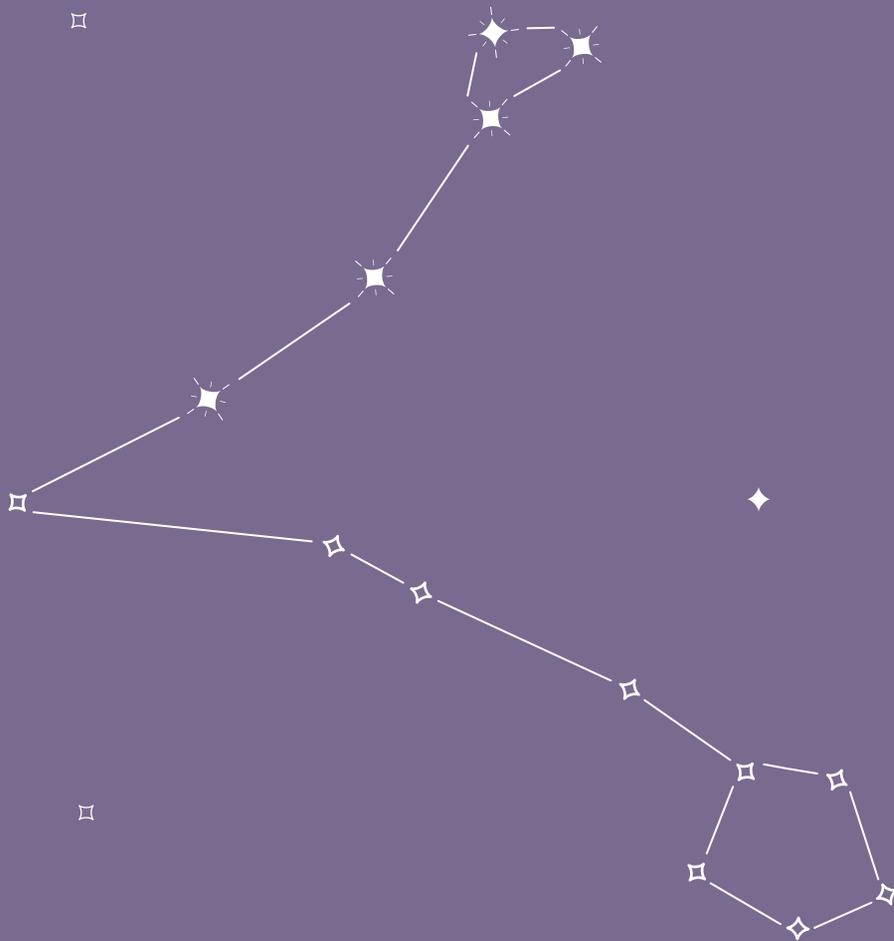


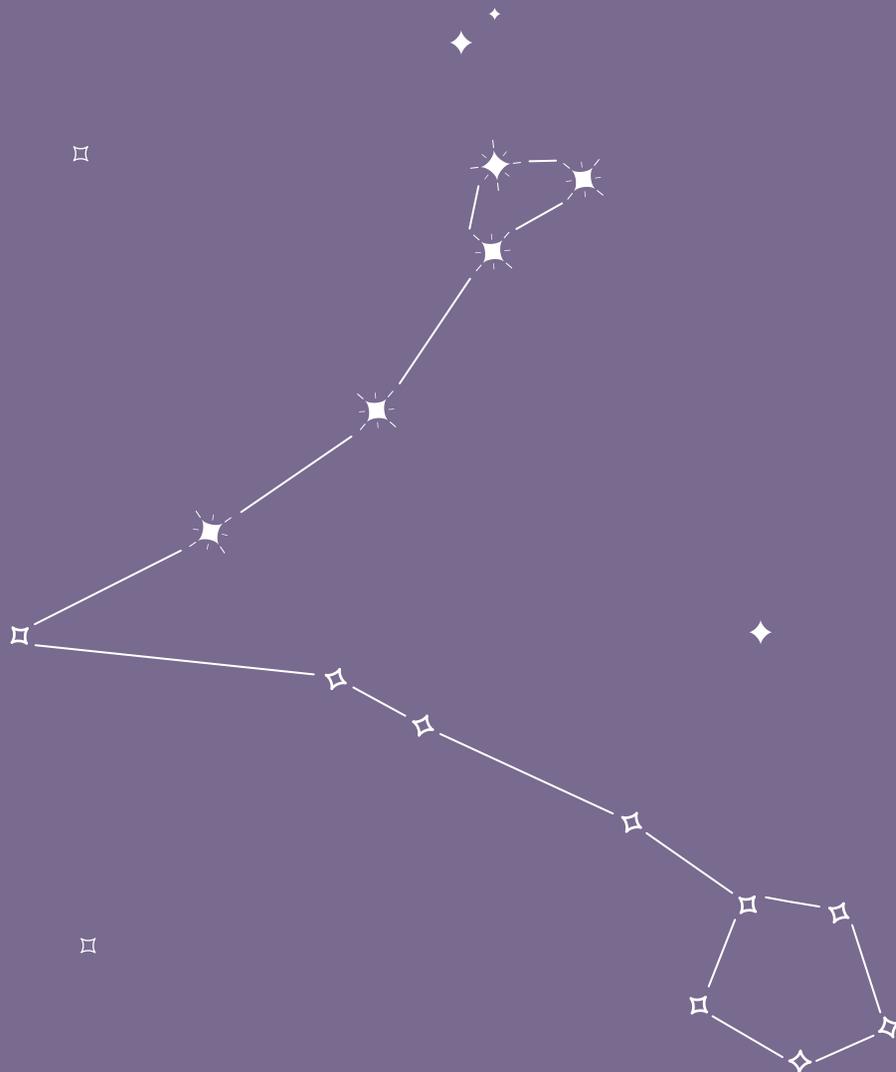
Weekly
KISS

◆ **Week 3** ◆



**Keep It Slow but Steady,
You Win the Race!**

Weekly
KISS



**Keep It Slow but Steady,
You Win the Race!**



Day 4
◆ **Week 3** ◆

출처 2017.9.34

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Even if it is correct to say that we *express* and *represent* our thoughts in language, it may be a big mistake to suppose that there are structural similarities between what is doing the representing and what is represented. Robert Stalnaker, in his book *Inquiry*, suggests an analogy with the representation of *numbers*: The number 9 can be represented as ‘12—3’ but it does not follow that 12, 3, or *subtraction* are *constituents* of the number 9. We could compare a thought and its verbal expression with toothpaste and its ‘expression’ from a tube. That the result of expressing toothpaste is a long, thin, cylinder does not entail that toothpaste itself is long, thin, or cylindrical. Similarly, a thought might get expressed out loud in a statement with a particular linguistic structure. It does not follow that _____. Suppose, for example, that I look at a fruit bowl, and think that there is an apple and an orange in that bowl. The objects in front of my eyes include some pieces of fruit and a bowl, but no object corresponding to the word ‘and’ exists either in the world or in my visual image. [3점]

* subtraction: 빼기 ** entail: 의미(함의)하다

- ① the thought itself has such a structure
- ② linguistic analysis of a thought is unlikely
- ③ the language in mind lacks a logical structure
- ④ a thought and its verbal expression are distinct
- ⑤ the sentence structurally differs from the thought

NOTE

출처 2017.9.35

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The pull effect of a destination can be positively influenced by the introduction and reinforcement of pro-tourism policies that make a destination more accessible. ① Governments, for example, can and often do employ awareness campaigns among the resident population to promote a welcoming attitude towards visitors, in order to foster a positive market image. ② However, because such campaigns depend on widespread social engineering, and because their effects can be counteracted by random acts of violence, positive outcomes cannot be guaranteed. ③ Most governments in developing countries encourage international tourism because tourists from wealthy countries usually spend more. ④ Furthermore, it is the behaviour of some tourists, and the structure and development of tourism itself, that often generate negative attitudes within the host community. ⑤ This implies that major structural changes to tourism itself, rather than awareness campaigns, may be required to foster a welcoming attitude.

