



MILY.T's
ENGLISH
O.R.O [오알오]

나의 3번째 영어 쌤

MILY.T

We all can do it!

2020 수능특강 수능특강 밀리쌤의 강의노트

2020 수능특강 영어 유형편

(7강-10강)

오늘알고 오늘끝내는 오.알.오 '밀리쌤'의 강의 자료입니다. ☺



O.R.O

본 자료는 **밀리쌤 강의 연습/복습용** 수능특강 학습 자료입니다.
밀리쌤의 강의는 아래 순서로 진행됩니다.

오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 O.R.O 강의 진행 ORIENTATION




1. PREVIEW :

- ① 문제풀이 : 유형별 문제 푸는 SKILL을 학습합니다.
- ② 어휘/주제/스키밍 : 구문 독해 전에 글의 전반을 PREVIEW합니다.

2. **구문독해** : 정확한 독해와 어법 분석으로 철저하게 구문독해 방법을 학습합니다.

3. **글의 LOGIC** : 문제 출제 가능성있는 내용(어법, 어휘, 순서, 삽입, 빈칸 등)을 밀리쌤의 해설 강의로 변형문제에 대비합니다.

본 강의 자료로 연습을 하고, 강의 청취후 복습까지 하면,
오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 수능특강을 하실 수 있습니다. ☺

나의 2년 영어쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

절대 공식

77강

일치 · 불일치

50초 CUT!

TIME

HOW

5지선다형 순서로 전개 주의
keywords 예상하기



5지선다형 순서로 check하기



나의 랜선 영어 쌤.

말리.티



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



pirarucu에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020년 수능특강 7강 1번

The pirarucu is one of the largest freshwater fish in the world at up to ten feet long and weighing more than four hundred pounds. That's a true river monster! Because of its size, it is called arapaima, or "dragon fish." All fish can breathe in water, right? Not this one. Unlike most fish, which use their gills to take in oxygen from water, the pirarucu needs to come to the surface about every ten minutes to breathe air. This helps it survive in the muddy lakes of the Amazon, where little oxygen is available. The pirarucu is one of the native fishermen's favorite meals. Every part of the fish is eaten. Even the pirarucu's tough scales are considered valuable and are used as files, like sandpaper. But the pirarucu is endangered. To make sure this gorgeous giant will be around for a long time to come, only certain native people are allowed to catch a limited number of pirarucu each year.

*gill 아가미 **file (금속 같은 거친 표면을 다듬는) 줄

- ① 아가미를 사용하여 산소를 얻는다.
- ② 산소가 풍부한 아마존 강의 맑은 호수에서 산다.
- ③ 인간이 먹으면 안 되는 부위가 있다.
- ④ 비늘이 귀중하게 여겨지며 사포처럼 줄로 사용된다.
- ⑤ 원주민은 매년 수량의 제한 없이 포획할 수 있다.

어휘

세계에서 가장 큰 민물고기인 아마존 강의 피라루쿠

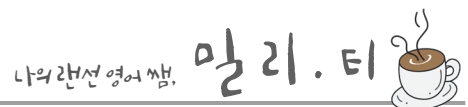
The pirarucu is one of the largest freshwater fish in the world at up to ten feet long and weighing more than four hundred pounds. That's a true river monster! Because of its size, it is called arapaima, or "dragon fish." All fish can breathe in water, right? Not this one. Unlike most fish, which use their gills to take in oxygen from water, the pirarucu needs to come to the surface about every ten minutes to breathe air. This helps it survive in the muddy lakes of the Amazon, where little oxygen is available. The pirarucu is one of the native fishermen's favorite meals. Every part of the fish is eaten. Even the pirarucu's tough scales are considered valuable and are used as files, like sandpaper. But the pirarucu is endangered. To make sure this gorgeous giant will be around for a long time to come, only certain native people are allowed to catch a limited number of pirarucu each year.

민물의

*아가미

비늘 ** (금속같은 거친 표면을 다듬는) 줄

멸종위기에 처한 멋진



구문독해

1 The pirarucu is one of the largest freshwater fish (in the world) ^{민물의} up to ten feet long and weighing more than four hundred pounds)

피라루쿠는 길이가 10피트에 이르고 무게는 400파운드가 넘는 세계에서 가장 큰 민물고기 중 하나이다.

2 That's a true river monster! Because of its size, it is called arapaima, or "dragon fish."

그것은 진정한 강의 괴물이다! 그것의 크기 때문에 arapaima, 즉 '드래곤 피시'라고 불린다.

3 All fish can breathe in water, right? Not this one.

모든 물고기는 물속에서 숨 쉴 수 있다. 그렇지 않은가? 이것은 아니다.

4 Unlike most fish, (which use their gills to take in oxygen from water,) the pirarucu needs to come to the surface (about every ten minutes) to breathe air.

물속에서 산소를 얻기 위해 아가미를 사용하는 대부분의 물고기와 달리, 피라루쿠는 공기를 들이마시기 위해 매 10분 정도마다 수면으로 올라와야 한다.

= to survive

5 This helps it survive in the muddy lakes of the Amazon, where little oxygen is available. [which / where] [few / little / a little]

이는 이용 가능한 산소가 거의 없는 아마존강의 탁한 호수에서 그것이 생존하는 것을 돕는다.

6 The pirarucu is one of the native fishermen's favorite meals.

피라루쿠는 토착 어민이 가장 좋아하는 음식 중 하나이다.

7 Every part of the fish is eaten.

본동사 자리!
수일치
능동/수동 CHECK!

그 물고기의 모든 부위를 먹는다.

8 Even the pirarucu's tough scales are considered valuable and are used as files, (like sandpaper).

심지어 피라루쿠의 거친 비늘조차 귀중하게 여겨지며, 사포처럼 줄로 사용된다.

[valuable / valuably]

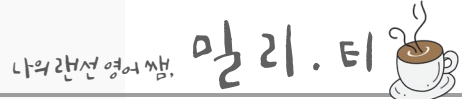
9 But the pirarucu is endangered.

그러나 피라루쿠는 멸종 위기에 처해 있다.

목적 that 생략

10 To make sure [this gorgeous giant will be around for a long time to come,] only certain native people are allowed to catch a limited number of pirarucu each year. [allow / are allowed]

이 멋진 거대한 물고기가 장래에 오랫동안 반드시 존재하게 하기 위해 오직 특정 토착민만이 매년 제한된 수의 피라루쿠를 잡는 것이 허락된다.



REVIEW



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

어법 포인트

The pirarucu is one of the largest freshwater fish in the world at up to ten feet long and **weighing** more than four hundred pounds. That's a true river monster! Because of its size, **병렬주의** it is called arapaima, or "dragon fish." All fish can breathe in water, right? Not this one.

Unlike most fish, which use their gills **to take** in oxygen from water, the pirarucu needs to **[to take / to be taken]** come to the surface about every ten minutes to breathe air. This helps it **survive** in the **[few / little / a little]** muddy lakes of the Amazon, **where little** oxygen is available. The pirarucu is one of the **[which / where]** native fishermen's favorite meals. Every part of the fish **is eaten**. Even the pirarucu's tough scales **are considered** valuable and are used as files, like sandpaper. But the pirarucu is **[consider / are considered]** endangered. To make sure this gorgeous giant will be around for a long time **to come**, **형용사적 용법** only certain native people **are allowed** to catch a limited number of pirarucu each year. **[are allowed / allow]**

글의 LOGIC

세계에서 가장 큰 민물고기인 아마존 강의 피라루쿠

The pirarucu is one of the largest freshwater fish in the world at up to ten feet long and weighing more than four hundred pounds.

That's a true river monster! Because of its size, it is called arapaima, or "dragon fish." All fish can breathe in water, right?

Not this one. Unlike most fish, which use their gills to take in oxygen from water, the pirarucu needs to come to the surface about every ten minutes to breathe air.

▶▶ This helps it survive in the muddy lakes of the Amazon, where little oxygen is available.

The pirarucu is one of the native fishermen's favorite meals.

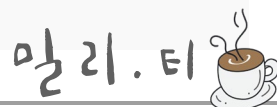
Every part of the fish is eaten.

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But the pirarucu is endangered.

To make sure this gorgeous giant will be around for a long time to come, only certain native people are allowed to catch a limited number of pirarucu each year.

나의 2년 영어쌤.



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



PREVIEW



The Theater at Epidaurus에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?
2020년 수능특강 7강 2번

The theater at Epidaurus was an example of ancient Greek civic architecture meant to be enjoyed by the general public. The art of the theater was a important part of ancient Greek culture and religion, as religious ceremonies were incorporated with music and dance, and performed in public spaces. Greek drama, including tragedies and comedies, was performed in outdoor spaces like the Theater at Epidaurus. At the heart of the theater was the circular orchestra, the central performance area. Fifty-five rows of semicircular tiered seats were carved into a hillside, which allowed as many as fourteen thousand spectators a good view of the orchestra. The design of the Theater at Epidaurus is so effective that it is still in use today, and the acoustics are so perfect that no electrified sound system is needed when performances are held at the site.

*tiered 단으로 배열된

- ① 고대 그리스에서 귀족층을 위해 만들어졌다.
- ② 그리스 연극이 공연되는 실내 공연장이었다.
- ③ 중심부에 사각형 형태의 공연 무대가 있었다.
- ④ 반원형의 단으로 배열된 좌석이 있었다.
- ⑤ 현재는 전기 음향 장치가 있어야 공연이 가능하다.

Epidaurus 극장은 일반 대중이 즐기도록 의도된 고대 그리스 시민 건축물의 한 사례였다. 극장 예술은 고대 그리스 문화와 종교의 중요한 부분이었는데, 그 이유는 종교 의식이 음악 및 무용과 결합되어 있었고 공공장소에서 행해졌기 때문이다. 비극과 희극을 포함하여 그리스 연극은 Epidaurus 극장과 같은 야외 장소에서 공연되었다. 극장의 중심부에는 중앙 공연장인 원형의 orchestra가 있었다. 55개 줄의 반원형의, 단으로 배열된 좌석이 언덕 경사면을 깎아서 만들어졌는데, 이것은 14,000명이나 되는 관객들이 orchestra를 잘 볼 수 있게 해 주었다. Epidaurus 극장의 디자인은 매우 효율적이어서 오늘날에도 여전히 사용되고 있으며 음향 효과는 너무나 완벽하여 그곳에서 공연이 이루어질 때 전기 음향 장치가 필요하지 않다.



어휘

2. 고대 그리스의 공연장 Epidaurus 극장

The theater at Epidaurus was an example of ancient Greek civic architecture meant to be enjoyed by the general public. The art of the theater was a important part of ancient Greek culture and religion, as religious ceremonies were incorporated with music and dance, and performed in public spaces. Greek drama, including tragedies and comedies, was performed in outdoor spaces like the Theater at Epidaurus. At the heart of the theater was the circular orchestra, the central performance area. Fifty-five rows of semicircular tiered seats were carved into a hillside, which allowed as many as fourteen thousand spectators a good view of the orchestra. The design of the Theater at Epidaurus is so effective that it is still in use today, and the acoustics are so perfect that no electrified sound system is needed when performances are held at the site.

시민의, 도시의

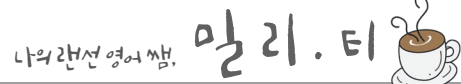
결합(합병)하다

*단으로 배열된

관중, 구경꾼

음향효과, 음향상태

전기 공학적으로 증폭하다, 전기를 공급하다





PREVIEW



Verreaux's sifaka 에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020년 수능특강 7강 6번

Verreaux's sifaka lives in the forest of south-western Madagascar. This species lives in small groups of up to about 12 individuals. Groups contain more or less equal numbers of adult males and females. The group defends a small territory. They use their scent to mark the territory's boundary. Sifakas mate in December, at the height of the dry season. A single young is born five months later and is weaned after seven months. Sifakas move through the trees by leaping. The distance they can jump is increased slightly by small flaps of skin under the animals short forearms. On the ground, sifakas move by hopping sideways on both hind feet. The forearms are held out to the side for balance. Verreaux's sifakas eat all both types of plant material apart from the roots. In the rainy season they prefer to eat easily digested soft fruits and flowers, but in the dry season they rely on wood, bark and leaves.

*wean 젖을 떼다

- ① 약 12마리까지의 작은 무리를 지어 산다.
- ② 냄새를 이용해 자신의 영역을 표시한다.
- ③ 짹짹 후 5개월이 지나 한 마리의 새끼를 낳는다.
- ④ **땅 위에서 네 발로 뛰어 이동한다.**
- ⑤ 건기와 우기에 먹는 먹이가 다르다.

Verreaux's sifaka는 Madagascar 남서쪽 숲에 산다. 이 종은 대략 12마리까지의 개체 수로 구성되는 작은 무리를 지어 산다. 무리는 거의 동등한 수의 다 자란 수컷과 암컷을 포함한다. 무리는 작은 영역을 방어한다. 그들은 영역의 경계를 표시하기 위해 자신의 냄새를 이용한다. sifaka는 건기가 한창인 12월에 짹짹기를 한다. 단 한 마리의 새끼가 5개월 후에 태어나며 7개월 후에 젖을 떼다. sifaka는 뛰어올라서 나무들 사이를 헤집고 이동한다. 그들이 점프할 수 있는 거리는 그 동물의 짧은 팔뚝 아래의 작은 날개 모양의 피부에 의해 약간 증대된다. 땅 위에서, sifaka는 두 개의 뒷발로 옆쪽으로 **짹짹** 뛰어 이동한다. 팔뚝은 균형을 위해 옆쪽으로 내민다. Verreaux's sifaka는 뿌리를 제외하고 온갖 종류의 식물성 물질을 먹는다. 우기에는 쉽게 소화되는 부드러운 과일과 꽃을 먹기를 선호하지만 건기에는 나무, 나무껍질과 잎에 의존한다.



어휘

6. Verreaux's sifaka

Verreaux's sifaka lives in the forest of south-western Madagascar. This species lives in small groups of up to about 12 individuals. Groups contain more or less equal numbers of adult males and females. The group defends a small territory. They use their scent to mark the territory's boundary. Sifakas mate in December, at the height of the dry season. A single young is born five months later and is weaned after seven months. Sifakas move through the trees by leaping. The distance they can jump is increased slightly by small flaps of skin under the animals short forearms. On the ground, sifakas move by hopping sideways on both hind feet. The forearms are held out to the side for balance. Verreaux's sifakas eat all both types of plant material apart from the roots. In the rainy season they prefer to eat easily digested soft fruits and flowers, but in the dry season they rely on wood, bark and leaves.

여우원숭이의 일종

거의

영역

냄새

경계

짝짓기하다

~이 한창일때

*젖을 떼다

짹짹 뛰어

뒷발

팔뚝

~을 제외하고

소화하다

나무껍질

나의관선영어쌤.

