus, most screenplays _____.

- ① rely more on the spoken word than stage plays
- ② attract a much wider readership than short stories
- ③ do share many elements with other literary genres
- ④ are popular though it requires extra effort to study them
- ⑤ are published not to be read but rather to be remembered

e. 기출의 교훈: 동일한 논리의 반복 2 / 양보의 이해 → 짐작은 순접

[2015학년도 평06비]

I would like to compare the shift from analog to digital film-making to the shift from fresco and tempera to oil painting in the early Renaissance. A painter making a fresco has limited time before the paint dries, and once it has dried, no further changes to the image are possible. Similarly, a traditional filmmaker has limited means of modifying images once they are recorded on film. Medieval tempera painting can be compared to the practice of special effects during the analog period of cinema. A painter working with tempera could modify and rework the image, but the process was painstaking and slow. The switch to oils greatly liberated painters by allowing them to quickly create much larger compositions as well as to modify them as long as necessary. Similarly, _____ digital technology redefines what can be done with cinema.

- ① by equating oil painting with analog film-making
- ② by allowing a filmmaker to treat a film image as an oil painting
- ③ with the shift from oil painting styles to fresco ones in making films
- ④ by integrating fresco painting techniques into the film-making process
- ⑤ with the introduction of tempera painting methods to cinematic special effects

f. 기출의 교훈: 동일한 논리의 반복 3

[2016학년도 평06비]

The audience receives a sound signal entirely through the vibrations generated in the air, whereas in a singer some of the auditory stimulus is conducted to the ear through the singer's own bones. Since these two ways of transferring sound have quite different relative efficiencies at various frequencies, the overall quality of the sound will be quite different. You have probably experienced this when you have listened to your own voice, as on tape or through a public address system. It is easy to blame the 'sound of a stranger' on 'poor electronics,' but this is only partly justified. The major effect comes from the fact that you hear yourself differently from the way others hear you. This is one of the main reasons why even the most accomplished singers have to listen to the opinion of coaches and voice teachers as to 'how they sound,' whereas no concert violinist would have to do such a thing. To the violinist _____ to someone else standing nearby.

* frequency : 주파수

- ① the coaches are more helpful than they are
- ② sounds spread a lot more widely than they do
- ③ the audience response is just as important as it is
- ④ playing sounds almost exactly the same as it does
- ⑤ the 'sound of a stranger' matters more than it does

(4) 삽입

■ Manual

주어진 문장	주어진 문장 '앞에 어떤 것이 있을지',와 '뒤에 어떤 것이 올지'를 예측
	지칭, 대응, 연결, 서사 정보 정보로 분석
이어진 문장	주어진 문장을 염두에 두고 맥락에 빈틈(문장의 연결에서 비약이 생기거나 지칭과 연결 등이 부자연스러운 경우)이 생기는 부분을 찾아서 앞뒤를 맞춰보세요.

■ 양보의 이해

a. 연결사 역추론 / 양보의 이해

Even so, it is not the money per se that is valuable, but the fact that it can potentially yield more positive experiences.

[2016학년도 수능비]

Money — beyond the bare minimum necessary for food and shelter — is nothing more than a means to an end. Yet so often we confuse means with ends, and sacrifice happiness (end) for money (means). It is easy to do this when material wealth is elevated to the position of the ultimate end, as it so often is in our society. (①) This is not to say that the accumulation and production of material wealth is in itself wrong. (②) Material prosperity can help individuals, as well as society, attain higher levels of happiness. (③) Financial security can liberate us from work we do not find meaningful and from having to worry about the next paycheck. (④) Moreover, the desire to make money can challenge and inspire us. (⑤) Material wealth in and of itself does not necessarily generate meaning or lead to emotional wealth. [3점]

* per se : 그 자체로

b. 연결사 역추론 / 양보의 이해

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

[2017학년도 평09]

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. (①) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. (②) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. (③) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. (④) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. (⑤) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

(5) 문장요약

■ Manual

요약문	본질: 지문을 한 문장으로 요약한 것
	필수개념: 대립항
	평가원 코드: 크로스 빈칸(같은 논점으로 두 군데 빈칸을 뚫지는 않는다.)
	요약문 분석: 관계항 + @(양보, 대립항 등)
지문분석	요약문의 시각으로 딱 짚어서 볼 것(시간 절약!)
선지	(A) (B) 중 확실한 것을 중심으로 소거법 활용
	단어가 중요함(successive 정도는 알아야...)

a. 양보의 이해 / 관계항 / 대용의 원리 → 연결점

Plato and Tolstoy both assume that it can be firmly established that certain works have certain effects. Plato is sure that the representation of cowardly people makes us cowardly; the only way to prevent this effect is to suppress such representations. Tolstoy is confident that the artist who sincerely expresses feelings of pride will pass those feelings on to us; we can no more escape than we could escape an infectious disease. In fact, however, the effects of art are neither so certain nor so direct. People vary a great deal both in the intensity of their response to art and in the form which that response takes. Some people may indulge fantasies of violence by watching a film instead of working out those fantasies in real life. Others may be disgusted by even glamorous representations of violence. Still others may be left unmoved, neither attracted nor disgusted.

