나의 랜선 영어 쌤
MILY.T

We all can do it!

29강

정치, 경제, 사회, 법
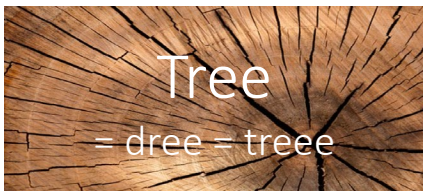
2020 수능특강 영어 주제·소재편

(29강 1-2번)

LET'S BEGIN ! ☺

1번

Tree
= dree = treee

사진출처 : PIXABAY

PREVIEW

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

Food is, indeed, rather like language, but one can be more ① free with food. It is not so tightly structured as the elements of language are. Consider the simplest case: the ② similarity of combining phonemes into a word and ingredients into a dish. "Tree" has three phonemes: /t/, /r/, and /i/ (/i/ is used to write the "ee" sound in standard sound transcriptions). A minimal sort of Texas chili might have three ingredients: beans, chili, and meat. With the word, if you ③ mispronounce it (dree), drag out one sound (treeee), write it, yell it, or otherwise mangle it, it is still "the same word" to an English speaker. With the food, tripling the chili, or using a different type of bean, changes the dish materially and provides a quite different experience. To that extent, food is less ④ weakly structured. One does not automatically ⑤ reduce a range of different experiences to "the same thing."

유사성

차이점

tightly

*phoneme 음소 **mangle 불분명하게[부정확하게] 말하거나 쓰다

어휘

언어와 음식의 구조적 엄격성의 차이

Food is, indeed, rather like language, but one can be more free with food. It is not so tightly structured as the <u>elements</u> of language are. Consider the simplest case: the similarity of combining <u>phonemes</u> into a word and <u>ingredients</u> into a dish. "Tree" has three phonemes: /t/, /r/, and /i/ (/i/ is used to write the "ee" sound in standard sound <u>transcriptions</u>). A minimal sort of Texas chili might have three ingredients: beans, chili, and meat. With the word, if you <u>mispronounce</u> it (dree), <u>drag out</u> one sound (treeee), write it, yell it, or otherwise <u>mangle</u> it, it is still "the same word" to an English speaker. With the food, <u>tripling</u> the chili, or using a different type of bean, changes the dish <u>materially</u> and provides a quite different experience. <u>To that extent</u>, food is less tightly structured. One does not automatically reduce <u>a range of</u> different experiences to "the same thing."

요소

*음소

재료, 성분

표기

잘못 발음하다

~을 오래 끌다

**불분명하게[부정확하게]말하거나 쓰다

세배로 만들다

상당히

그 정도로

다양한

나의 관선 영어 쌤, 밀리.티

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

구문독해

① Food is, indeed, rather like language, but one can be more free (with food).

실제로 음식은 언어와 상당히 유사하지만 우리는 음식에 대해서는 더 자유로울 수 있다.

② It is not so tightly structured as the elements of language are.
대동사
= are structured
[is / are / do]

그것은 언어의 요소들이 그런 것만큼 그렇게 엄격하게 구조화되어 있지 않다.

③ Consider the simplest case: the similarity of combining phonemes into a word and ingredients into a dish.
음소
재료, 성분

가장 단순한 경우, 즉 여러 음소를 한 단어로 결합하는 것과 여러 재료를 하나의 요리로 결합하는 것의 유사성을 생각해 보자.

④ "Tree" has three phonemes: /t/, /r/, and /i/ (/i/ is used to write the "ee" sound (in standard sound transcriptions).
[write / writing]
be used to √V : ~하는데 사용된다
표기

'Tree'에는 /t/, /r/, 그리고 /i/의 세 가지 음소가 있다. (/i/는 표준 발음 표기에서 'ee'의 발음을 기술하기 위하여 사용된다.)

⑤ A minimal sort of Texas chili might have three ingredients: beans, chili, and meat.

