

Signature 6평 해설강의 (구문은 현실이다)

2022학년도 6월 평가원에 대한 코멘트 와이 자료를 배부하는 까닭

2022학년도 6월 모의고사를 처음 풀어봤을 당시의 생각은, 논리아 놀 기출분석을 하면서 얘기하는거니까 이 문제는 어떤 코드이군 이라는 얘기를 반복해서 하니까 익숙한것입니다만, 바로 왔던 느낌은 '구문이 되게 백세다. 해석하는게 백백한 친구들이 많겠다'라는 생각이었습니다. 고난도 구문들과, 굉장히 문장의 길이가 긴 문장들이 많았으며 문장이 길다보니 정확하게 구문력이 안갖추어져 있고, 구문에 대한 '개념'만 있는 친구들은, 매끄러운 해석이 힘들어서 애를 먹었을 것이라는 생각이 들었습니다. 6평에 대한 애프터 서비스 첫 번째로, 6평 시험에서 등장한 고난도 구문에 대한 모음집을 만들어봤습니다. 여기 있는 문장들에 대한 정확한 해석, 정말 중요하니 꼭 반복하길 바랍니다.

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This detailed thinking may be the only way to discover restrictions or risks that were not addressed in the estimating process.

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It would be far better to discover in the planning phase that a particular technology or material will not work than in the execution process.

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The goal of the planning process for the contractor is to produce a workable scheme that uses the resources efficiently within the allowable time and given budget.

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The taking of roles in a narratively structured game of pirates is not very different than the taking of roles in identifying with characters as one watches a movie.

005

It might be thought that, as they grow towards adolescence, people give up childhood play, but this is not so.

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Charles and Carstensen review a considerable body of evidence indicating that, as people get older, they tend to prioritize close social relationships, focus more on achieving emotional well-being, and attend more to positive emotional information while ignoring negative information.

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Of particular importance in considering emotional changes in old age is the presence of a positivity bias: that is, a tendency to notice, attend to, and remember more positive compared to negative information.

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The existence of Stonehenge, built by people without writing, bears silent testimony both to the regularity of nature and to the ability of the human mind to see behind immediate appearances and discover deeper meanings in events.

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Sport can trigger an emotional response in its consumers of the kind rarely brought forth by other products.

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We know that some sport followers are so passionate about players, teams and the sport itself that their interest borders on obsession.

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For example, a proposal to change club colours in order to project a more attractive image may be defeated because it breaks a link with tradition.

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The growth of academic disciplines and sub-disciplines, such as art history or palaeontology, and of particular figures such as the art critic, helped produce principles and practices for selecting and organizing what was worthy of keeping, though it remained a struggle.

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Moreover, as museums and universities drew further apart toward the end of the nineteenth century, and as the idea of objects as a highly valued route to knowing the world went into decline, collecting began to lose its status as a worthy intellectual pursuit, especially in the sciences.

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The really interesting and important aspects of science were increasingly those invisible to the naked eye, and the classification of things collected no longer promised to produce cutting-edge knowledge.

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Some of the most insightful work on information seeking emphasizes “strategic self-ignorance,” understood as “the use of ignorance as an excuse to engage excessively in pleasurable activities that may be harmful to one’s future self.”

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The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would make current activities less attractive — perhaps because it would produce guilt or shame, perhaps because it would suggest an aggregate trade-off that would counsel against engaging in such activities.

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Ecological relationships certainly have their own logic and in this sense ‘nature’ can be seen to have a self-regulating but not necessarily stable dynamic independent of human intervention.

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However, this difference in responding to neighbor versus stranger occurred only when the neighbor's song was played by a loudspeaker placed at the boundary between that neighbor's territory and the territory of the bird being tested.

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If the same neighbor's song was played at another boundary, one separating the territory of the test subject from another neighbor, it was treated as the call of a stranger.

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In modern societies such as the United States people frequently have family get-togethers, they telephone their relatives regularly, and they provide their kin with a wide variety of services.

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This asymmetry of distance estimates violates the most elementary principles of Euclidean distance, that the distance from A to B must be the same as the distance from B to A. Judgments of distance, then, are not necessarily coherent.

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A problem, however, is that supervisors often work in locations apart from their employees and therefore are not able to observe their subordinates' performance.

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The reason for this approach is that often coworkers and clients or citizens have a greater opportunity to observe an employee's performance and are in a better position to evaluate many performance dimensions.

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On the other hand, the apparent universality of sleep, and the observation that mammals such as cetaceans have developed such highly complex mechanisms to preserve sleep on at least one side of the brain at a time, suggests that sleep additionally provides some vital service(s) for the organism.

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However, when we move away from the property-based notion of a right (where the right to privacy would protect, for example, images and personality), to modern notions of private and family life, we find it easier to establish the limits of the

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But if the concept of privacy first became interesting legally as a response to reproductions of images through photography and newspapers, more recent technological advances, such as data storage, digital images, and the Internet, pose new threats to privacy.