[2015학년도 수능]

⇒ Although Plato and Tolstoy claim that works of art have a(n) ___(A)___ impact on people's feelings, the degrees and forms of people's actual responses ___(B)___ greatly.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| (A) | | (B) |
| ① unavoidable | ..... | differ |
| ② direct | ..... | converge |
| ③ temporary | ..... | fluctuate |
| ④ unexpected | ..... | converge |
| ⑤ favorable | ..... | differ |

b. 대립항 / 크로스 러즐

[2016학년도 수능]

Performance must be judged in terms of what is under the control of the individuals being evaluated rather than those influences on performance that are beyond their control. There can be broad, influential factors, sometimes of an economic nature, that hold down the performance of everyone being judged. One example is in sales. If there is a general downturn in the economy and products or services are not being purchased with the same frequency as in the previous year, sales could be down, for example, by an average of 15%. This 15% (actually - 15%) figure would then represent “average” performance. Perhaps the best salesperson in the year had only a 3% drop in sales over the previous year. Thus, “good” performance in this situation is a smaller loss compared to some average or norm group.

⇒ In performance evaluation, we should consider __ (A) __ factors affecting the individual’s performance rather than __ (B) __ figures only.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① contextual | ..... | put aside |
| ② contextual | ..... | rely on |
| ③ controllable | ..... | put aside |
| ④ positive | ..... | ignore |
| ⑤ positive | ..... | rely on |

c. 대립항 / 크로스 러즐 / 스거범

[2017학년도 평06]

Lawyers and scientists use argument to mean a summary of evidence and principles leading to a conclusion; however, a scientific argument is different from a legal argument. A prosecuting attorney constructs an argument to persuade the judge or a jury that the accused is guilty; a defense attorney in the same trial constructs an argument to persuade the same judge or jury toward the opposite conclusion. Neither prosecutor nor defender is obliged to consider anything that weakens their respective cases. On the contrary, scientists construct arguments because they want to test their own ideas and give an accurate explanation of some aspect of nature. Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. Unlike lawyers, scientists must explicitly account for the possibility that they might be wrong.



Unlike lawyers, who utilize information ____ (A) ____ to support their arguments, scientists must include all information even if some of it is unlikely to ____ (B) ____ their arguments.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① objectively | ..... | weaken |
| ② objectively | ..... | support |
| ③ accurately | ..... | clarify |
| ④ selectively | ..... | strengthen |
| ⑤ selectively | ..... | disprove |

