

하이 가이드, 선티입니다.

KISS Logic Level 2 Workbook입니다.

- 수업 시간에 배운 로직을 '복기'할 수 있으면 좋겠다는 현장생들의 요구를 반영한 복습 교재입니다. 스스로 문제를 풀고, 해설을 들은 뒤, 다시 한 번 지문의 로직을 표시하면서 '아 지문의 논리는 이런 식으로 흐르는구나', '지문의 핵심 논리는 이것이구나' 느껴보시기 바랍니다.

- 로직 복기를 할 수 있을 뿐만 아니라, '자가 어휘 테스트'를 통해 어휘 점검을 할 수 있게 했고, 해석이 안 되는 어려운 문장이 있다면 정리할 수 있는 '구문 오답' 파트도 넣어 '어휘, 문장, 지문' 학습을 삼위일체로 한 번에, 할 수 있게 구성하였습니다. 부디, 셋 중 어느 하나도 부족하지 않게, Keep It Slow but Steady, 학습하시기 바랍니다. 수능영어 1등급이 그 결실로 돌아올 것임을 믿어 의심치 않습니다.

Shean.T

I 심플 학습 가이드

- 본 교재 문풀, 해설 듣기, 눈(eye) 복습을 끝낸 뒤, 워크북에 직접 KISS Logic과 어휘를 적으면서 어휘 및 로직을 체화하고, 어려웠던 문장은 영어 및 한글 해석을 적어 해석력을 기른다.

- AB PS는 하나의 지문도 관점에 따라 '다르게' 볼 수도 있습니다. 제 해설지에 작성하는 AB PS가 꼭 '정답'은 아니기에, 잘 flexibility를 발휘하여 '이해'하시길 바랍니다. 중요한 건, 내가 어떤 도구, 프레임으로 해당 지문을 '이해' 했다는 겁니다.

- 단어도 마찬가지로, '꼭' 정답으로 적혀 있는 '한국어 뜻'과 100% 정확하게 일치해야만 하는 것은 아닙니다. Natural Freedom에서도 많이 언급했지만, 명사보다는 형용사, 형용사보다는 동사의 경우 '의미가 통하면' 여러 뜻으로 해석될 수 있습니다. 잘~ 그 단어의 '의미'가 맞는지 판단하며 채점하기 바랍니다.

KISS KEEP IT SHORT AND SIMPLE
영어연구소

수능영어의 노력이라는 가치를 믿기에, 이를 가르칩니다.
꼭 1등급이 나와 수시, 정시에서 큰 우위를 가지길 바라며,

Shear.T

KISS Logic

Workbook

You must take action now that will move you towards your goals. Develop a sense of urgency in your life.

- H. Jackson Brown, Jr.(American author) -

Day 1

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.수능.18

One difference between winners and losers is how they **handle** losing. Even for the best companies and most **accomplished** professionals, long **track records** of success **are punctuated by** slips, slides, and mini-**turnarounds**. Even the team that wins the game might make mistakes and **lag behind** for part of it. That's why the ability to recover quickly is so important. Troubles are **ubiquitous**. Surprises can fall from the sky like volcanic ash and appear to change everything. That's why one **prominent** scholar said, "Anything can look like a failure in the middle." Thus, a key factor in high achievement is **bouncing back** from the low points.

- ① 경영의 전문화는 일류 기업의 조건이다.
- ② 위기 관리에는 전문가의 조언이 필요하다.
- ③ 합리적 소비는 필요와 욕구의 구분에서 비롯된다.
- ④ 폭넓은 인간 관계는 성공의 필수 요소이다.
- ⑤ 실패를 빨리 극복하는 것이 성공의 열쇠이다.

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. handle | 1. |
| 2. accomplished | 2. |
| 3. track record | 3. |
| 4. be punctuated by | 4. |
| 5. turnaround | 5. |
| 6. lag behind | 6. |
| 7. ubiquitous | 7. |
| 8. prominent | 8. |
| 9. bounce back | 9. |
| 10. | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.수능.18

One difference between winners(B) and losers(A) is how they **handle** losing. Even for the best companies and most **accomplished** professionals, long **track records** of success are **punctuated by** slips, slides, and mini-**turnarounds**. Even the team that wins the game might make mistakes and **lag behind** for part of it. **That's why** the ability to recover **quickly(B)** is **so important**. Troubles are **ubiquitous**. Surprises can fall from the sky like volcanic ash and appear to change everything. That's why one **prominent** scholar said, "Anything can look like a failure in the middle." **Thus**, a key factor in high achievement is **bouncing back** from the **low points**.

- ① 경영의 전문화는 일류 기업의 조건이다. (off)
- ② 위기 관리에는 전문가의 조언이 필요하다. (off)
- ③ 합리적 소비는 필요와 욕구의 구분에서 비롯된다. (off)
- ④ 폭넓은 인간 관계는 성공의 필수 요소이다. (off)
- ⑤ 실패를 빨리 극복하는 것이 성공의 열쇠이다. (B)

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. handle	1. 다루다
2. accomplished	2. 뛰어난
3. track record	3. 실적
4. be punctuated by	4. ~로 끊기다, 점철되다
5. turnaround	5. 반전
6. lag behind	6. 뒤처지다
7. ubiquitous	7. 어디에나 있는
8. prominent	8. 저명한
9. bounce back	9. 다시 회복하다
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.37

Why is it difficult to find a runner who **competes** equally well in both 100-m and 10,000-m races? The primary reason is that our muscles **contain** two main types of muscle **fibers**, called slow and fast muscle fibers. Slow muscle fibers are muscle cells that can sustain repeated **contractions** but don't generate a lot of quick power for the body. They perform better in **endurance exercises**, like long-distance running, which require slow, steady muscle activity. Fast muscle fibers are cells that can contract more quickly and powerfully than slow muscle fibers but **fatigue** much more easily; they function best for short bursts of intense activity, like weight lifting or **sprinting**.

