

**2021학년도 EBS
수능특강 영어독해연습**

**UNIT 03
WORKBOOK**

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제
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한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. ¹⁾

2. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. ²⁾

3. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. ³⁾

4. That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. ⁴⁾

5. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin. ⁵⁾

6. If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. ⁶⁾

7. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!" ⁷⁾

8. Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." ⁸⁾

9. Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship. ⁹⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

If you ¹⁰[find it difficult / find difficult] to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you ¹¹[because / because of] several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's ¹²[why / because], in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, ¹³[stick / sticking] with them through thick and thin. If it becomes ¹⁴[evident / evidently] that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round ¹⁵[whatever / whenever] you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!" Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume ¹⁶[what / that] the interaction is more about an opportunity for ¹⁷[dump / dumping] the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

If you ¹⁸[find difficult] to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you ¹⁹[because] several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's ²⁰[why], in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, ²¹[stick] with them through thick and thin. If it becomes ²²[evidently] that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round ²³[whatever] you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!" Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume ²⁴[what] the interaction is more about an opportunity for ²⁵[dump] the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

If you find it ²⁶[affordable / difficult] to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage ²⁷[behavior / function]. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of ²⁸[adulthood / adolescence], parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to ²⁹[abrogate / discharge] the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin. If it becomes ³⁰[evident / erodent] that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you ³¹[neglect / treat] me!" Instead, say something ³²[insolent / humble] (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about an opportunity for ³³[dumping / evaluating] the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

34)

If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior.

- (A) For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin.
- (B) Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.
- (C) If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!"

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

35)

Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!"

If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. ❶ That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a secure base — sort of like the eye of a storm. ❷ Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, sticking with them through thick and thin. ❸ If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like by simply withdrawing. ❹ Instead, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. ❺ Oh, well, maybe later." Unless their nastiness is persistent, assume that the interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

36) _____ when your teen is rude, it's no surprise. The deck is stacked against you 37) _____. For one thing, teens often try to pick a fight. That's because, in the chaos and uncertainty of adolescence, parents are a 38) _____ — sort of like the eye of a storm. Teens want to discharge the garbage of their day onto someone who will take it and love them anyway, 39) _____. If it becomes evident that everything you say is "wrong" (even though you know you're right), you can stop the merry-go-round whenever you like 40) _____. Don't walk out with an angry refrain like "Well, I was just trying to be nice, and look at how you treat me!" 41) _____, say something humble (and accurate), such as, "I can see that you aren't in the mood for chatting. Oh, well, maybe later." 42) _____, assume that the 43) _____.

만약 여러분이 십 대 자녀가 무례할 때 지혜로운 태도를 유지하는 것이 어렵다는 것을 알게 된다면, 그것은 놀랄 일이 아니다. 일반적인 십 대의 행동에 관한 피할 수 없는 몇 가지 사실들 때문에 여러분에게 불리하게 판이 짜여 있다. 우선 한 가지 이유를 예로 들자면, 십 대들은 종종 싸움을 걸려고 한다. 그것은 청소년기의 혼란과 불확실성 속에서 부모들이 안전한 근거지로서 일종의 폭풍의 눈과 같기 때문이다. 십 대들은 그들의 하루의 쓰레기를, 좋을 때나 안 좋을 때나 그들과 함께하며 그것을 받아들이고 어쨌든 그들을 사랑해줄 누군가에게 배출하기를 원한다. 여러분이 하는 모든 말이 '틀리다'는 것이 명백해진다면 (여러분은 여러분이 옳다는 것을 알고 있다 할지라도) 여러분은 단순히 철수하는 것으로 여러분이 원할 때는 언제든지 어지럽게 돌아가는 상황을 멈출 수 있다. "글쎄, 난 그저 친절하려고 했을 뿐인데 네가 나를 어떻게 대하는지 봐!"와 같은 화를 내는, 자주 반복되는 말을 하며 나가서는 안 된다. 대신, "네가 이야기를 할 기분이 아닌 것을 알겠구나. 오, 그럼 다음 기회로 미루자."와 같은 단순한 (그리고 정확한) 말을 하라. 그들의 심술궂음이 지속적인 것이 아니라면 대화는 여러분의 전반적인 관계를 반영하는 것에 관련되기보다 쓰레기를 버릴 기회에 더 관련된다고 생각하라.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. ¹⁾

2. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. ²⁾

3. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. ³⁾

4. This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. ⁴⁾

5. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones. ⁵⁾

6. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. ⁶⁾

7. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. ⁷⁾

8. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible. ⁸⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find 9)[difficult / it difficult] not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes 10)[to suppress / suppressing] instead of 11)[calming / calm] them. One common example of this is that people on a diet 12)[how / who] try not to think about food often 13)[begins / begin] to think much more about food. This ironic effect seems to 14)[be caused / cause] by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, 15)[which / this] consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed 16)[one / ones]. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests 17)[whether / that] the 18)[operating / operates] system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts 19)[inconsistently / inconsistent] with the intended 20)[one / ones], it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load 21)[caused / is caused] by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process 22)[filters / filtering] the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, 23)[making / made] them highly 24)[accessible / accessibly].

