

Mimi's Pick!  
**최중요 영단어 (4 WEEK)**

♥ DAY 16 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	scrub	문지르다, 닦아내다	26	rein	고삐
2	intimidate	두려워하게 하다, 겁주다, 협박하다	27	priest	성직자, 목사
3	imaginable	상상[생각]할 수 있는	28	playwright	극작가
4	distance	거리, 간격; 먼 거리, 먼 곳	29	council	지방 의회; 평의회, 협의회
5	demand	요구(하다); 수요; 필요로 하다	30	board	판자; (게시)판; 탑승하다
6	effort	노력	31	convey	전하다, 전달하다; 나르다
7	overflow	넘쳐 넘침, 흐르다. 가득 차다; 초과됨	32	accelerate	가속하다, 빨라지다; 촉진하다
8	go with	~와 어울리다. ~에 부수되다, 부속되다	33	industrial	산업[공업]의; 공업용의
9	insure	보험에 가입하다	34	precious	귀중한, 값비싼; 소중한
10	develop	발달하다, 개발하다	35	reliance	신뢰
11	innocent	순결한, 결백한	36	afflict	괴롭히다, 들볶다
12	meet	만나다, 만족시키다, 응하다	37	amount	총계; 총계 ~이 되다
13	trail	끝다[끝리다]; 추적하다; 오솔길	38	campaign	(선거) 운동, 전쟁
14	monk	수도사	39	plunge	뛰어들다, 곤두박질치다, 추락하다
15	hold down	~을 억누르다, 억제하다	40	converse	반대의; 정반대; 대화하다
16	set up	시작하다, 창설하다; ~을 건립하다, 세우다	41	mechanic	수리공, 기계공
17	biannual	한 해 두 번의, 반년마다의	42	ensure	반드시 ~하게 하다, 보장하다
18	aquatic	물익; 물속에 사는	43	vein	정맥
19	ease A of B	A로부터 B를 덜어주다	44	ransom	몸값, 배상금; 되찾다
20	appetite	식욕; 욕구, 욕망	45	intake	섭취(량)
21	found	설립하다; ~에 기초를 두다	46	confess	자백하다, 고백하다
22	reproduce	번식하다; 재생하다; 복사하다	47	prestige	명성, 신망; 명성이 있는, 명품의
23	depend on	~에 달렸다; 의존하다	48	drowsy	졸리는, 나른한
24	rob A of B	A로부터 B를 빼앗다	49	navigate	길을 찾다; 항해[비행]하다
25	mental	정신의, 마음의	50	outlet	배출구; 직판점; [전기] 콘센트

# Orbi. 함정민T

## ♥ DAY 17 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	ban	금지(하다)	26	pay off	전액을 지불하다; 대가를 얻다
2	define	정의하다, (범위.경계 등을) 규정하다	27	biotechnology	생물[생명] 공학
3	eliminate	제거하다	28	deal with	~을 처리하다, 대응하다; 거래하다
4	discourage	용기를 잃게 하다, 낙담시키다; 단념시키다	29	look after	~을 돌보다, 보살펴 주다
5	disgust	역겹게 하다; 혐오감, 역겨움	30	durable	내구력이 있는, 튼튼한; 영속성 있는
6	voluntary	자발적인; 자원봉사의	31	decorate	장식하다
7	come by	~에 들르다; ~을 얻다, 입수하다	32	edible	먹을 수 있는, 식용의
8	audible	들리는, 들을 수 있는	33	dispute	논쟁(하다); 반박하다
9	skin	피부, (동물의) 가죽	34	archaeology	고고학
10	help	돕다, 피하다	35	comment	논평(하다), 의견; 비평하다
11	pretend	~인 척하다, 가장하다	36	chase	뒤쫓다, 추격하다; 추격
12	refuse	거절하다, 사절하다	37	come out	발간되다; 알려지다, 드러나다
13	descendant	자손, 후예	38	will	~일(할) 것이다; 의지, 유언(장)
14	tribe	부족, 종족	39	notify	통보하다, 알리다
15	righteous	옳은; 정당한; 정의로운	40	antonym	반의어
16	grab	가로채다, 낚아채다	41	explicit	뚜렷한, 명백한
17	govern	다스리다, 통치하다; 결정하다	42	preoccupy	마음을 빼앗다, 먼저 차지하다
18	whereas	그런데, ~에 반해서	43	vegetation	식물, 초목
19	break with	버리다; 결별하다	44	exhaust	기진맥진하게 만들다; 다 써버리다; 배기가스
20	complacent	자기만족의	45	accustomed	익숙해진, 길들여진
21	make up for	만회하다, 보충하다	46	compromise	타협(하다), 절충; 화해하다
22	straighten	똑바르게 하다[되다]; 정리[정돈]하다	47	trespass	침해하다, 침입하다
23	step in	끼어들다, 간섭하다	48	surface	표면; 표면의
24	enterprise	기업, 진취적 기상	49	proceed	계속하다[되다], 진행하다[되다]
25	benefactor	은인, 후원자	50	charge	청구하다; 고발하다; 책임(을 지우다); 요금