- ① reasons for runners to develop strong muscles
- ② differences between slow and fast muscle fibers
- ③ comparison of sprinting with long-distance running
- ④ necessity of building muscles for long-distance runners
- ⑤ relationship between muscle fibers and physical fatigue

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. compete in | 1. |
| 2. contain | 2. |
| 3. fiber | 3. |
| 4. contraction | 4. |
| 5. endurance exercise | 5. |
| 6. fatigue(v) | 6. |
| 7. sprinting | 7. |
| 8. | 8. |
| 9. | 9. |
| 10. | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.37

Why is it difficult to find a runner who **competes** equally well in both 100-m and 10,000-m races? The primary reason is that our muscles **contain** two main types of muscle fibers, called slow(A) and fast(B) muscle fibers. Slow muscle fibers(A) are muscle cells that can sustain repeated contractions(A) **but** don't generate a lot of quick power(B) for the body. They perform better in endurance exercises(A), like long-distance running, which require slow, steady muscle activity. Fast muscle fibers(B) are cells that can contract more quickly and powerfully(B) than slow muscle fibers but fatigue(B) much more easily; they function best for short bursts of intense activity(B), like weight lifting or **sprinting**.

- ① reasons for runners to develop strong muscles(off)
달리기 선수들이 강력한 근육을 키우는 이유
- ② differences between slow and fast muscle fibers(A vs. B)
지근섬유와 속근섬유 사이의 차이
- ③ comparison of sprinting with long-distance running(off)
단거리와 장거리 달리의 비교
- ④ necessity of building muscles for long-distance runners(A)
장거리 달리기 선수들을 위한 근육을 키울 필요성
- ⑤ relationship between muscle fibers and physical fatigue(off)
근섬유와 신체적 피로 사이의 관계

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. compete in	1. ~에서 경쟁하다
2. contain	2. 포함하다
3. fiber	3. 섬유
4. contraction	4. 수축
5. endurance exercise	5. 지구력 운동
6. fatigue(v)	6. 피로해지다
7. sprinting	7. 단거리 달리기
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2014.수능A.26

Large animals are actually less dangerous to hikers than smaller ones. **Common sense** tells us that we should avoid tigers, bears, and other large **threatening** animals. But smaller animals are actually more threatening than bigger animals. To **overcome** disadvantages of their size, small animals have developed useful weapons such as poison to protect themselves in the wild. Each year, only a few people are attacked by tigers or bears, and most of these **incidents** are caused by the people themselves. However, more people are killed by bites from small poisonous snakes than by these large animals. Even more people lose their lives from **allergic reactions** to common bee stings. For these reasons, hikers should be careful about small dangerous **creatures**.

- ① How to Deal with Allergies
- ② Watch Out for Small Animals!
- ③ Animals: Human's True Friends
- ④ Animals Attack Human Villages!
- ⑤ Why Are Wild Animals Endangered?

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

1. common sense	1.
2. threatening	2.
3. overcome	3.
4. an incident	4.
5. allergic reaction	5.
6. creature	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2014.수능A.26

Large animals(A) are actually **less** dangerous to hikers **than** smaller ones(B). **Common sense(A)** tells us that we should avoid tigers, bears, and other large **threatening** animals(A). **But** smaller animals(B) are actually **more** threatening **than** bigger animals(A). To **overcome** disadvantages of their size, small animals(B) have developed useful weapons such as poison to protect themselves in the wild. Each year, only a few people are attacked by tigers or bears(A), and most of these **incidents** are caused by the people themselves. **However**, more people are killed by bites from small poisonous snakes(B) **than** by these large animals(A). Even more people lose their lives from **allergic reactions** to common bee stings(B). For these reasons, hikers **should** be careful about small dangerous creatures(B).

① How to Deal with Allergies(off)

알레르기에 대처하는 방법

② Watch Out for Small Animals(B)!

작은 동물을 조심하세요!

③ Animals: Human's True Friends(off)

동물: 인간의 진실한 친구

④ Animals Attack Human Villages!(off)

동물이 인간의 마을을 공격하다!

⑤ Why Are Wild Animals Endangered?(off)

야생 동물들이 멸종 위기에 처한 이유는?

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. common sense	1. 상식
2. threatening	2. 위협적인
3. overcome	3. 극복하다
4. an incident	4. 사건
5. allergic reaction	5. 알레르기 반응
6. creature	6. 생명체
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.수능.20

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. Only after some time and struggle does the student begin to develop the insights and **intuitions** that enable him to see the **centrality** and **relevance** of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing is essential in many of the sciences. For instance, only after a good deal of **observation** do the sparks in the bubble chamber become **recognizable** as the specific movements of **identifiable particles**.

- ① history of science education
- ② **limitations** of learning strategies
- ③ importance of learning by doing
- ④ effects of intuition on scientific discoveries
- ⑤ difference between philosophy and science

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

1. discipline	1.
2. abstract	2.
3. this is the case	3.
4. seemingly	4.
5. philosophical	5.
6. intuition	6.
7. centrality	7.
8. relevance	8.
9. observation	9.
10. recognizable	10.
11. identifiable	11.
12. particle	12.
13. limitation	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.수능.20

Many **disciplines** are **better** learned by entering into the doing(B) **than** by mere abstract study(A). **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(B). Only after some time and struggle(B) does the student begin to develop the insights and **intuitions** that enable him to see the **centrality** and **relevance** of this mode of thinking. This learning by doing(B) is **essential** in many of the sciences. **For instance**, only after a good deal of **observation** do the sparks in the bubble chamber become **recognizable** as the specific movements of **identifiable particles**.

① history of science education(off)

과학 교육의 역사

② **limitations** of learning strategies(off)

학습 전략의 한계

③ importance of learning by doing(B)

실천(함으로써) 학습의 중요성

④ effects of intuition on scientific discoveries(off)

과학적 발견에 대한 직관의 영향

⑤ difference between philosophy and science(off)

철학과 과학의 차이

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. discipline	1. 학문 분야
2. abstract	2. 추상적인
3. this is the case	3. 사실이다
4. seemingly	4. 겉보기에
5. philosophical	5. 철학적인
6. intuition	6. 직관
7. centrality	7. 중심, 중요성
8. relevance	8. 적절성, 관련성
9. observation	9. 관찰
10. recognizable	10. 인지할 수 있는
11. identifiable	11. 식별 가능한
12. particle	12. 입자
13. limitation	13. 한계
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

KISS Logic

Workbook

This is the precept by which I have lived:
Prepare for the worst; expect the best;
and take what comes.

