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Keep It Simple and Short

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Keep It Simple and Short

수특영독(상) 37제

Reference

1. **Bold(진하게):** 지문의 내용상 3단(가끔 2단) 구성을 보여주기 위한 표시

2. **Underline(밑줄):** 보통 답의 '근거'. 혹은 답 그 자체

3. **Arrow(화살표):** 답과 답의 근거를 직관적으로 보여주는 역할 (쌍방향은 대조로 보여줌)

4. **Rectangular(네모칸):**   : 어휘 정리
                                : 빈칸 변형

5. **Summary** : 글의 삼단 구성을 바탕으로 요약. '핵심을, 간결하게, 가끔은 재미진 말투로' 표현

6. **KEY Point** : 보통 글의 '변형' 포인트와 근거 설명. 추가적인 소재 설명이나 기출과의 연관성도 설명

7. **Vocabulary** : 지문에서 어려우면서 중요한 어휘, 표현. 한번에 알아 두면 좋은 건 길어도 한번에 표시

8. 기타 자료에 관한 모든 질문은 메일 sheanlee23@gmail.com으로 보내시주시면 최대한 빠른 시일 내에 답변드리도록 하겠습니다.

Shean's KISS EBS

 Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is (1)spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in (2)isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only (3)emerged in the 19th century. In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. **Ironically**, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world. In the United States today, a greater (4)proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. **Yet** few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. In general, when the facts (5)clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.

* MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

Summary

1. 통념(myth): 우리는 보통 예술가들이 창의성을 위해 기존 방식을 거부하고 혼자 일한다 생각
2. 아이러니하게도 최근 기존 방식을 가르치는 '예술 학교'에 입학하는 예술가의 수가 사상 최대
3. But 우리는 이러한 사실을 인식하지 못함. 역시, 사실과 통념이 충돌할 때 통념이 이기는 법

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘. 5번에 clash(충돌하다)를 coincide(일치하다)로 바꾸면 정확히 clash의 반대 의미이자, with라는 전치사도 공유하므로 아름다운 답
2. 변형2: 절 빈칸. 사람들은 **Not A: 예술가들이 예술학교를 많이 간다는 사실을 인정 x(빈칸)**, But B: 혼자 활동한다고 믿음
3. 작년 수특에 똑같이 있던 지문. 한 번 더 넣은 이유가 있길 바람 ^~^

Vocabulary

1. spontaneous: 자연스러운   2. convention: tradition(전통)   3. think of A as B: A를 B로 생각하다
4. in isolation: 단독으로   5. prevailing: 우세한   6. contemporary: 현대의   7. proportion: 비율
8. take a hold on: dominate(지배하다)   9. formal schooling: 정식 교육

 The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual (1)peculiarities. Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way. Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur, in general, without genetic mutations. **For example**, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in (2)hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male. Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances. Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and (3)stage a feminist revolution. Male chimpanzees cannot gather in a (4)constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals. **Such (5)dramatic changes** in behaviour would occur only if something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA.

* mutation 돌연변이 ** alpha male 우두머리 수컷 *** egalitarian 평등주의의

Summary

1. 사회적 동물의 행동이 환경적, 개인적 특성이 있을 순 있으나, 같은 종은 비슷하게 행동하기 마련
2. Ex.: 보통 침팬지 – 계급사회(남성중심) vs. 난쟁이 침팬지 – 평등사회(여성중심) -> 보통 침팬지의 암컷은 난쟁이 침팬지의 암컷으로부터 배울 것이 없음. 또한 보통 침팬지의 수컷들은 절대 난쟁이 침팬지와 같은 평등 사회를 만들지 않을 것
3. 이것이 가능하려면 보통 침팬지의 DNA가 바뀌어야만 함

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. 2번에 hierarchical(계급의)을 impartial(공정한)으로 바꾸면 egalitarian와 동의어이므로 답. 3번에 stage는 전쟁(war)이나 혁명(revolution) 따위를 '일으키다'라고 쓰는 동사로 참고!