# Orbi. 함정민T

## ♥ DAY 18 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	magnificent	웅대한, 장엄한	26	permit	허락하다; 허가(증)
2	ally	동맹하다; 동맹자(국)	27	rebuke	비난하다; 비난
3	barren	불모의, 메마른	28	explode	폭발하다[시키다]
4	article	기사; 물품; 조항	29	ease off	누그러지다, 완화되다
5	worry	걱정하다, 괴롭히다	30	remind	상기시키다, 일깨우다
6	vanish	사라지다, 소멸하다	31	pledge	서약, 담보; 서약하다
7	stir	휘젓다; 움직이다; 마음을	32	pace	걸음
8	surplus	나머지, 여분; 나머지의	33	move over	(자리를 만들려고) 자리를 옮기다
9	state	상태, 상황; 국가, 주; 진술하다	34	plant	식물, 공장; 심다, 씨를 뿌리다
10	cry over	~에 대해 한탄하다	35	sociologist	사회학자
11	oppress	억압하다, 탄압하다	36	cast	던지다, 주조하다; 주형, 주조, 배역
12	immediate	즉각적인; 시급한; 직접적인	37	range	범위; 다양성; (범위가 ~에서 ...에) 이르다
13	turn to	~에 의지하다, 의탁하다	38	duty	의무, 임무, 세금
14	fluid	유동성의; 유동적인; 유동체	39	interpret	통역하다; 이해하다; 설명하다
15	sign up for	~을 신청하다	40	roam	걸어 다니다, 거닐다
16	feminine	여성의	41	life	생활, 인생, 생물, 생명
17	inform	알리다	42	anniversary	기념일
18	utility	유익, 효용, 공익설비(전기, 가스, 상하수도 등)	43	dread	몹시 무서워하다; 두려움
19	season	계절, 철, 한창때; ~에 맛을 내다, 간을 맞추다	44	praise	칭찬하다; 칭찬
20	stick out	튀어나오다; 두드러지다	45	superstition	미신
21	summit	정상, 꼭대기; 정상 회담	46	be familiar with	정통하다, 잘 알고 있다
22	expand	넓히다, 확장[확대]하다	47	sum	액수; 합계, 총합
23	result in	~로 끝나다, 초래하다	48	prolog(ue)	서두 부분; 전주, 발단
24	worthwhile	가치 있는, ~할 가치가 있는	49	concerning	~에 관하여
25	breathe	숨쉬다, 호흡하다	50	retain	보유하다, 유지하다. (정보 등을) 기억하다