■ 수능독해 유형별 매뉴얼 by 유정우

분류	순서 / 핵심 부분	
1. 목적	① 글쓴이의 의도를 파악하는 문제 - 글의 거창한 목적이라기보다는 글쓴이가 글의 상대방에게 해당 글을 쓴 이유 를 파악하는 것으로 이해할 것! 왜 썼는가?	
	② 누가 누구에게 무엇을 말하는지를 볼 것 → 글에서 추론해야 함	
2. 주장	① 강력하게 주장하는 것에 주목 / 주로 should 등의 의도를 나타내는 말 에 힌트가 집중.	
	② 요지와 유사 연결사를 활용하라! 특히, however 뒤에 주장어 나온다!	
3. 요지	① 글의 주제에 대응하는 내용을 물어보는 문제	
	② 구체적으로 글에서 무엇을 말하는지를 볼 것! 주로 X → Y의 구도로 나타남.	
4. 주제	① X와 Y를 찾고 방향(R)을 찾을 것.	
	② 주된, 즉 주로 서술되는 X나 Y를 문제제기 방식으로 바꾸기. ex) [열공 → 성공]의 구도에서 X(즉, 열공)가 주로 서술되었다면 ‘성공의 조건’일 것이고 Y(즉, 성공)가 주로 서술되었다면 ‘열공의 결과’일 것!	
	③ 거의 X → Y의 구도이므로 선지 선택 시 각 항과 특히, 방향에 주의 할 것. ex) 본문에서 얻어진 X → Y는 [놀이 → 행복]인데 선지에 ‘놀이의 조건’이 나온다면 틀린 선지임.(조건 → 놀이의 구도이므로!)	
	④ 전체를 다 아우르는 시각이 필요. 부분이 아니라 전체를 보는 시각으로 푸세요^^	
	⑤ X와 Y그리고 방향이 형성되면 속도를 높여서 그 관계항과 일치하는지만 확인하고 내려갈 것!	
5. 제목	① 문제의 본질: 글의 타이틀(말 그대로 눈길을 끌 수 있는 표제어!) 찾기	
	② X와 Y를 찾고 X를 강조하는 선지를 예상할 것.	
	③ 비유적 표현이 가능함! ex) [놀면 → 성공한다]구도에서 X를 강조하면서 Y는 은유적 표현으로! “놀아라! 그럼 답을 얻을 것이다.”라는 식	
6. 내용일치	① 선지 먼저	생략된 주어가 누구인지 확정,
		지문을 읽을 때 무엇을 볼지를 미리 확정할 것
	② 지문 분석	선지와 지문을 순서대로 대응 하며 읽을 것
		선지의 각 요소와 본문이 대응하는지를 볼 것
7. 공지문	① 선지 먼저	무슨 행사인지 확정할 것
		지문을 읽을 때 무엇을 볼지를 미리 확정
	② 지문 분석	선지와 지문을 순서대로 대응 하며 읽을 것
		선지의 각 요소와 본문이 대응하는지를 볼 것
* 일치하는 것을 고르라는 문제 = 틀린 부분 지우기 → 정확히 어느 부분이 틀렸는지를 취소선으로 표시!		
8. 도표	① 표를 지문으로 생각하고 지문을 선지로 생각하고 내용일치 문제로 풀어나!	
	② 도표의 제목을 통해 각 변수들을 분석하기. 남자와 여자: 화장품 소비 - 연도순	

	<p>변화</p> <p>③ 선지 - 주어를 X로 놓고 나머지 술부를 Y로 둔 후 Y의 각 요소들이 도표의 내용과 일치하는지를 볼 것.</p> <p>④ 흐름의 변화를 서술하는 동사에 주목하라! ▶ 상승(증가): increase(incline), rise, give rise to ▶ 하강(감소): decrease(decline), shrink, contract ▶ 상하(증감): increase → decrease(언제 꺾이느냐가 중요!) ▶ 하상(감증): decrease → increase(언제 꺾이느냐가 중요!) ▶ 등락(변동): fluctuate, up → down → up / down → up → down</p> <p>⑤ more than 등 수치 앞에 붙은 비교급과 수식어구 들에 주의할 것!</p> <p>⑥ 근사치와 비교를 나타내는 말에 주목하라 ▶ roughly about approximately 등</p> <p>⑦ 영어의 more(less) than은 초과와 미만임을 주의하라!</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th>미만</th> <th>이하</th> <th>딱 거기</th> <th>이상</th> <th>초과</th> </tr> <tr> <td>less than 5</td> <td>5 or less than 5</td> <td>at 5</td> <td>5 or more (than 5)</td> <td>more than 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>under 5</td> <td>5 or(and) under 5</td> <td>on 5</td> <td>5 or(and) above 5</td> <td>above 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>below 5</td> <td>5 or(and) below 5</td> <td></td> <td>5 or(and) over 5</td> <td>over 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>short of 5</td> <td>not more than 5</td> <td></td> <td>not less than 5</td> <td>exceeding 5</td> </tr> </table> <p>⑧ 비교급에서 than이하 생략되었다면 주어진 반대항을 상정하여 해석하라 ex) Women are more active in ironing. → (more than men이 생략됨)</p> <p>⑨ 기본적인 산수와 배수·분수 표현에 주의하라! ▶ 2배인지 3배인지 → twice(two times) more than A: A의 두 배, more than twice (more than) A: A의 두 배 초과(이상) ▶ 1/3인지 1/2인지 40%인지 등 → one third of ~, three fifths of ~</p>	미만	이하	딱 거기	이상	초과	less than 5	5 or less than 5	at 5	5 or more (than 5)	more than 5	under 5	5 or(and) under 5	on 5	5 or(and) above 5	above 5	below 5	5 or(and) below 5		5 or(and) over 5	over 5	short of 5	not more than 5		not less than 5	exceeding 5
미만	이하	딱 거기	이상	초과																						
less than 5	5 or less than 5	at 5	5 or more (than 5)	more than 5																						
under 5	5 or(and) under 5	on 5	5 or(and) above 5	above 5																						
below 5	5 or(and) below 5		5 or(and) over 5	over 5																						
short of 5	not more than 5		not less than 5	exceeding 5																						
	<p>■ 공지문과 도표는 틀린 것을 고르는 것이므로 선지 중에 정확히 어느 부분이 틀렸는지를 표시할 것!</p>																									
9. 심경과 분위기	<p>① 심경과 분위기를 나타내는 단어는 반드시 정리하세요.(첨부된 심성분 참고!)</p> <p>② 심경과 분위기를 ‘추론’하는 것이므로 사건의 흐름에 따라 심경과 분위기가 어떠한지 파악할 것!</p> <p>③ 사건의 전개와 결말에 해당하는 핵심어를 찾는 데 주력할 것! * 특히, 배경이 중요하다! 사건의 흐름에서 시간적 장소적 배경이 중요! ex) 아침은 → 활기, 저녁은 → 평온, 밤은 → 공포?</p> <p>④ 앞과 뒤의 분위기의 변화에 주목할 것! 전체적인 분위기는 뒤쪽이 중심! ex) 1st. 돈을 잃어버림 → 슬픔, 실망 2nd. 알고 보니 분실이 아니라 친구가 훔쳐간 것! → 분노 —</p>																									
10. 지칭추론	<p>① 처음 글을 읽어가면서 처음에 나타난 것을 A로 설정하기.</p> <p>② 그 후 A와 다른 사람이 나타나면 B로 다시 다른 사람이 나타나면 C로 표시하기.</p> <p>③ 단·복수, 성별, 사물·사람 기타 해당 주체의 행위(즉, 동사 등) 등을 통해 그</p>																									