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find 25)[difficult] not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes 26)[suppressing] instead of 27)[calm] them. One common example of this is that people on a diet 28)[how] try not to think about food often 29)[begins] to think much more about food. This ironic effect seems to 30)[cause] by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, 31)[this] consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed 32)[one]. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests 33)[that] the 34)[operates] system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts 35)[inconsistently] with the intended 36)[one], it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load 37)[is caused] by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process 38)[filtering] the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, 39)[made] them highly 40)[accessibly].

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it 41)[difficult / affordable] not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought 42)[suppression / discrimination] can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. One 43)[common / inferior] example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. This ironic 44)[effect / origin] seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed 45)[supplemented / suppressed]. Second, and 46)[simultaneously / spontaneous], an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating 47)[function / process] to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is 48)[disbelieved / argued], the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly 49)[inaccessible / accessible].

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

50)

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them.

- (A) Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts.
- (B) One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones.
- (C) However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

51)

This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them.

- ① One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. ② This ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. ③ Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. ④ If the monitoring system encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. ⑤ However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly accessible.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', ⁵²⁾ _____
 _____. In this way, ⁵³⁾ _____ can actually increase ⁵⁴⁾ _____.
 _____. One common example of this is that people on
 a diet who try not to think about food often begin to ⁵⁵⁾ _____. This ironic
 effect seems to be caused by ⁵⁶⁾ _____. This
 dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which ⁵⁷⁾ _____.
 _____. Second, and simultaneously, an
 unconscious monitoring process tests ⁵⁸⁾ _____.
 _____. If the monitoring system ⁵⁹⁾ _____,
 _____, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by
 appropriate thoughts. ⁶⁰⁾ _____, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail ⁶¹⁾ _____.
 _____, and so the
 monitoring process ⁶²⁾ _____, ⁶³⁾ _____.

내가 여러분에게 "백곰을 생각하지 말라."라고 말하면 여러분은 백곰을 생각하지 않는 것이 어렵다는 것을 알게 될 것이다. 이런 식으로, 사고의 억제(억누르고 싶은 생각을 가라앉히는 대신 그것을 실제로 증가시킬 수 있다. 이것의 한 가지 흔한 예는 다이어트를 하고 있어서 음식에 대해 생각하지 않으려고 노력하는 사람들이 흔히 음식에 대해 훨씬 더 많이 생각하기 시작한다는 것이다. 이 아 이러니한 결과는 관련된 두 가지 인지 과정의 상호작용에 의해 야기되는 것 같다. 우선, 이 이중 처리 시스템은 의도적인 운영 과정을 포함하는데 그것은 억제된 생각과 무관한 생각을 의식적으로 찾아내려 한다. 다음으로, 그리고 동시에, 무의식적인 감시 과정이 운영 체계가 효과적으로 작동하고 있는지 여부를 검사한다. 감시 체계가 의도된 생각과 일치하지 않는 생각과 마주치는 경우, 그것은 의도적인 운영 과정을 자극하여 이러한 생각이 반드시 적절한 생각으로 대체되게 한다. 그러나 주장되는 바는 의도적인 운영 체계는 피로, 스트레스, 정서적 요인에 의해 생긴 인지 부하 증가로 인해 작동을 멈출 수 있고 그래서 감시 과정이 부적절한 생각을 걸러서 의식으로 스며들게 해, 그것의 접근성이 높아지게 만든다는 것이다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. ¹⁾

2. We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. ²⁾

3. In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. ³⁾

4. A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment. ⁴⁾

5. For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. ⁵⁾

6. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria. ⁶⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

A trait can ⁷⁾[be said / say] to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. We can put the matter more precisely by saying that ⁸⁾[another / the other] trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest ⁹⁾[it / them] under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily ¹⁰⁾[encountered / are encountered] by the species. A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment. For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, ¹¹⁾[being / is] adaptive under living conditions in Africa, ¹²⁾[which / where] it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason ¹³⁾[that / which] its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

A trait can ¹⁴⁾[say] to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. We can put the matter more precisely by saying that ¹⁵⁾[the other] trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest ¹⁶⁾[them] under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily ¹⁷⁾[are encountered] by the species. A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment. For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, ¹⁸⁾[being] adaptive under living conditions in Africa, ¹⁹⁾[which] it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason ²⁰⁾[which] its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is ²¹⁾[maintained / abandoned] in a population by selection. We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another ²²⁾[trait / tendency] is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental ²³⁾[circumstances / circuits] that are usual for the species. In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect ²⁴⁾[versatileness / flexibility] in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. A trait can be switched from a(n) ²⁵⁾[adoptive / adaptive] to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment. For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of ²⁶⁾[resistance / intention] to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African ²⁷⁾[ascent / descent], it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

28)

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection.