텍사스 칠리의 최소 유형에는 콩, 칠리, 고기의 세 가지 재료가 들어 있을 것이다.

⑥ With the word, if you mispronounce it (dree), drag out one sound (treeee), write it, yell it, or otherwise mangle it, it is still "the same word"(to an English speaker).
잘못 발음하다
~을 오래 끌다
불분명하게[부정확하게]말하거나 쓰다

단어의 경우는, (dree와 같이) 그 단어를 잘못 발음하거나, (treeee처럼) 하나의 소리를 끌거나, 그 단어를 쓰거나, 그 단어를 외치거나 아니면 그 단어를 불분명하게 말해도, 영어 화자에게 그것은 여전히 '똑같은 단어'이다.

⑦ With the food, tripling the chili, or using a different type of bean, changes the dish (materially) and provides a quite different experience.
세배로 만들다
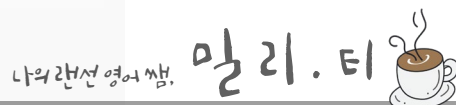[change / changes]
상당히

음식의 경우는, 칠리를 세 배로 하거나, 혹은 다른 종류의 콩을 사용하는 일은 그 요리를 상당히 다르게 하고 아주 다른 경험을 제공한다.

⑧ To that extent, food is less tightly structured.
그 정도로

그 정도로 음식은 덜 단단히 구조화되어 있다.

⑨ One does not (automatically) reduce a range of different experiences (to "the same thing.")
다양한

우리는 다양한 다른 경험을 '똑같은 것'으로 기계적으로 축소하지 않는다.

나의 랜선 영어 쌤, 밀리.티

무료강의 : 유튜브에 '밀리쌤'을 검색해 보세요~
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아래를 밑줄을 보고 오늘 학습한 내용을 복습해 보세요!
모르는 어법은 유튜브 무료 강의를 통해서 꼭 숙지하고 오늘 알고 오늘 끝내는 학습하시기 바랍니다.

글의 LOGIC   **언어와 음식의 구조적 엄격성의 차이**

Food is, indeed, rather like language, but one can be more free with food.

It is not so tightly structured as the elements of language are.

Consider the simplest case: the similarity of combining phonemes into a word and ingredients into a dish.

"Tree" has three phonemes: /t/, /r/, and /i/ (/i/ is used to write the "ee" sound in standard sound transcriptions).

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With the food, tripling the chili, or using a different type of bean, changes the dish materially and provides a quite different experience.

≫ To that extent, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓.
One does not ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓"

☺ 💡 빈칸, 삽입 주의-!!

2번

단일 영양소의 역할에 대한 과장
2020년 수능특강 29강 2번

다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The role of nutrients has often been interpreted outside the context of the foods, dietary patterns, and broader social contexts in which they are found. Nutrition experts have, for example, made definitive statements about the role of single nutrients, such as the role of fat or fiber, in isolation from the foods in which we find them. This single-nutrient reductionism often ignores or simplifies the interactions among nutrients within foods and within the body. It has also involved the premature translation of an observed statistical association between single nutrients and diseases into a deterministic or causal relationship, according to which single nutrients are claimed to directly cause, or at least increase the risk of, particular diseases. Nutrition scientists have also tended to exaggerate any beneficial or harmful health effects of single nutrients. For example, the harmful effects of total fat, saturated fat, and dietary cholesterol - and the benefits of polyunsaturated fats, omega-3 fats, and vitamin D - have all, arguably, been exaggerated, if not in some cases seriously misrepresented, over the years.