Vocabulary

1. peculiarity: 특이한 점   2. genetic: 유전적인   3. have a tendency to: ~하는 경향이 있다
4. head(v): ~을 이끌다   5. dominate: ~을 지배하다   6. stage a revolution: 혁명을 일으키다
7. constitutional assembly: 제헌 의회   8. abolish: ~을 폐지하다   9. dramatic: 극적인

Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process; when identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose (1)which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information. **Yet** the subjective nature of this process is (2)rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors. Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty that examiners are forced to use (3)hides the element of subjective judgment from the court. **He proposes** that fingerprint evidence (4)be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches. In a criminal case, for example, an examiner could testify that there (5)was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."

* probabilistic 확률적인

Summary

1. 지문분석(fingerprint analysis)은 분석하는 사람에 따른 주관적인 것
2. 이러한 주관적인 지문분석의 특성이 법정에서는 제대로 인정 x
3. 지문 분석이 법정에서 확실한 증거가 아니라, 가능성을 지닌 주관적인 형태로 자유로이 논의되어야 함

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 절 빈칸. Problem: 지문분석의 주관적인 요소가 법정에선 가려짐(빈칸) -> Solution: 확률적으로 논의되어야 함
2. 변형2: 어법. (1) 관계형용사 (2) 형용사부사 (3) 동사준동사 (4) should 용법 (5) 수일치. 3번에 hides는 thinks 뒤 절 the language of certainty라는 주어의 동사인데 hiding으로 바꾸면 오답. 4번은 evidence와 be 사이에 should 생략. that 앞에 '제안'의 의미가 있으므로

Vocabulary

1. distorted: 일그러진   2. highlight: ~을 강조하다   3. be swayed by: ~에 휘둘리다   4. certainty: 확실성
5. juror: 배심원   6. term: 용어   7. criminal case: 형사 사건   8. testify: 증언하다   9. a chance: 가능성
10. defender: 피고인   11. quantify: ~을 수치화 하다

The **hot hand belief** is that if a player is in a hot streak, the chance that that player will continue to score is higher than his or her personal average; and that this is true even if the game is purely random. (1) It says that the mere fact of success in the past alters the probability of success in the future. (2) **There's** a very strong belief in this phenomenon — even to the extent that it influences play. (3) In basketball, teammates will often pass the ball to players believed to be in a hot hand streak, believing that their sequence of successful shots makes them more likely to score next time. (4) It means that the belief in the hot hand phenomenon changes how the players are behaving, and that very change might alter the chance of scoring. **(5) It will certainly** give the player who receives the ball more opportunity to score, even if it doesn't alter the chance of scoring at each attempt. And if those increased opportunities to score translate into more points, it could well reinforce the impression of a hot hand streak.

* hot streak 연속적인 호조

Summary

1. 통념: 한 선수가 호조세에 있으면 득점 확률이 올라간다는 것. 과거에 잘 했으니 미래에도 잘 할 거라는 것
2. Ex.: 농구에서 동료들이 요즘 잘되는 선수에게 패스를 더 줌. 즉, 통념이 선수들의 행동 방식을 바꾼 것
3. 득점 가능성은 그대로인데 그 선수에게 공이 많이 감 -> 더 득점 -> '역시 잘하네~'라고 착각

KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 5번이 주어진 문장. 득점 가능성은 바뀌지 않는다는 글에 대한 이해와, 앞 뒤의 관사, 대명사 쓰임이 중요한, 좋은 문장 삽입 문제
2. **국수영탐 are not separate: 독립시행을 종속시행으로 착각한 것**

Vocabulary

1. hot hand: 상승세(농구)   2. a chance: 가능성   3. purely: 순전히   4. alter: change
5. probability: 확률   6. phenomenon: 현상   7. even to the extent that: ~한 정도까지
8. translate into: mean(의역)   9. reinforce: 강화시키다   10. impression: 인상

   In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found to have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be **(1)**valueless despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them almost to his final moments. The mathematical propositions were (2)novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and to lead nowhere. **It was only after** the passage of several years during which mathematics (3)advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent that their creativity was recognized. **Other creative scientists** such as Galileo have also suffered extreme social (4)disapproval because they introduced what was in effect a new paradigm whose relevance and effectiveness were beyond the ability of a particular age to appreciate. In Galileo's case this was the now (5)commonplace idea that the earth revolves around the sun.

