

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

수완실전 29제

[By the late twentieth century, *state-of-the-art* hospitals were generally designed to *accommodate* state-of-the-art equipment. The more scanners and X-ray devices a hospital had, and the more *sophisticated* its biochemical blood and urine tests, the more advanced its care was considered to be.] [Often, the hospital's physical space seemed meant to *optimize* the care of the equipment rather than the care of patients. In the early 1970s, one could still find hospitals where the only department that was air-conditioned was the Radiology Department, because the delicate equipment could not tolerate the summer heat.] [As *reliance* on and admiration for medical technology increased in the mid-twentieth century, *the comfort* of patients was somehow *pushed aside* and their surroundings were often ignored. Hospital planners assumed that patients could *adapt to the needs of technology, rather than the other way around.*]

• 요약

- ① 20세기 후반까지 최신식(state-of-the-art) 의료 장비들이 병원으로 들어옴
- ② 문제는 바로 우선순위가 환자가 아니라 의료 장비가 되어버림 (주객전도)
- ③ 병원은 환자가 기술에 적응할 수 있을 것이라 생각해서 환자의 편의(comfort)는 뒷전에 놓음 (push aside)

• 변형포인트

- ① 구 빈칸 - not A: 환자의 편의가 아니라, but B: 장비의 관리에 최적화됨
- ② 절 빈칸 - 원인: 의료 기술에 대한 의존도(reliance) 증가 -> 결과: 환자의 편의는 뒷전 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- accommodate: 수용하다, - sophisticated: 정교한, - optimize: 최적화하다, - adapt to: ~에 적응하다

- rather than the other way around: 반대가 아니라

[**Carbon emissions** from *fossil-fuel* burning (ignoring agriculture, *deforestation* and cement production), which already total about 32 billion tons of CO₂ per year, on average rose by 676 million tons annually from 2000 to 2010. This *is equivalent to* almost twice the emissions that Brazil added to the global total during each twelve-month period.] [**Although** this *massive* increase in fossil-fuel burning has caused disastrous pollution and health impacts in China and elsewhere, the dramatic rise in global CO₂ is actually a good thing in one respect, because it shows that developing countries are expanding their energy *consumption* in order to free themselves from centuries of *famine* and misery.] [**In other words**, we are losing the war on carbon because we are winning the war on *poverty*.]

• 요약

- ① 탄소 배출량이 계속해서 증가하고 있음
- ② 이러한 탄소 배출량 증가는 사실 개발도상국이 발전함으로써 가난에서 벗어나고 있다는 증표로서는 좋은 측면
- ③ 즉 가난(poverty)에서의 전쟁에서 이기고 있기 때문에 탄소와의 전쟁에서는 지고 있는 것

• 변형포인트

- ① 제목: The Rise in Global CO₂: An Indicator of Escaping from Poverty

• 핵심 어휘

- fossil-fuel: 화석연료, - deforestation: 산림 벌채, - be equivalent to: ~에 동등한, - massive: 엄청난, - consumption: 소비
- famine: 기근

[Unlike the analog world, where events must happen following a *consistent order*, the digital world can deal with *nonlinearity* (random order), where one event need not follow another.] [(C **This is well illustrated** in the building of a website *composed of text, audio, video, and interactive options*. There is no reason to compose the text before *inserting* the audio or to develop the video after inserting the text.) (B Any one of these components can be brought into the building process any time the creator desires as long as the end product — the website — looks attractive.)] [(A **This produces** a nonlinear work style in which many applications are simultaneously used to produce a digital product.)]

• 요약

- ① 아날로그에서는 사건이 일정한 순서(order)대로 발생해야 하지만 디지털에서는 순서가 상관 없음: 비선형성(nonlinearity)
- ② 즉 웹사이트를 만들 때 텍스트, 오디오, 비디오는 순서에 상관 없이 넣고 싶을 때 넣으면 됨
- ③ 이러한 비선형적 작업 스타일에서는 응용 프로그램들이 동시에 사용됨

• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - C의 this는 아날로그는 일정한 순서이고 디지털은 순서가 상관없다는 주어진 글
- ② 어휘 빈칸 - not A: 사건이 순서대로(sequentially) 발생해야 하는 게 아니라, but B: 동시에(simultaneously) 발생

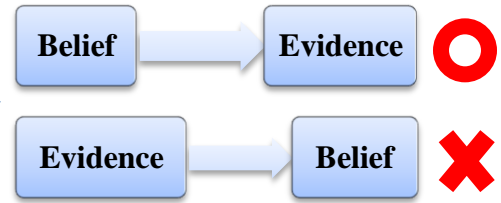
• 핵심 어휘

- consistent: 일정한, - illustrate: 설명하다, - compose: 구성하다, - insert: 삽입하다, - component: 구성요소

Shean's KISS EBS★

수능완성 3회 32번

[**Believing in** what you desire to be true and then seeking *evidence to justify* it doesn't seem to be the best approach to everyday decisions.] (1) [**For example**, if you're at the races, it is *rational* to bet on the horse you believe is fastest, but it doesn't make sense to believe a horse is fastest because you bet on it. (2) Similarly, it makes sense to choose a job you believe is appealing, but it's irrational to believe a job is appealing because you've accepted the offer.] (3) [**Still**, even though in each case the latter approach doesn't make rational sense, it is the irrational choice that would probably make you happier. And the mind generally seems to *opt for* happiness. (4) In both these instances, the research indicates, it is the latter choice that people are likely to make. (5) The "**causal arrow**" in human thought processes consistently tends to point from belief to evidence, *not vice versa.*]



