

나의 3번째 영어 쌤  
MILY.T

We all can do it!

# 24강

교육, 학교, 진로

2020 수능특강 영어 주제·소재편

(24강 1-2번)

LET'S BEGIN ! ☺

O.R.O

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이번



PREVIEW

학습자의 특성에 따른 다양한 교육의 필요성

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 24강 1번



Why must we keep insisting that education is primarily academic in nature? Why is there a hierarchical structure of education that places academia at the top and the arts at the bottom? Learning takes many forms.

*\*reprimand 질책하다 mob 무리, 군중*

후자

- (A) The latter of these children prefer to learn with their bodies, with their hearts and with their imaginations. They are the dancers, the runners, the singers, the actors, and the writers.
- (B) Children do not all learn in the same way. You cannot seat them all behind desks in a classroom, dictate information to them and expect them to absorb all of it like a sponge. Some will do well learning in this way. A great deal will not.
- (C) They are absolutely wonderful people who give so much joy and happiness to others, yet we do not value them as we should. Instead, we reprimand them for not fitting in with the other mob.

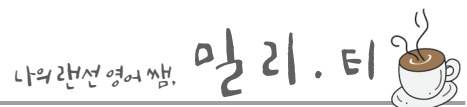
- (A)-(C)-(B)
- (B)-(A)-(C)
- (B)-(C)-(A)
- (C)-(A)-(B)
- (C)-(B)-(A)

어휘

학습자의 특성에 따른 다양한 교육의 필요성

Why must we keep insisting that education is primarily academic in nature? Why is there a hierarchical structure of education that places academia at the top and the arts at the bottom? Learning takes many forms. Children do not all learn in the same way. You cannot seat them all behind desks in a classroom, dictate information to them and expect them to absorb all of it like a sponge. Some will do well learning in this way. A great deal will not. The latter of these children prefer to learn with their bodies, with their hearts and with their imaginations. They are the dancers, the runners, the singers, the actors, and the writers. They are absolutely wonderful people who give so much joy and happiness to others, yet we do not value them as we should. Instead, we reprimand them for not fitting in with the other mob.

주장하다      주로      학구적인      본질적으로  
 계급(계층)에 따른      학구적 세계  
 흡수하다  
 \*질책하다      ~와 어울리다      \*\*무리, 군중



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~  
 블로그 : [blog.naver.com/jhej0416](http://blog.naver.com/jhej0416)

구문독해

1 Why must we keep insisting that education is primarily academic (in nature)?  
 keep (on) ~ing : 계속해서 ~하다  
 주장하다 [insisting / to insist]  
 학구적인 본질적으로 = naturally 주로

우리는 왜 교육이 본질적으로 주로 학문적이라고 계속 주장해야 하는가?

2 Why is (there) a hierarchical structure (of education) (that places academia at the top and the arts at the bottom)?  
 계급(계층)에 따른  
 학구적 세계

왜 학구적 세계는 상위에, 예술은 하위에 두는 계층적인 교육 구조가 존재하는가?

3 Learning takes many forms.

학습에는 많은 형태가 있다.

4 Children do not all learn (in the same way).  
 부분부정

어린이들이 모두 같은 방식으로 배우는 것은 아니다.

5 You cannot seat them (all behind desks in a classroom), dictate information (to them) and expect them to absorb all of it (like a sponge).  
 [sit / seat]  
 받아쓰게 하다 흡수하다

여러분은 그들 모두를 교실 책상 뒤에 앉혀서, 정보를 받아쓰게 하고 스피치처럼 그 모두를 흡수하기를 바랄 수 없다.

6 Some will do well learning (in this way). A great deal will not.  
 전자~ 후자~  
 that ~ this ~  
 the former ~ the latter ~  
 [prefer / prefers]

일부는 이런 방식으로 학습을 잘할 것이다. 상당수는 그렇지 않을 것이다.

7 The latter of these children prefer to learn (with their bodies, = a great deal = learning) with their hearts and with their imaginations.

후자의 이 어린이들은 자신들의 몸으로, 자신들의 마음으로, 그리고 자신들의 상상력으로 배우는 것을 선호한다.

8 They are the dancers, the runners, the singers, the actors, and the writers.

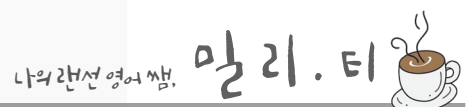
그들은 댄서, 달리기 선수, 가수, 배우, 그리고 작가들이다.

9 They are absolutely wonderful people (who give so much joy and happiness (to others)), yet we do not value them (as we should).  
 value them

그들은 다른 사람들에게 아주 많은 기쁨과 행복을 주는 매우 멋진 사람들이지만, 우리는 마땅히 그해야 하는 것처럼 그들을 소중히 여기지 않는다.

10 Instead, we reprimand them (for not fitting in) with the other mob.  
 질책하다 ~와 어울리다  
 비난·감사·칭찬 V + A(대상) + for + B(이유) : A를 B때문에 V하다  
 blame, reprimand, scold, punish, thank, reward, bless  
 군중, 무리

대신, 우리는 그들이 다른 무리와 어울리지 못한다고 질책한다.





아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!  
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.



글의 LOGIC

학습자의 특성에 따른 다양한 교육의 필요성

Why must we keep insisting that education is primarily academic in nature?

Why is there a hierarchical structure of education that places academia at the top and the arts at the bottom?

Learning takes many forms.

Children do not all learn in the same way.

You cannot seat them all behind desks in a classroom, dictate information to them and expect them to absorb all of it like a sponge.