# Orbi. 함정민T

## ♥ DAY 19 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	tenant	임차인, 차용자, 소작인	26	texture	조직; 결, 감촉
2	relax	쉬다, 긴장을 풀다; (법.규제를) 완화하다	27	involve	포함하다, 수반하다; 관련시키다
3	announce	알리다, 발표하다	28	indeed	실로, 참으로; 정말
4	addition	추가, 부가, 덧셈	29	expert	익숙한 사람, 전문가
5	substitute	대용품, 대리인; 대체하다	30	revise	수정하다, 개정하다
6	sophisticated	세련된, 교양 있는; 정교한	31	haste	서두름
7	bring up	~을 기르다, 양육하다; 제기하다	32	miniature	축소 지도, 축소 모형; 소형의
8	vendor	행상인, 노점 상인	33	compose	구성하다; 작곡하다, 작성하다
9	affluent	부유한, 유복한	34	worsen	악화되다, 악화시키다
10	approve of	동의하다, 승인하다	35	fade out	사라지다, 희미해지다
11	assure	보증하다, 장담하다; 확실하게 하다	36	skeptical	회의적인
12	clash	충돌; 충돌하다, 대립하다	37	degrade	비하하다, 지위를 떨어뜨리다; 분해하다[되다]
13	devastate	황폐시키다, 철저히 파괴하다	38	sermon	설교
14	settle down	정착하다; 진정하다, 안정되다	39	name A after B	B의 이름을 따서 A의 이름을 짓다
15	consent	동의(하다), 승낙(하다)	40	defect	결점, 결함
16	attend to	~에 주의를 기울이다; ~을 돌보다	41	diagnose	진단하다, (병 등의) 원인을 규명하다
17	greed	탐욕	42	repertory	레퍼토리, (노래) 목록
18	adapt	적응하다[시키다]; 개조하다	43	fierce	사나운, 맹렬한
19	orphan	고아	44	get to	~에 도착하다; ~하기 시작하다
20	enclose	둘러싸다; 동봉하다	45	companion	동료; 안내서, 지침서
21	boredom	지루함, 귀찮은 것	46	hand	손, 솜씨, ~쪽; 건네주다
22	extinct	멸종된, 사라진. (화산 등이) 활동을 멈춘	47	dispense	나눠주다, ~없이 지내다
23	tool	도구, 연장	48	pungent	강하게 자극하는; 비꼬는, 신랄한
24	negotiate	협상하다, 교섭하다	49	get into	~에 들어가다; 입학 허가를 받다
25	frown	눈살을 찌푸리다; 찌푸린 얼굴	50	plead with	~에게 간청[애원]하다

# Orbi. 함정민T

## ♥ DAY 20 ♥

	단어	뜻		단어	뜻
1	superior	뛰어난, 보다 나은	26	bloom	꽃이 피다; 꽃
2	draw	끌어당기다, (그림을) 그리다, 뽑다, (결론 등을) 내다	27	outgoing	외향적인, 사교적인
3	accumulate	모으다[모이다], 축적하다[되다]	28	imply	내포하다, 함축하다; 암시하다
4	layer	층	29	stereotype	고정 관념
5	overall	전부의, 총체적인; 전반적으로	30	dignity	존엄, 위엄; 엄숙함
6	swirl	소용돌이치다; 소용돌이	31	compensate	보상하다, 변상하다
7	lot	많음, 토지, 제비, 운명	32	treaty	조약, 협정
8	sob	흐느껴 울다	33	principal	주요한; 교장, 학장
9	protest	항의, 주장; 항의하다, 주장하다	34	common	일반의, 흔한; 공통의
10	twilight	황혼, 땅거미; 황혼기, 쇠퇴기	35	collide	충돌하다, 부딪치다; 일치하지 않다
11	personality	개성, 명사	36	do over	다시 하다; 다시 꾸미다
12	ethics	윤리학; 윤리	37	elect	선출하다, 선임하다
13	come over	오다, 찾아오다; 엿살하다	38	actual	현실의
14	intrigue	흥기심을 자극하다; 음모를 꾸미다; 음모	39	fertile	기름진, 비옥한; 다산의
15	possibly	아마, 어쩌면	40	soothe	달래다, 위로하다; 편안하게 해 주다
16	fair	공평한; 상당한; 박람회	41	inherent	타고난, 고유의
17	compete	경쟁하다; 겨루다	42	specific	구체적인, 명확한; 특정한
18	swallow	삼키다; 삼키기; 제비	43	peasant	소작농
19	barely	간신히; 거의 ~않다	44	forge	구축하다; 위조하다
20	try out	써보게 하다, 시험하다	45	consist in	~에 있다, 존재하다
21	illustrate	(예를 들어) 설명하다; 삽화를 넣다	46	upgrade	향상(시키다)
22	dwell on	~을 깊이 생각하다, 되풀이해서 생각하다	47	blood	피, 혈액
23	throw away	버리다; 낭비하다	48	intermediate	중급의; 중간의; 중급자
24	abstain	기권하다; 삼가다, 절제하다	49	occasion	(특정한) 때, 경우; 특별한 일[행사]
25	collaborate	공동으로 일하다, 협력하다	50	chef	요리사, 주방장