- (A) For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria.
- (B) We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species.
- (C) In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

29)

A trait can be switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status by a simple change in the environment.

A trait can be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection. ❶ We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species. ❷ In other words, deviant responses in abnormal environments may not be nonadaptive — they may simply reflect flexibility in a response that is quite adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species. ❸ For example, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is adaptive under living conditions in Africa, where it confers some degree of resistance to falciparum malaria. ❹ In Americans of African descent, it is nonadaptive, for the simple reason that its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria. ❺

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

A trait can ³⁰⁾ _____.

We can put the matter more precisely by saying that another trait is nonadaptive, or "abnormal," if it reduces ³¹⁾ _____.

_____ ³²⁾ _____, ³³⁾ _____ responses in ³⁴⁾ _____ environments may ³⁵⁾ _____ — they may simply ³⁶⁾ _____ in a response that is quite ³⁷⁾ _____.

A trait can be ³⁸⁾ _____ by a ³⁹⁾ _____.

⁴⁰⁾ _____, the sickle-cell trait of human beings, determined by the heterozygous state of a single gene, is ⁴¹⁾ _____ in Africa, ⁴²⁾ _____ falciparum malaria. In Americans of African descent, it is ⁴³⁾ _____, for the simple reason that ⁴⁴⁾ _____.

한 형질이 선택에 의해 개체군에서 유지된다면 적응적이라고 말할 수 있다. 우리는 다른 형질이 그 종에게 통상적인 환경적 상황에서 그것을 지속적으로 드러내는 개체의 적응도를 감소시킨다면, 비적응적, 즉 '비정상적'이라고 말함으로써 그 문제를 더 정확하게 표현할 수 있다. 다시 말해, 비정상적인 환경에서의 일탈적 반응은 비적응적이지 아닐 것이다. 즉 그것들은 단순히 보통 그 종이 접하는 환경에서 상당히 적응적인 반응의 유연성을 반영하는 것일 수 있다. 한 형질은 환경의 단순한 변화에 의해 적응적인 상태에서 비적응적인 상태로 전환될 수 있다. 예를 들어, 단일 유전자의 이형 상태에 의해 결정되는 인간의 겸상 적혈구 형질은 아프리카에서의 생활 조건하에서는 적응적인데, 여기서 그 형질은 열대 말라리아에 대한 어느 정도의 저항력을 부여한다. 아프리카계 미국인의 경우, 그 형질을 가진 사람들이 더 이상 말라리아에 직면하지 않는다는 단순한 이유 때문에 그것은 비적응적이다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" ¹⁾

2. The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is viewed. ²⁾

3. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. ³⁾

4. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. ⁴⁾

5. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. ⁵⁾

6. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. ⁶⁾

7. We could get the same information from a set of numbers. ⁷⁾

8. But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. ⁸⁾

9. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers. ⁹⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object ¹⁰[can function / can be functioned] as a work of art or not, depending on ¹¹[what / how] the object is viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), ¹²[meaning / means] that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be ¹³[attended to / attended] ¹⁴[than / as] when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. ¹⁵[telling / Told] that the line is a stock market graph, all we ¹⁶[attend / attend to] are the peaks and dips. We could get the same information from a set of numbers. But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us ¹⁷[to attend to / attend] — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object ¹⁸[can be functioned] as a work of art or not, depending on ¹⁹[what] the object is viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), ²⁰[means] that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be ²¹[attended] ²²[as] when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. ²³[telling] that the line is a stock market graph, all we ²⁴[attend] are the peaks and dips. We could get the same information from a set of numbers. But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us ²⁵[attend] — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should ²⁶[repel / replace] the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is ²⁷[viewed / reversed]. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the ²⁸[aesthetic / ethical]. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), ²⁹[meaning / housing] that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be ³⁰[attained / attended] to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to ³¹[consider / contend] a zigzag line. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we ³²[attend on / attend to] are the peaks and dips. We could get the ³³[different / same] information from a set of numbers. But if this same line is part of a(n) ³⁴[drawing / blowing] (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly ³⁵[unnecessary / important] and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot ³⁶[transfer / translate] this experience into a set of numbers.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

37)

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?"

- (A) Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. We could get the same information from a set of numbers.
- (B) But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.
- (C) The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

38)

Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is viewed.

- ① When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. ② For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. ③ We could get the same information from a set of numbers. ④ But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. ⑤ And we cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object can function as a work of art or not, ³⁹⁾ _____ . When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. ⁴⁰⁾ _____ , an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that ⁴¹⁾ _____ and ⁴²⁾ _____ than when that same object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. ⁴³⁾ _____ , ⁴⁴⁾ _____ . We could get the same information from a set of numbers. ⁴⁵⁾ _____ if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly important and part of ⁴⁶⁾ _____ — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we ⁴⁷⁾ _____ .