Some will do well learning in this way. A great deal will not.

▶▶ The latter of these children prefer to learn with their bodies, with their hearts and with their imaginations.

They are the dancers, the runners, the singers, the actors, and the writers.

▶▶ They are absolutely wonderful people who give so much joy and happiness to others, yet we do not value them as we should.

▶▶ Instead, we reprimand them for not fitting in with the other mob.



**삼입문장 주의-!!**

O.R.O

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# 2번



다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

정보화 시대에 학교가 직면한 도전

2020년 수능특강 24강 2번



As society continues to rapidly change due to the evolution of a global economy and advances in technology, schools continue to function in the same way as they did 100 years ago. Students, teachers, and leaders are changing as a result of the proliferation of technology in the real world. Our information society needs people who can effectively manage and use ever-increasing amounts of information to solve complex problems and to make decisions in the face of uncertainty. This presents a bit of a paradox as the concept of schools as the traditional factory model of education is incompatible with the evolving demands of the information age. Despite decades of national, state, and local promotion of educational uses of technology, classroom practice in most schools has changed little from that of the mid-20th century. This challenge is compounded by issues related to aging infrastructure, inequity in funding, and a global focus on standardization.

- ① views on the role of education in promoting social equality
- ② limitation of the traditional school in nurturing creativity
- ③ technological aids required to assist classroom teaching
- ④ the pressure to make the school system more equal
- ⑤ challenges that schools face in the information age

\*proliferation 확산, 급증 \*\*inequity 불공평



사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

## 정보화 시대에 학교가 직면한 도전

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\*확산, 급증

~에 직면하여

역설

~와 부합되지(양립하지) 않는

악화시키다

사회기반시설

\*\*불공평

표준화

나의 간접 영어 쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : [blog.naver.com/jhej0416](http://blog.naver.com/jhej0416)

구문독해

이유 전치사(due to, because of, owing to 등) + 명사  
이유 접속사(as, because, since, in that 등) + 주어 + 동사 ~

1 As society continues to rapidly change due to the evolution of a global economy and advances in technology, schools continue to function in the same way as they did 100 years ago.  
vi. 기능을하다 = functioned

세계 경제의 발전과 기술 진보에 의해 사회가 계속 빠르게 변화할 때, 학교는 100년 전에 작동했던 바와 같은 방식으로 계속 작동하고 있다.

2 Students, teachers, and leaders are changing as a result of the proliferation of technology in the real world.  
확산 ~의 결과로서

학생, 교사, 그리고 지도자들은 현실 세계에서 기술 확산의 결과로 변화하고 있다.

3 Our information society needs people (who can effectively manage and use ever-increasing amounts of information to solve complex problems and to make decisions in the face of uncertainty.)  
부사적(목적) 계속 증가하는 ~에 직면하여

우리의 정보 사회는 복잡한 문제를 해결하고 불확실성에 직면해서 결정을 내릴 수 있도록 계속 증가하는 양의 정보를 효과적으로 운용하고 사용할 수 있는 사람들을 필요로 한다.

4 This presents a bit of a paradox as the concept of schools (as the traditional factory model of education) is incompatible with the evolving demands of the information age.  
약간의 역설 이유 ~로서 ~와 부합되지(양립하지) 않는 진화하는

이것은 교육의 전통적인 공장 모형으로서의 학교의 개념이 정보화 시대의 진화하는 요구에 부합되지 못하기 때문에 약간의 역설을 제시한다.

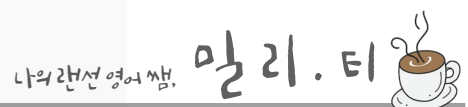
양보 전치사(despite, in spite of 등) + 명사  
양보 접속사(though, although, even though 등) + 주어 + 동사 ~

5 Despite decades of national, state, and local promotion of educational uses of technology, classroom practice in most schools has changed little from that of the mid-20th century.  
수십년간의 [despite / Although] 관행 = classroom practice [few / little / a little] [that / those]

수십 년 동안 국가, 주, 그리고 지역사회가 기술을 교육에 사용하는 것을 장려해 왔음에도 불구하고, 대부분의 학교에서 교실 관행은 20세기 중반의 관행에서 거의 변화하지 않았다.

6 This challenge is compounded (by issues related to aging infrastructure, inequity in funding) and a global focus on standardization.  
사회기반시설 vt. [흔히 수동태로] 악화시키다 불공평 which are 표준화

이런 도전은 노후해지는 사회 기반 시설, 재정 지원의 불공평함, 그리고 표준화에 대한 세계적인 주목과 관련된 문제들에 의해 더 심각해진다.







아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!  
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

### 글의 LOGIC

### 정보화 시대에 학교가 직면한 도전

As society continues to rapidly change due to the evolution of a global economy and advances in technology, schools continue to function in the **same** way as they did 100 years ago.

Students, teachers, and leaders are changing as a result of the **proliferation** of technology in the real world.

Our information society needs people who can effectively manage and use ever-increasing amounts of information to solve complex problems and to make decisions in the face of **uncertainty**.


» This presents a bit of a paradox as the concept of schools as the traditional factory model of education is **\_\_\_\_\_**.

Despite decades of national, state, and local promotion of educational uses of technology, classroom practice in most schools has changed **little** from that of the mid-20th century.

» This challenge is **compounded** by issues related to aging infrastructure, inequity in funding, and a global focus on standardization.

 어휘, 빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!

We all  
can do  
it!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **말리.티** 

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무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~  
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지치지 말고 힘내기!