밀리.티



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



Abigail Adams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2020년 수능특강 7강 7번

As the matriarch of one of America's first families, abigail Adams strongly influenced two presidents-her husband, John Adams, and her son John Quincy Adams. She is also recognized as one of the country's greatest and more productive letter writers. Abigail was born on november 11, 1744, in Weymouth, massachusetts. One of the three daughters of a Congregational minister, William Smith, and his wife, Elizabeth. Abigail was a sickly child and was unable to attend school. Small, quiet, and reserved, with piercing dark eyes, she was also strong-willed and had a quick and curious mind. In spite of her lack of formal schooling, Abigail was a voracious reader who took advantage of her father's well-stocked library to study literature, history, and philosophy. She taught herself French and was tutored by her maternal grandmother, whom she adored and who favored a "happy method of mixing instruction and amusement together."

*matriarch 여성 가장 **voracious(새로운 정보.지식을)열렬히 탐하는

- ① 남편과 아들은 미국의 대통령이였다.
- ② 미국에서 편지를 가장 많이 쓴 사람 중의 한 명으로 인정받고 있다.
- ③ 몸이 허약해서 학교에 다닐 수 없었다.
- ④ 책이 잘 갖춰진 아버지의 서재를 이용한 독서광이였다.
- ⑤ 프랑스어는 독학하지 않고 외할머니에게 배웠다.

어휘

7. Abigail Adams

As the matriarch of one of America's first families, abigail Adams strongly influenced two presidents-her husband, John Adams, and her son John Quincy Adams. She is also recognized as one of the country's greatest and more productive letter writers. Abigail was born on november 11, 1744, in Weymouth, massachusetts. One of the three daughters of a Congregational minister, William Smith, and his wife, Elizabeth. Abigail was a sickly child and was unable to attend school. Small, quiet, and reserved, with piercing dark eyes, she was also strong-willed and had a quick and curious mind. In spite of her lack of formal schooling, Abigail was a voracious reader who took advantage of her father's well-stocked library to study literature, history, and philosophy. She taught herself French and was tutored by her maternal grandmother, whom she adored and who favored a "happy method of mixing instruction and amusement together."

*여성 가장

대통령 일가

다작의, 생산성있는

목사

몸이 허약한

내성적인

꺾어보는 듯한

공식적인

**(새로운 정보 지식을)열렬히 탐하는

(책이)잘 갖춰진, 재고가 풍부한

아주 좋아하다

지시, 지침, 가르침

미국의 대통령 일가들 중 한 가문의 여성 가장으로서, Abigail Adams는 두 명의 대통령, 즉 자기 남편 John Adams와 자기 아들 John Quincy Adams에게 강하게 영향을 미쳤다. 그녀는 또한 미국에서 편지를 가장 훌륭하게, 그리고 가장 많이 쓴 사람 중의 한 명으로 인정받고 있다. Abigail은 1744년 11월 11일 매사추세츠주 Weymouth에서 태어났다. 회중파교회의 목사 William Smith와 그의 아내인 Elizabeth의 세 딸들 중 한 명인 Abigail은 몸이 허약한 아이여서 학교에 다닐 수 없었다. (몸집 이) 작고마하고, 조용하고, 내성적이며, 꺾어 보는 듯한 검은 눈을 가진 그녀는 또한 의지가 강하고 이해가 빠르며 호기심이 많았다. 정규 학교 교육을 받지 못했음에도 불구하고, Abigail은 문학, 역사, 철학을 공부하기 위해 책이 잘 갖춰진 아버지의 서재를 이용한 독서광이였다. 그녀는 독학으로 프랑스어를 배웠고, 그녀가 아주 좋아했던 그리고 '가르침과 놀이를 함께 하는 행복한 방법'을 선호했던 외할머니의 개인 지도를 받았다.

나의랜선영어쌤.

밀리.티



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

어법

어법 1 능동/수동
본동사

2-1 The theater at Epidaurus **was** an example of ancient Greek civic architecture **meant to be enjoyed** by the general public.
[meaning / meant] [to enjoy / to be enjoyed]

* mean O(N) toV : O(N)가 toV하도록 의도하다

타동사 주의

6-6 A single young is born five months later and **is weaned** after seven months.
젖을 떼다

어법 2 접속사, 관계사

2-4 Fifty-five rows of semicircular tiered seats were carved into a hillside, **which** allowed as many as fourteen thousand spectators a good view of the orchestra.
[which / that]


2-5 The design of the Theater at Epidaurus is so effective **that** it is still in use today, and the acoustics are so perfect **that** no electrified sound system is needed when performances are held at the site.
[which / that]
[which / that]

어법 3 병렬

Being 생략 분사구문

7-5 Small, quiet, and **reserved**, with piercing dark eyes, she was also strong-willed and had a quick and curious mind.
종속절 << >> 주절

7-7 She **taught herself** French and **was tutored** by her maternal grandmother, **whom** she adored and **who** favored a "happy method of mixing instruction and amusement together."
[her / herself]
[who / whom]

나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



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

어법 포인트

7강 2, 6, 7번

2-1. The theater at Epidaurus was an example of ancient Greek civic architecture **meant to be enjoyed** by the general public.

수동주의 수동주의

6-6. A single young is born five months later and **is weaned** after seven months.

수동주의

2-4. Fifty-five rows of semicircular tiered seats were carved into a hillside, **which**

[which / that]

allowed as **many** as fourteen thousand spectators a good view of the orchestra.

[many / much]

2-5. The design of the Theater at Epidaurus is so effective **that** it is still in use today,

[which / that]

and the acoustics are so perfect **that** no electrified sound system is needed when

[which / that]

performances are held at the site.

7-5. Small, quiet, and **reserved**, with piercing dark eyes, she was also strong-willed and

병렬주의

had a quick and curious mind.

7-7. She taught **herself** French and **was tutored** by her maternal grandmother, whom

[her / herself]

병렬주의

she adored and **who** favored a "happy method of mixing instruction and amusement

[who / whom]

together."

절대공식

87강

절대문법 공략법




1 단어의 간소화
(SIMPLIFICATION)

2 출제의도 파악하기

3 절대공식에 맞춰
답의 근거 파악하기



40초 컷!

나의 1선 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



PREVIEW

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 8강 1번

2초) 단서 포착
주절 불안전 vt

1초) 총제의도 포착
what은 주절&종속절 모두 불안전

It is also a mistake to assume (A)[that/what] every child, either boy or girl, is going to have the same pattern of friends as you do.

3-5초) 단서포착
종속절 완전

5초 컷

본동사

3-5초) 단서포착
1문 1V확인

Some prefer to have, or simply end up with, a larger group of friends with no one person (B)[stands/standing] out as a special friend

2초) 단서 포착
독립분사구문

1초) Simplification

총제의도 포착
본동사 or 준동사 → 1문 1V확인하기

5초 컷

These children will often have passions and interests that they can follow intently at home and may find the general play of the playground (C)[dull/dully].

1초) Simplification

총제의도 포착
보어자리(형용사)인가? → 2V 또는 5V찾기

2-3초) 단서 포착
시험에 자주 나오는 5형식 동사

형용사를 OC로 취하는 5V 대표 5인방
keep, find, think, consider, leave...

3초 컷

총 13초 CUT

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

아이들이 친구를 사귀는 다양한 방식

TOPIC

Children learn a great many useful life lessons from friendship problems. It is, almost always, a mistake to step in too soon to protect them from this-sometimes literally- hands-on learning. It is also a mistake to assume (A)[that/what] every child, either boy or girl, is going to have the same pattern of friends as you do. Children are different from each other and different from their parents. Some prefer to have, or simply end up with, a larger group of friends with no one person (B)[stands/standing] out as a special friend. Some will be content with serial best friends, just one or two of them at a time, and are not, therefore, invited to all the parties but are content. And some children are quite happy with few or no friends. These children will often have passions and interests that they can follow intently at home and may find the general play of the playground (C)[dull/dully].

지루한

나익관선영어쌤. 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

1 Children learn a great many useful life lessons (from friendship problems.)

아이들은 아주 많은 유용한 삶의 교훈을 교우 관계의 문제에서 배운다.

2 It is, almost always, a mistake to step in too soon / to protect them (from this-sometimes literally-hands-on learning)

때로는 말 그대로 실제 경험을 통해 배우는, 직접 손으로 만지는 학습으로부터 그들을 보호하기 위해 너무 일찍 개입하는 것은 거의 항상 잘못이다.

3 It is also a mistake to assume [A] [that/what] every child, either boy or girl, is going to have the same pattern (of friends) as you do. = as you have a pattern of friends

남자아이든 여자아이든 모든 아이가 여러분이 사귀는 것과 똑같은 유형의 친구를 사귄 것이라고 당연히 생각하는 것도 또한 잘못이다.

4 Children are different from each other and different from their parents.

아이들은 서로 다르고, 부모와도 다르다.

5 Some prefer to have, or simply end up with, a larger group of friends (with no one person standing out / as a special friend.)

어떤 아이들은, 어느 누구도 특별한 친구로 두드러지지 않은 채 더 큰 우리의 친구들을 사귀는 것을 선호하거나, 그냥 결국 그렇게 된다.

With + N + 분사
1. N7가 V한채로 (된채로)
2. N7가 V하는 동안

6 Some will be content (with serial best friends) just one or two of them / at a time, and are not, therefore, invited (to all the parties) but are content.

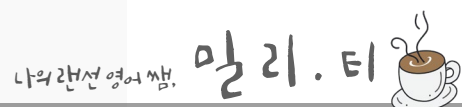
어떤 아이들은 한 번에 그저 한두 명씩 일련의 아주 친한 친구들에 만족할 것이고, 따라서 모든 파티에는 초대받지 않지만 만족한다.

7 And some children are quite happy (with few or no friends.)

그리고 어떤 아이들은 특정한 친구가 거의 없거나 전혀 없어도 상당히 행복해한다.

8 These children will often have passions and interests (that they can follow intently at home) and may find the general play of the playground (C) [dull/dully].

이런 아이들은 흔히 집에서 열심히 추구할 수 있는 열정과 흥미를 가지고 있을 것이고, 운동장에서 하는 일반적인 놀이를 지루하다고 생각할 수 있다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

아이들이 친구를 사귀는 다양한 방식

Children learn a great many useful life lessons from friendship problems.

It is, almost always, a mistake to step in too soon to protect them from this-sometimes literally-hands-on learning.

It is also a mistake to assume (A)[that/what] every child, either boy or girl, is going to

_____.

Children are different from each other and different from their parents.

Some prefer to have, or simply end up with, a larger group of friends with no one person (B)[stands/standing] out as a special friend.

Some will be content with serial best friends, just one or two of them at a time, and are not, therefore, invited to all the parties but are content.

And some children are quite happy with few or no friends.

» **These children** will often have passions and interests that they can follow intently at home and may find the general play of the playground (C)[dull/dully].



빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!



PREVIEW

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 2번

Have you ever been to an event and had someone else's reaction make you feel totally out of place?

At the beginning of the evening you felt spectacular, but one strange look or slight awkward laugh made you feel that you had committed a fashion sin.

If this person is willing to judge others so harshly, though, imagine how often she judges herself.

If you know who you are, such a person will not be able to tear you down by simply projecting her insecurity onto you.

You will never feel the need to win the affection of such a person if you are content with which you have under your clothes and under your skin.

1초) 출제의도 포착
병렬

2-3초) 단서 포착

3초 컷

2초) 출제의도 포착
명접that → 종속절 불완전 여부 check

1초) 출제의도 예상
주절, 종속절의 완전/불완전 여부 check

3-5초) 단서포착
종속절 완전

5초 컷

출제의도 포착
보어자리(형용사)인가?
→ 2V 또는 5V찾기

2초) 단서 포착

2초 컷

1초) Simplification

3초) 단서포착

3초 컷

2초) 단서 포착

- 출제의도 예상
1. 본동사 or 준동사
 2. 준동사의 쓰임 : 동명사 or to부정사
 3. 능동 or 수동

- 1초) 출제의도 포착
of가 아닌 전치사 뒤의 which를 단독으로 물어본 경우
1. 종속절이 완전하면 → which
 2. 종속절이 불완전하면 → what



주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

타인의 시선에 흔들리지 않는 방법

Have you ever been to an event and had someone else's reaction make you feel totally out of place? At the beginning of the evening you felt spectacular, but one strange look or slight awkward laugh made you feel that you had committed a fashion sin. Who hasn't been in that position? One person, looking us up and down, makes us feel smaller for having what we have and dressing in what we wear. If this person is willing to judge others so harshly, though, imagine how often she judges herself. If you know who you are, such a person will not be able to tear you down by simply projecting her insecurity onto you. You will never feel the need to win the affection of such a person if you are content with which/what you have under your clothes and under your skin

만족하는

TOPIC

무너뜨리다

투사하다

불안감

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

① Have you ever been to an event and ① had someone else's reaction make you feel totally out of place?

(특정한 상황에) 맞지 않는, 부적절한

여러분이 어떤 행사에 갔는데 다른 누군가의 반응으로 인해 여러분이 완전히 뒤흔어지는 느낌이 드는 적이 있는가?

② (At the beginning of the evening) you felt spectacular, but one strange look or slight awkward laugh made you feel ② that you

환상적인

어색한

명접

had committed a fashion sin.

저지르다

죄, 죄악

[committed / had committed]

저녁 초입 무렵에는 여러분이 환상적인 기분이었는데, 한 번의 이상한 눈길 또는 약간 어색한 웃음이 여러분이 차림새상의 죄를 저질렀다고 느끼게 만들었다.

③ Who hasn't been in that position?

누가 그런 입장이 되어 보지 않은 적이 있을까?

④ One person, (looking us up and down), makes us feel smaller (for having what we have and dressing in what we wear.)

분사구문

사람이 우리를 위아래로 훑어보며, 우리가 가지고 있는 것과 우리가 입고 있는 것에 대해 우리를 초라한 기분이 들도록 만든다.

⑤ If this person is willing to judge others so ③ harshly, though, imagine how often she judges herself.

[judge / judging]

가혹하게

“간접의문문”

그렇지만 만약 이 사람이 다른 사람을 기꺼이 그렇게 가혹하게 판단한다면, 그녀가 자기 자신을 얼마나 자주 판단할지 상상해보라.

⑥ If you know who you are, such a person will not be able to tear you down (by simply ④ projecting her insecurity/onto you)

어순주의

[so / such]

무너뜨리다

투사하다

불안감

만약 여러분이 자신이 누구인지 안다면, 그런 사람은 자기 자신에 대한 확신이 없음을 그저 여러분에게 투사함으로써 여러분을 무너뜨릴 수는 없을 것이다.

⑦ You will never feel the need to win the affection (of such a person) if you are content with ⑤ what you have (under your clothes and under your skin.)

애정

만족하는

만약 여러분이 여러분의 옷속과 피부 속에 갖고 있는 것에 만족한다면 여러분은 그런 사람의 애정을 얻을 필요성을 절대 느끼지 않을 것이다.