NOTE

출처 수특영어.5강.4번

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we think of medieval Europe, there is a tendency to think primarily in terms of what is visible today: the buildings and cathedrals, the literature and the scholastic philosophy. Yet what is of equal importance, particularly from the standpoint of the rise of modern science, is the fact that medieval culture was a _____ culture, even if little remains today of their machines. For example, Albertus Magnus, the teacher of Aquinas, is rumored to have had a robot in his laboratory that could raise a hand and give a greeting. The story is no doubt apocryphal, but there was in any case a great interest in machines, even if science itself was primitive and qualitative. What is clear is that the spread of mechanical clock technology was underway by the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is also clear that there was a multiplicity of machines at this time with clockwork mechanisms, ranging from monastic alarms, musical machines, and astronomical simulators to striking clocks.

* apocryphal: 출처가 의심스러운 ** monastic: 수도원의

- ① strictly punctual
- ② dominantly religious
- ③ scientifically advanced
- ④ mechanically sophisticated
- ⑤ philosophically experimental

NOTE

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Even though early mechanical clocks were still unreliable by our current standards (it was considered an achievement if a clock did not lose a few minutes every day), they were much more precise than any device for keeping time that the medieval world had seen before.

- (A) Originally, private clocks were used to divide up the day at the convenience of whoever owned them with no real convention; for instance, kings commissioning clocks that rang a number of hours based on tasks that they planned to do.
- (B) The mechanical clock did more than just change the mechanism that people used to measure time; it changed the system of time measurement. Because of the mechanical clock's regular motion, it was ill-suited to measuring hours of unequal length, and so it needed a system of equal hours.
- (C) However, with the rise of public clocks in the late 1300s came the need for a universal standard of time measurement, and so the system of the 24-hour-day originated in Italy with some of the first town clocks, and eventually became the model for all town clocks in Western Europe.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