- Hannah Arendt -

Day 2

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.9.22

Textiles and clothing have functions that go beyond just protecting the body. Dress and textiles alike are used as a means of **nonverbal** communication. **Obvious** examples would be the use of uniforms to communicate a particular social role and the modern white wedding dress Western cultures use to mark this **rite of passage**. Both types of clothing communicate important information nonverbally to the **onlooker**. The female wearing the white dress **is about** to be married and change her **status** and role in society. The person in the uniform has some **specialized** function in society, such as police officer, nurse, or soldier. Therefore, it can be said that clothing visually communicates information about group membership and functions as an **identity marker**.

- ① educational functions of uniforms
- ② ways to diversify styles of clothing
- ③ gender differences in choosing clothing
- ④ different cultural norms of Western society
- ⑤ nonverbal communicative functions of clothing

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. textile | 1. |
| 2. nonverbal | 2. |
| 3. obvious | 3. |
| 4. rite of passage | 4. |
| 5. onlooker | 5. |
| 6. be about to V | 6. |
| 7. status | 7. |
| 8. specialized | 8. |
| 9. identity marker | 9. |
| 10. | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.9.22

Textiles and clothing have functions that **go beyond just** protecting the body(A). Dress and textiles alike are used as a means of **nonverbal** communication(B). **Obvious examples** would be the use of uniforms to communicate a particular social role and the modern white wedding dress Western cultures use to mark this **rite of passage**. Both types of clothing communicate important information nonverbally(B) to the **onlooker**. The female wearing the white dress **is about to** be married and change her **status** and role in society. The person in the uniform has some **specialized** function in society, such as police officer, nurse, or soldier. **Therefore**, it can be said that clothing visually communicates(B) information about group membership and functions as an **identity marker**.

① educational functions of uniforms(off)

제복의 교육적 기능

② ways to diversify styles of clothing(off)

옷 스타일을 다양하게 하는 방법

③ gender differences(off) in choosing clothing

옷 선택에서의 성별 차이

④ different cultural norms(off) of Western society

서구 사회의 상이한 문화적 규범

⑤ nonverbal(B) communicative functions of clothing

옷의 비언어적 의사소통 기능

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. textile	1. 옷감
2. nonverbal	2. 비언어적인
3. obvious	3. 분명한
4. rite of passage	4. 통과의례
5. onlooker	5. 보는 사람, 구경꾼
6. be about to V	6. 막 ~하려 하다
7. status	7. 지위, 신분
8. specialized	8. 전문화된, 특화된
9. identity marker	9. 신분을 표시하는 것
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.수능.22

At some time in their lives, most people pause to **reflect on** their own **moral principles** and on the **practical implications** of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best **justified**. When a person accepts a moral principle, naturally the person believes the principle is important and well justified. But there is more to moral principles than that. When a principle is part of a person's **moral code**, that person is strongly **motivated toward** the **conduct** required by the principle, and against behavior that **conflicts with** that principle. The person will tend to **feel guilty** when his or her own conduct **violates** that principle and to **disapprove of** others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to **hold in esteem** those whose conduct shows **an abundance of** the motivation required by the principle.

- ① Feeling Guilty? Check Your Self-Esteem First
- ② Do Not Let Your Moral Principles Change!
- ③ **Moral Integrity**: A Principle of Philosophy
- ④ How Do People Form Their Personalities?
- ⑤ Moral Principles: Guiding Our Conduct

■ 해석이 어려운 문장 (영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

1. reflect on	1.
2. moral principle	2.
3. practical	3.
4. implication	4.
5. justify	5.
6. moral code	6.
7. be motivated to N	7.
8. conduct(n)	8.
9. conflict with	9.
10. feel guilty	10.
11. violate	11.
12. disapprove of	12.
13. hold in esteem	13.
14. an abundance of	14.
15. moral integrity	15.
16.	16.

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.수능.22

At some time in their lives, most people(A) pause to **reflect on** their own **moral principles** and on the **practical implications** of those principles, and they sometimes think about what principles people should have or which moral standards can be best **justified**. When a person accepts a moral principle, naturally the person(A) believes the principle is important and well justified. **But there is more to moral principles than that(A)**. When a principle is part of a person's **moral code**, that person **is** strongly **motivated toward** the **conduct(B)** required by the principle, and **against** behavior that **conflicts with** that principle(A). The person will tend to **feel guilty(P)** when his or her own conduct **violates** that principle(not B) and to **disapprove of** others whose behavior conflicts with it. Likewise, the person will tend to **hold in esteem** those whose conduct shows **an abundance of** the motivation required by the principle(B).

① Feeling Guilty? Check Your Self-Esteem First(off)

죄책감을 느끼나요? 자존감을 먼저 점검하세요.

② Do Not Let Your Moral Principles Change!(off)

도덕 원칙이 바뀌지 않게 하세요!

③ **Moral Integrity**: A Principle of Philosophy(off, 매)

도덕적 청렴함: 철학의 원리

④ How Do People Form Their Personalities?(off)

사람들은 어떻게 성격을 형성하는가?

⑤ Moral Principles: Guiding Our Conduct(B)

도덕 원칙: 행위의 인도자(Shean.T의 의역)

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. reflect on	1. ~에 대해 성찰하다
2. moral principle	2. 도덕 원칙
3. practical	3. 실제적인
4. implication	4. 의미, 함축
5. justify	5. 정당화하다
6. moral code	6. 도덕률
7. be motivated to N	7. ~로 이끌리다
8. conduct(n)	8. 행동, 행실
9. conflict with	9. ~와 충돌하다
10. feel guilty	10. 양심의 가책을 느끼다
11. violate	11. 위반하다
12. disapprove of	12. 반대하다
13. hold in esteem	13. 존경하다
14. an abundance of	14. 풍부함
15. moral integrity	15. 도덕적 청렴함
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.6.21

For many years now, **mediated** entertainment such as TV and film has been able to stimulate our **optical** and **auditory** senses with sights and sounds. Some forms of new media, however, even **engage** our senses of touch and smell. The view the wearer of some special device sees is **projected** on the screen behind him. Wearers become **immersed in** the computerized scene and use the gloves to pick up and move simulated objects. Many virtual reality games and rides now allow audiences and players to feel sensations of motion and touch. New media may also include aromas, such as Disney's "**Soaring Over California**" **attraction** at the California Adventure theme park, where audiences smell orange orchards and pine forests while enjoying a simulated hang-gliding experience across the countryside. Makers of **emerging** forms of entertainment will likely continue to experiment with ways they can simulate and **manipulate** reality by stimulating our senses.

