

영기출 - 평가원 3주차

주제/제목

23번 주제

대의파악 유형은 다 비슷합니다!!

이상한 방법론 생각하지 마시고 그냥 읽으세요.

1. must/have to/should/need to 등 당위성을 강조하는 부분.
2. 명령문
3. However, But 등 역접 뒷 내용
4. 인과 관계, 실험 부분
5. For example 등 예시 앞 문장
6. not A but B : A가 아니고 B , not A but also B : A 뿐만 아니라 B도 부분
7. It that 강조 구문같은 강조 구문

등에 주의하며 읽어야 합니다.

이 부분이 지문의 핵심 부분일 가능성이 높아요.

주제 유형만의 특징은 선지가 영어로 구성되어 있다는 것입니다.

선지 해석은 문제를 푸는 데 핵심인 만큼

구문을 소홀히하여 선지 해석이 안되는 경우가 없어야 합니다.

단어와 구문은 영어의 기본이자 가장 중요한 파트입니다.

이제 평가원이 출제한 최근 2개년 주제 유형 6문제를 풀어봅시다.

\* 중요한 부분이 1~7번부분이라는 것이지 1~7번 부분만 읽고 넘어가야 한다는 것은 아니다.  
However가 두 개가 나올 수 있고 인과관계가 두 개가 나올 수도 있다. 일단 처음부터 끝까지 지문을 읽어야 하며 그 중 중요한 내용이 1~7번이라는 것이다.

\*\* 1~7번 부분을 통해 찾은 부분이 해석이 안되거나 이해가 안되면 더 읽으면 된다.

<20 수능>

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings do not enter the world as competent moral agents. Nor does everyone leave the world in that state. But somewhere in between, most people acquire a bit of decency that qualifies them for membership in the community of moral agents. Genes, development, and learning all contribute to the process of becoming a decent human being. The interaction between nature and nurture is, however, highly complex, and developmental biologists are only just beginning to grasp just how complex it is. Without the context provided by cells, organisms, social groups, and culture, DNA is inert. Anyone who says that people are “enetically programmed” to be moral has an oversimplified view of how genes work. Genes and environment interact in ways that make it nonsensical to think that the process of moral development in children, or any other developmental process, can be discussed in terms of nature *versus* nurture. Developmental biologists now know that it is really both, or nature *through* nurture. A complete scientific explanation of moral evolution and development in the human species is a very long way off.

\* decency: 예의 \*\* inert: 비활성의

- ① evolution of human morality from a cultural perspective
- ② difficulties in studying the evolutionary process of genes
- ③ increasing necessity of educating children as moral agents
- ④ nature versus nurture controversies in developmental biology
- ⑤ complicated gene-environment interplay in moral development

<20 09>

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Libraries are becoming increasingly interested in the services they are providing for their users. This is an important focus — especially as more and more information becomes available electronically. However, the traditional strengths of libraries have always been their collections. This is true still today — especially in research libraries. Also, collection makeup is the hardest thing to change quickly. For example, if a library has a long tradition of heavily collecting materials published in Mexico, then even if that library stops purchasing all Mexican imprints, its Mexican collection will still be large and impressive for several years to come unless they start withdrawing books. Likewise, if a library has not collected much in a subject, and then decides to start collecting heavily in that area it will take several years for the collection to be large enough and rich enough to be considered an important research tool.

- ① lasting significance of library collections even in the digital age
- ② changing roles of local libraries and their effects on society
- ③ growing needs for analyzing a large volume of library data
- ④ online services as a key to the success of research libraries
- ⑤ rare book collectors' contributions to a library's reputation

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‘But’ 뒤 ‘However’ 뒤

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‘But’ 뒤 ‘For example’ 앞 last ‘마지막’ 말고도 ‘지속하다’ 라는 뜻도 있어요

<20 06>

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

\* aristocrat: 귀족 \*\* ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

<19 수능>

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world’s poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

\*mitigation: 완화 \*abatement: 감소 \*subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

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‘It that 강조 구문!’

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1950s critics separated themselves from the masses by rejecting the ‘natural’ enjoyment afforded by products of mass culture through judgments based on a refined sense of realism. For example, in most critics championing Douglas Sirk’s films’ social critique, self-reflexivity, and, in particular, distancing effects, there is still a refusal of the ‘vulgar’ enjoyments suspected of soap operas. This refusal again functions to divorce the critic from an image of a mindless, pleasure-seeking crowd he or she has actually manufactured in order to definitively secure the righteous logic of ‘good’ taste. It also pushes negative notions of female taste and subjectivity. Critiques of mass culture seem always to bring to mind a disrespectful image of the feminine to represent the depths of the corruption of the people. The process of taste-making operated, then, to create hierarchical differences between the aesthete and the masses through the construction of aesthetic positions contrary to the perceived tasteless pleasures of the crowd.