# 미미's Pick! **최중요 영속어 (Jan.)**

♥ 4 WEEK ♥

	단어	뜻	예문
91	as if(though)	<b>마치 ~인 것 처럼</b>	He talks as if he knew everything. (그는 마치 무엇이든 다 알고 있는 것 처럼 말한다.)
92	as is often the case with	<b>~에 흔히 있는 일이지만</b>	As is often the case with sailors, he is too fond of alcohol. (선원들에게 흔히 있는 일이지만, 그는 술을 너무 좋아한다.)
93	as it is	<b>(문장 끝) 현재 상태로, (문장 첫머리에서) 사실은</b>	They do not give us the naked truth as it is. (그것들은 진실을 있는 그대로 우리에게 보여주고 있지 않다.)
94	as it were	<b>말하자면</b>	He is, as it were, a walking dictionary. (말하자면, 그는 살아있는 사전이다.)
95	as long as	<b>~하는 동안에는, ~하는 한에는</b>	I will work hard as long as I live. (나는 살아있는 한 열심히 일하겠다.)
96	as many	<b>같은 수의</b>	I found six mistakes in as many lines. (나는 여러 줄에서 여섯 군데의 틀린 곳을 발견했다.)
97	as many ~ as	<b>~만큼</b>	There are as many viewpoints as individual viewers. (개개인의 관찰자와 같은 수 만큼의 견해가 있다.)
98	as much	<b>그만큼, 그와 같이</b>	I thought as much. (그처럼 생각한다.)
99	as much as	<b>~만큼, ~정도</b>	They dreaded it as much as they longed for. (그들은 그것을 바라보고 있었으나 그만큼 두려워하고도 있었다.)
100	as much as to say	<b>~라고 말하려는 듯이</b>	She waved to me as much as to say goodbye. (그녀는 안녕이라고 말하려는 듯이 나에게 손을 흔들었다.)
101	as regards	<b>~에 대하여, ~에 관하여</b>	As regards punctuality, Father was very strick. (시간을 지키는 일에 관해서 아버지는 매우 엄격하셨다.)
102	as soon as	<b>~하자마자</b>	I forget as soon as I learn. (나는 배우자마자 잊어버린다.)

103	as such	<b>그런 것으로서</b>	As he is a child, you had better treat him as such. (그는 어린아이이므로 어린이로서 다루는 것이 좋다.)
104	as the case may be	<b>경우에 따라</b>	One man's meat is another man's poison as the case may be. (경우에 따라서는 어떤 사람의 약이 다른 사람에게 독이 될 수 있다.)
105	as to	<b>~에 관하여, ~에 대하여</b>	There was some doubt as to the truth of his statement. (그가 하는 말의 진실성에 관해서는 다소 의문이 있었다.)
106	as usual	<b>어느 때처럼, 평소와 같이</b>	He is idle as usual. (그는 어느때처럼 빈둥빈둥 놀고 있다.)
107	as well as	<b>~와 마찬가지로, ~은 물론이고</b>	You 'd better think of saying money as well as earning it. (돈을 버는 것 뿐만 아니라 저축하는 것에 대해서도 생각해 보는 것이 좋다.)
108	as yet	<b>아직, 지금까지는</b>	The plan is working well as yet. (그 계획은 아직까지는 잘 되어가고 있다.)
109	as~, so...	<b>~와 마찬가지로 ... 하다</b>	As with children, so with men, they like to be praised. (어린이들과 마찬가지로 어른들도 칭찬받는 것을 좋아한다.)
110	as~as any	<b>누구(어떤 것)에도 뒤지지 않게</b>	He is as hardworking as any. (그는 누구에게도 뒤지지 않게 부지런하다.)
111	as~as ever	<b>여전히, 변함없이</b>	He is as busy as ever. (그는 여전히 바쁘다)
112	ask a favor of	<b>~에게 부탁하다</b>	May I ask a favor of you? (한 가지 부탁을 해도 될까요?)
113	ask for	<b>~을 구하다, 원하다</b>	He asks for nothing. (그는 아무 것도 원하지 않는다.)
114	associate ~ with	<b>~을 ~와 연관짓다.</b>	I associate the sea with the summer vacation. (나는 바다라면 여름 휴가를 연상한다.)
115	associate with	<b>~에 참가하다, ~과 교제하다</b>	Japan began to associate with the rest of the world. (일본은 다른 나라와의 교제를 시작했다.)
116	at (the) best	<b>기껏해야, 잘해야</b>	He is an average student at best. (그는 기껏해야 평균적인 학생이다.)