NOTE

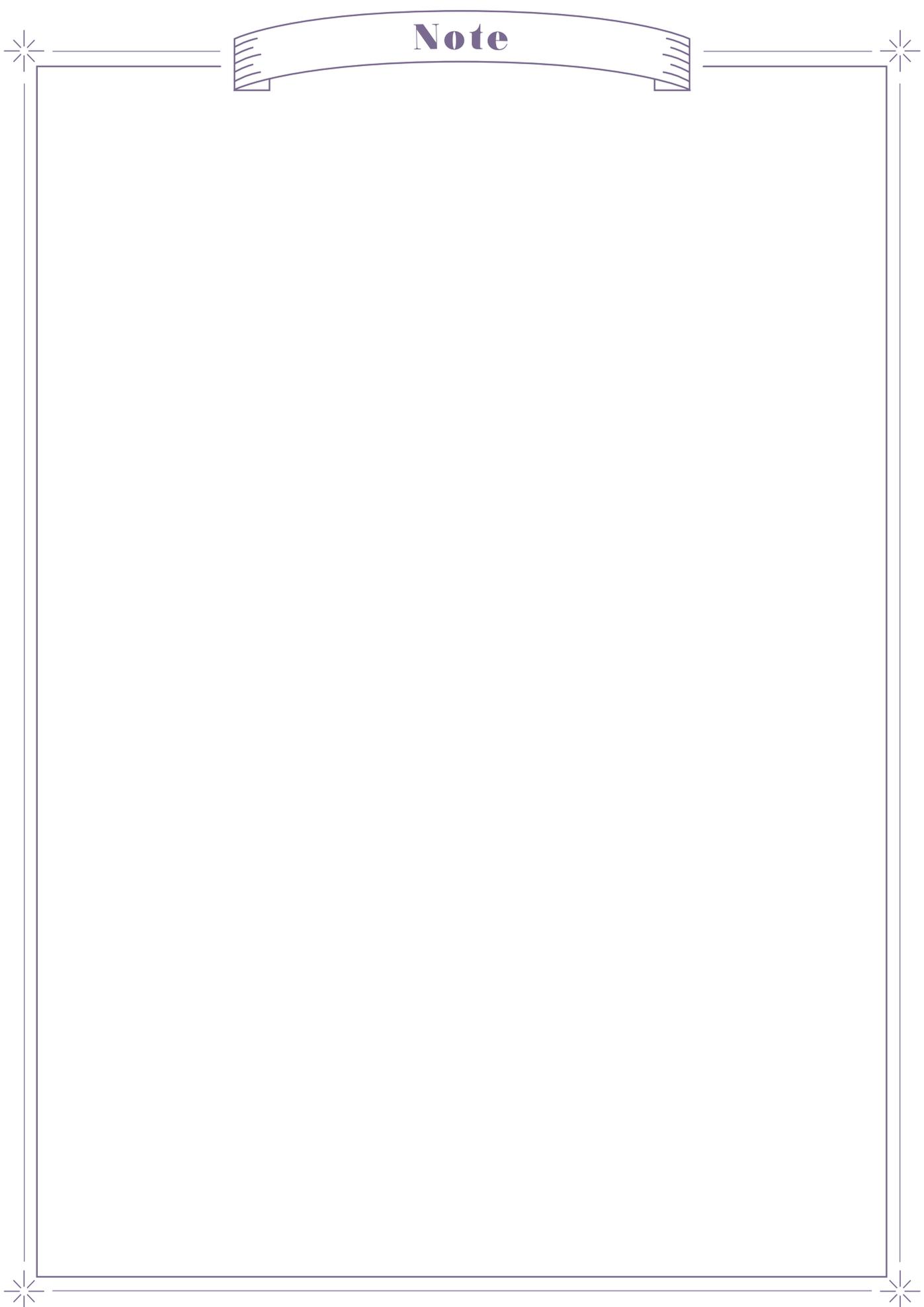
출처 수특영어.5강.4번

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When we think of medieval Europe, there is a tendency to think primarily in terms of ① what is visible today: the buildings and cathedrals, the literature and the scholastic philosophy. Yet what is of equal importance, particularly from the standpoint of the rise of modern science, ② is the fact that medieval culture was a mechanically sophisticated culture, even if little remains today of their machines. For example, Albertus Magnus, the teacher of Aquinas, is rumored ③ to have had a robot in his laboratory that could raise a hand and give a greeting. The story is no doubt apocryphal, but there was in any case a great interest in machines, even if science ④ itself was primitive and qualitative. What is clear is that the spread of mechanical clock technology was underway by the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is also clear that there was a multiplicity of machines at this time with clockwork mechanisms, ⑤ ranges from monastic alarms, musical machines, and astronomical simulators to striking clocks.