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

● ● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

타인의 시선에 흔들리지 않는 방법

Have you ever been to an event and ①had someone else's reaction make you feel totally out of place?

At the beginning of the evening you felt spectacular, but one strange look or slight awkward laugh made you feel ②that you had committed a fashion sin.

Who hasn't been in that position?

One person, looking us up and down, makes us feel smaller for having what we have and dressing in what we wear.

▶▶ If this person is willing to judge others so ③harshly, though, imagine how often she judges herself.

▶▶ If you know who you are, such a person will not be able to tear you down by simply ④projecting her insecurity onto you.

You will never feel the need to win the affection of such a person if you are content with ⑤which/what you have under your clothes and under your skin.



삽입 문장 주의-!!



PREVIEW



3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 3번

1초) 출제의도 예상
1. 대동사
2. 도치

두더디 출제의도
1. 강조 do → 뒤에 -V
2. 도치 → 뒤에 S + -V
3. 대동사

3초 컷

Not only (A)[do/are] they showcase and discuss the nature of contemporary life, but they also differ from the modern world fairs, because they~

일단 절 끊고, 본V 유무 확인할 것!

2초) 출제의도 예상

- 1. 접 + S(동명사) + V(본V)
- 2. 접 + ('S+beV생략' or '분사구문') + Ving능/Vpp수

3-4초) 출제의도 포착
[능동 / 수동]

For instance, when (B)[asking/asked] 'What makes a biennial?' world-renowned curator Rosa Martinez answered that 'The idea biennial is a profoundly political and spiritual event.'

1초) Simplification

5초) 단서파악

ask, tell은 시형에 자주나오는 4형식 : 4V + 사람N(~에게) + 명사절(~을)

5초 컷

3-5초) 단서포착
복수 N

5초 컷

We might even say that biennales are perceived as trendsetters, or predictors of intercultural flows that (C)[focus/focuses] on the political nature of art in a global setting.

주·관

2초) 단서 포착
선행사 찾기

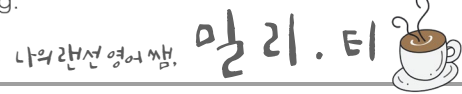
1초) 출제의도 포착
수일치

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

기존의 이념에 대한 변화의 정신을 담고 있는 비엔날레

TOPIC

Today biennales are the centre stage for contemporary art in the art world. Not only (A)[do/are] they showcase and discuss the nature of contemporary life, but they also differ from the modern world fairs, because they explicitly project multiple fractured histories and identities. The desire to overturn previous political and theoretical structures is central to the discussions around contemporary biennales. For instance, when (B)[asking/asked] 'What makes a biennial?' world-renowned curator Rosa Martinez answered that 'The idea biennial is a profoundly political and spiritual event. It contemplates the present with the desire to transform it', and is indicative of a larger social, political and economic flow within contemporary society. We might even say that biennales are perceived as trendsetters, or predictors of intercultural flows that (C)[focus/focuses] on the political nature of art in a global setting.



구문독해

1 Today biennales are the centre stage (for contemporary art/in the art world.)
현대의, 동시대의

오늘날 예술계에서 비엔날레는 현대 예술의 중심 무대이다.

2 Not only (A) [do/are] they showcase and discuss the nature of contemporary life, but they also differ from the modern world fairs, because they explicitly project multiple fractured histories and identities.
보여주다, 전시하다 본질 숨김없이 명확히 투시하다 파열시키다 정체성

비엔날레는 우리의 현대적인 삶의 본질을 보여주고 논할뿐 아니라, 파편화된 역사와 정체성을 숨김없이 보여주기 때문에 현대 세계 박람회와 또한 구별된다.

3 The desire (to overturn previous political and theoretical structures) is central (to the discussions/around contemporary biennales.)
전복시키다, 뒤집다 이론적인

이전의 정치적 이론적 구조를 전복시키려는 욕망은 현대 비엔날레를 둘러싼 논의의 중심에서 있다.

4 For instance, when (B) [asking/asked] “간접의문문” [‘What makes a biennial?’] world-renowned curator Rosa Martinez answered that ‘The idea biennial is a profoundly political and spiritual event.’
지극히, 심오하게 명·접

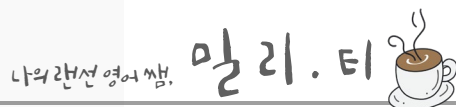
예컨대, ‘비엔날레를 구성하는 것은 무엇입니까?’라는 질문을 받았을 때 세계적으로 유명한 큐레이터 Rosa Martinez는 ‘비엔날레라는 개념은 지극히 정치적이고 영적인 행사이다.’

5 It contemplates the present (with the desire to transform it), and is indicative (of a larger social, political, and economic flow) within contemporary society.
고찰하다 ~을 나타내는

그것은 현재를 변형시키고자 하는 욕망을 가지고서 현재를 고찰하고, ‘현대 사회 내부의 보다 큰 사회적, 정치적, 경제적 흐름을 나타내고 있다고 말했다.’

6 We might even say that biennales are perceived (as trendsetters, or (predictors of intercultural flows) that (C) [focus/focuses] on the political nature of art in a global setting.)
예언자 (이종)문화간의 명·접 인식하다 유행선도자

우리는 심지어 비엔날레가 유행 선도자, 즉 전 세계적 환경에서 예술의 정치성에 초점을 맞추는 (이종)문화간의 흐름의 예언자로 인식되고 있다고 말할 수도 있을 것이다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

기존의 이념에 대한 변화의 정신을 담고 있는 비엔날레

Today biennales are the centre stage for contemporary art in the art world. Not only (A)[do/are] they showcase and discuss the nature of contemporary life, but they also differ from the modern world fairs, because they **explicitly** project multiple fractured histories and identities.

The desire to **overturn** previous political and theoretical structures is central to the discussions around contemporary biennales.

For instance, when (B)[asking/asked] 'What makes a biennial?' world-renowned curator Rosa Martinez answered that 'The idea biennial is a **profoundly** political and spiritual event.

It **contemplates** the present with the desire to transform it', and is **indicative** of a larger social, political and economic flow within contemporary society.

We might even say that biennales are perceived as trendsetters, or predictors of **intercultural** flows that (C)[focus/focuses] on the political nature of art in a global setting.



어휘변형 주의-!!



PREVIEW



2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 4번

Peer groups of young males in nonhuman primate societies, called bachelor groups, serve a variety of functions.

OC로 명사를 취하는 5V
call, name, elect, consider, make, ...
→ 명사 2개 유무에 따라 능/수 나뉨

2초) 출제의도 포착
분사구

3초) 단서포착
3초 컷

1초) 출제의도 예상
1. 본V / 준V call : N를 OC로 취하는 vt
2. 능 / 수

(In squirrel monkeys) males (approaching breeding age) become social outcasts; their mothers and sisters want nothing to do with them.

2-4초) 출제의도 포착
복수N

1초) 출제의도 포착
수일치

TIP) S와 SC의 수일치 원리
ex) I am a student. (O)
I am students. (X)

4초 컷

Young males may travel together separately from or on the edge of a large troop of monkeys - either of which affords them more protection than traveling alone.

3-4초) 단서포착
주절 확인

1초) 출제의도 예상
of뒤에 which를 묻는 문제는 <부분 of which>가 아닐까?

5초) 단서포착
접속사 없음

2초) 출제의도 파악
부분 of which에서 which자리는 [them / which]를 묻는 문제!!

5초 컷

ex) I bought dozens of pencils, and some of them were missing.
= I bought dozens of pencils, some of which were missing

* 관·대 = 종속절 = 접속사 + 대명사

TIP
1. 주 절 → them
2. 종속절 → 접속사/분사구문절 O → them
→ 접속사/분사구문절 X → 관·대

Peer groups function differently (for male chimpanzees) (who don't emigrate).

2-3초) 출제의도 포착
보어(형용사)인지 아닌지 확인하라! → 2V 또는 5V 찾기

4초) 단서포착

1초) 출제의도 예상
보어(형용사)자리를 묻는 문제일까?

4초 컷

They may patrol their home range together to deter males from other groups from getting into their community.

2-3초) 출제의도 포착
to의 쓰임

4초) 단서포착
(목적)부사적 용법

1초) 출제의도 예상
1. 5형식의 보어 [toV / √V]
2. 3형식의 목적어 [toV / Ving]
3. toV의 쓰임 : 가주-진주, 가목적-진목적, 형용사적용법, 부사적용법 등
4. [능 / 수] 주의

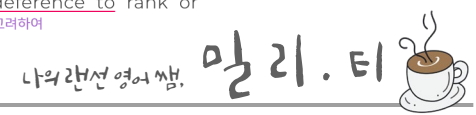
4초 컷

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING
영장류 사회에서 젊은 수컷 동료 집단의 기능

TOPIC
Peer groups of young males in nonhuman primate societies, called bachelor groups, serve a variety of functions. In squirrel monkeys males approaching breeding age become social outcasts; their mothers and sisters want nothing to do with them. Young males may travel together separately from or on the edge of a large troop of monkeys - either of which affords them more protection than traveling alone. In species such as langurs and rhesus monkeys, groups of young males commonly depart together in search of a new living community. Peer groups function differently for male chimpanzees, who don't emigrate. They may patrol their home range together to deter males from other groups from getting into their community. They also hunt cooperatively and share the food, and groom one another in deference to rank or coalition partnership.

또래, 동료
영장류
총각
버림받은 사람
주변
무리, 부대
제공하다
이주하다
순찰하다
억하다
*~을 고려하여

**연립



구문독해

① Peer groups (of young males / in nonhuman primate societies,)
또래, 동료 영장류
 (called bachelor groups) serve a variety of functions.
총각

인간외의 영장류 사회에서 총각 집단이라고 불리는 젊은 수컷들의 또래 집단은 다양한 기능을 수행한다.

② In squirrel monkeys / males (approaching breeding age)
[approaches / approaching]
 becomes social outcasts; their mothers and sisters want
버림받는 사람
 nothing to do with them.

다람쥐원숭이 무리에서 번식 연령에 접어드는 수컷들은 사회적으로 버림받는 데, 즉 그들의 어미와 자매들은 그들과 엮이고 싶어 하지 않는다.

③ Young males may travel (together) separately from or on the
S V A B
 edge of a large troop of monkeys - either of which affords
주변 무리, 부대 S 4V 제공하다
 them more protection than traveling alone.

젊은 수컷들은 원숭이들의 커다란 무리와 떨어져 별개로 또는 그 무리의 주변에서 함께 다닐지도 모르는데 이렇게 하면 어느 쪽도 혼자 다니는 것보다 그들에게 더 많은 보호를 제공해 준다.

④ In species such as langurs and rhesus monkeys, groups of young males commonly depart together in search of a new living community.

랑구르원숭이와 붉은털원숭이 같은 종에서, 젊은 수컷 집단은 새로운 생활 공동체를 찾아 흔히 함께 떠난다.

⑤ Peer groups function (differently) for male chimpanzees, who don't emigrate.
S V 1V 4 막다
이주하다

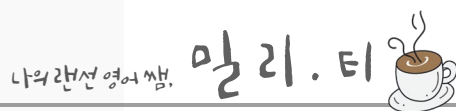
수컷 침팬지들에게 있어서 또래 집단은 (그와는) 다르게 기능을 하는데, 그들은 이주를 하지 않는다.

⑥ They may patrol their home range (together) to deter males (from other groups) from getting into their community.
S V 1V O 5 막다
순찰하다

그들은 다른 집단의 수컷들이 자기들의 군집에 침투하는 것을 막기 위해 자신들의 활동 범위를 함께 순찰할 수도 있다.

⑦ They also hunt (cooperatively) and share the food, and groom one another (in deference to rank or coalition partnership).
S V 1V 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
~을 고려하여 연합 다듬다

그들은 또한 협력하여 사냥하고 음식을 나누며, 서열 또는 연합 동반자 관계를 고려하여 서로 털을 다듬어 준다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

영장류 사회에서 젊은 수컷 동료 집단의 기능

Peer groups of young males in nonhuman primate societies, ①called bachelor groups, serve a variety of functions.

In squirrel monkeys males approaching breeding age ②becomes social outcasts; their mothers and sisters want nothing to do with them.

▶▶ Young males may travel together separately from or on the edge of a large troop of monkeys - either of ③which affords them more protection than traveling alone.

In species such as langurs and rhesus monkeys, groups of young males commonly depart together in search of a new living community.

Peer groups function ④differently for male chimpanzees, who don't emigrate.

They may patrol their home range together ⑤to deter males from other groups from getting into their community.

▶▶ They also hunt cooperatively and share the food, and groom one another in deference to rank or coalition partnership.



삼입, 일치·불일치 주의-!!



PREVIEW

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 5번

총 13초 CUT

2-4초) 단서 포착
복수명사

It's hard to believe, but even simple things (such as washing your hands to prevent infection) (A)[was/were] not fully accepted by the medical community until ~

1초) 출제의도 포착
수일치

4초 컷

Even after it was discovered and documented that washing hands (B)[drastic/drastically] reduced deadly fevers, the idea took a while to catch on.

1초) 출제의도 예상
수식하는 대상 찾기
(*참고: 형용사는 명사만 수식)

2-4초) 단서 포착
V수식

4초 컷

In a world that had already invented the telephone and the lightbulb, hand-washing (to prevent sickness) (C)[met/meeting] enough resistance (that doctors argued about it for decades).

4-5초) 단서 포착
본V 없음

1초) 출제의도 예상
1. [본V / 준V]
2. 준V라면 → [능 / 수]
→ *1순위는 절 끊고 1문1동 check 하기!

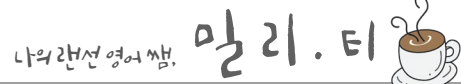
본동사 5초 컷

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

새로운 관념에 대한 태도

TOPIC

Even after people learned the scientific method, many still pursued and believed in really weird things, and many old ideas died hard deaths. It's hard to believe, but even simple things such as washing your hands to prevent infection (A)[was/were] not fully accepted by the medical community until relatively recently on the human timeline. Even after it was discovered and documented that washing hands (B)[drastic/drastically] reduced deadly fevers, the idea took a while to catch on. It was just too revolutionary, too weird. The idea of germs and microscopic organisms challenged a variety of other ideas, including that the source of disease was probably linked to things that stank, which was sort of true when you thought about it. In a world that had already invented the telephone and the lightbulb, hand-washing to prevent sickness (C)[met/meeting] enough resistance that doctors argued about it for decades.



구문독해

① Even **점** after people learned the scientific **S** method, many **S** still pursued and believed in really weird things, and many old ideas died hard deaths.
이상한
 쉽게 사라지지 않는다

심지어 사람들이 과학적 방법을 배운 이후에도, 많은 이들은 여전히 정말로 이상한 일들을 추구하고 믿었으며, 많은 오래된 관념들이 쉽게 사라지지 않았다.