• 요약

- ① 우선 원하는 것을 옳다고 믿고 나서 이를 입증할 증거(evidence)를 찾는 것은 최선은 아님
- ② ex: 경마에서 경주마에 판돈을 걸고 나서 저 말은 제일 빠를 거야 생각하는 건 합리적(rational) X. 직업에서도 마찬가지로
- ③ 하지만 이러한 비합리적인 결정이 사람들을 행복하게 하며 사람들이 실제로 더 많이 하는 결정

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 - 답: 3번. 삽입 강추 중 하나. in each case의 each는 경마와 직업의 각각의 경우. And를 통해 happy 앞 뒤 연결!
- ② 어휘 빈칸 - 인과관계의(빈칸) 방향은 not A: 증거에서 믿음으로 가는 게 아니라, but B: 믿음에서 증거로

• 핵심 어휘

- justify: 정당화하다, - make sense: 말이 되다, - appealing: 매력적인, - the latter: 후자, - opt for: choose

- causal arrow: 인과관계의 화살표, - not vice versa: 반대가 아니라

[In the eyes of Plato, the “production” of artists was not only *useless* and unimportant, but also extremely *unrealistic*. When painters or *sculptors* imitate a person, they merely supply us with an image of that person. The image of a person belongs to another *order than* that of a real human being.] [**In spite of the *similarities***, the image has other *properties*. (1) Plato was acutely aware of the *illusionary* nature of the image. (2) And so he *distinguished* two important aspects of “*mimesis*,” or imitation: first, the artist creates an image of the sensibly *perceptible* reality, and second, this image is unreal!] (4) [And from this viewpoint, Plato once again *contrasts* the *craftsman* with the artist, the “*productive*” with the “*imitative*” arts. (5) While craftsmen produce things, artists only create images and *phantasms* that are unreal.]

• 요약

- ① 플라톤형은 예술가가 비현실적인(unrealistic) 이미지만을 형성하기 때문에 예술 작품은 쓸모 없다고(useless) 여김
- ② 이러한 이미지는 환영일(illusionary) 뿐이고 현실이 아님
- ③ 이에 반해 공예가(craftsman)는 생산적인(productive) 작품을 만들어냄

• 변형포인트

- ① 흐름 X: 1번 바로 앞 문장이 이미지의 다른 부정적 특징을 얘기하는 주제문이므로, 중간에 ‘예술은 우리의 인식에 긍정적인 영향을 준다’라든지 비스무리한 문장이 나오면 바로 답!

• 핵심 어휘

- sculptor: 조각가, - other than: ~가 아닌, - similarity: 유사성, - property: 속성, - distinguish: 구분하다, - mimesis: 모사
- perceptible: 인지 가능한, - contrast: 대조하다, - phantasm: 환영

[**The sooner** you start *financial* planning, the better prepared you'll be to adapt your plans to changing personal *circumstances*, such as changing or losing a job, relocating to a new state, getting married, having children, or losing a spouse through divorce or death.] [**However**, it is important not to *rush* to make major financial decisions at these times, when you're most *vulnerable*. *Postpone* any action until you have had time to recover from the event and *evaluate* all your options carefully. This can be difficult because some financial salespeople will rush to contact you in these circumstances.] [**For example**, when you have a child, you will find that insurance agents, financial planners, and stockbrokers actively encourage you to buy insurance and start investing in a college fund. Although these are *valid objectives*, don't be pushed into any expensive decisions.]

• 요약

- ① 금전적(financial) 계획을 일찍 세우면 미래 경조사에 더 잘 대비 가능
- ② 하지만 어려운 일이 닥쳤을 때 금전적 결정을 성급히(rush) 내리지 않는 것이 중요
- ③ ex: 애가 있다면 이곳 저곳에서 보험 들라고 하겠지만 돈이 많이 드는 결정 X

• 변형포인트

- ① 연결어 - 금전적인 계획은 좋으나, however (연결어), 결정을 서두르진 말 것

• 핵심 어휘

- circumstance: 상황, - vulnerable: 취약한, - postpone: 연기하다, - evaluate: 평가하다, - valid objective: 타당한 목표

[By the time children reach *school age*, there are some with full *social calendars*, while others spend their days shooting spitballs at the ceiling. One of the major factors in social success, even at an early age, is a child's sense of *nonverbal cues*.] [(B For example, in a study of sixty kindergartners, the children were asked to identify which of their classmates they'd prefer to sit with at storytime, play a game with, or work with on a painting.) (A The same children were judged on their ability to name the emotions exhibited in twelve photographs of adults and children with *differing* facial expressions.)] [(C The two measures proved to be related. That is, the researchers found a strong correlation between a child's *popularity* and his or her ability to read others.)]

• 요약

- ① 초등학교 들어갈 나이 즈음에 인기 있는 아이들의 비결은 타인의 비언어적 정보(nonverbal cues)를 잘 감지하는 능력
- ② 연구에서 아이들에게 누가 인기가 있는지 알아보는 한편 누가 다양한 얼굴 표정을 잘 구분하는 지 실험
- ③ 위의 두 측정치는 큰 상관관계(correlation)가 있음

• 변형포인트

- ① 순서 - 깔끔하게 잘 나온 무난무난 순서. 특히 C의 two measures라는 힌트가 중요
- ② 어휘 빈칸 - between A: 아이의 인기 and B: 타인의 감정 파악 능력 -> 큰 상관관계 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- school age: 학령기, - social calendar: 친구들과의 약속들, - identify: 확인하다, - exhibit: 나타내다
- differing: 상이한, - measures: 측정치, - popularity: 인기