- ① TV and Film: Blessing or Curse?
- ② How We Operate an Audio System
- ③ Seeing Is More Important Than Touching
- ④ "Soaring Over California", a Theme Park Adventure
- ⑤ New Mediated Entertainment: Stimulate More Senses!

■ 해석이 어려운 문장 (영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

1. mediated	1.
2. optical	2.
3. auditory	3.
4. engage	4.
5. project(v)	5.
6. immersed in	6.
7. soar	7.
8. attraction	8.
9. emerging	9.
10. manipulate	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.6.21

For many years now, **mediated** entertainment such as TV and film has been able to stimulate our **optical** and **auditory** senses with sights and sounds(A). Some forms of new media, **however**, even **engage** our senses of touch and smell(B). The view the wearer of some special device sees is **projected** on the screen behind him. Wearers become **immersed in** the computerized scene and use the gloves to pick up and move simulated objects. Many virtual reality games and rides now allow audiences and players to feel sensations of motion and touch(B). New media may also include aromas(B), such as Disney's "Soaring Over California" **attraction** at the California Adventure theme park, where audiences smell(B) orange orchards and pine forests while enjoying a simulated hang-gliding experience across the countryside. Makers of **emerging** forms of entertainment will likely continue to experiment with ways they can simulate and **manipulate** reality by stimulating our senses(B쪽).

① TV and Film: Blessing or Curse?(off)

TV와 영화: 축복인가 아니면 저주인가?

② How We Operate an Audio System(off)

오디오 시스템을 작동하는 방법

③ Seeing(A) Is More Important **Than** Touching(B)(반)

보는 것이 만지는 것보다 더 중요하다

④ "Soaring Over California", a Theme Park Adventure(off)

"Soaring Over California", 테마 파크 모험

⑤ **New** Mediated Entertainment: Stimulate More Senses(B)!

새로운 매체에 의한 오락: 더 많은 감각을 자극하라!

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. mediated	1. 매개된
2. optical	2. 시각의, 광학의
3. auditory	3. 청각의, 청력의
4. engage	4. ~에 관여하다
5. project(v)	5. 비추다, 투사하다
6. immersed in	6. ~에 깊이 빠진
7. soar	7. 솟아오르다
8. attraction	8. 명물, 인기명소
9. emerging	9. 새롭게 등장하는
10. manipulate	10. 조작하다
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.6.22

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a **playful** state, but to actually **induce** this state in others as well. According to this view, the **peculiar** sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional **arousal** that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by **activating** certain specialized **brain circuits**. In this way, laughter may serve an important **biosocial** function of **coupling** together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby **coordinating** their activities. This would explain why laughter is so **infectious**; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too.

- ① effects of laughter on others
- ② benefits of activating brain circuits
- ③ strategies for coordinating activities
- ④ negative aspects of emotional reactions
- ⑤ importance of grouping in communication

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. playful | 1. |
| 2. induce | 2. |
| 3. peculiar | 3. |
| 4. arousal | 4. |
| 5. activate | 5. |
| 6. brain circuit | 6. |
| 7. biosocial | 7. |
| 8. couple(v) | 8. |
| 9. coordinate | 9. |
| 10. infectious | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.6.22

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is **not just** to communicate that one is in a **playful state(A)**, **but** to actually **induce** this state in others(B) as well. According to **this view(B)**, the **peculiar** sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional **arousal** that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by **activating** certain specialized **brain circuits**. **In this way(B)**, laughter may serve an important **biosocial** function of **coupling** together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby **coordinating** their activities. **This would explain why** laughter is so **infectious(B)**; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too.

① effects of laughter on others(B)

다른 이들에 대한 웃음의 효과

② benefits of activating brain circuits(off)

뇌 회로 활성화의 이익

③ strategies for coordinating activities(off)

활동 협동을 위한 전략

④ negative aspects of emotional reactions(off)

감정적 반응의 부정적 양상

⑤ importance of grouping in communication(off)

의사소통에 있어 그룹으로 나누기의 중요성

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. playful	1. 명량한
2. induce	2. 유도하다
3. peculiar	3. 이상한, 독특한
4. arousal	4. 자극
5. activate	5. 활성화시키다
6. brain circuit	6. 뇌 회로
7. biosocial	7. 생물 사회적인
8. couple(v)	8. 결합하다
9. coordinate	9. 조율하다
10. infectious	10. 전염되는
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

KISS Logic

Workbook

The secret of genius is to carry the spirit of the child into old age, which means never losing your enthusiasm.

- Aldous Huxley(Writer) -

Day 3

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.9.45(65%)

Many of us believe that **amnesia**, or sudden memory loss, results in the **inability** to recall one's name and identity. This belief may **reflect** the way amnesia is usually **portrayed** in movies, television, and literature. For example, when we meet Matt Damon's character in the movie *The Bourne Identity*, we learn that he has no memory for who he is, why he has the skills he does, or where he is from. He spends much of the movie trying to answer these questions. However, the inability to remember your name and identity is **exceedingly** rare in reality. Amnesia most often results from a brain injury that leaves the victim unable to form new memories, but with most memories of the past **intact**.