② It's hard **진S** to believe, but even simple things (such as washing your hands / to prevent infection) (A) [was/were] not fully accepted (by the medical community) (until relatively / recently on the human timeline).
감염
독해 TIP! not A until B : B하고 나서야 A하다

믿기 어렵지만, 감염을 예방하기 위해 손을 씻는 것과 같은 간단한 일조차도 인간의 연대표상에서 비교적 최근까지 의료계에 의해 완전히 받아들여지지 않았다.

③ Even after **점** it was discovered and documented **진S** that washing hands (B) [drastic / drastically] reduced deadly fevers, the idea took a while to catch on.
서류로 입증하다
급격하게
치명적인
 인기를 얻다 [catching / to catch]

손을 씻는 것이 치명적인 열병을 급격하게 줄인다는 것이 발견되고 서류로 입증된 이후에도, 그 생각은 인기를 얻을 때까지 시간이 걸렸다.

④ It was just too revolutionary, too weird.
혁명

그것은 정말이지 너무 혁명적이었고 너무 이상했다.

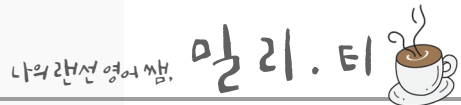
⑤ The **S** idea (of germs and microscopic organisms) challenged a variety of other ideas, (including that the source of disease was probably linked (to things) (that stank) (which was sort of true / when you thought about it.))
세균
미생물
고약한 냄새가 나다 = and it (앞문장)

세균과 미생물에 대한 생각은, 생각해보면 어느 정도 사실인, 질병의 근원이 아마도 고약한 냄새가 나는 것들과 연관이 있으리라는 것을 포함하여 여러 다른 생각들의 정당성에 의문을 제기했다.

시제주의

⑥ (In a world) (that had already invented the telephone and the lightbulb) hand-washing (to prevent sickness) (C) [met/meeting] enough resistance that doctors argued about it for decades.
저항
enough N that S+V : S V할만큼 충분한 N

전화와 전구를 이미 발명한 세상에서, 병을 예방하기 위해 손을 씻는 것은 의사들이 수십 년 동안 그것에 대해 논쟁을 벌일 정도로 충분한 저항에 부딪혔다.





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

새로운 관념에 대한 태도

Even after people learned the scientific method, many still pursued and believed in really weird things, and many old ideas died hard deaths.

It's hard to believe, but even simple things such as washing your hands to prevent infection (A)[was/were] not fully accepted by the medical community until relatively recently on the human timeline.

▶▶ Even after it was discovered and documented that washing hands (B)[drastic/drastically] reduced deadly fevers, the idea took a while to catch on.

_____ too weird.

The idea of germs and microscopic organisms challenged a variety of other ideas, including that the source of disease was probably linked to things that stank, which was sort of true when you thought about it.

In a world that had already invented the telephone and the lightbulb, hand-washing to prevent sickness (C)[met/meeting] enough resistance that doctors argued about it for decades.



삼입문장 주의-!!



PREVIEW



다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 6번

1초 출제의도 포착

전치사(Despite) / 접속사(Although) → 절 끊고 → 본V 찾아라!!! (접속사)

① Despite consistent reductions (in mortality rates and other disease burdens), a marked deterioration in living conditions occurred in many countries.

4초 컷

2-4초) 단서 포착 → N만 있다!

Unemployment rates rose in many parts of the world, as ② did the global poverty rate.

3-4초) 단서 포착
일반V = 두더디

4초 컷

1초 출제의도 예상

1. 강조do → 뒤에 -V
2. 도치 → S + √V
3. 대동사

5초 컷 which

By 1989, one out of five people was living in "absolute poverty," ③ where the World Bank defines (as suffering from malnutrition) to the point of being unable to work.

2-5초) 단서 포착 → 종속절 불안전

1초 출제의도 포착

→ [which / where]
→ 종속절 [불안전 / 완전]

(By the end of the 1980s,) low-income countries ④ had accumulated a debt of \$1.3 trillion.

2-3초) 단서 포착

3초 컷

1초 출제의도 포착

과거보다 더 과거인가?

1초 출제의도 포착

분사구문 [능 / 수]

2초) 단서 포착

⑤ Crippled (by massive debt burdens,) many countries saw their growth rates slow and living standards decrease.

3초 컷

[능 / 수]

1. 자동사는 수동 불가!
2. 타동사는 O(N)의 [유 / 무] → [능 / 수]
3. 주의)
 - 4V는 O(N)가 2개인지 파악
 - 5V중 OC를 N로 취하는 V 주의!

주제/어휘
/SKIMMING

1980년대 빈곤국들의 현실

TOPIC

The 1980s, a time of true global interdependence, was a lost decade for many economically disadvantaged countries. ① Despite consistent reductions in mortality rates and other disease burdens, a marked deterioration in living conditions occurred in many countries. In several regions, most notably Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, advances in health care and education eroded. Unemployment rates rose in many parts of the world, as ② did the global poverty rate. By 1989, one out of five people was living in "absolute poverty," ③ which the World Bank defines as suffering from malnutrition to the point of being unable to work. By the end of the 1980s, low-income countries ④ had accumulated a debt of \$1.3 trillion. ⑤ Crippled by massive debt burdens, many countries saw their growth rates slow and living standards decrease.

상호의존

빈곤한

지속적인

사망률

*악화

보건

서서히 줄어들다

영양실조

축적하다

제대로 기능을 못하게 하다

나의 라면선 영어쌤. 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

① The 1980s, a time of true global interdependence, was a lost decade for many economically disadvantaged countries

진정한 세계적 상호 의존의 시대였던 1980년대는 많은 경제적으로 빈곤한 국가들에게는 잃어버린 10년이었다.

② Despite consistent reductions in mortality rates and other disease burdens, a marked deterioration in living conditions occurred in many countries.

사망률과 다른 질병 부담의 지속적인 감소에도 불구하고, 생활 여건의 현저한 악화가 많은 국가에서 일어났다.

③ In several regions, most notably Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, advances in health care and education eroded.

몇몇 지역, 가장 두드러지게 라틴아메리카와 사하라 사막 이남의 아프리카에서, 보건과 교육에서의 발전이 서서히 줄어들었다.

④ Unemployment rates rose in many parts of the world, as did the global poverty rate.

범세계적으로 빈곤률이 상승한 것처럼 세계의 많은 지역에서 실업률이 상승했다.

⑤ By 1989, one out of five people was living in "absolute poverty," which the World Bank defines as suffering from malnutrition to the point of being unable to work.

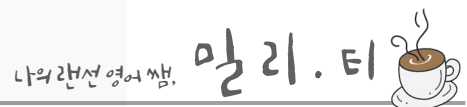
1989년 무렵에는, 다섯명 중 한명이 '절대 빈곤' 속에서 살고 있었는데, 세계 은행은 그것을 일할 수 없을 수준까지 영양실조로 고통을 받는 것으로 정의한다.

⑥ By the end of the 1980s, low-income countries had accumulated a debt of \$1.3 trillion.

1980년대 말 무렵에는, 저소득 국가들은 이미 1.3조 달러의 채무가 누적되었다.

⑦ Crippled by massive debt burdens, many countries saw their growth rates slow and living standards decrease.

거대한 채무 부담에 의해 제기능을 못하게 되어, 많은 국가들은 자국의 성장을 둔화와 생활 수준 하락을 겪었다.





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

글의 LOGIC

1980년대 빈곤국들의 현실

The 1980s, a time of true global interdependence, was a lost decade for many economically disadvantaged countries.

①Despite consistent reductions in mortality rates and other disease burdens, a marked deterioration in living conditions occurred in many countries.

In several regions, most notably Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, advances in health care and education eroded.

Unemployment rates rose in many parts of the world, as ②did the global poverty rate.

By 1989, one out of five people was living in "absolute poverty," ③which the World Bank defines as suffering from malnutrition to the point of being unable to work.

By the end of the 1980s, low-income countries ④had accumulated a debt of \$1.3 trillion.

⑤Crippled by massive debt burdens, many countries saw their growth rates slow and living standards decrease.

 어휘변형 주의-!!





PREVIEW

총 15초 CUT



(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 7번

Companies **that** inspire, companies **that** command trust and loyalty over the long term, are the (A)[one/ones] **that** make us feel accomplishing something bigger than just saving a dollar.

3-5초 단서포착

2초 단서 포착

5초 컷

1초 출제의도 포착 → 수일치

(B)번 앞 문장 ▶ Whether we like to admit it or not, we **are** not entirely rational beings.

2초 단서 포착

beV

If we (B)[**did/were**], no one would ever fall in love and no one would start a business.

1초 출제의도 포착 → 대동사

3초 컷

* 대동사의 시제 Check를 하라!!!

Because [how we feel about something or someone] is more powerful than (C)[that/what] we think about it or them.

3-4초 단서포착
명사절(간접의문문)

출제의도 포착
[명접that / what]
[완전 / 불완전]

2초 단서 포착
병렬

1초 출제의도 예상
주절, 종속절의 완전/불완전 여부 check

4초 단서포착 → 불완전

7초 컷

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

사람들이 신뢰와 충실성을 갖게 되는 이유

TOPIC

Companies that inspire, companies that command trust and loyalty over the long term, are the (A)[one/ones] that make us feel we're accomplishing something bigger than just saving a dollar. That feeling of alliance with something bigger is the reason we keep wearing the jersey of our hometown sports team even though they have not made it to the playoffs for ten years. It's why some of us will always buy products from a certain brand over other brands, even if the brand isn't always the most affordable choice. Whether we like to admit it or not, we are not entirely rational beings. If we (B)[did/were], no one would ever fall in love and no one would ever start a business. Faced with an overwhelming chance of failure, no rational person would ever take either of those risks. But we do. Every day. Because how we feel about something or someone is more powerful than (C)[that/what] we think about it or them.



구문독해

1 Companies (that inspire) = companies (that command trust, and loyalty/over the long term,) are the (A)[one/ones] (that make us feel we're accomplishing something bigger than just saving a dollar.)

영감을 주는 회사, 장기간에 걸쳐 신뢰와 충실성을 받는 회사는 우리가 그저 1달러를 아끼는 것보다 더 큰 것을 성취하고 있다고 느끼게 하는 회사이다.

2 That feeling (of alliance/with something bigger) is the reason we keep wearing the jersey of our hometown sports team even though they have not made it (to the playoffs) for ten years.)

더 큰 것과 연결되어 있다는 그 느낌은 우리 고향의 스포츠팀이 10년 동안 우승 결정전에 나가지 못했어도 우리가 그 팀의 운동복 셔츠를 계속 입는 이유이다.

3 It's why some of us will always buy products (from a certain brand/over other brands,) even if the brand isn't always the most affordable choice.

그 것이 특정한 브랜드가 항상 가장 가격이 알맞은 선택이 아닐지라도 우리를 중 일부가 다른 브랜드보다 그 브랜드의 제품을 항상 사게 되는 이유이다.

Whether * 독해TIP

- 명사절(주절 불완) : ~인지 아닌지 = if
- 부사절(주절 완전) : ~이든 아니든(상관없이)

4 Whether we like to admit it or not, we are not entirely rational beings.

우리가 인정하고 싶은 아니든, 우리가 전적으로 합리적인 존재인 것은 아니다.

5 If we (B)[did/were], no one would ever fall in love and no one would ever start a business.

만일 우리가 그렇다면, 누구도 사랑에 결코 빠지지 않을 것이고 누구도 사업체를 결코 시작하지 않을 것이다.

= If any rational person were faced with ~

6 Faced with an overwhelming chance of failure, no rational person would ever take either of those risks.

엄청난 실패의 위험에 직면할 경우, 합리적인 사람이라면 어느 누구도 그런 위험 어느 쪽도 결코 무릅쓰지 않을 것이다.

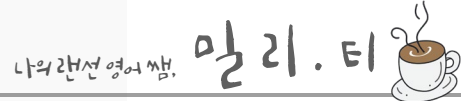
대동사

7 But we do. Every day.

그러나 우리는 그렇게 한다. 매일 그렇게 한다.

8 Because how we feel about something or someone is more powerful than (C)[that/what] we think/about it or them.

우리가 어떤 물건이나 사람에 대해 어떻게 느끼는가는 우리가 그것이나 그 사람에 대해 어떻게 생각하는지보다 더 강력하기 때문이다.





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



글의 LOGIC

사람들이 신뢰와 충실성을 갖게 되는 이유

Companies that inspire, companies that command trust and loyalty over the long term, are the (A)[one/ones] that make us feel we're accomplishing something bigger than just saving a dollar.

» of alliance with something bigger is the reason we keep wearing the jersey of our hometown sports team even though they have not made it to the playoffs for ten years.

» some of us will always buy products from a certain brand over other brands, even if the brand isn't always the most affordable choice.

» Whether we like to admit it or not, we are not entirely rational beings.

» no one would ever fall in love and no one would ever start a business.

Faced with an overwhelming chance of failure, no rational person would ever take either of those risks.

But we do. Every day.

Because how we feel about something or someone is more powerful than (C)[that/what] we think about it or them.



삽입 문장 주의-!!



PREVIEW

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
2020년 수능특강 8강 8번



Ironically, some of the most powerful techniques (for boosting your memory) are also the oldest.

1초 출제외도 포착
수일치

2-3초) 단서 포착 → 복수N
* 부분 of N = S 인경우 → N와 수일치!
예외1) one of 복수N → V는 단수
예외2) a number of(=many) → 복수
the number of~ (~의 수) → 단수

3초 컷

Under the umbrella term 'Mnemonics' (it has a silent 'M'), these involve tapping into the fact that our brains have evolved to deal very well with both visual images and spatial locations.

2초) 단서 포착
'동격' 접속사

1초) 출제외도 예상
주절, 종속절 파악하라!

3-4초) 단서포착
종속절 완전

4초 컷

By turning facts into mental images, and imagining them along a route of locations, you can harness these natural memory powers ~

2초) 단서 포착

1초) 출제외도 포착
병렬

3초 컷

2-3초) 단서 포착
the 비교급~, the 비교급

원급에 밑줄친 경우 → [형 / 부]
ex) as [] as
more [] than

1초) 출제외도 예상
[better / best]

The more improbable and emotionally charged the images the better, as our brains evolved to pay special attention to those features

2초) 단서 포착
주절 불완전

1) 출제외도 포착
주절 & 종속절 → 모두 '불완전'

3-4초) 단서포착
종속절 완전

3초 컷

4초 컷

This explains what you might find it hard to remember the periodic table of elements, yet your memory banks are overflowing with old jingles!

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING
TOPIC
Ironically, some of the most powerful techniques for boosting your memory are also as potent as the oldest. Under the umbrella term 'Mnemonics' (it has a silent 'M'), these involve tapping into the fact that our brains have evolved to deal very well with both visual images and spatial locations. By turning facts into mental images, and imagining them along a route of locations, you can harness these natural memory powers to remember almost anything you like. The more improbable and emotionally charged the images the better, as our brains evolved to pay special attention to those features. Another part of your imagination that can boost your memory is your musical sense. Rhythm and rhyme are potent memory boosters. This explains why you might find it hard to remember the periodic table of elements, yet your memory banks are overflowing with old jingles!