	정체를 파악하기.	
11. 어법	① 문장의 해석과 형식적인 문법을 병행할 것	
	② 주어를 먼저 찾을 것! 주어를 찾아야 전체 구도가 보인다.	
	③ 시험 직전 어법만 정리된 기출문제를 복습할 것!	
12. 문맥상 어휘	① 꼼꼼하고 느리게 풀 것.	
	② 이 유형은 연계가 잘되는 유형이라서 연계교재를 잘하면 문제가 없다. 기출문제는 어렵지만 연계문제인 경우가 있기 때문에 실제 수능에서 연계된다면 체감이 달라질 것.	
	③ 어휘가 좀 어려운 것이 나온다는 것 을 감안할 것!	
	④ 유의어(대용찾기) 와 반의어(주어진 단어가 오답인지를 확인하는 기준) 가 중요한 유형	
	⑤ 전치사에 따라 뜻이 달라지는 어휘들 주의! ‘submit A·B는 제출하다’지만 ‘submit to@은 굴복하다’임.	
	⑥ 대용의 원리 로 풀 것: 동일한 말이 반복되면 같은 의미다! 이 부분은 독해기본의 대용을 볼 것! 대용자체가 바로 정답이므로 극악의 대용이 나오는 것도 주의할 것!	
	⑦ 정답의 근거는 앞 뒤 또는 근처에 있을 확률이 높음.	
	⑧ 전체로서의 항을 포괄적으로 보고 그 안에서 문제된 단어가 그 항의 취지와 적절한지 를 판단할 것	
	⑨ 연결사 기타 연결장치를 통해 문맥 이 바뀌는 지를 볼 것! 순접인지 역접인지에 따라 앞 흐름과 대립(역접)이나 대용(순접: 동일, 확장)이냐가 결정된다.	
13. 빈칸추론	① 각자 배운 방식대로 충실하게 빠르고 정확하게 푸세요. 처음부터 읽어도, 빈칸부터 읽어도 됩니다. 시험장에선 각자 얻어낸 방식이 최고예요.	
	② 수강생	▶ 빈칸분석을 통해 RT 가 잘 나오면 후아~ 한숨 한번 쉬시고.. (일단 받은 맞았음!)
		▶ 그 이후 RT의 시각으로 처음부터 읽어 가세요^^ 그 시각을 반드시 기억하고 지문을 읽을 때 불필요한 것들은 아예 거들떠 보지도 말고^^
		▶ 대용이 끝났다면 빈칸에 딱 필요한 정답의 근거를 찾으세요.
		▶ 그 후 선지선택에 들어가기 전에 빈칸요소를 잘 정리 하세요.
		▶ 선지가 이질적일 땐, 내가 찾은 정답의 근거가 빈칸의 맥락 에 따라 어떻게 달라질지를 계속 생각하세요.
14. 순서	① 주어진 문장을 분석하여 주어진 문장에 이어질 1번 단락을 찾고 다시 1에 이어질 2번 단락을 찾기.	
	② 지칭, 대응, 연결, 서사 정보 등을 적절히 활용하고 각 문장, 특히 주어진 문장은 관계항으로 정리하여 그와 맞을 1을 찾는 것이 중요.	
	③ 단락의 연결은 앞-뒤, 뒤-앞의 연결 이므로 이 구도에 지칭, 대응, 연결, 서사 정보를 넣어 판단할 것.	
	④ 이 순서문항은 여러분들이 가진 독해실력(대명사, 대응, 질문과 답변의 대응, 연결사, 기승전결의 서사구조)을 순서정보로 활용할 수 있는지를 물어보는 유형.	

