

영어식 사고 TAS 독해법 My 진성하

TAS 독해법은

- T**hesis
- A**ntithesis
- S**ynthesis

의 약자로 “세상에 대한 의문과 대답”의 형식이다.

키워드(Thesis)

어떠한 객체(사물 또는 사람)에 대한 의문의 시작

의문에 대해 작가가 대답해 주는 방식

①이분법[합의자질]

대조(차이점 강조)

{ However, On the contrary, In contrast, Though 그러나
But, Yet

Discriminate A from B }
Distinguish A from B } 구분하다

대표적 대조(차이점 강조) 예시

주관(개인) VS 객관(단체)

subjective 주관적인	objective 객관적인
personal 개인적인	universal 보편적인
individual 개인적인	general 일반적인
private 사적인	social 사회적인
unique 특별한(거의 유일한)	cultural 문화적인
specific 눈에 띄는(남들과 구별)	collective 집단적인
distinct 뚜렷한(남들과 구별)	group 단체
experienced 경험있는(개인적)	common 흔한
internal 내면적	external 외면적
special 특별한	typical 전형적인

유사(공통점 강조)

Likewise, Similarly, Equally 마찬가지로

Just as: 마찬가지로

As S V ~한대로

The same ~ as 마찬가지로

compare A with B 비교하다

②인과관계

Lead to, Cause, Bring about 이끌다, 유발하다

Result in 결론을 내다

Attribute A to B }
Ascribe A to B } A(결과) B(원인)의 탓으로 돌리다
Accredit A to B }

be based on }
be premised on } on 뒤의 명사를 원인으로 하다.
rely on }
depend on }

When/If 절 (원인)

As long as }
So far as } ~하는 한 (원인)
insofar as }

The 비교급 S V (원인), The 비교급 S V (결과)

As S V ~ 함에 따라 (원인)

So ~~~(원인)~~~~~ that ~~~~~(결과)~~~~~

So, Therefore, Thus, In short, In conclusion (그 결과)

③문제분석해결

Problem 문제
 Cost 비용(상승되면 문제)
 Issue 현안, 논제(다루어야 할 문제)
 Difficult 어려운
 Challenge 도전하다
 Risk 위험
 Limited 제한된
 Fear 공포를 느끼다

Solve 해결하다
 Resolve 해결하다
 Solution 해결책
 Alleviate 완화하다
 Ease 완화하다
 Address 다루다
 Deal with 다루다
 Cope with 다루다
 Overcome 극복하다
 Way to부정사 - 해결책
 By ~ing (목적을 위한 수단)

④작가의 선택(범위를 축소하는 행위는 주제로 가는 길)

고유명사(지명, 사람이름)
 구체적 연도, 수치
 a/an 또는 정관사 the를 동반하지 않은 복수명사
 for example, for instance

진성하T
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키워드

이분법 차이점 강조

It has been said that **eye movements** are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. **However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects.**

(C) **We can pay attention to things** that are **not directly in our line of vision**, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a perfect pass **without looking**. We can **also look directly at something without paying attention to it.**

However 자리

(A) You may have had **this** experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that **although you were moving your eyes across the page and "reading" the words, you had no idea what you had just read.**

(B) Even though you were **looking at the words**, you apparently were **not paying attention**. There is **a mental aspect of attention** that involves processing that **can occur independently of eye movements.**

어떠한 현상에 대한 새로운 용어

키워드

Today **the term artist** is used to refer to **a broad range of creative individuals across the globe from both past and present.** **This rather general usage erroneously** suggests that **the concept or word "artist" existed in original contexts.**

문제 분석 해결 패턴

제1 의문

이분법 차이점 강조

(B) **In contrast to the diversity** it is applied to, **the meaning of this term** continues to be mostly **based on Western views and values.** Since the fifteenth century, this tradition has been concerned with **recognizing individual achievements.**

문제 분석 해결 패턴

(A) Inventions, ideas, and discoveries have **been credited to the persons who originated them.** **This view** is also **at the core of the definition of an "artist."** Artists are perceived to establish a strong bond with their art to the point of combining into **one "entity."**

One entity vs this oneness

(C) Art history has reinforced **this oneness**: A painting by Pablo Picasso is called "a Picasso." **This union** between artists and their work has determined **the essential qualities of an artist: originality, authorship, and authenticity.**

키워드

The one area in which **the Internet** could be considered **an aid to thinking** is **the rapid acquisition of new information**. (①) **But** this is **more fictional than real**. (②) Yes, the simple act of **typing a few words into a search engine** will virtually **instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand**. (③) **But** the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in **this manner is not a simple matter**.) What one often gets is **no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles**. (④) **As a consequence**, I suspect that **the number of downloads** of any given scientific paper **has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end**. (⑤) **My advice** is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you'd better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

문제 분석 해결 패턴

인과 관계

해결책

키워드

There are many instances of **rapid work on the part of the great composers**; and **their facility and quickness of composition** causes great wonder and admiration. (①) **But our admiration** is often **misdirected**. (②) When we hear of some of the **speedy** writing of great works by Mozart or Mendelssohn, we might think that **this speed** was of **the composing power** as well as of pen, **but**, in fact, such was **seldom the case**. (③) **These great musicians** generally did their composition mentally without reference to pen or piano, and simply postponed the unpleasant manual labor of committing their music to paper until it became absolutely necessary. (④) Then **they** got credit for incredible **rapidity of composition**. (⑤) **But it is no light matter to quickly and correctly pen a long and complicated composition**.) One has only to copy a piece of music or to try to put into notes some piece of music previously memorized, to realize **this**.

이 부분 차이점 강조

빠른 작곡 속도 VS 빠른 작곡 속도가 아니다.

빠른 작곡 속도 VS 빠르고 정확하게 길고 복잡한 곡을 적는 것