나의 라면선 영어 쌤. 밀리. 티

구문독해

① Ironically, some of the most powerful techniques (for boosting your memory) are also the oldest.

역설적이게도, 여러분의 기억력을 신장시키기 위한 가장 강력한 기법들 중 일부는 또한 가장 오래되기도 했다.

② (Under the umbrella term 'Mnemonics' (it has a silent 'M')), these involve tapping into the fact that our brains have evolved to deal (very well) with both visual images and spatial locations.

'기억술'(묵음 'M'이 들어 있다)이라는 포괄적 용어 속에 이 기법들은 우리의 두뇌가 시각적 이미지와 공간적 장소 둘 다를 매우 잘 다루도록 진화했다는 사실을 활용하는 것을 포함한다.

③ By turning facts into mental images, and imagining them (along a route of locations), you can harness these natural memory powers to remember almost anything (you like).

사실을 정신적 이미지로 바꾸고 그것들을 장소의 경로를 따라 상상함으로써, 여러분은 이 타고난 기억 능력을 여러분이 좋아하는 거의 모든 것을 다 기억하기 위해 사용할 수 있다.

④ The more improbable and (emotionally) charged the images the better, as our brains evolved to pay special attention to those features.

그 이미지가 더 사실일 것 같지 않고 더 감정적으로 북받칠수록 더 좋은데, 우리의 두뇌가 그런 특징들에 특별한 관심을 기울이도록 진화했기 때문이다.

⑤ Another part of your imagination that can boost your memory is your musical sense.

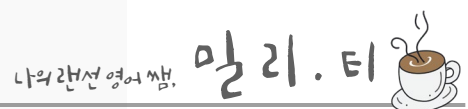
여러분의 기억력을 신장시킬 수 있는 여러분의 상상력의 또 다른 부분은 여러분의 음악적 감각이다.

⑥ Rhythm and rhyme are potent memory boosters.

리듬과 운율은 강력한 기억력 증폭기이다.

⑦ This explains why you might find it hard to remember the periodic table of elements, yet your memory banks are overflowing (with old jingles).

이것은 왜 여러분이 원소의 주기율표를 기억하는 것은 어렵다고 여길지도 모르지만, 여러분의 기억 저장소가 오래된 광고 시엠 송으로 넘쳐흐르는지를 설명해준다!





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

기억력 신장 기법

Ironically, some of the most powerful techniques for boosting your memory ①are also the oldest.

Under the umbrella term 'Mnemonics' (it has a silent 'M'), these involve tapping into the fact ②that our brains have evolved to deal very well with both visual images and spatial locations.

(A) By turning facts into mental images, and ③imagining them along a route of locations, you can harness these natural memory powers to remember almost anything you like.

The more improbable and emotionally charged the images the ④better, as our brains evolved to pay special attention to those features.

(B) Another part of your imagination that can boost your memory is your musical sense. Rhythm and rhyme are potent memory boosters.

(C) This explains ⑤why you might find it hard to remember the periodic table of elements, yet your memory banks are overflowing with old jingles!

 순서, 문장삽입 주의-!!

절대공식

97강

어휘적절성 파악


단어를 보고 풀이 방향을 잡아라!

(헛갈리는 어휘, 고난이도 어휘 VS 반대되는 어휘)



주체자(수식을 받는 대상)를 정확히 파악하라!



나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



PREVIEW



1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?
2020년 수능특강 9강 1번

Racially, South Africa is a nation deeply divided. Sport has helped to break down this division, at least in part. When the whites in South Africa held an election to decide whether to put an end to apartheid, 69 percent voted to give up their privilege, marking a rare peaceful transition of power. One reason for the (A)[favorable/hostile] vote was South African President F.W. de Klerk's warning that failure to pass the measure would return the country to isolation in business and sport. South Africa had last participated in the Olympics in 1960 and had been [(B)[barred/invited] since then from international competition. Its apartheid racial policies had made it a pariah country in everything from politics to sports for three decades. With apartheid undone, South Africans could once again show their (C)[athletic/political] ability. This was a compelling argument for many whites. Subsequently, South Africa has been allowed to compete in the Olympics and in other worldwide competitions, especially in rugby, which is very important to its people.

apartheid (남아공의 인종차별 정책) *pariah 따돌림 받는 사람

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

남아프리카공화국의 인종차별 정책과 스포츠

TOPIC

Racially, South Africa is a nation deeply divided. Sport has helped to break down this 인종적으로 division, at least in part. When the whites in South Africa held an election to decide 분열, 분할, 분배 whether to put an end to apartheid, 69 percent voted to give up their privilege, marking a rare peaceful transition of power. One reason for the favorable vote was South African President F.W. de Klerk's warning that failure to pass the measure would return the country to isolation in business and sport. South Africa had last participated in the Olympics in 1960 and had been barred since then from international competition. Its apartheid racial policies had made it a pariah country in everything from politics to sports for three decades. With apartheid undone, South Africans could once again show their athletic ability. This was a compelling argument for many whites. Subsequently, South Africa has been allowed to compete in the Olympics and in other worldwide competitions, especially in rugby, which is very important to its people.

*~를 폐지하다, 끝내다

특권

이동, 변화

고립

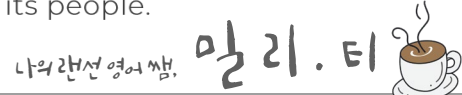
금지하다

**따돌림 받는 사람

무효로 만들다, 취소하다

강요하는, 설득력있는

그 뒤에, 나중에



구문독해

1 Racially, South Africa is a nation (deeply divided). Sport has helped to break down this division, (at least in part).
인종적으로
 = break
분열, 분할, 분배

인종적으로, 남아프리카공화국은 대단히 분열된 국가이다. 스포츠는 최소한 부분적으로라도 이런 분열을 허물어뜨리는 데 도움이 되었다.

2 When the whites (in South Africa) held an election (to decide whether to put an end to apartheid), 69 percent voted to give up their privilege, marking a rare peaceful transition of power.
[O(N)] = whether S should V
~를 폐지하다, 끝내다 남아공의 인종 차별 정책
특권 = and it marked 이동

남아프리카공화국에서 백인들이 아파르트헤이트를 폐지할지 여부를 결정하기 위한 선거를 시행했을 때, 69퍼센트가 그들의 특권을 포기하기로 투표했는데, 이는 흔치 않은 평화로운 권력의 이동을 보여주는 것이었다.

3 One reason (for the favorable vote) was South African President F.W. de Klerk's warning that failure (to pass the measure) would return the country to isolation in business and sport.
등-접
고립

이 우호적인 투표의 이유 한 가지는 그 조치를 통과시키는데 실패하면 그 나라가 사업과 스포츠에서 고립 상태로 되돌아갈 것이라는 남아프리카공화국의 대통령인 F. W. de Klerk의 경고였다.

4 South Africa had last participated (in the Olympics/in 1960) and had been barred (since then) from international competition.

남아프리카공화국은 1960년에 올림픽에 마지막으로 참가했고 그 이후로 국제 경기에서 금지당했었다.

5 Its apartheid racial policies had made it a pariah country (in everything from politics to sports) for three decades.
따돌림 받는 사람

그 나라의 아파르트헤이트 인종차별 정책은 그 나라를 30년 동안 정치부터 스포츠까지 모든 것에서 따돌림받는 나라로 만들었었다.

6 (With apartheid undone,) South Africans could once again show their athletic ability.
[undoing / undone]
무효로 만들다, 취소하다

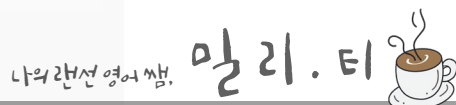
아파르트헤이트 정책이 무효화되면서, 남아프리카공화국 사람들은 다시 한번 자신들의 운동 경기의 역량을 보여 줄 수 있었다.

7 This was a compelling argument for many whites.
설득력 있는, 강력한

이것은 많은 백인들에게 설득력 있는 논거였다.

8 Subsequently, South Africa has been allowed to compete (in the Olympics and in other worldwide competitions), especially in rugby, which is very important to its people.
그 뒤에, 나중에

이후에, 남아프리카공화국은 올림픽과 다른 전 세계적인 경기, 특히 그 나라 국민들에게 매우 중요한 럭비 경기에 참가하도록 허용되었다.





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



글의 LOGIC

남아프리카공화국의 인종차별 정책과 스포츠

Racially, South Africa is a nation deeply divided. Sport has helped to break down this division, at least in part.

(A) When the whites in South Africa held an election to decide whether to put an end to apartheid, 69 percent voted to give up their privilege, marking a rare peaceful transition of power.

One reason for the favorable vote was South African President F.W. de Klerk's warning that failure to pass the measure would return the country to isolation in business and sport.

(B) South Africa had last participated in the Olympics in 1960 and had been barred since then from international competition.

Its apartheid racial policies had made it a pariah country in everything from politics to sports for three decades.

(C) With apartheid undone, South Africans could once again show their athletic ability. This was a compelling argument for many whites.

Subsequently, South Africa has been allowed to compete in the Olympics and in other worldwide competitions, especially in rugby, which is very important to its people.

 순서, 삽입문장 주의-!!



PREVIEW

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
2020년 수능특강 9강 2번

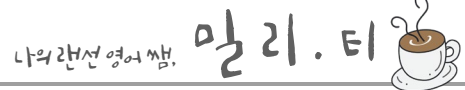
Of greater importance than the slight reduction in gravity's pull is the so-called thin air (수식절 that is present at high altitudes.) Although air contains the same proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases at high altitudes as at sea level, in a similar volume of air there is less of each (부사절 the higher up in altitude you go.) This characteristic greatly affected athletes who competed in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, which is 7,350 ft (2,240 m) above sea level. In Mexico City, athletes had to breathe more vigorously and more often (목적 to get the oxygen they needed.) This caused a serious problem for athletes in endurance events, but it assisted athletes in short sprints because they ran on their bodies' stored energy supplies. When Bob Beamon set his world record in the long jump in Mexico City, he suffered->benefited from a slight reduction in gravity, reduced air resistance from less dense air, and the fact that his approach was a short spring and not a distance run.

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

희박한 공기가 운동의 수행에 미치는 영향

TOPIC

Of greater importance than the slight reduction in gravity's pull is the so-called thin air that is present at high altitudes. Although air contains the same proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases at high altitudes as at sea level, in a similar volume of air there is less of each the higher up in altitude you go. This characteristic greatly affected athletes who competed in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, which is 7,350 ft (2,240 m) above sea level. In Mexico City, athletes had to breathe more vigorously and more often to get the oxygen they needed. This caused a serious problem for athletes in endurance events, but it assisted athletes in short sprints because they ran on their bodies' stored energy supplies. When Bob Beamon set his world record in the long jump in Mexico City, he benefited from a slight reduction in gravity, reduced air resistance from less dense air, and the fact that his approach was a short spring and not a distance run.



구문독해

of + 추상명사 = 형용사

① Of greater importance than the slight reduction (in gravity's pull) is the so-called thin air (that is present at high altitudes.)

잡아당기는 힘

희박한

고도가 높은 곳

중력의 잡아당기는 힘이 약간 감소되는 것보다 더 중요한 것은 고도가 높은 곳에 존재하는 이른바 희박한 공기이다.

② Although air contains the same proportions (of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases) (at high altitudes) as at sea level, (in a similar volume of air) there is less of each the higher up in altitude you go.

비율

질소

gas

주절

종속절

공기는 고도가 높은 곳에서도 해수면 높이와 같은 비율로 산소, 질소, 그리고 다른 기체들을 함유하지만 여러분이 고도를 더 높이 올라갈수록 비슷한 부피의 공기에 각각의 기체가 더 적게 존재한다.

③ This characteristic greatly affected athletes (who competed in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City,) which is 7,350 ft (2,240 m) above sea level.)

이 특징은 멕시코시티에서 개최된 1968년의 올림픽 경기에서 경쟁하였던 선수들에게 크게 영향을 미쳤는데, 그곳은 해발고도가 7,350피트(2,240 미터)이다.

④ In Mexico City, athletes had to breathe more vigorously and more often to get the oxygen they needed.

힘차게

[vigorous / vigorously]

목·관 that 생략

멕시코 시티에서, 선수들은 자신들이 필요한 산소를 얻기 위해 더 힘차게 그리고 더 자주 숨을 쉬어야 했다.

⑤ This caused a serious problem (for athletes in endurance events,) but it assisted athletes (in short sprints) because they ran on their bodies' stored energy supplies.

지구력을 필요로 하는 운동의

단거리 경주

[storing / stored]

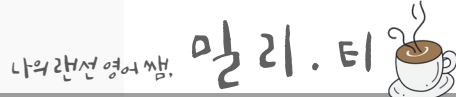
이것은 지구력을 필요로 하는 경기에서 선수들에게 심각한 문제를 야기했지만 단거리 경주에서는 선수들에게 도움이 되었는데 그 이유는 그들이 신체에 저장된 에너지 비축량으로 달렸기 때문이다.

⑥ When Bob Beamon set his world record (in the long jump in Mexico City,) he benefited from (a slight reduction (in gravity,) reduced air resistance (from less dense air,) and the fact that his approach was a short spring and not a distance run.)

도움닫기

동·접

Bob Beamon이 멕시코시티에서 멀리뛰기 세계 신기록을 세웠을 때, 그는 약간의 중력의 감소, 밀도가 더 낮은 공기로부터 오는 감소된 공기 저항, 그리고 그의 도움닫기가 단거리 달리기이지 장거리 달리기 가 아니라는 사실에서 고통을 받았다(→ 득을 보았다).





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

● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC

희박한 공기가 운동의 수행에 미치는 영향

Of greater importance than the slight reduction in gravity's pull is the so-called thin air that is ①present at high altitudes.

- (A) Although air contains the same proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases at high altitudes as at sea level, in a similar volume of air there is ②less of each the higher up in altitude you go.

This characteristic greatly affected athletes who competed in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, which is 7,350 ft (2,240 m) above sea level.

- (B) In Mexico City, athletes had to breathe more vigorously and more ③often to get the oxygen they needed.

This caused a serious problem for athletes in endurance events, but it ④assisted athletes in short sprints because they ran on their bodies' stored energy supplies.

- (C) When Bob Beamon set his world record in the long jump in Mexico City, he ⑤suffered->benefited from a slight reduction in gravity, reduced air resistance from less dense air, and the fact that his approach was a short spring and not a distance run.



순서 주의-!!