While media often depict amnesia as a failure to (A) past memories, especially one's identity, most cases of amnesia actually leave the sufferers unable to (B) new memories with most memories of the past undamaged.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| ① | integrate | construct |
| ② | integrate | rearrange |
| ③ | retrieve | dismiss |
| ④ | retrieve | construct |
| ⑤ | conceal | rearrange |

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. amnesia | 1. |
| 2. inability | 2. |
| 3. reflect | 3. |
| 4. portray | 4. |
| 5. exceedingly | 5. |
| 6. intact | 6. |
| 7. integrate | 7. |
| 8. rearrange | 8. |
| 9. dismiss | 9. |
| 10. conceal | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.9.45(65%)

Many of us believe(A) that **amnesia**, or sudden memory loss, results in the **inability** to recall one's name and identity(A). This belief(A) may **reflect** the way amnesia is usually **portrayed** in movies, television, and literature. For example, when we meet Matt Damon's character in the movie The Bourne Identity, we learn that he has no memory for who he is, why he has the skills he does, or where he is from. He spends much of the movie trying to answer these questions. However, the inability to remember your name and identity(A) is **exceedingly rare** in reality. Amnesia most often results from a brain injury that leaves the victim unable to form new memories(B), but with most memories of the past **intact(not A)**.



While media often depict amnesia as a failure to (A) past memories(A), especially one's identity, most cases of amnesia actually leave the sufferers unable to (B) new memories(B) with most memories of the past undamaged.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| ① integrate | construct(16%) |
| ② integrate | rearrange |
| ③ retrieve | dismiss |
| ④ retrieve | construct |
| ⑤ conceal | rearrange |

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. amnesia | 1. 기억상실(증) |
| 2. inability | 2. 무능력 |
| 3. reflect | 3. 반영하다 |
| 4. portray | 4. 묘사하다, 그리다 |
| 5. exceedingly | 5. 대단히, 엄청나게 |
| 6. intact | 6. 손상되지 않은 |
| 7. integrate | 7. 통합하다 |
| 8. rearrange | 8. 재정리하다 |
| 9. dismiss | 9. 일축하다, 없애다 |
| 10. conceal | 10. 숨기다, 감추다 |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.6.40

An ant turns right, left, and moves ahead over a sandy hill. How can we explain the **complexity** of the path it chose? We can think up a **sophisticated** program in the ant's brain, but it does not work. What we have **overlooked** is the ant's environment. The ant may be following a simple rule: get out of the sun and back to the nest. Complex behavior does not imply complex mental **strategies**. The same holds for humans. The **apparent** complexity of a man's behavior over time is largely a **reflection** of the complexity of the environment in which he finds himself. People **adapt to** their environments much as gelatin does; if you wish to know what form it will have when it **solidifies**, study the shape of the **mold** that holds the gelatin. To understand behavior, one has to look at both the mind and the environment.

* gelatin: 젤라틴, 정제한 아교



Although we tend to (A) complex behavior **with** complex mental operations, (B) factors need to be considered as well for a better understanding of such behavior.

(A) (B)

- ① **associate** genetic
- ② associate environmental
- ③ **identify** psychological
- ④ **replace** psychological
- ⑤ replace environmental

해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. complexity | 1. |
| 2. sophisticated | 2. |
| 3. overlook | 3. |
| 4. strategy | 4. |
| 5. apparent | 5. |
| 6. reflection | 6. |
| 7. adapt to N | 7. |
| 8. solidify | 8. |
| 9. mold(n) | 9. |
| 10. associate A with B | 10. |
| 11. identify A with B | 11. |
| 12. replace A with B | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.6.40

An ant turns right, left, and moves ahead over a sandy hill. How can we explain the **complexity** of the path it chose? We can think up a **sophisticated(A)** program in the ant's brain, **but it(A)** does **not** work. What we have **overlooked** is the ant's **environment(B)**. The ant may be following a **simple rule(B)**: get out of the sun and back to the nest. Complex behavior does **not imply** **complex mental strategies(A)**. **The same holds for humans.** The **apparent** complexity of a man's behavior over time is largely a **reflection** of the complexity of the **environment(B)** in which he finds himself. People **adapt to** their environments much as gelatin does; if you wish to know what form it will have when it **solidifies**, study the shape of the **mold** that holds the gelatin. To understand behavior, one **has to** look at both **the mind(A)** and the **environment(B)**.

* gelatin: 젤라틴, 정제된 아교



Although we **tend to** (A) complex behavior **with** **complex mental operations(A)**, (B) **factors(B)** **need** **to** be considered as well for a better understanding of such behavior.

(A) (B)

- ① **associate** genetic
- ② **associate** environmental
- ③ **identify** psychological
- ④ **replace** psychological
- ⑤ **replace** environmental

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. complexity	1. 복잡성
2. sophisticated	2. 정교한, 복잡한
3. overlook	3. 간과하다
4. strategy	4. 전략, 계획
5. apparent	5. 겉보이는, 명백한
6. reflection	6. 반영, 성찰
7. adapt to N	7. ~에 적응하다
8. solidify	8. 굳어지다
9. mold(n)	9. 틀, 거푸집
10. associate A with B	10. A를 B와 연관시키다
11. identify A with B	11. A와 B를 동일시하다
12. replace A with B	12. A를 B로 대체하다
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.9.40(63%)

Experts have found that reading classical texts benefits the mind by catching the reader's attention and **triggering** moments of **self-reflection**. The brain activity of volunteers was monitored as they read classical works. These same texts were then "translated" into more **straightforward**, modern language and again the readers' brains were monitored as they read the words. Scans showed that the more **challenging** prose and poetry set off far more electrical activity in the brain than the more **pedestrian** versions. Scientists were able to study the brain activity as it responded to each word and record how it lit up as the readers encountered unusual words, surprising phrases or difficult sentence structures. This lighting up lasts long enough to shift the brain into a higher gear, encouraging further reading. The research also found that reading the more challenging version of poetry, in particular, increases activity in the right **hemisphere** of the brain, helping the readers to reflect on and reevaluate their own experiences in light of what they have read. The **academics** said this meant the classics were more useful than **self-help books**.