철학자 Nelson Goodman은 "무엇이 예술인가?"라는 질문을 "언제가 예술인가?"라는 질문으로 대체해야 한다고 주장했다. 동일한 사물은 그 사물을 어떻게 보느냐에 따라 예술작품으로 가능할 수도 있고, 그렇지 않을 수도 있다. 사물이 예술로 기능할 때, 그것은 미학적 특질의 특정한 '징후'를 드러낸다. 예를 들어 예술로 기능하는 사물은 상대적으로 '풍부한'(가득 찬)데, 이는 그 동일한 사물이 예술작품으로 기능하지 않을 때보다 그것의 물리적 특성 중 더 많은 것이 그것의 의미의 일부이며 주목받아야 한다는 것을 의미한다. Goodman은 우리에게 지그재그 선을 생각해 보라고 요청한다. 그 선이 주식시장 그래프라고 들으면, 우리가 주목하는 것은 최고점들과 하락들뿐이다. 우리는 일련의 숫자에서 같은 정보를 얻을 수 있을 것이다. 그러나 만약 이 동일한 선이 그림의 일부(가령, 산의 윤곽)라면, 그 선의 모든 물리적 특성이 갑자기 중요해지고 예술가가 우리가 주목하기를 원하는 것의 일부가 되는데 특히 그것의 색깔, 질감, 가장자리, 굵기가 이에 해당한다. 그리고 우리는 이 경험을 일련의 숫자로 변환할 수 없다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them. ¹⁾

2. Their perception of the display is based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. ²⁾

3. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works. ³⁾

4. For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. ⁴⁾

5. Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. ⁵⁾

6. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. ⁶⁾

7. This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

8)[Because / Because of] the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites 9)[have / have them], they often click buttons or links without looking 10)[careful / carefully] at them. Their perception of the display 11)[based / is based] more on what their frame for the situation leads them 12)[to expect / expect it] than on what is actually on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't 13)[what / how] human vision works. For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people 14)[will / would] not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system 15)[would be / would have been] lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. This is 16)[because / why] consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

17)[Because] the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites 18)[have them], they often click buttons or links without looking 19)[careful] at them. Their perception of the display 20)[based] more on what their frame for the situation leads them 21)[expect it] than on what is actually on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't 22)[what] human vision works. For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people 23)[will] not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system 24)[would be] lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. This is 25)[because] consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Because of the 26)[contemporary / perceptual] frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them. Their perception of the display is based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is 27)[actually / relatively] on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who 28)[expect / regret] users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works. 29)[Likewise / For example], if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the 30)[consistent / resistant] placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might 31)[continue / delay] to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality 32)[masks / matches] the user's frame for the situation.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

33)

Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them.

- (A) Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.
- (B) For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages.
- (C) Their perception of the display is based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

34)

For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch.

Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them. ❶ Their perception of the display is based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. ❷ This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works. ❸ Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. ❹ Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. ❺ This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality matches the user's frame for the situation.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

35) _____, they often click buttons or links 36) _____. Their perception of the display is 37) _____. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works. 38) _____, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately notice the switch. Their visual system 39) _____. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their standard locations. 40) _____ 41) _____ is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that 42) _____.

컴퓨터 소프트웨어와 웹사이트 사용자들은, 그들이 가지고 있는 시각의 틀 때문에, 버튼이나 링크를 주의 깊게 보지 않고 그것들을 클릭하는 경우가 흔하다. 디스플레이에 대한 그들의 시각은 실제 화면에 있는 것보다 상황에 대한 그들의 (시각의) 틀이 그들이 기대하도록 유도하는 것에 더 근거를 둔다. 이것은 때때로 소프트웨어 설계자들을 당황케 하는데, 그들은 사용자가 화면에 있는 것을 볼 것으로 예상하지만, 이는 인간의 시력이 작동하는 방식이 아니다. 예를 들어, 다중 단계 대화 상자의 마지막 페이지에서 '다음'과 '뒤로' 버튼의 위치가 바뀌면, 많은 사람은 즉시 그 변경을 알아차리지 못할 것이다. 그들의 시각 체계는 이전 몇 페이지에 있던 버튼들의 일관된 배치로 인해 안심하여 주의하지 않게 되었을 것이다. 무심코 몇 번 뒤로 돌아간 후에도 그들은 계속해서 그 버튼들을 통상적인 위치에서 인식할 수도 있다. 이것이 반드시 현실이 상황에 대한 사용자의 (시각) 틀과 일치하게 하려고 제어장치를 일관되게 배치하는 것이 일반적인 사용자 인터페이스의 지침인 이유이다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers perform at their best. ¹⁾

2. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. ²⁾

3. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD investigating that very question. ³⁾

4. Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a primary specialty. ⁴⁾

5. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. ⁵⁾

6. They had range. ⁶⁾

7. The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. ⁷⁾

8. They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." ⁸⁾

9. They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. ⁹⁾

10. Their skill was in avoiding the same old patterns. ¹⁰⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers ¹¹[perform / performing] at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while ¹²[the others / others] were remarkably adept at ¹³[expand / expanding] their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to ¹⁴[running / run] ¹⁵[one / ones]. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school ¹⁶[to have done / to do] a PhD investigating that very question. Connolly's primary finding was ¹⁷[that / what] early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a primary specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had range. The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and ¹⁸[applying / applied] it creatively to ¹⁹[another / the others], and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies ²⁰[to interrupt / interrupting] their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in ²¹[avoidance / avoiding] the same old patterns.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers ²²[performing] at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while ²³[the others] were remarkably adept at ²⁴[expand] their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to ²⁵[run] ²⁶[ones]. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school ²⁷[to have done] a PhD investigating that very question. Connolly's primary finding was ²⁸[what] early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a primary specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had range. The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and ²⁹[applied] it creatively to ³⁰[the others], and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies ³¹[interrupting] their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in ³²[avoidance] the same old patterns.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers ³³[perform / perforate] at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a(n) ³⁴[narrow / amplify] expertise, while others were remarkably ³⁵[jackleg / adept] at expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD ³⁶[neglecting / investigating] that very question. Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful ³⁷[transitions / acquisitions] had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a(n) ³⁸[primary / arbitrary] specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had ³⁹[range / method]. The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at ⁴⁰[avoiding / visiting] cognitive entrenchment. They ⁴¹[employed / encountered] what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their ⁴²[incentive / inclination] toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in ⁴³[protecting / avoiding] the same old patterns.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

44)

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers perform at their best.

- (A) Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a primary specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had range.
- (B) The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in avoiding the same old patterns.
- (C) Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD investigating that very question.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

45)

They had range.

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers perform at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD investigating that very question. Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they pursued a primary specialty. ❶ They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. ❷ The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. ❸ They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." ❹ They drew on outside experiences and analogies to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. ❺ Their skill was in avoiding the same old patterns.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.
--

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom ⁴⁶⁾ _____
 _____. Over the years, Connolly became curious about ⁴⁷⁾ _____
 _____, while others were remarkably ⁴⁸⁾ _____
 _____ — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example,
 to running one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD investigating that very
 question. Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, ⁴⁹⁾ _____
 _____ had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" open even as they
 pursued a primary specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a
 single-lane one-way street. They had ⁵⁰⁾ _____. The successful adapters were ⁵¹⁾ _____
 _____, and ⁵²⁾ _____
 _____. They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They
 drew on outside experiences and analogies ⁵³⁾ _____.
 _____ Their skill was ⁵⁴⁾ _____
 _____.

1979년에 Christopher Connolly는 높은 성취도를 가진 사람들이 가장 좋은 상태에서 수행하도록 돕는 심리 상담회사를 영국에서 공동 설립했다. 수년간 Connolly는 일부 전문가들이 좁은 전문 지식을 벗어나면 허우적거리는 반면에, 다른 전문가들은 예를 들어 세계적인 오케스트라에서 연주하는 것으로부터 오케스트라를 하나 운영하는 것으로 이동하는 것처럼 그들의 경력을 확장하는 데 매우 능숙한 이유에 대해 호기심을 갖게 되었다. 그가 시작한 지 30년이 지난 후에, Connolly는 박사 학위를 하려고 학교로 돌아와서 바로 그 질문을 연구했다. Connolly의 주된 연구 결과는, 나중에 성공적인 전환을 한 사람들은 경력 초기에 주된 전공을 추구하면서도 더 폭넓은 훈련을 받았고 많은 '경력의 경로'를 열어 놓았다는 것이었다. 그들은 1차선 일방통행로를 타기보다는 '8차선 고속도로로 이동했다'고 그는 썼다. 그들은 다양성을 지녔다. 성공적으로 적응하는 사람들은 하나의 연구에서 지식을 취하여 그것을 다른 것에 창의적으로 적용하는 데, 그리고 인지적인 고착을 피하는 데에 탁월했다. 그들은 Hogarth가 '회로 차단기'라고 부른 것을 이용했다. 더 이상 작동하지 않을 수도 있는 이전의 해결책으로 끌리는 경향을 저지하려고 그들은 외부의 경험과 유사점을 이용했다. 그들의 능력은 오래된 동일한 패턴을 피하는 것에 있었다.

- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 03 - 01번

- 1) 만약 여러분이 십 대 자녀가 무례할 때 지혜로운 태도를 유지하는 것이 어렵다는 것을 알게 된다면, 그것은 놀랄 일이 아니다.
- 2) 일반적인 십 대의 행동에 관한 피할 수 없는 몇 가지 사실들 때문에 여러분에게 불리하게 판이 짜여 있다.
- 3) 우선 한 가지 이유를 예로 들자면, 십 대들은 종종 싸움을 걸려고 한다.
- 4) 그것은 청소년기의 혼란과 불확실성 속에서 부모들이 안전한 근거지로서 일종의 폭풍의 눈과 같기 때문이다.
- 5) 십 대들은 그들의 하루의 쓰레기를, 좋을 때나 안 좋을 때나 그들과 함께하며 그것을 받아들이고 어쨌든 그들을 사랑해줄 누군가에게 배출하기를 원한다.
- 6) 여러분이 하는 모든 말이 '틀리다'는 것이 명백해진다면 (여러분은 여러분이 옳다는 것을 알고 있다 할지라도) 여러분은 단순히 철수하는 것으로 여러분이 원할 때는 언제든지 어지럽게 돌아가는 상황을 멈출 수 있다.
- 7) "글쎄, 난 그저 친절하려고 했을 뿐인데 네가 나를 어떻게 대하는지 봐!"와 같은 화를 내는, 자주 반복되는 말을 하며 나가서는 안 된다.
- 8) 대신, "네가 이야기를 할 기분이 아닌 것을 알겠구나. 오, 그럼 다음 기회로 미루자."와 같은 단순한 (그리고 정확한) 말을 하라.
- 9) 그들의 심술궂음이 지속적인 것이 아니라면 대화는 여러분의 전반적인 관계를 반영하는 것에 관련되기보다 쓰레기를 버릴 기회에 더 관련된다고 생각하라.
- 10) find it difficult
- 11) because of
- 12) because
- 13) sticking
- 14) evident
- 15) whenever
- 16) that
- 17) dumping
- 18) find it difficult
- 19) because of
- 20) because
- 21) sticking
- 22) evident
- 23) whenever
- 24) that
- 25) dumping
- 26) difficult
- 27) behavior
- 28) adolescence
- 29) discharge
- 30) evident
- 31) treat
- 32) humble
- 33) dumping
- 34) (A) - (C) - (B)
- 35) ④
- 36) If you find it difficult to stay wise-minded
- 37) because of several inescapable facts of normal teenage behavior
- 38) secure base
- 39) sticking with them through thick and thin
- 40) by simply withdrawing
- 41) Instead

- 42) Unless their nastiness is persistent
- 43) interaction is more about an opportunity for dumping the garbage than a reflection of your overall relationship

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 03 - 02번

- 1) 내가 여러분에게 "백곰을 생각하지 말라."라고 말하면 여러분은 백곰을 생각하지 않는 것이 어렵다는 것을 알게 될 것이다.
- 2) 이런 식으로, 사고의 억제에 억누르고 싶은 생각을 가라앉히는 대신 그것을 실제로 증가시킬 수 있다.
- 3) 이것의 한 가지 흔한 예는 다이어트를 하고 있어서 음식에 대해 생각하지 않으려고 노력하는 사람들이 흔히 음식에 대해 훨씬 더 많이 생각하기 시작한다는 것이다.
- 4) 이 아이러니한 결과는 관련된 두 가지 인지 과정의 상호작용에 의해 야기되는 것 같다.
- 5) 우선, 이 이중 처리 시스템은 의도적인 운영 과정을 포함하는데 그것은 억제된 생각과 무관한 생각을 의식적으로 찾아내려 한다.
- 6) 다음으로, 그리고 동시에, 무의식적인 감시 과정이 운영 체계가 효과적으로 작동하고 있는지 여부를 검사한다.
- 7) 감시 체계가 의도된 생각과 일치하지 않는 생각과 마주치는 경우, 그것은 의도적인 운영 과정을 자극하여 이러한 생각이 반드시 적절한 생각으로 대체되게 한다.
- 8) 그러나 주장되는 바는 의도적인 운영 체계는 피로, 스트레스, 정서적 요인에 의해 생긴 인지 부하 증가로 인해 작동을 멈출 수 있고 그래서 감시 과정이 부적절한 생각을 걸러서 의식으로 스며들게 해, 그것의 접근성이 높아지게 만든다는 것이다.
- 9) it difficult
- 10) to suppress
- 11) calming
- 12) who
- 13) begin
- 14) be caused
- 15) which
- 16) ones
- 17) whether
- 18) operating
- 19) inconsistent
- 20) ones
- 21) caused
- 22) filters
- 23) making
- 24) accessible
- 25) it difficult
- 26) to suppress
- 27) calming
- 28) who
- 29) begin
- 30) be caused
- 31) which
- 32) ones
- 33) whether
- 34) operating
- 35) inconsistent
- 36) ones
- 37) caused
- 38) filters
- 39) making
- 40) accessible

- 41) difficult
- 42) suppression
- 43) common
- 44) effect
- 45) suppressed
- 46) simultaneously
- 47) process
- 48) argued
- 49) accessible
- 50) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 51) ㉓
- 52) you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear
- 53) thought suppression
- 54) the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them
- 55) think much more about food
- 56) the interplay of two related cognitive processes
- 57) consciously attempts to locate thoughts unrelated to the suppressed ones
- 58) whether the operating system is functioning effectively
- 59) encounters thoughts inconsistent with the intended ones
- 60) However
- 61) due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors
- 62) filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness
- 63) making them highly accessible