(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 9강 3번

Solar power and wind power are considered alternatives to fossil-fuel-based energy generation from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which predominate worldwide energy production at the start of the 21st century. Both of them (A)[solve/cause] what is seen as the most prevalent negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy generation: air pollution. This includes air pollution from chemicals, particulate matter, organic compounds, toxic materials, and the emissions that lead to climate change. Solar power and wind power are also popular because they are renewable sources of energy production and so do not suffer the negative consequence of (B)[diminishing/increasing] supplies. They are also domestic sources of energy production and so are not dependent on imports from what may be hostile countries. Finally, solar power and wind power have the technical capability to be distributed, meaning they are what is sometimes referred to as decentralized energy generation sources. They can be placed on individual homes and in small areas and do not rely on large, single generation stations that can be subject to large-scale blackouts, terrorist attacks, or other (C)[centralized/decentralized] vulnerabilities.

중양집중식의 분산형의

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

태양 에너지와 풍력의 장점

TOPIC

Solar power and wind power are considered alternatives to fossil-fuel-based energy generation from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which predominate worldwide energy production at the start of the 21st century. Both of them solve what is seen as the most prevalent negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy generation: air pollution. This includes air pollution from chemicals, particulate matter, organic compounds, toxic materials, and the emissions that lead to climate change. Solar power and wind power are also popular because they are renewable sources of energy production and so do not suffer the negative consequence of diminishing supplies. They are also domestic sources of energy production and so are not dependent on imports from what may be hostile countries. Finally, solar power and wind power have the technical capability to be distributed, meaning they are what is sometimes referred to as decentralized energy generation sources. They can be placed on individual homes and in small areas and do not rely on large, single generation stations that can be subject to large-scale blackouts, terrorist attacks, or other centralized vulnerabilities.



구문독해

- ① Solar power and wind power **are considered** alternatives to fossil-fuel-based energy generation from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which predominate worldwide energy production at the start of the 21st century.)
- ② Both of them solve **what** is seen as the most prevalent negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy generation: air pollution.
- ③ This includes air pollution (from chemicals, particulate matter, organic compounds, toxic materials, and the emissions (that lead to climate change.))
- ④ Solar power and wind power are also popular because they are renewable sources of energy production and so do not suffer the negative consequence of diminishing supplies.
- ⑤ They are also domestic sources of energy production and so are not dependent on imports from what may be hostile countries.
- ⑥ Finally, solar power and wind power have the technical capability (to be distributed,) meaning they are what is sometimes referred to (as decentralized energy generation sources.)
- ⑦ They can be placed (on individual homes and in small areas and do not rely on large, single generation stations (that can be subject to large-scale blackouts, terrorist attacks, or other centralized vulnerabilities.))

태양 에너지와 풍력은 석탄, 석유, 그리고 천연가스를 원료로 하는 화석 연료 기반의 에너지 발전의 대안으로 여겨지는데, 이들(석탄, 석유, 그리고 천연가스)은 21세기 초반에 전 세계의 에너지 생산을 주도하고 있다.

두 에너지는 모두 화석 연료 기반의 에너지 발전의 가장 흔한 부정적인 결과로 간주되는 것, 즉 대기 오염을 해결한다.

이것은 화학 물질, 입자상 물질, 유기 화합물, 독성 물질, 기후 변화를 일으키는 배기가스로 인한 대기 오염을 포함한다.

태양 에너지와 풍력은 재생 가능한 에너지 생산 원천이어서 감소하는 공급량의 부정적인 결과를 겪지 않기 때문에 또 한 인기가 있다.

그것들은 또한 자국의 에너지 생산 원천이어서 적대국일 수 있는 곳으로부터의 수입에 의존하지 않는다.

마지막으로 태양 에너지와 풍력은 골고루 퍼뜨릴 수 있는 기술력을 가지는데, 이는 그것들이 때로 분산형 에너지 발전 원천이라고 불리는 것이라는 의미이다.

그것들은 개인 주택과 소규모 지역에 배치될 수 있어서, 대규모 정전, 테러 공격, 또는 여타의 중앙 집중식 취약성의 영향을 받기 쉬울 수 있는 대규모 단일 발전소에 의존하지 않는다.



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

글의 LOGIC

태양 에너지와 풍력의 장점

Solar power and wind power are considered alternatives to fossil-fuel-based energy generation from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which **predominate** worldwide energy production at the start of the 21st century.

(A) Both of them solve/cause what is seen as the most **prevalent** negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy generation: air pollution.

This includes air pollution from chemicals, particulate matter, organic compounds, toxic materials, and the emissions that lead to climate change.

(B) Solar power and wind power are also popular because they are **renewable** sources of energy production and so do not suffer the negative consequence of diminishing supplies.

They are also **domestic** sources of energy production and so are not **dependent** on **imports** from what may be **hostile** countries.

(C) Finally, solar power and wind power have the technical capability to be distributed, meaning they are what is sometimes referred to as **decentralized** energy generation sources.

➤ They can be placed on individual homes and in small areas and do not rely on large, single generation stations that can be **subject to** large-scale blackouts, terrorist attacks, or other centralized vulnerabilities.



순서, 삽입, 어휘 주의-!!



다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
2020년 수능특강 9강 4번

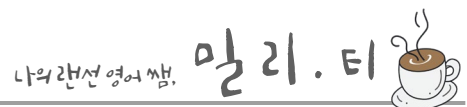
Loneliness and lack of self-esteem are among the most obvious conditions which can be alleviated by living with an animal friend. You are never alone with a dog or cat: walking the dog brings you into contact with other people and makes it infinitely easier to strike up a conversation with strangers. Local cat owners often get to know one another too, as it is common for cats to wander into their neighbours' gardens (and houses!) and for neighbours to exchange cat-sitting duties during holiday times. Having the responsibility for a pet can increase your sense of your own value and importance. Caring for an animal reminds you that however low you might feel, you are capable. When you're tempted to stay in bed and pull the covers over your head, you have to get up and feed the cat or walk the dog. That everyday routine with a creature who needs you can be extremely annoying soothing.

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

반려동물을 키우는 것의 긍정적 효과

TOPIC

Loneliness and lack of self-esteem are among the most obvious conditions which can be alleviated by living with an animal friend. You are never alone with a dog or cat: walking the dog brings you into contact with other people and makes it infinitely easier to strike up a conversation with strangers. Local cat owners often get to know one another too, as it is common for cats to wander into their neighbours' gardens (and houses!) and for neighbours to exchange cat-sitting duties during holiday times. Having the responsibility for a pet can increase your sense of your own value and importance. Caring for an animal reminds you that however low you might feel, you are capable. When you're tempted to stay in bed and pull the covers over your head, you have to get up and feed the cat or walk the dog. That everyday routine with a creature who needs you can be extremely soothing.



1 Loneliness and lack of self-esteem are among the most obvious conditions (which can be **alleviated** by living with an animal friend.)
 [alleviate / elevate]
 완화시키다, 경감시키다

외로움과 자존감 부족은 반려 동물과 함께 생활함으로써 완화될 수 있는 가장 확실한 질환에 속한다.

2 You are never alone (with a dog or cat) walking the dog brings you (into contact with other people) and makes it **infinitely easier to strike up** a conversation with strangers.
 ~을 시작하다
 [easier / more easily]

개나 고양이와 함께 라면 절대로 외롭지 않은데, 개를 산책시키는 것은 여러분이 다른 사람과 접촉하게 해 주며 낯선 사람과 대화를 시작하는 것을 훨씬 더 쉬워지도록 해 준다.

3 Local cat owners often get to know one another too, as it is common for cats to **wander** into their neighbours' gardens (and houses!) and for neighbours to **exchange** cat-sitting duties (during holiday times.)

고양이가 이웃의 정원(그리고 집!)으로 유유히 걸어 들어가는 일이나 이웃들이 휴가 기간 동안 고양이를 돌보는 임무를 서로 교환하는 일이 흔하기 때문에, 지역의 고양이 주인들 역시 흔히 서로를 알게 된다.

4 Having the responsibility (for a pet) can increase your sense (of your own value and importance.)

애완동물을 책임지는 것은 여러분 스스로의 가치와 중요성에 대한 느낌을 향상시킬 수 있다.

5 Caring for an animal reminds you that (however low you might feel,) you are **capable**.
 [whatever / however]
 [of / that] [low / lowly]
 능력이 있는

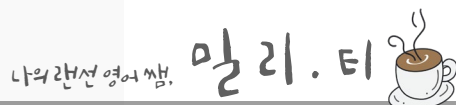
동물을 돌보는 것은 여러분이 아무리 무기력하게 느낄지라도 여러분이 능력이 있는 사람이라는 것을 상기시켜 준다.

6 When you're tempted to stay in bed and pull the covers (over your head,) you have to get up and feed the cat or walk the dog.

침대에 머물러 이불을 뒤집어 쓰고 싶은 유혹을 느낄 때, 여러분은 '필히' 일어나서 고양이에게 밥을 주거나 개를 산책시켜야 한다.

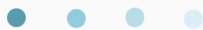
7 That everyday routine (with a creature) (who needs you) can be extremely **soothing**.
 [soothing / smoothed]
 위로하는

여러분을 필요로 하는 동물과 함께 하는 그 매일의 일상이 매우 큰 짜증이 될 (→ 위로가 될) 수 있을 것이다.





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



글의 LOGIC

반려동물을 키우는 것의 긍정적 효과

Loneliness and lack of self-esteem are among the most obvious conditions which can be alleviated by living with an animal friend.

You are never alone with a dog or cat: walking the dog brings you into contact with other people and makes it infinitely easier to strike up a conversation with strangers.

Local cat owners often get to know one another too, as it is common for cats to wander into their neighbours' gardens (and houses!) and for neighbours to exchange cat-sitting duties during holiday times.

Having the responsibility for a pet can increase your sense of your own value and importance.


Caring for an animal reminds you that however low you might feel, you are capable.

» When you're tempted to stay in bed and pull the covers over your head, you have to get up and feed the cat or walk the dog.

That everyday routine with a creature who needs you can be extremely soothing.



삽입문장 주의-!!

나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



PREVIEW



(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 9강 5번

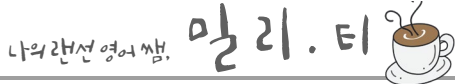
Very briefly, the complex individual is one who can see things from another person's point of view and who is (A)[flexible/stubborn] in his/her thought processes. For example, they are able to change their minds on an issue in the light of new information rather than rigidly "sticking to their guns." They also tend to (B)[prefer/avoid] what might be called "black and white" thinking. For example, the positions of others on an issue are not lumped into the two categories of those for them and those against them but rather shades of differences or gradations of opinion are recognized and taken into account. Thus, they (C)[realize/deny] that the truth of a matter often lies somewhere in between two extremes. Last but not least, the complex person seems better able to hold off on a decision allowing more information to be taken into consideration. *lump 일률적으로 다루다 *gradation 단계적 차이

주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

복합적 개인의 사고 방식

TOPIC

Very briefly, the complex individual is one who can see things from another person's point of view and who is flexible in his/her thought processes. For example, they are able to change their minds on an issue in the light of new information rather than rigidly "sticking to their guns." They also tend to avoid what might be called "black and white" thinking. For example, the positions of others on an issue are not lumped into the two categories of those for them and those against them but rather shades of differences or gradations of opinion are recognized and taken into account. Thus, they realize that the truth of a matter often lies somewhere in between two extremes. Last but not least, the complex person seems better able to hold off on a decision allowing more information to be taken into consideration.



구문독해

1 Very briefly, the complex individual is one (who can see things / from another person's point of view) and (who is flexible / in his/her thought processes.)

아주 간단히 말해서, 복합적 개인은 다른 사람의 관점에서 사물을 볼 수 있고 자신의 사고 과정에 있어서 융통성이 있는 사람이다.

2 For example, they are able to change their minds (on an issue) in the light of new information (rather than rigidly "sticking to their guns.")

~을 고려하여 = instead of 완고하게 자기 입장을 고수하다

동명사

예를 들어, 그들은 한 쟁점에 대해 완고하게 '자기 입장을 고수하기' 보다는 새로운 정보의 관점에서 자기 생각을 바꿀 수 있다.

3 They also tend to avoid what might be called "black and white" thinking.

[call / be called]

그들은 또한 '흑백' 사고라고 불리는 것을 피하는 경향이 있다.

4 For example, the positions of others (on an issue) are not lumped (into the two categories) of those for them and those against them but rather shades of differences or gradations of opinion are recognized and taken into account.

[is / are]

positions / issues 일률적으로 다루다

(의견, 감정등의) 미묘한 차이 단계적 차이(변화)

~을 고려하다

예를 들어, 어떤 쟁점에 대한 다른 사람들의 입장이 그 쟁점에 찬성하는 입장과 반대하는 입장의 두 개의 범주 속으로 일률적으로 다루어지지 않고 오히려 의견의 근소한 차이나 단계적 차이가 인정되고 고려된다.

5 Thus, they realize that the truth of a matter often lies somewhere (in between two extremes.)

[lies / lays]

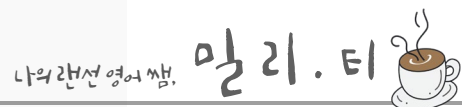
따라서 그들은 어떤 문제의 진실은 종종 두 극단 사이 어딘가에 있다는 것을 깨닫는다.

6 Last but not least, the complex person seems (better) able to hold off on a decision allowing more information to be taken into consideration.

마지막지만, 덜 중요하지 않은 = is

보류하다 주절 << >> 종속절 [to take / to be taken]

마지막으로 다른 어느 것 못지않게 중요한 것은, 복합적 개인은 더 많은 정보가 고려될 수 있도록 하면서 결정을 더 잘 보류할 수 있는 것처럼 보인다.






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


● ● ● ● 글의 LOGIC


복합적 개인의 사고 방식

Very briefly, the complex individual is one who can see things from another person's point of view and who is (A)[flexible/stubborn] in his/her thought processes.

((A)) , they are able to change their minds on an issue in the light of new information rather than rigidly "sticking to their guns."

They also tend to (B)[prefer/avoid] what might be called "black and white" thinking.

((B))  the positions of others on an issue are not lumped into the two categories of those for them and those against them but rather shades of differences or gradations of opinion are recognized and taken into account.

((C))  they (C)[realize/deny] that the truth of a matter often lies somewhere in between two extremes.

Last but not least, the complex person seems better able to hold off on a decision allowing more information to be taken into consideration.

 순서, 삽입, 빈칸, 연결어구 주의-!!



다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

2020년 수능특강 9강 6번

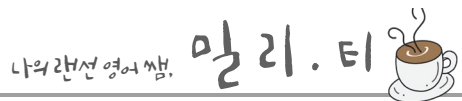
Many thought that Hans Monderman, a Dutch traffic engineer, had hit his head on a mental speed bump during his early years. Wouldn't the ①lack of signs, markings, and barriers cause destruction and death? Yet the engineer persisted in his belief that traffic signals, crosswalks, warning signs, curbs, and even lines painted down the middles of the road are not just annoying, but downright ②dangerous to drivers and pedestrians alike. He proposed integrating vehicle and foot traffic, in order to ③create a more holistic driving environment. Few would listen; however, Monderman was ④patient. By the early twenty-first century, Dutch officials finally gave him the green light to test his theories in a number of small towns there. The data astonished skeptics. Within several years, he showed statistically significant ⑤increases → reductions in accidents and lost lives, causing his revolutionary ideas to reverberate around a traffic-clogged world.