* duel 결투 ** proposition 명제

Summary

1. 수학자 갈루아가 죽음 직전까지 작업한 수학 명제들은 참신했으나 수학계에서 인정받지 못 했었음
2. 몇 년 후 수학이 발달하고 나서야 갈루아의 명제들이 그 창의성을 인정받음
3. 갈릴레오도 마찬가지. 지동성을 예전엔 인정x, but 지금은 흔히 받아들여지는 것

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. 1번에 valueless를 invaluable(매우 가치 있는)으로 바꾸면 낚이기 쉬움. '가치 없는' 아님!! **거기 다 작년 6평 장문 어휘 빈칸 낚시 선지였음**

Vocabulary

1. examine: ~을 검토하다   2. frantically: 광적으로   3. novel(a): creative   4. passage: (시간의) 경과
5. advance: 진전되다   6. relevance: 적절성   7. apparent: 명백한   8. disapproval: 반감
9. appreciate: ~을 이해하다   10. commonplace: 아주 흔한   11. revolve: ~을 돌다

When we discuss knowledge, we often focus on theoretical 'knowledge of the head' and overlook practical 'knowledge of the hand'. Indeed, there seems to be something of a prejudice against the latter. For example, the abstract knowledge of the scientist is generally held in higher esteem than the practical knowledge of the car mechanic or the craftsman. **This prejudice** may derive from the widespread assumption that our capacity for reason is what distinguishes us from the rest of the animal kingdom. **However**, it could be argued that our ability to manipulate things is just as unique, and that the hand with its opposable thumb is as good a symbol of human intelligence as the head with its bulging cranium. There is a sense in which know-how is prior to, and more fundamental than, know-that. After all, we need basic skills, such as the ability to speak and the ability to manipulate objects, before we can acquire any kind of knowledge.

* bulging 불룩 나온 ** cranium 두개골

Summary

1. 우리의 편견: 지식은 머리에 있는 것(과학)만 지식이고 손으로 하는 건(기술) 아니라 생각
2. 이유: 이성적 사고 능력(capacity for reason)이 동물과 인간을 구분하는 것이라 생각해서
3. But 사실 뭔가를 손으로 다루는 능력도 인간에게 고유한 것이고 머리로 아는 지식보다 더 중요

KEY Point

1. 변형: 절 빈칸. 물체를 다루는 능력이 **머리 속의 지식 획득(빈칸)**보다 이전의(중요한) 것. Paraphrase가 정확히 되어있는 강추 빈칸

Vocabulary

1. theoretical: 이론상의   2. overlook: 간과하다   3. prejudice: 선입견   4. abstract: 추상적인
5. be held in high esteem: 추앙받다, 존중받다   6. derive from: ~로부터 나오다   7. assumption: 가정
8. distinguish A from B: A를 B로부터 구분하다   9. manipulate: ~을 조종하다   10. prior to: ~이전에

There are two fundamental approaches to designing an intelligent system. In the human approach, one looks at how people do things and then attempts to get a computer or robot to perform them the same way. In what has been deemed the "alien" approach researchers use whatever means they have at their disposal to create an ability regardless of the way it might be executed in people. **It may be** that human attempts are always doomed to failure because of engineering limitations, while the alien approach, which is free to pursue other options, can succeed. **An example** of this comes from flying. Early attempts at flying involved being recreated as closely as possible the actions of birds. These devices had flapping wings. Eventually, the airplane was invented that could fly successfully, but its operation only loosely resembled that of a bird.