Original versions of classical texts are helpful to readers because they contain (A) language that inspires further reading and (B) readers' self-reflection.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ① challenging | distorts |
| ② demanding | activates |
| ③ comprehensible | increases |
| ④ difficult | hinders |
| ⑤ accessible | stimulates |

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. trigger | 1. |
| 2. self-reflection | 2. |
| 3. straightforward | 3. |
| 4. challenging | 4. |
| 5. pedestrian(a) | 5. |
| 6. hemisphere | 6. |
| 7. academics | 7. |
| 8. self-help book | 8. |
| 9. demanding | 9. |
| 10. comprehensible | 10. |
| 11. hinder | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2015.9.40(63%)

Experts have found that reading classical texts benefits the mind by catching the reader's attention and **triggering(B)** moments of **self-reflection**. The brain activity of volunteers was monitored as they read classical works. These same texts were then "translated" into more **straightforward**, modern language and again the readers' brains were monitored as they read the words. Scans showed that the **more challenging(B)** prose and poetry set off far **more** electrical activity in the brain **than** the more **pedestrian(A)** versions. Scientists were able to study the brain activity as it responded to each word and record how it lit up as the readers encountered unusual words, surprising phrases or difficult sentence structures. This lighting up lasts long enough to shift the brain into a higher gear, encouraging further reading. The research also found that reading the more **challenging(B)** version of poetry, in particular, increases activity in the right **hemisphere** of the brain, helping the readers **to reflect on and reevaluate their own experiences(B)** in light of what they have read. The **academics** said this meant the classics were **more useful than self-help books**.



Original versions of classical texts are **helpful** to readers because they contain (A) language that inspires further reading and (B) readers' self-reflection.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ① challenging | distorts |
| ② demanding | activates |
| ③ comprehensible | increases(14%) |
| ④ difficult | hinders |
| ⑤ accessible | stimulates |

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. trigger | 1. 촉발하다 |
| 2. self-reflection | 2. 자아 성찰 |
| 3. straightforward | 3. 쉬운, 간단한 |
| 4. challenging | 4. 어려운 |
| 5. pedestrian(a) | 5. 평범한, 단조로운 |
| 6. hemisphere | 6. (뇌의) 반구 |
| 7. academics | 7. 교수(진) |
| 8. self-help book | 8. 자습서 |
| 9. demanding | 9. 고된, 힘든 |
| 10. comprehensible | 10. 이해가능한 |
| 11. hinder | 11. 방해하다 |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.06.45(72%)

All art is creation, **regardless of** how closely the imitation **approximates** the original. Even the most **rigorous** attempt to create an absolute likeness is **ultimately** selective. Doing a portrait, for example, the artist may ask the **subject** to look serious, not smile — selecting a certain **aspect** of the person. We know Mona Lisa Giaconda, the subject of the most famous portrait in the world, through her mysterious smile; but we will never know what the entire person was like. The treasure of art, however, is that its reality lives forever. The final product is really an addition to reality, not simply a way of totally reproducing it. The artist always contributes something new, something that never was **put together** in **precisely** that way before. Leonardo's Mona Lisa is not Mona Lisa. The latter has long since **gone to her reward**; the former will never die.



Every work of art, no matter how precisely it (A) the original, is not a mere reproduction, but a unique creation that exists on its own and never (B) .

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① reveals | compromises |
| ② imitates | perishes |
| ③ illustrates | returns |
| ④ recalls | stands alone |
| ⑤ verifies | goes unnoticed |

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. regardless of | 1. |
| 2. approximate | 2. |
| 3. rigorous | 3. |
| 4. ultimately | 4. |
| 5. subject | 5. |
| 6. aspect | 6. |
| 7. put together | 7. |
| 8. precisely | 8. |
| 9. go to one's reward | 9. |
| 10. | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.06.45(72%)

All art is creation(B), **regardless of** how closely the imitation **approximates** the original. Even the most **rigorous** attempt to create an absolute likeness is **ultimately** selective(B). Doing a portrait, **for example**, the artist may ask the **subject** to look serious, not smile — selecting a certain **aspect** of the person. We know Mona Lisa Giaconda, the subject of the most famous portrait in the world, through her mysterious smile; but we will never know what the entire person was like. The treasure of art, **however**, is that its reality lives forever(B). The final product is really an addition(B) to reality, **not** simply a way of totally reproducing it(A). The artist always contributes something new(B), something that never was **put together in precisely** that way before. Leonardo's Mona Lisa(B) is not Mona Lisa(A). The latter has long since **gone to her reward**; the former will **never die(A)**.



Every work of art, **no matter how** precisely it (A) the original, is **not a mere reproduction(A)**, **but a unique creation(B)** that exists on its own and **never** (B) (A).

(A) (B)

- ① reveals compromises
- ② imitates perishes
- ③ illustrates returns
- ④ recalls stands alone
- ⑤ verifies goes unnoticed

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. regardless of | 1. ~에 상관없이 |
| 2. approximate | 2. 가깝다, ~와 비슷하다 |
| 3. rigorous | 3. 정성을 다하는 |
| 4. ultimately | 4. 궁극적으로, 결국 |
| 5. subject | 5. 대상, 피실험자 |
| 6. aspect | 6. 모습, 측면 |
| 7. put together | 7. 모으다, 만들어내다 |
| 8. precisely | 8. 정확하게 |
| 9. go to one's reward | 9. 죽다(die) |
| 10. | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic

Workbook

The surest way to corrupt a youth is to instruct him to hold in higher esteem those who think alike than those who think differently.

- Friedrich Nietzsche -

Day 4

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.23(64%)

To say that we need to **curb** anger and our negative thoughts and emotions does not mean that we should deny our feelings. There is an important **distinction** to be made between **denial** and **restraint**. The latter **constitutes a deliberate** and voluntarily adopted **discipline** based on an **appreciation** of the benefits of doing so. This is very different from the case of someone who **suppresses** emotions such as anger out of a feeling that they need to present a façade of self-control, or **out of fear of** what others may think. Such behavior is like **closing a wound** which is still infected. We are not talking about **rule-following**. Where denial and suppression occur, there comes the danger that in doing so the individual _____ anger and **resentment**. The trouble here is that at some future point they may find they cannot contain these feelings any longer.