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 03 - 03번

- 1) 한 형질이 선택에 의해 개체군에서 유지된다면 적응적이라고 말할 수 있다.
- 2) 우리는 다른 형질이 그 종에게 통상적인 환경적 상황에서 그것을 지속적으로 드러내는 개체의 적응도를 감소시킨다면, 비적응적, 즉 '비정상적'이라고 말함으로써 그 문제를 더 정확하게 표현할 수 있다.
- 3) 다시 말해, 비정상적인 환경에서의 일탈적 반응은 비적응적이지 아닐 것이다. 즉 그것들은 단순히 보통 그 종이 접하는 환경에서 상당히 적응적인 반응의 유연성을 반영하는 것일 수 있다.
- 4) 한 형질은 환경의 단순한 변화에 의해 적응적인 상태에서 비적응적인 상태로 전환될 수 있다.
- 5) 예를 들어, 단일 유전자의 이형 상태에 의해 결정되는 인간의 겸상 적혈구 형질은 아프리카에서의 생활 조건하에서는 적응적인데, 여기서 그 형질은 열대 말라리아에 대한 어느 정도의 저항력을 부여한다.
- 6) 아프리카계 미국인의 경우, 그 형질을 가진 사람들이 더 이상 말라리아에 직면하지 않는다는 단순한 이유 때문에 그것은 비적응적이다.
- 7) be said
- 8) another
- 9) it
- 10) encountered
- 11) is
- 12) where
- 13) that
- 14) be said
- 15) another
- 16) it
- 17) encountered
- 18) is
- 19) where

- 20) that
- 21) maintained
- 22) trait
- 23) circumstances
- 24) flexibility
- 25) adaptive
- 26) resistance
- 27) descent
- 28) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 29) ㉓
- 30) be said to be adaptive if it is maintained in a population by selection
- 31) the fitness of individuals that consistently manifest it under environmental circumstances that are usual for the species
- 32) In other words
- 33) deviant
- 34) abnormal
- 35) not be nonadaptive
- 36) reflect flexibility
- 37) adaptive in the environments ordinarily encountered by the species
- 38) switched from an adaptive to a nonadaptive status
- 39) simple change in the environment
- 40) For example
- 41) adaptive under living conditions
- 42) where it confers some degree of resistance to
- 43) nonadaptive
- 44) its bearers are no longer confronted by malaria

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 03 - 04번

- 1) 철학자 Nelson Goodman은 "무엇이 예술인가?"라는 질문을 "언제가 예술인가?"라는 질문으로 대체해야 한다고 주장했다.
- 2) 동일한 사물은 그 사물을 어떻게 보느냐에 따라 예술작품으로 가능할 수도 있고, 그렇지 않을 수도 있다.
- 3) 사물이 예술로 기능할 때, 그것은 미학적 특질의 특정한 '징후'를 드러낸다.
- 4) 예를 들어 예술로 기능하는 사물은 상대적으로 '풍부한'(가득 찬)데, 이는 그 동일한 사물이 예술작품으로 기능하지 않을 때보다 그것의 물리적 특성 중 더 많은 것이 그것의 의미의 일부이며 주목받아야 한다는 것을 의미한다.
- 5) Goodman은 우리에게 지그재그 선을 생각해 보라고 요청한다.
- 6) 그 선이 주식시장 그래프라고 들으면, 우리가 주목하는 것은 최고점들과 하락들뿐이다.
- 7) 우리는 일련의 숫자에서 같은 정보를 얻을 수 있을 것이다.
- 8) 그러나 만약 이 동일한 선이 그림의 일부(가령, 산의 윤곽)라면, 그 선의 모든 물리적 특성이 갑자기 중요해지고 예술가가 우리가 주목하기를 원하는 것의 일부가 되는데 특히 그것의 색깔, 질감, 가장자리, 굵기가 이에 해당한다.
- 9) 그리고 우리는 이 경험을 일련의 숫자로 변환할 수 없다.
- 10) can function
- 11) how
- 12) meaning
- 13) attended to
- 14) than
- 15) Told
- 16) attend to
- 17) to attend to

- 18) can function
- 19) how
- 20) meaning
- 21) attended to
- 22) than
- 23) Told
- 24) attend to
- 25) to attend to
- 26) replace
- 27) viewed
- 28) aesthetic
- 29) meaning
- 30) attended
- 31) consider
- 32) attend to
- 33) same
- 34) drawing
- 35) important
- 36) translate
- 37) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 38) ㉠
- 39) depending on how the object is viewed
- 40) For example
- 41) more of its physical properties are part of its meaning
- 42) should be attended to
- 43) Told that the line is a stock market graph
- 44) all we attend to are the peaks and dips
- 45) But
- 46) what the artist wants us to attend to
- 47) cannot translate this experience into a set of numbers

