

KISS Logic ('17 6 빈칸)

1. Once a hand or gripper has been directed to an object by reaching, it can be grasped. Grasping requires that fingers hold an object securely. A secure grip is one in which the object won't slip or move, especially when displaced by an external force. Your grasp on a hammer, for example, would not be secure if knocking against something caused you to drop it. One precondition of a firm grasp is that the forces applied by the fingers balance each other so as not to disturb the object's position. The characteristics of an object such as its geometric configuration and mass distribution may demand that some fingers apply greater force than others to maintain _____. The grasp and support forces must also match overall object mass and fragility. An egg requires a more delicate touch than a rock. [3]

*geometric configuration: 기하학 형태 **fragility: 부서지기 쉬움

- ① distance ② efficiency ③ mobility ④ direction ⑤ stability

2. What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated. [3]

*savagely: 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
 ② denied other colonies easy access
 ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
 ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
 ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

3. It is not hard to see that a strong economy, where opportunities are plentiful and jobs go begging, _____. Biased employers may still dislike hiring members of one group or another, but when nobody else is available, discrimination most often gives way to the basic need to get the work done. The same goes for employees with prejudices about whom they do and do not like working alongside. In the American construction boom of the late 1990s, for example, even the carpenters' union—long known as a “traditional bastion of white men, a world where a coveted union card was handed down from father to son”—began openly encouraging women, blacks, and Hispanics to join its internship program. At least in the workplace, jobs chasing people obviously does more to promote a fluid society than people chasing jobs. [3]

*bastion: 요새 **coveted: 부러움을 사는

- ① allows employees to earn more income
 ② helps break down social barriers
 ③ simplifies the hiring process
 ④ increases wage discrimination
 ⑤ improves the productivity of a company

4. One remarkable aspect of aboriginal culture is the concept of “totemism,” where the tribal member at birth assumes the soul and identity of a part of nature. This view of the earth and its riches as an intrinsic part of oneself clearly rules out mistreatment of the environment because this would only constitute a destruction of self. Totems are more than objects. They include spiritual rituals, oral histories, and the organization of ceremonial lodges where records of the past travel routes of the soul can be exchanged with others and converted to mythology. The primary motivation is the preservation of tribal myths and a consolidation and sharing of every individual's origins in nature. The aborigines see _____, through a hierarchy of totems that connect to their ancestral origins, a cosmology that places them at one with the earth, and behavior patterns that respect ecological balance. [3]

*aboriginal: 원주민의 **consolidation: 병합, 강화

- ① themselves as incompatible with nature and her riches
 ② their mythology as a primary motive toward individualism
 ③ their identity as being self-contained from surrounding nature
 ④ their relationship to the environment as a single harmonious continuum
 ⑤ their communal rituals as a gateway to distancing themselves from their origins