Summary

1. 지능형 시스템을 만드는 두 방식 – A: 인간을 보고 그대로 따라하는 방식, B: 외부의 것을 암거나 쓰는 방식
2. A: 공학적 한계 때문에 실패 가능성 높음 vs. B: 선택지가 자유로우므로 성공 가능성 높음
3. Ex.: 비행. 초기의 실패 방식(A): 새를 그대로 모방하려 함 -> 나중의 성공 방식(B): 새를 별로 안 닮음

KEY Point

1. 변형: 절 빈칸. Not A 방식: 새의 모습을 그대로 재현하는 것, **But B 방식: 새의 외부적 요소를 따음 -> 새의 모습은 많이 간직하지 않음 (빈칸)**
2. **변형 빈칸은 2015학년도 수능 비연계 빈칸 답과 비슷한 문장구조 및 부사**
3. 유의: 용어는 '인간 방식'이지만 정말 인간을 따라하는 방식이 아니라, 모방하고자 하는 대상을 '그대로' 따라하는 방식이라는 것!

Vocabulary

1. fundamental approach: 근본적인 접근방식   2. what has been deemed: ~라고 여겨지는 것

3. the "alien" approach: '외래' 방식   4. whatever means they have at their disposal: 그들이 사용할 수 있는 어떤 수단이든지   5. execute: ~을 실행하다   6. be doomed to: 필히 ~하다   7. resemble: ~을 닮다

33. According to a renowned French scholar, the growth in the size and complexity of human populations was the driving force in the evolution of science. Early, small communities had to concentrate all their physical and mental effort on survival; their thoughts were focused on food and religion. As communities became larger, some people had time to reflect and debate. They found that they could understand and predict events better if they reduced passion and prejudice, replacing these with observation and inference. But while a large population may have been necessary, in itself it was not sufficient for science to germinate. Some empires were big, but the rigid social control required to hold an empire together was not beneficial to science, just as it was not beneficial to reason. The early nurturing and later flowering of science _____ to support original thought and freewheeling incentive. The rise in commerce and the decline of authoritarian religion allowed science to follow reason in seventeenth-century Europe. [3] *germinate: 싹트다, 발아하다

① prompted small communities to adopt harsh social norms

② resulted from passion and enthusiasm rather than inference

③ occurred in large communities with strict hierarchical structures

④ were solely attributed to efforts of survival in a small community

⑤ required a large and loosely structured, competitive community

Even the best accounts of the past are open to change based on new evidence or the work of historians who approach a subject with a different lens of interpretation. In this sense, history is more about (A)competing perceptions of the past than it is about nailing down a definitive account of a specific event or life. (As David Lowenthal notes, "History usually depends on someone else's eyes and voice: we see it through an interpreter who stands between past events and our apprehension of them." While the past never changes, history changes all the time.)

Think, for example, about two eyewitness accounts of the same auto accident. Even if we can assume that the drivers involved in the accident believe that they are telling the truth about what happened, it is still likely that the police will receive two very different accounts of how the accident occurred and two different accounts of who is to blame or who caused the accident. It is thus up to the police officer in charge, or perhaps a judge, to (B)weigh the evidence and come up with a plausible interpretation of this historical event. **But** let's imagine two weeks after the paperwork is filed and the case is closed, a reliable eyewitness to the accident emerges with new evidence to suggest that the person who the judge held responsible for the accident was actually not at fault. This new information leads to a new historical narrative of what happened. History has changed. This is called (C)revisionism, and it is the lifeblood of the historical profession.   * plausible: 그럴듯한

Summary

1. 역사는 고정되어 있는 게 아니라 해석에 따라 바뀌는 것
2. Ex.: 차 사고가 발생하고 목격자가 두 명이라면 이 두 진술을 판단하는 건 경찰관의 몫
3. But 사건 종결 2주 후 범인이 범인이 아니라는 걸 증명할 새로운 증거가 나오면 사실관계 바뀜: '수정주의'