\*vulgar 저속한, 서민의 \*\*aesthetic 미학의, 심미적인

- ① critics’ negative view on popular tastes and its effects
- ② criticism of cultural hierarchy in soap operas and films
- ③ side effects of popularized cultural products on crowds
- ④ resistance of the masses to cultural separations and its origins
- ⑤ critics’ tendency to identify the refined tastes of the masses

<19 06>

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The term “biological control” has been used, at times, in a broad context to cover a full spectrum of biological organisms and biologically based products. This has been spectacularly successful in many instances, with a number of pest problems permanently resolved by importation and successful establishment of natural enemies. These importation successes have been limited largely to certain types of ecosystems and/or pest situations such as introduced pests in perennial ecosystems. On the other hand, this approach has met with limited success for major pests of row crops or other ephemeral systems. In these situations, the problem is often not the lack of effective natural enemies but management practices and a lack of concerted research on factors that determine the success or failure of importation attempts in the specific agro-ecosystem setting. Thus, importation programs, to date, are largely a matter of trial and error based on experience of the individual specialists involved.

\* perennial: 다년생의 \*\* ephemeral: 단명하는

- ① difficulties in identifying major pests in agriculture
- ② benefits of introducing natural enemies into ecosystems
- ③ ways to apply biological control strategies to agriculture
- ④ side effects from pest elimination through biological control
- ⑤ reasons for partial success of importation in biological control

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예시 앞 문장 그리고 결과!!

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예시 앞 문장 'On the other hand' 역접 뒤 문장 그리고 'Thus' 결과 문장!!



## 24번 제목

제목 역시 대의파악 유형이다.

그러므로 중요 문장은 다른 것이 없다!!!!

한 4~5번째 반복하는 거니 제발 알고 가자 πππππ

1. must/have to/should/need to 등 당위성을 강조하는 부분.
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3. However, But 등 역접 뒤 내용
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6. not A but B : A가 아니고 B , not A but also B : A 뿐만 아니라 B도 부분
7. It that 강조 구문같은 강조 구문

제목 유형의 특징은 선지가 '비유적'이라는 것이다.

또한 제목의 정답 선지는 지문의 중요 내용을 '모두' 포함해야 한다.

비유적인 부분은 1대1 대응을 통해서 판단해야 하며 중요 내용이 모두 포함되어 있는지 꼼꼼하게 판단해야 한다.

\* 중요한 부분이 1~7번부분이라는 것이지 1~7번 부분만 읽고 넘어가야 한다는 것은 아니다. However가 두 개가 나올 수 있고 인과관계가 두 개가 나올 수도 있다. 일단 처음부터 끝까지 지문을 읽어야 하며 그 중 중요한 내용이 1~7번이라는 것이다.

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<20 수능>

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ?

Invasions of natural communities by non-indigenous species are currently rated as one of the most important global-scale environmental problems. The loss of biodiversity has generated concern over the consequences for ecosystem functioning and thus understanding the relationship between both has become a major focus in ecological research during the last two decades. The “iodiversity-invasibility hypothesis” by Elton suggests that high diversity increases the competitive environment of communities and makes them more difficult to invade. Numerous biodiversity experiments have been conducted since Elton’ time and several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the often observed negative relationship between diversity and invasibility. Beside the decreased chance of empty ecological niches but the increased probability of competitors that prevent invasion success, diverse communities are assumed to use resources more completely and, therefore, limit the ability of invaders to establish. Further, more diverse communities are believed to be more stable because they use a broader range of niches than species-poor communities.

\* indigenous: 토착의 \*\* niche: 생태적 지위

- ① Carve Out More Empty Ecological Spaces!
- ② Guardian of Ecology: Diversity Resists Invasion
- ③ Grasp All, Lose All: Necessity of Species-poor Ecology
- ④ Challenges in Testing Biodiversity-Invasibility Hypothesis
- ⑤ Diversity Dilemma: The More Competitive, the Less Secure

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24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ?

From the late nineteenth century on, the dullness found in the senile, their isolation and withdrawal, their clinging to the past and lack of interest in worldly affairs were characteristically represented as the *symptoms* of senility — the social shame of the inevitable deterioration of the brain. Following World War II, academic discourse on aging typically represented these as the *causes* of senility. The location of senile mental deterioration was no longer the aging brain but a society that, through involuntary retirement, social isolation, and the loosening of traditional family ties, stripped the elderly of the roles that had sustained meaning in their lives. When elderly people were deprived of these meaningful social roles, when they became increasingly isolated and were cut off from the interests and activities that had earlier occupied them, not surprisingly their mental functioning deteriorated. The elderly did not so much lose their minds as lose their place.

\* senile: 노쇠한 \*\* deterioration: 노화

- ① Aged Mind in Concert with Aged Body: An Unfailing Truth
- ② No Change from Past to Present: Social Images of Old Age
- ③ No Country for Old Men: Age Discrimination Intensified
- ④ What Makes the Elderly Decline: Being Left Out Socially
- ⑤ Not Disabled But Differently Abled: New Faces of Old Age

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\*지문 내용이 이해하기 어려우나 결과에 집중하면 쉽게 풀 수 있다!

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인과관계로 도배된 지문 결과를 파악하는 것을 통해 원인까지 같이!!