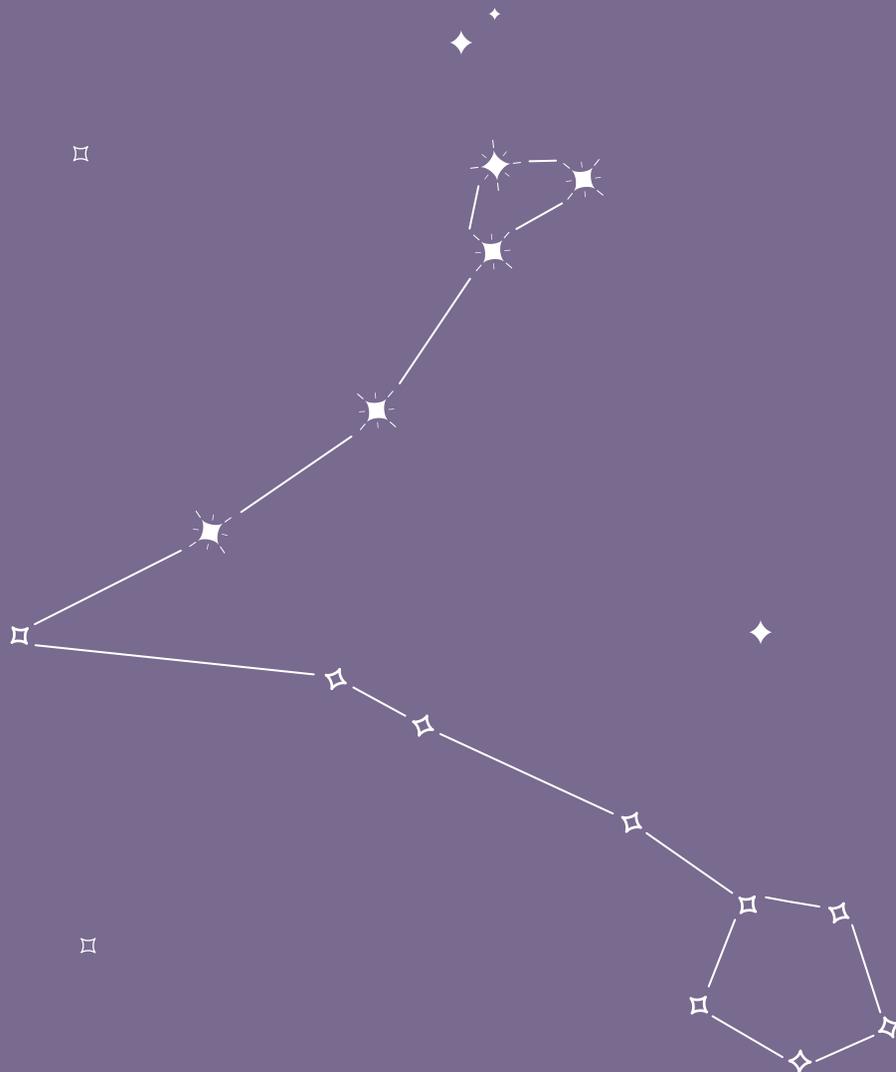
* apocryphal: 출처가 의심스러운 ** monastic: 수도원의

NOTE



Note

Weekly
KISS



**Keep It Slow but Steady,
You Win the Race!**



Day 5
◆ **Week 3** ◆



출처 2017.9.36

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Psychologists Dember and Earl suggested that the motivation for exploration had its roots in a curiosity drive.

- (A) This is very important for understanding why people will often return to explore things that they explored before or do things they have done before. In our daily lives, for example, we might decide to listen to a piece of music that we have listened to many times.
- (B) By returning to that music with a new or fresh perspective, perhaps as a result of listening to other music, we find something new and interesting. One reason that people can play a card game such as bridge over and over is that no matter how many times you have played the game, it will be different in some way.
- (C) They suggested that curiosity is stimulated by novelty and argued that novelty is in the eye of the beholder. We could have seen something many times before, but as the result of having new skills or competence, we discover new or different aspects of that object.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

NOTE

출처 2017.9.37

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The hunters, armed only with primitive weapons, were no real match for an angry mammoth. Many were probably killed or severely injured in the close encounters that were necessary to slay one of these gigantic animals.

- (A) Some of them may have traveled by small boat along the coast, but many walked. Twenty thousand years ago, at the height of the last glacial period, sea level was so low that dry land joined what are now separate continents.
- (B) But the rewards were great when one was brought down. A single mammoth could feed, clothe, and supply a band for a long time. The hunters had followed the mammoths and other large animals eastward from Asia across what is now the Bering Sea.
- (C) Slowly, imperceptibly, and probably unconsciously, hunters had moved across the land bridge and become the first immigrants to the new land. Without the ice age, North America might have remained unpopulated for thousands of years more.

* slay: 죽이다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

NOTE

출처 수특영어.6강.1번

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many of us tend to feel uncomfortable making requests of anyone beyond our “inner circle” of family and close friends. But in doing so we vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “weak ties” — our acquaintances and people we don’t know very well.

- (A) But most people in your past would actually welcome hearing from — and helping — you, according to organizational researchers. The passage of time doesn’t erase a shared history of understanding, emotions, and trust.
- (B) Weak ties are extremely valuable because they are the bridges between social circles. Novel information, new solutions to problems, and other resources travel across these bridges. We also vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “dormant ties” — the connections we once had that we haven’t maintained.
- (C) For example, most people wouldn’t even consider reaching out to a high school classmate they haven’t seen in twenty-five years to ask for a job lead; we assume such attempts to reconnect would be rejected, or that our former classmate would resent our reaching out only to ask for a favor.