주제/어휘
/SKIMMING

사고와 사망자의 감소를 위한 도로 디자인

Many thought that Hans Monderman, a Dutch traffic engineer, had hit his head on a mental speed bump during his early years. Wouldn't the lack of signs, markings, and barriers cause destruction and death? Yet the engineer persisted in his belief that traffic signals, crosswalks, warning signs, curbs, and even lines painted down the middles of the road are not just annoying, but downright dangerous to drivers and pedestrians alike. He proposed integrating vehicle and foot traffic, in order to create a more holistic driving environment. Few would listen; however, Monderman was patient. By the early twenty-first century, Dutch officials finally gave him the green light to test his theories in a number of small towns there. The data astonished skeptics. Within several years, he showed statistically significant reductions in accidents and lost lives, causing his revolutionary ideas to reverberate around a traffic-clogged world.

TOPIC



구문독해

① Many thought **that** Hans Monderman, (a Dutch traffic engineer) **had hit his head** (on a mental speed bump) during his early years.

많은 사람들은 네덜란드의 교통 공학자인 Hans Monderman 이 자신의 초창기에 마음속의 과속 방지턱에 머리를 부딪혔다고 [제정신이 아니었다고] 생각했다.

② Wouldn't the ① **lack** (of signs, markings, and **barriers**) **cause** **destruction and death?**

표지판, 표시, 그리고 장벽의 부재가 파괴와 죽음을 유발하지 않을까?

③ Yet the engineer **persisted** (in his **belief**) **that** traffic signals, crosswalks, warning signs, curbs, and even lines (painted down the middles/ of the road) are not just **annoying**, but downright ② **dangerous** (to drivers and pedestrians alike).

그러나 그 공학자는 신호 등, 횡단보도, 주의 표지판, 도로 경계석, 그리고 심지어 도로 중앙에 그려진 선들도 운전자와 보행자 모두에게 성가실 뿐만 아니라 매우 위험하기도 하다는 자신의 신념을 고집했다.

단, suggest + Ving
= to integrate

④ He proposed **integrating** vehicle and foot traffic, (in order) to ③ **create** a more holistic driving environment.

그는 더 전체적인 운전 환경을 조성하기 위해 차량과 도보 동행의 통합을 제안했다.

⑤ **Few** would listen; however, Monderman was ④ **patient**.

귀를 기울이는 사람은 거의 없지만 Monderman은 조바심을 내지 않았다.

⑥ By the early twenty-first century, Dutch officials finally **gave** him the green light (to test his theories/ in a number of small towns there.)

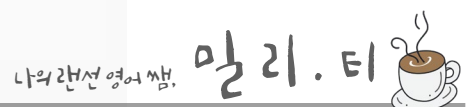
21세기 초에 들어서 네덜란드 관리들은 마침내 그곳에 있는 다수의 작은 도시에서 그의 이론을 실험하는 것에 대해 그에게 허가를 내주었다.

⑦ The data **astonished** skeptics.

데이터는 회의적인 사람들을 놀라게 했다.

⑧ Within several years, he showed **statistically significant** ⑤ **increases** → reductions (in accidents and lost lives), **causing** his revolutionary ideas to **reverberate** (around a traffic-clogged world.)

몇 년 안에, 그는 사고와 사망자에 있어 통계적으로 유의미한 증가(→ 감소)를 보여주었고 그의 획기적인 생각이 교통으로 꽉 막힌 세상에 반향을 불러일으키게 했다.





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

글의 LOGIC

사고와 사망자의 감소를 위한 도로 디자인

Many thought that Hans Monderman, a Dutch traffic engineer, had hit his head on a mental speed bump during his early years.

Wouldn't the lack of signs, markings, and barriers cause destruction and death?

(A) Yet the engineer persisted in his belief that traffic signals, crosswalks, warning signs, curbs, and even lines painted down the middles of the road are not just annoying, but downright dangerous to drivers and pedestrians alike.

(B) He proposed [redacted] vehicle and foot traffic, in order to create a more [redacted] driving environment.

Few would listen; however, Monderman was patient.

By the early twenty-first century, Dutch officials finally gave him the green light to test his theories in a number of small towns there.

(C) The data astonished skeptics.

Within several years, he showed statistically significant reductions in accidents and lost lives, causing his revolutionary ideas to reverberate around a traffic-clogged world.

 순서, 빈칸(어휘) 주의-!!



PREVIEW

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

2020년 수능특강 9강 7번

The average tree grows its branches out until it encounters the branch tips of a neighboring tree of the same height. It doesn't grow any wider because the air and better light in this space are already taken. **However**, it heavily (A)[reduces/reinforces] the branches it has extended, so you get the impression that there's quite a shoving match going on up there. **But** a pair of true friends is careful right from the outset not to grow overly (B)[slender/thick] branches in each other's direction. The trees don't want to take anything away from each other, and so they develop sturdy branches only at the outer edges of their crowns, that is to say, only in the direction of "non-friends." Such partners are often so (C)[tightly/loosely] connected at the roots that sometimes they even die together.

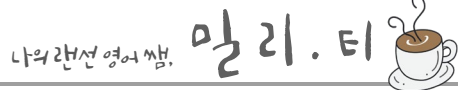
*shove 거칠게 밀치다 *sturdy 튼튼한



주제/어휘 /SKIMMING

동반자 관계의 나무들

The average tree grows its branches out until it encounters the branch tips of a neighboring tree of the same height. It doesn't grow any wider because the air and better light in this space are already taken. However, it heavily reinforces the branches it has extended, so you get the impression that there's quite a shoving match going on up there. **But** a pair of true friends is careful right from the outset not to grow overly thick branches in each other's direction. The trees don't want to take anything away from each other, and so they develop sturdy branches only at the outer edges of their crowns, that is to say, only in the direction of "non-friends." Such partners are often so tightly connected at the roots that sometimes they even die together.



구문독해

1 The average tree grows its branches out **until** it encounters the branch tips (of a neighboring tree / of the same height.)

보통의 나무는 이웃하고 있는 같은 높이의 나무의 가지 끝을 만날 때까지 가지를 뻗는다.

2 It doesn't grow any wider **because** the air and better light (in this space) are already taken.

이 공간에서 공기와 더 좋은 빛이 이미 취해지기 때문에 그것은 폭이 더 넓게 자라지 않는다.

3 However, it heavily reinforces the branches **it has extended**, so you get the impression **that** there's quite a shoving match (going on / up there.)

그러나 그것[나무]은 뻗은 가지들을 매우 강화하므로, 여러분은 저 위에서 꽤 거칠게 밀치는 시합이 벌어지고 있다는 인상을 받게 된다.

4 But a pair (of true friends) is careful right (from the outset) **not to** grow overly thick branches (in each other's direction.)

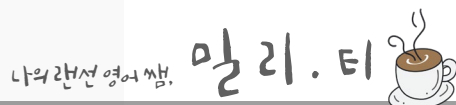
그러나 한 쌍의 진정한 친구들은 바로 시작부터 서로의 방향으로 지나치게 두꺼운 가지를 자라게 하지 않도록 조심한다.

5 The trees don't want to take anything away (from each other) and so they develop sturdy branches (only at the outer edges / of their crowns) **that** is to say, only in the direction (of "non-friends")

나무 들은 서로에게서 어떤 것도 빼앗아 가고 싶지 않기 때문에, 그것 들은 꼭대기의 외부 가장자리에서만, 다시 말하면 '친구가 아닌 것들'의 방향으로만 튼튼한 가지를 뻗는다.

6 Such partners are often so tightly connected (at the roots) **that** sometimes they even die together.

그러한 동반자 관계의 나무들은 흔히 뿌리에서 단단히 연결되어 있어서 때로는 함께 죽기조차 한다.





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



글의 LOGIC

동반자 관계의 나무들

The average tree grows its branches out until it encounters the branch tips of a neighboring tree of the same height.

It doesn't grow any wider because the air and better light in this space are already taken.

» **However**, it heavily reinforces the branches it has extended, so you get the impression that there's quite a shoving match going on up there.

But a pair of true friends is careful right from the outset not to grow overly thick branches in each other's direction.

The trees don't want to take anything away from each other, and so they develop sturdy branches only at the outer edges of their crowns, that is to say, only in the direction of "non-friends."

» **Such** partners are often so tightly connected at the roots that sometimes they even die together.



삽입문장 주의-!!



- 이번 강의는 문제 해설이 없습니다. -

주제/어휘
/SKIMMING

과부하가 걸린 작동 기억

The amount of information entering our consciousness at any instant is referred to as our cognitive load. When our cognitive load exceeds the capacity of our working memory, our intellectual abilities take a hit. Information zips into and out of our mind so quickly that we never gain a good mental grip on it. (Which is why you can't remember what you went to the kitchen to do.) The information vanishes before we've had an opportunity to transfer it into our long-term memory and weave it into knowledge. We remember less, and our ability to think critically and conceptually weakens. An overloaded working memory also tends to increase our distractedness. After all, as the neuroscientist Torkel Klingberg has pointed out, "We have to remember what it is we are to concentrate on." Lose your hold on that and you'll find "distractions more distracting"

TOPIC

의식

인지 부하

*(어떤 방향으로)하고 썩하고 소리내며 나아가다(움직이다)

파악, 이해

vanishes 사라지다

옮기다

얽다, 짜다

비판적으로

개념적으로

TOPIC

집중을 방해하다



구문독해

① The amount of information (entering our consciousness / at any instant) is referred to (as our cognitive load).

어떤 순간이든 우리의 의식에 들어가는 정보의 양을 인지 부하라고 한다.

② When our cognitive load ①exceeds the capacity (of our working memory), our intellectual abilities take a hit.

우리의 인지 부하가 작동 기억의 능력을 초과할 때, 우리의 지적 능력은 타격을 입는다.

③ Information zips (into and out of our mind) so ②quickly that we never gain a good mental grip (on it).

정보가 머릿속으로 너무 빠르게 들어가고 나와서 우리는 그것을 정신적으로 제대로 파악하지 못한다.

④ (Which is why you can't remember what you went to the kitchen to do.)

(이로 인해 여러분은 부엌에 무엇을 하려고 간 것인 지를 기억하지 못한다.)

⑤ The information ③vanishes before we've had an opportunity to transfer it (into our long-term memory) and weave it (into knowledge).

그 정보는 우리가 장기 기억으로 옮겨서 지식으로 엮어 넣을 기회를 가지기 전에 사라진다.

⑥ We remember less, and our ability (to think critically and conceptually) ④strengthens → weakens.

우리는 덜 기억하고, 우리가 비판적이고 개념적으로 생각하는 능력은 강해진다(→ 약해진다).

⑦ An overloaded working memory also tends to increase our distractedness.

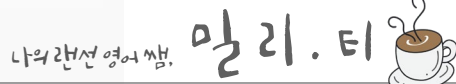
과부하가 걸린 작동 기억은 또한 주의 산만을 증가시키는 경향이 있다.

⑧ After all, as the neuroscientist Torkel Klingberg has pointed out, "We have to remember what it is we are to concentrate on."

결국, 신경 과학자인 Torkel Klingberg 가 지적했듯이, "우리는 집중해야 할 것이 무엇인지 기억해야 한다."

⑨ Lose your hold on that and you'll find "distractions more distracting".

그것을 놓치면 여러분은 "집중을 방해하는 것들이 더 산만하게 한다"는 것을 발견하게 될 것이다.





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



글의 LOGIC

과부하가 걸린 작동 기억

The amount of information entering our consciousness at any instant is referred to as our cognitive load.

When our cognitive load the capacity of our working memory, our abilities take a hit.

Information zips into and out of our mind so quickly that we never gain a good mental grip on it.

» (Which is why you can't remember what you went to the kitchen to do.)

The information vanishes before we've had an opportunity to transfer it into our long-term memory and weave it into knowledge.

We remember less, and our ability to think critically and conceptually weakens.

» An overloaded working memory also tends to increase our distractedness.

After all, as the neuroscientist Torkel Klingberg has pointed out, "We have to remember what it is we are to concentrate on."

Lose your hold on that and you'll find "distractions more distracting"



삽입, 빈칸 주의-!!

절대공식

107강

지칭추론

등장 인물 파악




이니셜 표시하기

(밑줄 외에도 '대명사'는 모두 표시)



문맥상 흐름 파악하기



나의 2년 영어쌤. **말리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '말리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416



밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

2020년 수능특강 10강 1번

재기에 성공한 야구선수 Tim Wallach

Tim Wallach, the third baseman for the Los Angeles Dodgers, was ready to hang it up. 그만두다, 체념하다
 Once a great hitter, ①he had been batting poorly for two consecutive seasons. But 연이은
 Reggie Smith, a first-year batting coach on the team, wouldn't let Wallach quit. He encouraged him and told him that ②he could get his "stroke" back with a little extra 타격
 work. So during the off-season, Smith worked with ③him three times a week. This is the way Wallach described those sessions: "Reggie was positive from day one. Regardless of whether I felt I was having a bad day and was struggling, ④he'd find something good about what happened. You just don't see that often. People tend to work off the negatives, but Reggie wouldn't do that, and he wouldn't let me do it either" Wallach finished the year with twenty-three home runs and a .280 batting average. ⑤He gave all the credit to Reggie Smith's coaching and encouraging words. 공로

구문독해

S = Smith

W = Wallach

① Tim **S** Wallach, (the third baseman / for the Los Angeles Dodgers,) **W** was ready to hang it up.
그만두다, 체념하다

LA 다저스의 3루수, Tim Wallach는 야구를 그만둘 준비가 되어 있었다.

② Once a great hitter, he had been | ① **S** had been **W** batting poorly (for two consecutive seasons.)
연이은

한때 위대한 타자였던 그는 두 시즌 연이어 타격이 좋지 않았다.

③ But Reggie Smith, (a first-year batting coach / on the team,) **S** wouldn't let Wallach **W** quit.
5V O OC

하지만 팀의 1년차 타격 코치인 Reggie Smith는 Wallach를 그만두게 하려고 하지 않았다.

구문독해

4 He encouraged him and told him **that** he could get his "stroke" back/with a little extra work.

타격

명·접

그는 그를 격려했고 약간의 추가적인 노력으로 그가 자신의 '타격'을 되찾을 수 있다고 말했다.

5 So(during the off-season) Smith worked with him(three times a week.)

그래서 오프 시즌 기간에 Smith는 일주일에 세 번씩 그와 함께 연습했다.

6 This is the way(Wallach described those sessions: "Reggie was positive from day one.")

= how

기간

Wallach가 그 기간에 대해 다음과 같이 설명했다. "Reggie는 첫날부터 긍정적이었습니다.