* façade: 표면, 겉

- ① **fades out**
- ② copes with
- ③ stores up
- ④ soothes
- ⑤ **overestimates**

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. curb | 1. |
| 2. distinction | 2. |
| 3. denial | 3. |
| 4. restraint | 4. |
| 5. constitute | 5. |
| 6. deliberate | 6. |
| 7. discipline | 7. |
| 8. appreciation | 8. |
| 9. suppress | 9. |
| 10. out of fear of | 10. |
| 11. close a wound | 11. |
| 12. rule-following | 12. |
| 13. resentment | 13. |
| 14. fade out | 14. |
| 15. overestimate | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.23(64%)

To say that we need to curb anger and our negative thoughts(B) and emotions does **not** mean that we should deny our feelings(A). There is an important **distinction** to be made between denial(A) and restraint(B). The latter(B) **constitutes** a **deliberate** and voluntarily adopted **discipline**(B) based on an **appreciation** of the benefits of doing so. This(B) is very **different from** the case of someone who **suppresses** emotions(A) such as anger out of a feeling that they need to present a façade of self-control, or **out of fear of** what others may think. Such behavior(A) is like **closing a wound** which is still infected. We are **not** talking about **rule-following**(A). Where denial and suppression(A) occur, there comes the danger(P) that in doing so the individual _____ anger and **resentment**. The trouble(P) here is that at some future point they may find they cannot contain these feelings any longer.

* façade: 표면, 겉

- ① **fades out**(반, 희미해지다)(16%)
- ② **cope with**(반, 대처하다)
- ③ **stores up**(O, 축적되다)
- ④ **soothes**(반, 달래다)
- ⑤ **overestimates**(off, 과대평가하다)

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. curb	1. 억제하다
2. distinction	2. 구분
3. denial	3. 부정
4. restraint	4. 자제
5. constitute	5. 구성하다
6. deliberate	6. 의도적인
7. discipline	7. 학문 분야, 규율
8. appreciation	8. 이해
9. suppress	9. 억압하다
10. out of fear of	10. ~을 두려워해서
11. close a wound	11. 상처를 봉합하다
12. rule-following	12. 규칙 준수
13. resentment	13. 분개
14. fade out	14. 희미해지다
15. overestimate	15. 과대평가하다
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.24(67%)

Have you ever heard anyone say of a dog, “Well, he’s very successful and lives in a beautiful house, but he’s not very happy”? One reason most dogs are much happier than most people is that dogs aren’t affected by **external circumstances** the way we are. I notice that even when it’s pouring rain outside, my dogs, Blue and Celeste, are still excited to go for a walk. As soon as I open the front door to look outside, they’re beside me **in a flash**, standing **expectantly**, ready for an adventure. I usually wait for a break in the downpour, and then we all **dash out** together. The fact that the ground is wet and there are **mud puddles** dotting the landscape _____. While I’m carefully picking my way around the wet spots, the dogs are joyfully splashing right through them. They aren’t afraid to get their paws dirty.

- ① motivates us to take a shorter walk
- ② **stirs** great **excitement** in me
- ③ puts the dogs in trouble
- ④ means nothing to the dogs
- ⑤ makes me want to **wander around**

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| 1. external | 1. |
| 2. circumstance | 2. |
| 3. in a flash | 3. |
| 4. expectantly | 4. |
| 5. dash out | 5. |
| 6. mud puddle | 6. |
| 7. stir excitement | 7. |
| 8. wander around | 8. |
| 9. | 9. |
| 10. | 10. |
| 11. | 11. |
| 12. | 12. |
| 13. | 13. |
| 14. | 14. |
| 15. | 15. |
| 16. | 16. |

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.24(67%)

Have you ever heard anyone say of a dog, “Well, he’s very successful and lives in a beautiful house, but he’s not very happy”? **One reason** most dogs(B) are much **happier than** most people(A) is that dogs aren’t affected by **external circumstances(A)** the way we are. I notice that even when it’s pouring rain outside, my dogs, Blue and Celeste, are still excited to go for a walk. As soon as I open the front door to look outside, they’re beside me **in a flash**, standing **expectantly**, ready for an adventure. I usually wait for a break in the downpour, and then we all **dash out** together. The fact that the ground is wet and there are mud puddles dotting the landscape(A) _____. While I’m carefully picking my way around the wet spots, the dogs are joyfully splashing right through them. They aren’t afraid to get their paws dirty.

① motivates us to take a shorter walk(A, 세부)(10%)

우리가 짧은 산책을 할 동기를 준다

매력 오답: 1번도 A를 표현한다는 점에서 매력적인 후보가 될 수 있는데, 지문의 핵심은 B(개)에 대한 것이란 걸 명심하고, '산책'은 너무 세부적이다. 세부의 함정에 빠지지 말자!

② **stirs great excitement in me(반)**

내 안에 큰 즐거움을 섞어준다

③ **puts the dogs in trouble(반)**

개들을 문제 상황에 둔다

④ **means nothing to the dogs(not B)**

개들에게는 아무런 의미가 없다

⑤ **makes me want to wander around(반)**

내가 떠돌아다니고 싶게 만든다

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. external	1. 외부의
2. circumstance	2. 상황
3. in a flash	3. 순식간에
4. expectantly	4. 기대하면서
5. dash out	5. 달려나가다
6. mud puddle	6. 진흙 웅덩이
7. stir excitement	7. 신나게 하다
8. wander around	8. 돌아다니다
9.	9.
10.	10.
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.25(48%)

In Belding's ground squirrels, males leave home and females **mature** in their **natal area**. This male-biased **dispersal** creates an **imbalance** in the way males and females are related to those individuals around them — females find themselves surrounded by relatives, while males are generally in areas with **complete strangers**. This **asymmetry translates into** females who warn **close kin** by **emitting alarm calls**, while males generally do not emit calls since their dispersal from their natal areas means their blood kin typically do not benefit from such a warning. Further support for the **kinship-based** alarm-calling **hypothesis** includes Sherman's finding that in the rare instances when females do **move away from** their natal groups and into groups with far fewer relatives they

- ① **end up acquiring** the alarm calls of the new group
- ② make **constant** attempts to bring their blood kin along
- ③ display a tendency to become more active and cooperative
- ④ emit alarm calls less frequently than do native females
- ⑤ adopt a more **elaborate defense mechanism** than alarm calls

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

1. mature(v)	1.
2. natal area	2.
3. dispersal	3.
4. imbalance	4.
5. complete stranger	5.
6. asymmetry	6.
7. translate into	7.
8. close kin	8.
9. emit alarm call	9.
10. kinship-based	10.
11. hypothesis	11.
12. move away from	12.
13. end up Ving	13.
14. constant	14.
15. elaborate(a)	15.
16. defense mechanism	16.