* dormant: 휴면기의, 활동을 중단한

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

NOTE

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although not predicted, researchers found that dormant weak ties were almost as useful as dormant strong ties. Even though dormant weak ties lagged in trust and shared perspective, they seemed to make up for these deficits with significantly more efficiency and novelty than the already-high baseline levels of dormant strong ties. Reconnecting dormant strong ties, as predicted, led to more benefits. The trust of dormant strong ties did decay somewhat over time compared with current strong ties; a smaller drop in shared perspective was not significant. Yet dormant strong ties compensated for any reduced bonding benefits (trust and shared perspective) by having more bridging benefits (novelty and efficiency) than current strong ties. By combining the benefits normally provided by current strong and weak ties, dormant strong ties appear to offer a “best of both worlds” approach.

- ① Are Dormant Ties Beneficial as Current Ties?
- ② Current Ties Always Outweigh Dormant Ties
- ③ The Process of Forming Productive Human Ties
- ④ Dormant Weak Ties: The Best Human Connections
- ⑤ Turning to Ties Can Degrade Your Personal Abilities

NOTE

출처 수특영어.6강.1번

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

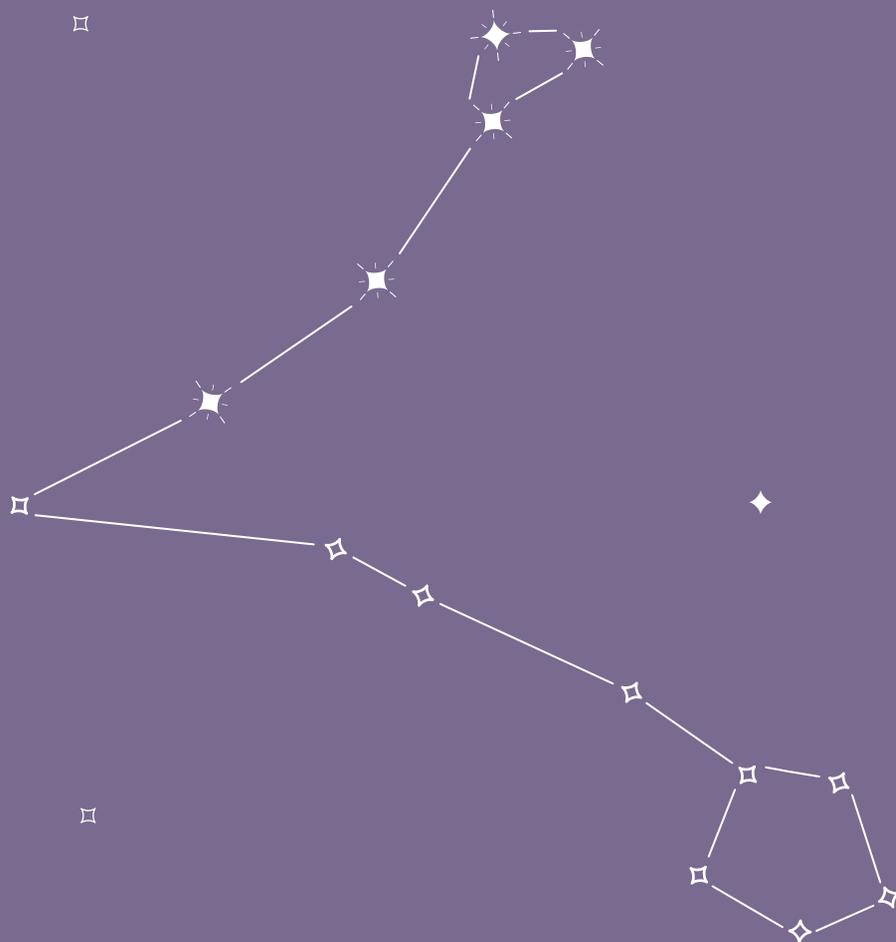
Many of us tend to feel uncomfortable ① making requests of anyone beyond our “inner circle” of family and close friends. But in doing so we vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “weak ties” — our acquaintances and people we don’t know very well. Weak ties are extremely valuable because they are the bridges between social circles. Novel information, new solutions to problems, and other resources ② travel across these bridges. We also vastly underestimate the responsiveness of “dormant ties” — the connections we once had ③ what we haven’t maintained. For example, most people wouldn’t even consider ④ reaching out to a high school classmate they haven’t seen in twenty-five years to ask for a job lead; we assume such attempts to reconnect would be rejected, or that our former classmate would resent our reaching out only to ask for a favor. But most people in your past would actually welcome hearing from — and helping — you, according to organizational researchers. The passage of time doesn’t erase a ⑤ shared history of understanding, emotions, and trust.

* dormant: 휴면기의, 활동을 중단한

NOTE

Note

Weekly
KISS



**Keep It Slow but Steady,
You Win the Race!**



Day 6
◆ **Week 3** ◆



출처 2017.9.38

- 1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Even so, research confirms the finding that nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm. (①) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it. (②) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent. (③) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may “leak” and reveal the speaker’s true mood as they do in deception. (④) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not recognize the deceptive intent. (⑤) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

* sarcasm: 비꼼 ** ostensibly: 표면상

NOTE

출처 2017.9.39

- 2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This dynamic can be illustrated with the example of parents who place equal value on convenience and concern for the environment.