7 Regardless of whether I felt I was having a bad day/and was struggling, he'd find something good(about what happened.)

목적that 생각

[if / whether]

제가 힘든 하루를 보내고 있고 허우적거리고 있다고 생각하는지 여부와 상관없이, 그는 일어난 일에 대해 좋은 점을 발견하려고 했습니다.

8 You just don't see that often.

우리는 정말 그것[좋은 점]을 자주 보지는 못합니다.

9 People tend to work off the negatives, but Reggie wouldn't do that, and he wouldn't let me do it either"

= working off the negatives

~을 제거하다

사람들은 부정적인 것들을 제거하려는 경향이 있지만 Reggie는 그렇게 하지 않으려 했고, 제가 그렇게 하는 것도 또한 허용하려고 하지 않았습니다."

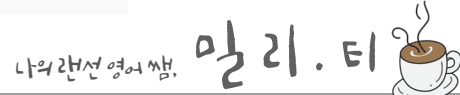
10 Wallach finished the year(with twenty-three home runs/and a .280 batting average.)

Wallach는 23개의 홈런과 2할 8푼의 타율로 그 해를 마감했다.

11 He gave all the credit(to Reggie Smith's coaching/and encouraging words.)

공로

그는 Reggie Smith의 지도와 격려의 말에 모든 공(功)을 돌렸다.





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

어법 포인트

재기에 성공한 야구선수 Tim Wallach

Tim Wallach, the third baseman for the Los Angeles Dodgers, was ready to hang it up. Once a great hitter, he **had been batting** poorly for two consecutive seasons. But Reggie Smith, a first-year batting coach on the team, wouldn't let Wallach **quit**. He encouraged him and told him **that** he could get his "stroke" back with a little extra work. So during the off-season, Smith worked with him three times a week. This is the way Wallach described those sessions: "Reggie was positive from day one. Regardless of **whether** I felt I was having a bad day and was struggling, he'd find something good about what happened. You just don't see that often. People tend to work off the negatives, but Reggie wouldn't do that, and he wouldn't let me **do** it either" Wallach finished the year with twenty-three home runs and a .280 batting average. He gave all the credit to Reggie Smith's coaching and **encouraging** words.

시제주의

[quit / to quit]

[that / what]

[if / whether]

[do / to do]

[encouraging / encouraged]



어휘

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

2020년 수능특강 10강 2번

천사와 놀던 어린 여자아이

The little girl was still young enough to see her guardian angel who was with ①her every day. She played with her angel. They laughed and sang together. She told her mother ②she always had fun with her 'friend'. Her mother believed her daughter to have an 'invisible' friend so commonly reported by young children and thought to be a friend from her imagination. The mother asked her daughter the friend's name and her daughter told ③her it was Amiel. The little girl and Amiel spent many, many hours together in her younger years. Every night at bedtime, Amiel would kiss the little girl good night. As the years moved on, the cloud became denser around Amiel and the little girl could not see or talk to her any more. The little girl did not really notice because ④she became involved with her friends from school and lots of school activities. But Amiel was still with the little girl even though they didn't talk or play anymore Amiel was ⑤her guardian angel.

수호천사

보이지 않는, 볼 수 없는

질은, 백백한

관여하다



구문독해

A

= Angel

L

= little girl

① The little girl was still young (enough to see her guardian angel)
(who was with ①her every day.)

수호 천사

그 어린 여자아이는 자신과 매일 함께 있는 자신의 수호 천사를 볼 수 있을 정도로 여전히 어렸다.

② She played with her angel. ③ They laughed and sang together.

그 여자아이는 자신의 천사와 놀았다. 그들은 함께 웃었고 노래했다.

④ She told her mother [②she always had fun with her 'friend']

목적that 생략

그 여자아이는 자기 엄마에게 자기가 자기 '친구'와 항상 재미있게 논다고 말했다.

5 Her mother believed her daughter to have an 'invisible' friend (so commonly reported by young children and thought to be a friend from her imagination.)

그 아이의 엄마는 자기 딸이 어린아이들이 매우 흔히 말하는 또 그 아이의 상상에서 나온 친구라고 생각되는 '눈에 보이지 않는' 친구를 가지고 있다고 믿었다.

6 The mother asked her daughter the friend's name and her daughter told her it was Amiel.

그 엄마는 자기 딸에게 그 친구의 이름을 물었고 그녀의 딸은 그녀에게 Amiel이라고 말했다.

목적that 생략

7 The little girl and Amiel spent many, many hours together in her younger years.

그 어린 여자아이와 Amiel은 그 아이의 어린 시절에 참 많은 시간을 함께 보냈다.

8 Every night at bedtime, Amiel would kiss the little girl good night.

매일 밤 잠자리에 들 때 Amiel은 그 어린 여자 아이에게 잘 자라고 뽀뽀를 해주었다.

9 As the years moved on, the cloud became denser and the little girl could not see or talk to her any more.

해가 가면서 Amiel 주변에 구름이 더 짙어졌고 그 어린 여자아이는 더 이상 그녀를 보거나 그녀에게 말을 할 수 없었다.

10 The little girl did not really notice because she became involved (with her friends from school and lots of school activities.)

그 어린 여자아이는 자기가 학교 친구들과 관계를 맺고 많은 학교 활동들에 관여하게 되었기 때문에 사실 알아차리지 못했던 것이다.

11 But Amiel was still with the little girl even though they didn't talk or play anymore Amiel was her guardian angel.

그러나 그들이 더 이상 이야기하거나 놀지 않더라도 Amiel은 여전히 그 어린 여자아이와 함께 있었는데, Amiel은 그 아이의 수호 천사였던 것이다.



어휘

밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

2020년 수능특강 10강 3번

포괄적 문서 자료에 좌절한 동료

A couple of years ago, a colleague of mine joined a project that had been running for a while. On his first day, my colleague met the project manager, and ①he explained a few things, then handed the new team member a set of documents. Some of those were huge - they contained the entire specification of complex application. The project manager was visibly proud of the fact that his team had produced such comprehensive documentation. A couple of hours later, I saw my colleagues sitting in ②his office, in front of a large pile of paper, looking rather unhappy. A question about how ③he was getting on with the project materials revealed that the poor guy wasn't getting on well at all. He said ④he was "drowning in the specification", and that he couldn't keep all the details in his mind. Eventually ⑤he learned many of those details, but more from discussions with the other team members over the next weeks than from reading the documentation.

설명서, 사양

응용프로그램

눈에 띄게

포괄적인, 종합적인

~을 해나가다

물에 빠지다, 익사하다

구문독해

M = manager

C = a colleague of mine

① A couple of years ago, a colleague of mine joined a project (that had been running for a while.)

몇 년 전, / 나의 동료 중 한 명이 / (한동안 진행되어 온) 프로젝트에 합류했다.

② On his first day, my colleague met the project manager, and ① he explained a few things, then handed the new team member a set of documents.

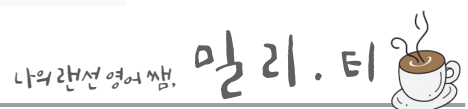
그가 합류한 첫날, / 나의 동료는 / 프로젝트 관리자를 만났고, / 그는 몇 가지 사항을 설명하며, / 새 팀 구성원에게 일련의 문서들을 넘겨주었다.

③ Some of those were huge - they contained the entire specification of complex application.

그것(넘겨준 문서들) 중 일부는 / 거대했고, / 복잡한 응용 프로그램의 전체 설명서를 포함하고 있었다.

설명서, 사양

응용 프로그램



무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~

블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

구문독해

4 The project manager was **visibly** proud of the fact **that** his team had produced **such** comprehensive documentation.

눈에 띄게 등·접

[so / such] 관적인, 종합적인

프로젝트 관리자는 [자신의 팀이 / 그러한 포괄적인 문서를 작성했다] 사실에 대해 눈에 띄게 자랑스러워했다.

so 형 a 명 VS **such** a 형 명
such a ~~형~~ 명
such a ~~형~~ 명 (s)

2017년 11월 고1 모의고사 28번 어법 문제

They had never seen ④ **such** 'informal' paintings before.

'so 형 a 명'
 어순만 암기하세요!

▶ such 뒤에 복수 N이 와서 so가 오면 안돼요~

5 A couple of hours later, I saw my colleague sitting (in ② his office) in front of a large pile of paper, looking rather unhappy.

분사구문 [unhappy / unhappily]

몇 시간 뒤, / 나는 / 나의 동료가 [다소 불만스러운 표정으로] (자기 사무실에서) 산더미 같은 서류 앞에 앉아 있는 것을 보았다.

6 A question (about how ③ he was getting on with the project materials) revealed that the poor guy wasn't getting on well/at all.

“간접의문문”
 ~을 해나가다 명·접

([그가 프로젝트 자료를 어떻게 진행하고 있는지]에 대한 질문은(을 하니), / [그 딱한 사람이 / 전혀 잘 진행하지 못하고 있었다는 것임]을 드러냈다.

7 He said ④ he was “drowning in the specification”, and that he couldn't keep all the details (in his mind).

목·접 that 생략 물에 빠지다, 익사하다

그는 [자신 이 / '설명서 속에서 / 허우적대고' 있으며, / 그 모든 세부 사항을 기억할 수는 없다]고 말했다.

8 Eventually, ⑤ he learned many of those details, but more (from discussions with the other team members / over the next weeks) than (from reading the documentation).

결국 / 그는 그 세부 사항 중 많은 부분을 알게 됐었지만, / (문서를 읽는 것에서) 보다는 / (그다음 몇 주에 걸친 / 다른 팀원들과의 / 논의에서) 더 알게 되었다.

REVIEW



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

A couple of years ago, a colleague of mine joined a project that **had been running** for a while. On his first day, my colleague met the project manager, and he explained a few things, then handed the new team member a set of documents. Some of those were huge - they contained the entire specification of complex application. The project manager was **visibly** proud of the fact **that** his team had produced such comprehensive documentation. A couple of hours later, I saw my colleagues **sitting** in his office, in front of a large pile of paper, **looking** rather **unhappy**. A question about **how** he was getting on with the project materials revealed **that** the poor guy wasn't getting on well at all. He said he was "drowning in the specification", and **that** he couldn't keep all the details in his mind. Eventually he learned many of those details, but more from discussions with the other team members over the next weeks **than** from reading the documentation.

[visible / visibly] [which / that]
[sitting / to sit]
[looking / looked] [unhappy / unhappily] [what / how]
[that / what]
[than / as]

시제주의
병렬주의



밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

2020년 수능특강 10강 4번

Blaise Pascal에 대한 아버지의 교육 방침

Detecting the remarkable powers of Blaise Pascal, his father had formed very definite resolutions as to his education. ①His chief maxim was always to keep the boy above his work. And for this reason ②he did not wish him to learn Latin till he was twelve years of age, when he might easily acquire it. In the meantime, ③he sought to give him a general idea of grammar- of its rules, and the exceptions to which these rules are liable- and so to fit him to take up the study of any language with intelligence and facility. He endeavoured further to direct ④his son's attention to the more marked phenomena of nature, and such explanations as he could give of them. But here the son's perception outstripped the father's power of explanation. ⑤He wished to know the reason of everything; and when his father's statements did not appear to him to give the reason, he was far from satisfied.

구문독해 F = father P = Pascal(son)

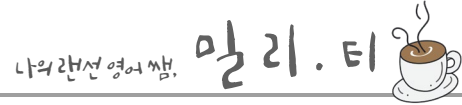
분사구문 = After he had detected ~

① Detecting the remarkable powers of Blaise Pascal, his father had formed very definite resolutions (as to his education)

② ①His chief maxim was always to keep the boy (above his work)

[Blaise Pascal의 뛰어난 능력을 발견하고 나서, / 그의 아버지는 / (그의 교육에 대해) 매우 명확한 결심을 했다.]

그의 주된 좌우명은 / 늘 그 아들을 (자신의 일보다) 우선하는 것(SC)이었다.



구문독해

③ And for this reason, ② he did not wish him to learn Latin till he was twelve years of age, (when he might easily acquire it.)
 [which / when] 언다, 습득하다

그리고 이런 이유로 / 그는 / (그가 그것(라틴어)을 쉽게 습득할 수도 있을(나이인)) 12살이 되기까지는 / 그가 라틴어를 배우는 것을 원하지 않았다.

④ In the meantime, ③ he sought to give him a general idea of grammar- of its rules, and the exceptions to which these rules are liable- and so to fit him to take up the study (of any language) with intelligence and facility.
 Seek to V : V하려고 노력하다
 = which these rules are liable to
 ~을 피할 수 없다 ~에게 V할 수 있게 해주다 시작하다
 쉬움, 재능

그러는 동안에 / 그는 / 그에게 문법, 즉 문법 규칙과 / (이 규칙들이 피할 수 없는) 예외에 관한 대체적인 개념을 알려 주어서 / 그가 (충명하고 수월하게 / 어떠한 언어) 공부라도 시작할 수 있게 해주려고 노력했다.

⑤ He endeavoured further to direct ④ his son's attention (to the more marked phenomena of nature, and such explanations as he could give of them.)
 노력하다 두드러진 Phenomenon의 복수형 유사관 대

그는 / (더 두드러지는 자연 현상으로 / 그리고 / (자신이 그것들에 대해 해줄 수 있는) 그런 설명으로) / 자기 아들의 관심을 돌리기 위해 더 애썼다.

⑥ But here the son's perception outstripped the father's power of explanation.
 능가하다

하지만 / 이점에서 / 아들의 지각능력은 / 아버지의 설명 능력을 능가했다.

⑦ ⑤ He wished to know the reason of everything; and when his father's statements did not appear (to him) to give the reason, he was (far from) satisfied.
 전혀 ~ 이 아닌 [satisfied / satisfying]


그는 / 모든 것의 이유를 알고 싶어 했고, / 아버지가 말한 것이 / (자신에게) 이유를 알려 주는 것 / 같지 않으면, / 그는 / 전혀 만족하지 않았다.



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

Detecting the remarkable powers of Blaise Pascal, his father **had formed** very
[detect / detecting] [formed / had formed]
definite resolutions as to his education. His chief maxim was always **to keep** the boy
명사적 용법
above his work. And for this reason he did not wish him to learn Latin till he was
twelve years of age, **when** he might easily acquire it. In the meantime, he sought to
[which / when]
give him a general idea of grammar- of its rules, and the exceptions **to which** these
[which / to which]
rules are liable- and so to fit him to take up the study of any language with
intelligence and facility. He endeavoured further to direct his son's attention to the
more marked phenomena of nature, and such explanations **as** he could give of
유사관계대명사
them. But here the son's perception outstripped the father's power of explanation.
He wished to know the reason of everything; and when his father's statements did
not appear to him to give the reason, he was far from **satisfied**.
[satisfied / satisfying]

We all
can do
it!

나의 랜선 영어 쌤. **밀리.티** 

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
블로그 : blog.naver.com/jhej0416

지치지 말고 힘내기!