		⑤ 느린 호흡 으로 읽을 것! 의미적인 부분(요지 또는 관계항)과 표면적인 부분(지칭, 대응, 연결, 서사)을 모두 생각하며 읽기.(자세한 설명은 강의 내용이므로 생략합니다.)
15. 삽입		① 문장삽입은 주어진 문장을 분석하여 주어진 문장 앞에 어떤 것이 있을지 ,와 뒤에 어떤 것이 올지 를 예측하는 것이 우선 중요해요!(분석방법은 순서문항을 참고)
		② 이어지는 문장에선 주어진 문장을 염두에 두고 맥락에 빈틈 (문장의 연결에서 비약이 생기거나 지칭과 연결 등이 부자연스러운 경우)이 생기는 부분을 찾아서 앞뒤를 맞춰보는 것이 중요합니다.(강의 내용이므로 자세한 설명은 생략합니다.)
16. 무관		① 무관한 문장은 글의 처음부터 두 개의 요소와 그들의 관계 내지 방향 또는 [X → Y]의 구도를 잡아 나가야 합니다.
		② 이어지는 문장에 그 구도가 불일치하는 문장 을 찾으면 됩니다. ex) [X → Y]인데, [Y → Z]라거나, [X → Z]인 경우를 말합니다.
		③ 무관한 문장이라는 명칭이 붙어있지만 문장 전체가 아니라 일정한 어구가 무관 한 것을 찾아야 합니다.(자세한 설명은 강의 내용이므로 생략합니다.)
17. 요약		① 요약문을 먼저 볼 것 - 접속사나 전치사나 준동사 등을 이용해서 항을 나눌 것! 그 안에서 X → Y +@의 구도로 짜 맞추는 것.
		② 요약문의 빈칸이 두 개인데, 이 각 빈칸은 동시에 하나를 말하지 않음. 따라서 그 안에 일정한 힌트가 있는 것이 다반사임. ex) 비록 사람들은 (A)하면 성공한다하지만, 금수저를 물어야 (B)해도 회복할 가능성이 높다. → 며 이런 식..임. 물론 이렇게 쉽게 나오지는 않지만 대응과 대립항의 원리를 안다면 요약문에서 정답의 근거 상당부분과 지문에 대한 정보를 ‘안고’ 들어갈 수 있어요. 그리고 난 후 지문에선 이 요약문에 필요한 정보만을 얻으면 시간도 단축되고(신속), 정답도 정확하게 찾을 수 있습니다.
		③ 소거법 활용 - 이 유형은 연결사처럼 소거법도 가능하니까 A나 B 중에 어느 하나가 완벽하면 그걸 기준으로 좁혀서 생각하는 것은 기본입니다.
18. 장문 1	빈칸	① 매도 먼저 맞는 게 낫다고 가능하다면 빈칸을 먼저 푸는 것도 가능합니다. 다만,전체를 다 읽고 빈칸을 푸는 것이 보통의 경향입니다.
	제목 (주제)	② 장문의빈칸과 제목이나 주제는 동일한 중심생각을 대상으로 하면 set로 맞추기 때문에 빈칸과 제목의 대상을 다르게 설정하는 경향이 있어요. 여기서 중요한 건, 제목은 전체적인 시각으로 잡아야 해요. 반면에 빈칸은 일부 지엽이어도 가능 하죠.(빈칸의 맥락에 맞는 특정한 단어)
19. 장문 2	■ 풀이순서: 내용일치 선지 읽기 → 순서문제 풀기 → 지칭추론 풀기 → 내용일치 풀기	
	순서	① 내용일치 선지를 먼저 , 단 선지의 순서는 주어진 단락의 순서이므로 오인금지
	지칭	① 전과 동일
		② 다만, 순서를 먼저 맞춘 후에 지칭을 풀어야 오류의 가능성이 줄어들어요.^^
내용 일치	③ 전과 동일	

■ 정답

1	3	2	5	3	1	4	5	5	5
6	4	7	3	8	2	9	1	10	5
1	2	12	4	13	5	14	2	15	1
16	2								

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