Our total set of values and their relative importance to us constitute our value system. (①) The way that we behave in a given situation is often influenced by how important one value is to us relative to others. (②) For instance, deciding whether to spend Saturday afternoon relaxing with your family or exercising will be determined by the relative importance that you place on family versus health. (③) You feel *value conflict* when you do something that is consistent with one value but inconsistent with another equally important value. (④) They may experience value conflict if they buy disposable diapers for their babies. (⑤) Consumers facing such decisions consider not only the product's immediate consumption outcomes but also the product's general effect on society, including how the manufacturer behaves (e.g., toward the environment).

* diaper: 기저귀

NOTE

출처 수특영어.9강.3번

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

There is no question that a large amount of communication among humans is intentional, but much unintentional signaling takes place as well. For example, in many cultures, someone giving a friendly greeting to another person raises his or her eyebrows for a moment. This ① facial gesture is called “eyebrow flashing.” Unless we make a ② conscious effort to think about it, we are not aware of having performed an eyebrow flash. Even the receiver may not be aware of having seen the eyebrow flash, despite the fact that it is a very ③ important aspect of the greeting and alters the receiver’s interpretation of the words spoken at the time. As Irenaus Eibl-Eibesfeldt has demonstrated, greetings made without the eyebrow flash are interpreted as less friendly even when the spoken words are ④ identical. People in some cultures do not eyebrow flash, and this can create unintentional difficulties in intercultural communication. There are many other examples of what is called ⑤ verbal communication in humans, most of which are both signaled and received unintentionally.

NOTE

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

By the time children reach school age, there are some with full social calendars, while others spend their days shooting spitballs at the ceiling. One of the major factors in social success, even at an early age, is a child’s sense of nonverbal cues.

- (A) The same children were judged on their ability to name the emotions exhibited in twelve photographs of adults and children with differing facial expressions.
- (B) For example, in a study of sixty kindergartners, the children were asked to identify which of their classmates they’d prefer to sit with at storytime, play a game with, or work with on a painting.
- (C) The two measures proved to be related. That is, the researchers found a strong correlation between a child’s popularity and his or her ability to read others.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