- 16) why
- 17) Because of
- 18) have
- 19) carefully
- 20) is based
- 21) to expect
- 22) how
- 23) would
- 24) would have been
- 25) why
- 26) perceptual
- 27) actually
- 28) expect
- 29) For example
- 30) consistent
- 31) continue
- 32) matches
- 33) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 34) ㉠
- 35) Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have
- 36) without looking carefully at them
- 37) based more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen
- 38) For example
- 39) would have been lulled into inattention by the consistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages
- 40) This is why
- 41) consistent placement of controls
- 42) reality matches the user's frame for the situation

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 03 - 05번

- 1) 컴퓨터 소프트웨어와 웹사이트 사용자들은, 그들이 가지고 있는 시각의 틀 때문에, 버튼이나 링크를 주의 깊게 보지 않고 그것들을 클릭하는 경우가 흔하다.
- 2) 디스플레이에 대한 그들의 시각은 실제 화면에 있는 것보다 다 상황에 대한 그들의 (시각의) 틀이 그들이 기대하도록 유도하는 것에 더 근거를 둔다.
- 3) 이것은 때때로 소프트웨어 설계자들을 당황케 하는데, 그들은 사용자가 화면에 있는 것을 볼 것으로 예상하지만, 이는 인간의 시력이 작동하는 방식이 아니다.
- 4) 예를 들어, 다중 단계 대화 상자의 마지막 페이지에서 '다음'과 '뒤로' 버튼의 위치가 바뀌면, 많은 사람은 즉시 그 변경을 알아차리지 못할 것이다.
- 5) 그들의 시각 체계는 이전 몇 페이지에 있던 버튼들의 일관된 배치로 인해 안심하여 주의하지 않게 되었을 것이다.
- 6) 무심코 몇 번 뒤로 돌아간 후에도 그들은 계속해서 그 버튼들을 통상적인 위치에서 인식할 수도 있다.
- 7) 이것이 반드시 현실이 상황에 대한 사용자의 (시각) 틀과 일치하게 하려고 제어장치를 일관되게 배치하는 것이 일반적인 사용자 인터페이스의 지침인 이유이다.
- 8) Because of
- 9) have
- 10) carefully
- 11) is based
- 12) to expect
- 13) how
- 14) would
- 15) would have been

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어독해연습 UNIT 03 - 06번

- 1) 1979년에 Christopher Connolly는 높은 성취도를 가진 사람들이 가장 좋은 상태에서 수행하도록 돕는 심리 상담회사를 영국에서 공동 설립했다.
- 2) 수년간 Connolly는 일부 전문가들이 좁은 전문 지식을 벗어나면 허우적거리는 반면에, 다른 전문가들은 예를 들어 세계적인 오케스트라에서 연주하는 것으로부터 오케스트라를 하나 운영하는 것으로 이동하는 것처럼 그들의 경력을 확장하는 데 매우 능숙한 이유에 대해 호기심을 갖게 되었다.
- 3) 그가 시작한 지 30년이 지난 후에, Connolly는 박사 학위를 하려고 학교로 돌아와서 바로 그 질문을 연구했다.
- 4) Connolly의 주된 연구 결과는, 나중에 성공적인 전환을 한 사람들은 경력 초기에 주된 전공을 추구하면서도 더 폭넓은 훈련을 받았고 많은 '경력의 경로'를 열어 놓았다는 것이었다.
- 5) 그들은 1차선 일방통행로를 타기보다는 '8차선 고속도로로 이동했다'고 그는 썼다.
- 6) 그들은 다양성을 지녔다.
- 7) 성공적으로 적응하는 사람들은 하나의 연구에서 지식을 취하여 그것을 다른 것에 창의적으로 적용하는 데, 그리고 인지적인 고착을 피하는 데에 탁월했다.
- 8) 그들은 Hogarth가 '회로 차단기'라고 부른 것을 이용했다.
- 9) 더 이상 작동하지 않을 수도 있는 이전의 해결책으로 끌리는 경향을 저지하려고 그들은 외부의 경험과 유사점을 이용했다.
- 10) 그들의 능력은 오래된 동일한 패턴을 피하는 것에 있었다.
- 11) perform
- 12) others
- 13) expanding

- 14) running
- 15) one
- 16) to do
- 17) that
- 18) applying
- 19) another
- 20) to interrupt
- 21) avoiding
- 22) perform
- 23) others
- 24) expanding
- 25) running
- 26) one
- 27) to do
- 28) that
- 29) applying
- 30) another
- 31) to interrupt
- 32) avoiding
- 33) perform
- 34) narrow
- 35) adept
- 36) investigating
- 37) transitions
- 38) primary
- 39) range
- 40) avoiding
- 41) employed
- 42) inclination
- 43) avoiding
- 44) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 45) ㉠
- 46) to help high achievers perform at their best
- 47) why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise
- 48) adept at expanding their careers
- 49) those who later made successful transitions
- 50) range
- 51) excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another
- 52) at avoiding cognitive entrenchment
- 53) to interrupt their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work.
- 54) in avoiding the same old patterns