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘 빈칸. 지문의 핵심: 수정주의(revisionism). 역사는 불변이 아니라 새로운 증거가 나오면 바뀜
2. 변형2: 어휘. **(A) competing(상충하는)** / identical(동일한), **(B) weigh(가늠하다)** / waive(포기하다), **(C) revisionism(수정주의)** / fundamentalism(원리주의)
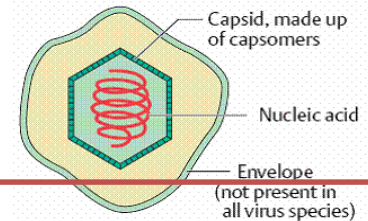
Vocabulary

1. account: 설명   2. interpretation: 해석   3. perception: 인식   4. nail down: ~을 못박다
5. definitive: 명확한   6. apprehension: 이해   7. eyewitness: 증인   8. reliable: 믿을 만한
9. at fault: 잘못한, 죄가 있는   10. lifeblood: 생명선, 핵심

Shean's KISS EBS

Viruses, unlike bacteria, have no nucleus and no cell wall. They are the minimum of life honed to a structural simplicity. **(1) Though** there are many kinds, in general, a virus is a strand of DNA or RNA surrounded by a mathematically elegant polyhedron, called <u>a capsid</u>, whose shape is virus specific. **(2)** For what are called "enveloped" viruses, <u>the capsid is surrounded by one or more protein envelopes. This simplified structure</u> makes them different than bacteria, for example, but no less alive. **(3) They are** a unique life form (but that is no reason to discriminate against them). **(4)** They are very much like seeds: They only grow when they find the right soil in which to do so. **(5)** And like seeds, even though in a suspended state, they constantly monitor the exterior world around them.

* hone 잘 다듬다 ** strand 줄, 가닥 *** polyhedron 다면체

그림 출처: http://biosiva.50webs.org/virus.htm

Capsid, made up of capsomers — Nucleic acid — Envelope (not present in all virus species)

Summary
1. 바이러스는 박테리아와 달리 핵과 세포벽이 없으며 생명체의 가장 최소한의 형태
2. 바이러스는 박테리아와 달리 캡시드로 둘러싸여 있으며 외피 바이러스의 경우 캡시드가 여러 겹의 외피를 가짐
3. 바이러스는 씨앗과 같아 활동 정지 상태에 있어도 외부를 계속 관찰

KEY Point
1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 2번이 주어진 문장. 캡시드의 관사 처리와 캡시드와 외피까지 갖춘 '이 단순화된 구조'를 뒤에서 받는 게 관건

Vocabulary
1. nucleus: 핵   2. minimum: 최소한   3. simplicity: 단순성   4. be surrounded by: ~에 둘러싸이다
5. envelop: 외피   6. be in a suspended state: 활동 정지 상태에 있다   7. constantly: 지속적으로
8. monitor the exterior: 겉 부분을 감시하다

In the summer of 1972, the actor Anthony Hopkins was signed to play a leading role in a film based on George Feifer's novel The Girl from Petrovka, so he traveled to London to buy a copy of the book. **Unfortunately**, none of the main London bookstores had a copy. Then, on his way home, waiting for an underground train at Leicester Square tube station, he saw a discarded book lying on the seat next to him. It was a copy of The Girl from Petrovka. **As if** that was not coincidence enough, more was to follow. Later, when (1)he had a chance to meet the author, Hopkins told (2)him about this strange occurrence. Feifer was interested. He said that in November 1971 (3)he had lent a friend a copy of the book ― a uniquely annotated copy in which (4)he had made notes on turning the British English into American English for the publication of an American version ― but (5)his friend had lost the copy in London. A quick check of the annotations in the copy Hopkins had found showed that it was the very same copy that Feifer's friend had mislaid.