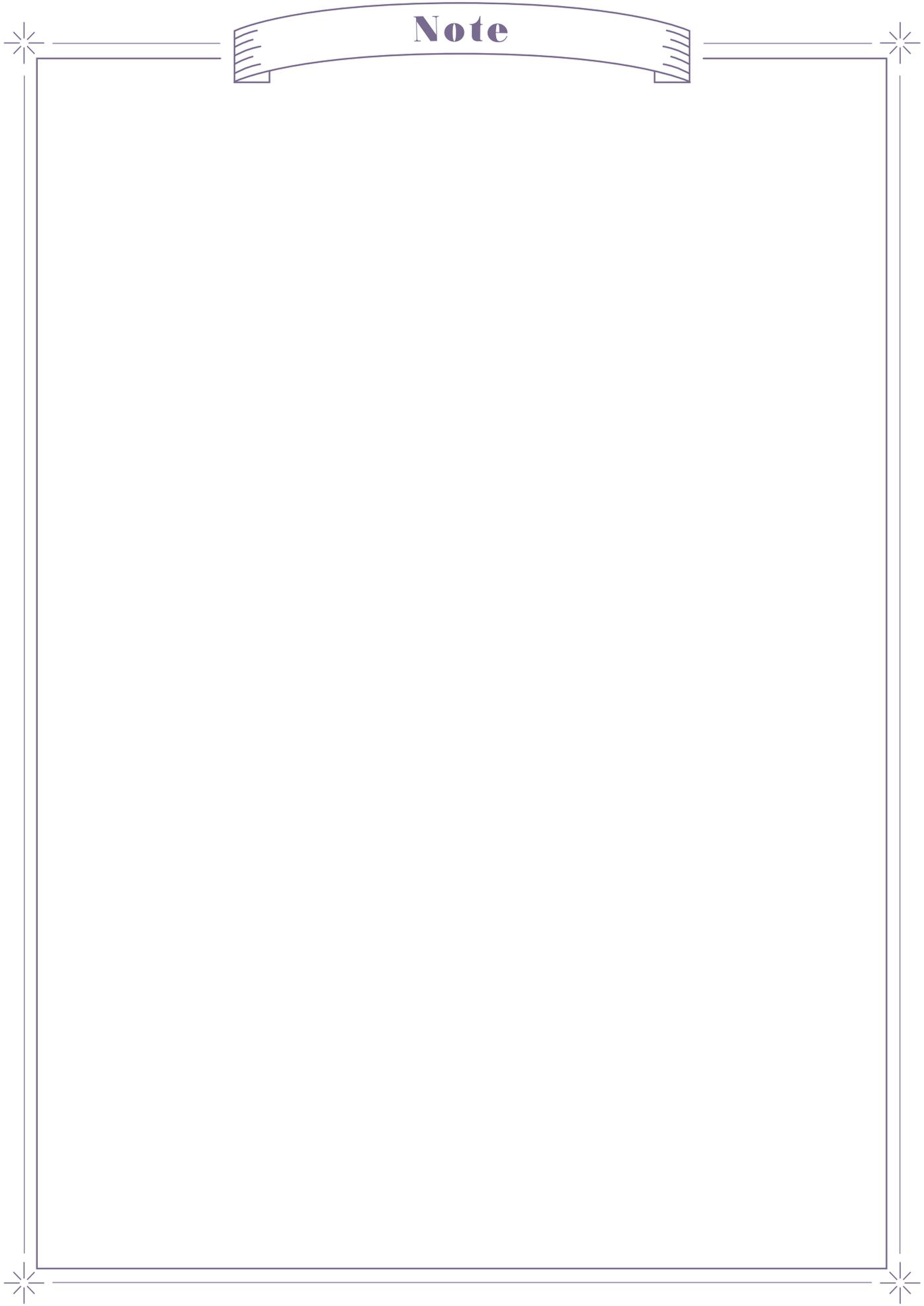
NOTE

출처 수특영어.9강.3번

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

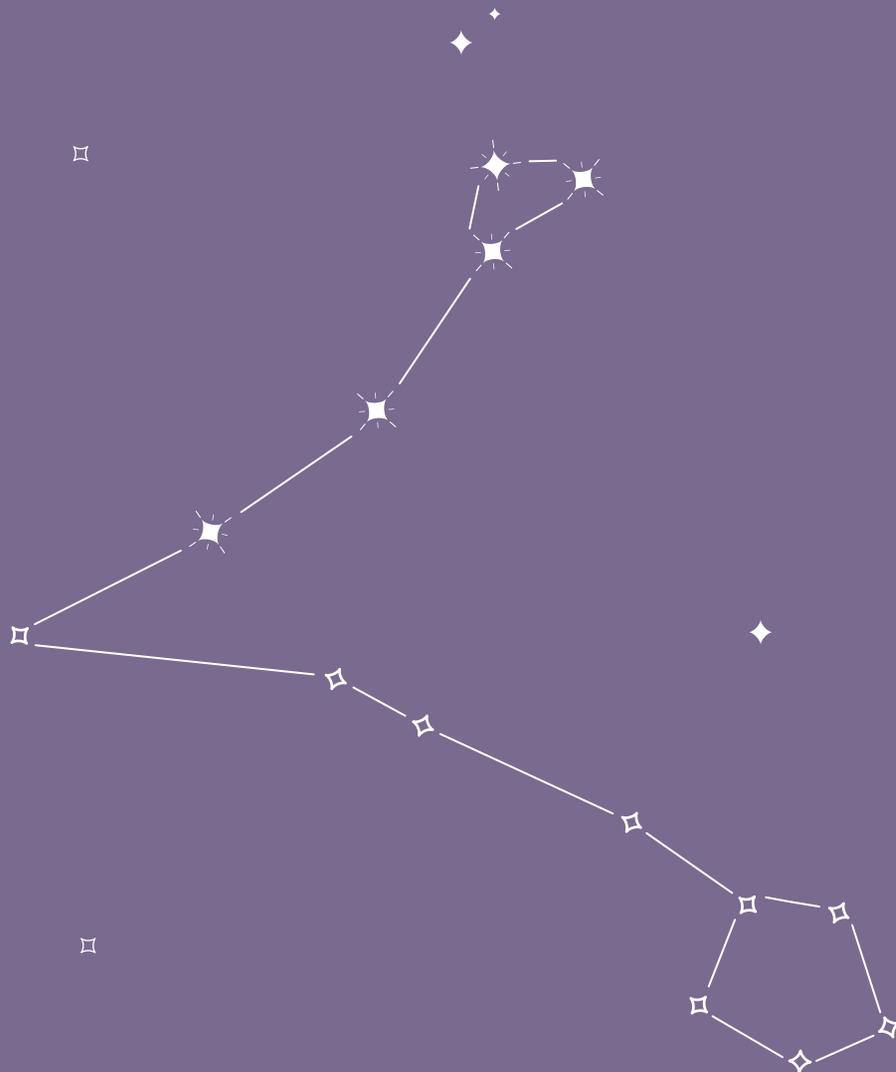
There is no question that a large amount of communication among humans ① are intentional, but much unintentional signaling takes place as well. For example, in many cultures, someone ② giving a friendly greeting to another person raises his or her eyebrows for a moment. This facial gesture is called “eyebrow flashing.” Unless we make a conscious effort to think about it, we are not aware of having performed an eyebrow flash. Even the receiver may not be aware of having seen the eyebrow flash, ③ despite the fact that it is a very important aspect of the greeting and alters the receiver’s interpretation of the words spoken at the time. As Irenaus Eibl-Eibesfeldt has demonstrated, greetings made without the eyebrow flash are interpreted as less ④ friendly even when the spoken words are identical. People in some cultures do not eyebrow flash, and this can create unintentional difficulties in intercultural communication. There are many other examples of what is called verbal communication in humans, ⑤ most of which are both signaled and received unintentionally.