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.25(48%)

In Belding's ground squirrels, males leave home(A) and females mature in their natal area(B). This male-biased **dispersal** creates an **imbalance** in the way males and females are related to those individuals around them — females(B) find themselves surrounded by relatives(B), **while** males(A) are generally in areas with complete strangers(A). This **asymmetry translates into** females(B) who warn close kin by emitting alarm calls(B), **while** males(A) generally do **not** emit calls(B) since their dispersal from their natal areas means their blood kin typically do not benefit from such a warning. Further support for the **kinship-based alarm-calling hypothesis** includes Sherman's finding that **in the rare instances** when females(B) do **move away from** their natal groups and into groups with far fewer relatives(B→A) they _____ (A).

- ① **end up acquiring** the alarm calls(B) of the new group(off)
새로운 집단의 경고음을 결과적으로 습득하게 된다
- ② **make constant** attempts to bring their blood kin along(off)(17%)
혈족을 데려오기 위한 시도를 지속한다
- ③ **display a tendency to become more active and cooperative(off)**
더 활동적이고 더 협동적이게 되는 경향을 보인다
- ④ **emit alarm calls less(B→A)** frequently **than** do native females(B)
고향의 암컷들보다 경고음을 덜 자주 울린다
→ '정답' 선지에 굳이 than이 있어 AB의 대립성을 '확실히' 보여주는 부분이 정답 선지라는 것 주목! 평가원은 AB가 다 들어있는 정답 선지를 대의파악과 빈칸에서 참 좋아한다.
- ⑤ **adopt a more elaborate defense mechanism than** alarm calls (off)
경고음보다 더 정교한 방어 기제를 채택한다

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. mature(v)	1. 성숙하다
2. natal area	2. 태어난 지역
3. dispersal	3. 분산
4. imbalance	4. 불균형
5. complete stranger	5. 완전한 이방인
6. asymmetry	6. 비대칭
7. translate into	7. 해석된다, 의미한다
8. close kin	8. 가까운 친족
9. emit alarm call	9. 경고음을 울리다
10. kinship-based	10. 친족 기반의
11. hypothesis	11. 가설
12. move away from	12. ~로부터 멀리 이동하다
13. end up Ving	13. 결국 ~하게 되다
14. constant	14. 지속적인
15. elaborate(a)	15. 정교한
16. defense mechanism	16. 방어 기제

■ KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.26(33%)

By **likening** the eye **to** a camera, elementary biology textbooks help to produce a **misleading** impression of what **perception entails**. Only in terms of the physics of image **formation** do the eye and camera have anything **in common**. Both eye and camera have a lens that focuses light rays from the outside world into an image, and both have a **means** of adjusting the focus and brightness of that image. Both eye and camera have a **light-sensitive** layer onto which the image is **cast** (the **retina** and film, respectively). However, image formation is only the first step towards seeing. _____ **obscure** the much more **fundamental** difference between the two, which is that the camera **merely** records an image, whereas the visual system interprets it.

- ① **Apparent** differences in the focusing power of a lens
- ② **Superficial analogies** between the eye and a camera
- ③ Contrasts in light adaptation between the retina and film
- ④ Misunderstandings of image formation in the eye and a camera
- ⑤ Close relationships between image formation and interpretation

■ 해석이 어려운 문장(영어)

■ Vocabulary Test

1. liken A to B	1.
2. misleading	2.
3. perception	3.
4. entail	4.
5. formation	5.
6. in common	6.
7. means(n)	7.
8. light-sensitive	8.
9. cast(v)	9.
10. retina	10.
11. obscure(v)	11.
12. fundamental	12.
13. merely	13.
14. apparent	14.
15. superficial	15.
16. analogy	16.

KISS Logic 복기

출처 2013.수능.26(33%)

By **likening** the eye(A) to a camera(B), elementary biology textbooks help to produce a **misleading** impression(P, A) of what **perception entails**. Only in terms of the physics of image formation(A) do the eye and camera have **anything in common**. **Both** eye and camera have a lens that focuses light rays from the outside world into an image, and both have a **means** of adjusting the focus and brightness of that image. **Both** eye and camera have a **light-sensitive** layer onto which the image is **cast** (the **retina** and film, respectively). **However**, image formation(A) is **only** the first step towards seeing. _____ **obscure(P)** the much more **fundamental** difference(B) between the **two**, which is that the camera **merely** records an image, **whereas** the visual system interprets it.

- ① **Apparent** differences(B) in the focusing power of a lens
렌즈의 초점력에 있어 드러난 차이
- ② **Superficial analogies(A)** between the eye and a camera(O)
눈과 카메라 사이의 피상적 비유
- ③ **Contrasts(B)** in light adaptation between the retina and film
망막과 필름 사이의 명순응 대조점
- ④ **Misunderstandings of image formation in the eye and a camera(매)**
눈과 카메라의 이미지 형성에 대한 오해
매력 오답: 4번(24%)이 A 느낌도 나고 눈과 카메라가 있어 참 매력적으로 보이는데, 잘 생각해야 한다. Image formation에 대한 '오해'가 있는 게 아니라, 눈과 카메라가 image formation 측면에서는 '공통점'이 있기는 하는데, 그렇다고 이 둘을 전반적인 측면에서 거의 똑같다고 보는 오해를 바로잡고자 하는 글. image formation만 똑같지 근본 원리는 다 다르다는 글.
- ⑤ **Close relationships between image formation and interpretation(off)**
이미지 형성과 해석 사이의 긴밀한 관계 (21%)

해석이 어려운 문장(해석 및 표현)

Vocabulary Test

1. liken A to B	1. A를 B에 비유하다
2. misleading	2. 잘못된
3. perception	3. 인식
4. entail	4. 수반하다
5. formation	5. 형성
6. in common	6. 공통적인
7. means(n)	7. 수단
8. light-sensitive	8. 빛에 민감한
9. cast(v)	9. 던지다, 발하다
10. retina	10. 망막
11. obscure(v)	11. 흐릿하게 하다
12. fundamental	12. 근본적인
13. merely	13. only
14. apparent	14. 명백한
15. superficial	15. 피상적인
16. analogy	16. 비유