* annotate 주석을 달다

Summary
1. 홉킨스라는 배우가 페이퍼가 쓴 소설을 각색한 영화 주인공을 맡게 되어 런던으로 책을 사러 감.
2. 근데 책이 어느 서점에도 1도 없어서 집으로 허탈히 돌아오는데 지하철역에서 그 책 발견하고 주웠음
3. 우연이 이게 끝이 아님. 다음에 저자 페이퍼를 우연히 만났는데 그 책은 저자가 친구 빌려줬다가 친구가 잃어버린 책!

KEY Point
1. 변형: 지칭. EBS에서 변형으로 흔치 않은 지칭 ㅎㅎ. 답은 1번. 1번은 그 배우이고 나머지가 다 저자. 또한 1번이 답이면 역시 친구들… 잘 못 고르는 경향 심리적으로 작용

Vocabulary
1. play a leading role: 주인공 역할을 맡다   2. discarded: 버려진   3. coincidence: 우연의 일치
4. more was to follow: 더 많은 일이 뒤 따랐다   5. strange occurrence: 이상한 일
6. turn A into B: A를 B로 바꾸다   7. publication: 출판   8. mislay: 잘못두다

When I lived for a couple of years in Africa, people would point to this plant or that one and tell me, "You could eat this." It happened often enough that I finally asked someone why it was so important for me to know what plants I could eat. (B He explained that during the recently ended civil war, the people had been driven from their city homes into the jungle. They were starving, because no one knew what was edible and what was deadly.) (A Their ancestors had carried this knowledge with them, but these city dwellers had stopped passing it on to their children, and the knowledge had died. **So the former** urbanites, now living in the bush, cooked various plants and fed them to their chickens to see if the chickens would cluck or croak.) (C And gradually they rebuilt their knowledge base. "We have decided," my friend told me, "that we must never again forget what we can eat, so that's why we tell one another what is edible." Their traditions had meant survival to the society.) (~~Clearly~~, though, traditional information has to be reliable. Thus, in societies that depend on their traditions, knowledge is passed down only by people qualified to do so, and unregulated production of new information is not encouraged. There is an emphasis within traditional societies on memorizing the information that exists rather than using existing information to create new knowledge. The development of new knowledge in such cultures is a deliberate and slow process performed with care and authorized only by experts in the existing tradition. Otherwise, the next plant you eat ~~could well be your last~~.)

* cluck (닭이) 꼬꼬댁거리다 **croak 죽다

Summary

1. 필자가 아프리카 살 때 현지인들이 맨날 식물마다 먹을 수 있다 없다 알려줌. 그 이유는 선조들은 먹을 수 있는 식물에 대한 지식을 가지고 있었는데 이것이 현재 도시 거주민들에게 전해지지 않아서
2. 그래서 다시 그 지식을 실험을 통해 축적해야 했고, 이를 잊지 않기 위해 서로에게 말해주는 것. 생존과 직결되니까
3. But 이러한 지식은 신뢰도가 있어야 하므로 검증된 전문가들만 전달함.

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. Clearly로 시작하는 마지막 단락은 논지의 흐름이 바뀌는 부분. 따라서 그 앞까지 순서 문제로. 이유를 물어보고, 답하고, 답의 마무리가 잘 이어지는 흐름. 관사 대명사의 쓰임이 넘쳐남은 말할 것도 없고

Vocabulary

1. be driven from: ~에서 내몰리다   2. starve: 굶주리다   3. edible: 식용의   4. deadly: 치명적인
5. dwellers: 거주민들 6. pass A on to B: A를 B에 전달하다   7. urbanite: 도시인   8. gradually: 점차적으로
9. reliable: 신뢰할 만 한   10. qualified: 자격이 있는   11. unregulated: 통제되지 않은   12. existing: 기존의
13. deliberate: 의도적인   14. authorize:~을 검증하다   15. could well v: ~일지도 모른다