① various diseases caused by a lack of essential nutrients
② problems with overemphasizing the role of single nutrients
③ symptoms of nutrient-related diseases at different life stages
④ side effects of an excessive intake of a single nutrient on health
⑤ importance of correct interpretation of nutrition information on food labels

*reductionism 환원론(복잡한 현상을 더 단순하고 기본적인 요소로 설명하려는 입장)
**saturated fat 포화 지방 ***polyunsaturated fat 다가 불포화 지방

사진 : PIXABAY

어휘

단일 영양소의 역할에 대한 과장

The role of nutrients has often been interpreted outside the context of the foods, dietary
　　　　　　영양소　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　식사의
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　　　　　　　　확정적인
of fat or fiber, in isolation from the foods in which we find them. This single-nutrient
　　　　　　섬유　　~와 분리해서
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*환원론(복잡한 현상을 더 단순하고 기본적인 요소로 설명하려는 입장)
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　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　조급한, 때이른
statistical association between single nutrients and diseases into a deterministic or
통계의　　　연관성　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　결정론적인
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인과관계의
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　　　　　　　　　　　　　**포화 지방
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***다가 불포화 지방　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　거의 틀림없이
exaggerated, if not in some cases seriously misrepresented, over the years.

나의 관선 영어 쌤, 밀리.티

구문독해

① The role (of nutrients) has often been interpreted (outside the context of the foods, dietary patterns, and broader social contexts) (in which they are found.)
[which / in which]
= nutrients

영양소의 역할은 흔히 그것들이 들어 있는 식품의 맥락, 식사 패턴, 그리고 더 넓은 사회적 맥락을 벗어나 해석되어 왔다.

② Nutrition experts have, for example, made definitive statements (about the role of single nutrients) (such as the role of fat or fiber) (in isolation from the foods in which we find them.)
[which / in which]
= single nutrients

예를 들어 영양 전문가들은 지방이나 섬유질의 역할 같은 단일 영양소의 역할에 대해, 그런 단일 영양소가 들어 있는 식품과 분리해서 확정적인 진술을 해 왔다.

③ This single-nutrient reductionism often ignores or simplifies the interactions (among nutrients within foods and within the body.)

이런 단일 영양소 환원론은 흔히 식품 내, 그리고 신체 내 영양소 간의 상호 작용을 무시하거나 단순화한다.

④ It has also involved the premature translation (of an observed statistical association between single nutrients and diseases) (into a deterministic or causal relationship, according to which
= and according to the relationship
single nutrients are claimed to directly cause, or (at least) increase the risk of, particular diseases.

그것은 또한 단일 영양소와 질병 간의 관찰된 통계적 연관성을, 결정론적 관계나 인과관계로 조급하게 해석하는 것을 수반해 왔는데, 그 관계에 따르면 단일 영양소는 특정 질병을 직접 유발하거나, 적어도 그 위험을 증가시킨다고 주장된다.

⑤ Nutrition scientists have also tended to exaggerate any beneficial or harmful health effects (of single nutrients.)

영양학자들은 또한 단일 영양소의 유익하거나 해로운 건강상의 영향은 무엇이나 과장하는 경향이 있었다.

⑥ For example, the harmful effects (of total fat, saturated fat, and dietary cholesterol) - and the benefits (of polyunsaturated fats, omega-3 fats, and vitamin D) - have all, arguably, been exaggerated, (if not in some cases) seriously misrepresented, over the years.)
[misrepresented / are misrepresented]

예를 들어 몇몇 경우에는 심하게 잘못 표현되지는 않았지만, 총 지방, 포화 지방, 식이성 콜레스테롤의 해로운 영향과 다가 불포화 지방, 오메가3 지방, 비타민 D의 이점은 모두 수년간 거의 틀림없이 과장되어 왔다.

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Nutrition experts have, for example, made definitive statements about the role of single nutrients, such as the role of fat or fiber, in isolation from the foods in which we find them. This singlenutrient reductionism often ignores or simplifies the interactions among nutrients within foods and within the body.

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For example, the harmful effects of total fat, saturated fat, and dietary cholesterol - and the benefits of polyunsaturated fats, omega-3 fats, and vitamin D - have all, arguably, been exaggerated, if not in some cases seriously misrepresented, over the years.

어휘, 삽입 주의-!!

We all can do it!

지치지 말고 힘내기!