NOTE



Note

Weekly
KISS



**Keep It Slow but Steady,
You Win the Race!**



Day 7
◆ **Week 3** ◆



출처 2017.9.40

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In science one experiment, whether it succeeds or fails, is logically followed by another in a theoretically infinite progression. According to the underlying myth of modern science, this progression is always replacing the smaller knowledge of the past with the larger knowledge of the present, which will be replaced by the yet larger knowledge of the future. In the arts, by contrast, no limitless sequence of works is ever implied or looked for. No work of art is necessarily followed by a second work that is necessarily better. Given the methodologies of science, the law of gravity and the genome were bound to be discovered by somebody; the identity of the discoverer is incidental to the fact. But it appears that in the arts there are no second chances. We must assume that we had one chance each for *The Divine Comedy* and *King Lear*. If Dante and Shakespeare had died before they wrote those works, nobody ever would have written them.



While scientific knowledge is believed to progress through ___ (A) ___ experiments, an artistic work tends to be ___ (B) ___ to its creator with no limitless sequence implied.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① successive | unique |
| ② successive | valuable |
| ③ controlled | valuable |
| ④ incidental | influential |
| ⑤ incidental | unique |

NOTE

출처 2017.9.41~42

[2~3] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Three composers attended a show at the Café Concert des Ambassadeurs. There they heard performances of a song written by one of them and a sketch written by the other two. After the performance, the three refused to pay their bill, telling the owner of the café: ‘You use the products of our labour without paying us for it. So there’s no reason why we should pay for your service’. The case went to court, and the composers won on appeal. The decision extended an existing law on theatrical performances to all musical works and all public performance of those works. This decision created a new category of legal right — the performing right — and with it a new economic relationship between music user and copyright owner.

As a result of the decision, these composers and others including music publishers founded a society to enforce and administer their performing rights. In doing so, they established the principle and practice of the collective administration of rights, based on the fact that — with the possible exception of opera performances — it was impossible for a single composer or publisher to monitor every use of his or her work by singers, bands, promoters or, in the twentieth century, broadcasters. _____, the new society was entrusted with the task of monitoring music use, issuing licences to music users, negotiating fees, collecting fees and finally distributing the money raised to the composers and songwriters whose works were adding value to other people’s businesses.

2. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the cultural significance of musical performance
- ② strategies for creating public interest through music
- ③ the rise of performing rights in music and its effects
- ④ performing arts for the public and their artistic value
- ⑤ the influence of the new society on increasing license fees

3. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Accordingly ② Nevertheless ③ Otherwise
- ④ Conversely ⑤ Similarly

NOTE

출처 수특영어.9강.4번

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Humanity’s shared evolutionary history means that all human bodies are alike, and so too are all human minds; Dylan Evans calls this the *psychological unity of humankind*. Not only are the six basic emotions universal, they are also instinctual and innate biological responses over which we have little conscious control. This means that we are hard-wired _____. Our brains automatically appraise our experiences as they occur and create emotional responses to correspond with that unconscious appraisal. This means that these emotional responses occur without us having thought about them. Paul Ekman talks about *autoappraisers*, the automatic appraisal mechanisms which occur unconsciously in response to visual, auditory and sensory triggers, and create the physiological responses we call emotions. Basically this means that when confronted by something which we find threatening, humans unconsciously respond in particular physical and emotional ways. The sensations we experience as anger are the physiological preparations the body makes in order to protect itself.

* appraise: 평가하다

- ① to pursue emotional stability
- ② to evaluate our biological make-up
- ③ to look deep into our unconscious mind
- ④ to analyze responses in psychological ways
- ⑤ to respond to certain stimuli in certain ways

NOTE

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We show discomfort when we do not like what is happening to us, when we do not like what we are seeing or hearing, or when we are compelled to talk about things we would prefer to keep hidden.

- (A) Beyond the physiological responses, which are automatic and require no thinking on our part, our bodies manifest discomfort nonverbally. We tend to move our bodies in an attempt to block or distance ourselves from the source of our discomfort: rearrange ourselves, move our feet, twist at the hips, or drum our fingers.
- (B) We have all noticed such discomfort behaviors in others - whether at a job interview, on a date, or when being questioned about a serious matter at work or home. Remember that these actions do not automatically indicate deception; however, they do indicate that a person is uncomfortable in the current situation for any number of reasons.
- (C) We display discomfort first in our physiology, due to arousal of the limbic brain. Our heart rate quickens, our hairs stand on end, we sweat more, and we breathe faster.

* physiological: 생리적인 ** limbic brain: 대뇌 변연계

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

NOTE

출처 수특영어.9강.4번

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humanity's shared evolutionary history means that all human bodies are alike, and ① so too are all human minds; Dylan Evans calls this the *psychological unity of humankind*. Not only are the six basic emotions universal, they are also instinctual and innate biological responses ② which we have little conscious control. This means that we are hard-wired to respond to certain stimuli in certain ways. Our brains automatically appraise our experiences as they occur and create emotional responses to correspond with that unconscious appraisal. This means that these emotional responses occur ③ without us having thought about them. Paul Ekman talks about *autoappraisers*, the automatic appraisal mechanisms which occur unconsciously in response to visual, auditory and sensory triggers, and ④ create the physiological responses we call emotions. Basically this means that when ⑤ confronted by something which we find threatening, humans unconsciously respond in particular physical and emotional ways. The sensations we experience as anger are the physiological preparations the body makes in order to protect itself.

* appraise: 평가하다

NOTE

Note