<20 06>

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

\* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

<19 수능>

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A defining element of catastrophes is the magnitude of their harmful consequences. To help societies prevent or reduce damage from catastrophes, a huge amount of effort and technological sophistication are often employed to assess and communicate the size and scope of potential or actual losses. This effort assumes that people can understand the resulting numbers and act on them appropriately. However, recent behavioral research casts doubt on this fundamental assumption. Many people do not understand large numbers. Indeed, large numbers have been found to lack meaning and to be underestimated in decisions unless they convey affect (feeling). This creates a paradox that rational models of decision making fail to represent. On the one hand, we respond strongly to aid a single individual in need. On the other hand, we often fail to prevent mass tragedies or take appropriate measures to reduce potential losses from natural disasters.

\* catastrophe: 큰 재해

- ① Insensitivity to Mass Tragedy: We Are Lost in Large Numbers
- ② Power of Numbers: A Way of Classifying Natural Disasters
- ③ How to Reach Out a Hand to People in Desperate Need
- ④ Preventing Potential Losses Through Technology
- ⑤ Be Careful, Numbers Magnify Feelings!

<20 06>

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

\* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

예시 앞 문장!! 그리고 ‘must’!!!

<19 수능>

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A defining element of catastrophes is the magnitude of their harmful consequences. To help societies prevent or reduce damage from catastrophes, a huge amount of effort and technological sophistication are often employed to assess and communicate the size and scope of potential or actual losses. This effort assumes that people can understand the resulting numbers and act on them appropriately. However, recent behavioral research casts doubt on this fundamental assumption. Many people do not understand large numbers. Indeed, large numbers have been found to lack meaning and to be underestimated in decisions unless they convey affect (feeling). This creates a paradox that rational models of decision making fail to represent. On the one hand, we respond strongly to aid a single individual in need. On the other hand, we often fail to prevent mass tragedies or take appropriate measures to reduce potential losses from natural disasters.

\* catastrophe: 큰 재해

- ① Insensitivity to Mass Tragedy: We Are Lost in Large Numbers
- ② Power of Numbers: A Way of Classifying Natural Disasters
- ③ How to Reach Out a Hand to People in Desperate Need
- ④ Preventing Potential Losses Through Technology
- ⑤ Be Careful, Numbers Magnify Feelings!

‘However’ 뒷 문장 그리고 ‘On the other hand’ 뒷 문장에다가 나열되니깐 ‘On the one hand’ 뒷 문장 까지

<19 09>

**24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

Radioactive waste disposal has become one of the key environmental battlegrounds over which the future of nuclear power has been fought. Environmentalists argue that no system of waste disposal can be absolutely safe, either now or in the future. Governments and the nuclear industry have tried to find acceptable solutions. But in countries where popular opinion is taken into consideration, no mutually acceptable solution has been found. As a result, most spent fuel has been stored in the nuclear power plants where it was produced. This is now causing its own problems as storage ponds designed to store a few years' waste become filled or overflowing. One avenue that has been explored is the reprocessing of spent fuel to remove the active ingredients. Some of the recovered material can be recycled as fuel. The remainder must be stored safely until it has become inactive. But reprocessing has proved expensive and can exacerbate the problem of disposal rather than assisting it. As a result, it too appears publicly unacceptable.

\*exacerbate 약화시키다

- ① Are Nuclear Power Plants Really Dangerous?
- ② How to Improve Our Waste Disposal System
- ③ No Benefits: Nuclear Power Plants Are Deceiving Us
- ④ An Unresolved Dilemma in Dealing with Nuclear Waste
- ⑤ Ignorance Is Not a Blessing: Policies for Nuclear Issues!

<19 06>

**23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**

According to the individualist form of rhetoric about science, still much used for certain purposes, discoveries are made in laboratories. They are the product of inspired patience, of skilled hands and an inquiring but unbiased mind. Moreover, they speak for themselves, or at least they speak too powerfully and too insistently for prejudiced humans to silence them. It would be wrong to suppose that such beliefs are not sincerely held, yet almost nobody thinks they can provide a basis for action in public contexts. Any scientist who announces a so-called discovery at a press conference without first permitting expert reviewers to examine his or her claims is automatically castigated as a publicity seeker. The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists. A scientific truth has little standing until it becomes a collective product. What happens in somebody's laboratory is only one stage in its construction.

\* rhetoric: 수사(학) \*\* castigate: 혹평하다

- ① Path to Scientific Truth: Scientific Community's Approval
- ② The Prime Rule of Science: First Means Best
- ③ The Lonely Genius Drives Scientific Discoveries
- ④ Scientific Discoveries Speak for Themselves!
- ⑤ Social Prejudice Presents Obstacles to Scientific Research

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‘But’ 뒤 두 문장과 ‘As a result’를 통한 결과를 일반화하여 풀어야 하는 문제!

<19 06>

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‘yet’ 역접이후 같은 말 반복 (paraphrasing) 역접 뒤 문장을 이해 못하면 뒤 문장으로 갑시다!!