117	at (the) bottom	<b>근본적으로, 실제로</b>	She is a good fellow at bottom. (그녀는 실제로 좋은 여자이다.)
118	at (the) most	<b>많아도, 기껏해야</b>	It is at the most half past four. (기껏해서 4시간 반이다.)
119	at a distance	<b>조금 떨어져, 떨어진 곳에</b>	The picture looks beautiful at a distance. (그 그림은 조금 떨어져서 보면 아름답게 보인다.)
120	at a glance	<b>슬쩍 보아서, 일견해서</b>	At a glance we thought it korean kind of sausage. (첫눈에 우리는 그것이 한국식 소시지라고 생각했다.)

**★ GOOD JOB! ★**



☞ 인문

[21 3월 34번] 오답률 66.9%

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The meritocratic emphasis on effort and hard work seeks to vindicate the idea that, under the right conditions, we are responsible for our success and thus capable of freedom. It also seeks to vindicate the faith that, if the competition is truly fair, success will align with virtue; those who work hard and play by the rules will earn the rewards they deserve. We want to believe that success, in sports and in life, is something we earn, not something we inherit. Natural gifts and the advantages they bring embarrass the meritocratic faith. They cast doubt on the conviction that praise and rewards flow from effort alone. In the face of this embarrassment, we \_\_\_\_\_.

This can be seen, for example, in television coverage of the Olympics, which focuses less on the feats the athletes perform than on heartbreaking stories of the hardships and obstacles they have overcome, and the struggles they have gone through to triumph over injury, or a difficult childhood, or political turmoil in their native land.

\*meritocratic 능력주의의 \*\*vindicate (정당성을) 입증하다

- ① suspect perfectly fair competition is not possible
- ② inflate the moral significance of effort and striving
- ③ put more emphasis on the results than on the process
- ④ believe that overcoming hardships is not that important
- ⑤ often appreciate the rewards earned through natural gifts

☞ 사회

[21 수능 22번]

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Environmental hazards include biological, physical, and chemical ones, along with the human behaviors that promote or allow exposure. Some environmental contaminants are difficult to avoid (the breathing of polluted air, the drinking of chemically contaminated public drinking water, noise in open public spaces); in these circumstances, exposure is largely involuntary. Reduction or elimination of these factors may require societal action, such as public awareness and public health measures. In many countries, the fact that some environmental hazards are difficult to avoid at the individual level is felt to be more morally egregious than those hazards that can be avoided. Having no choice but to drink water contaminated with very high levels of arsenic, or being forced to passively breathe in tobacco smoke in restaurants, outrages people more than the personal choice of whether an individual smokes tobacco. These factors are important when one considers how change (risk reduction) happens.

\*contaminate 오염시키다 \*\*egregious 매우 나쁜

- ① 개인이 피하기 어려운 유해 환경 요인에 대해서는 사회적 대응이 필요하다.
- ② 환경오염으로 인한 피해자들에게 적절한 보상을 하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ③ 다수의 건강을 해치는 행위에 대해 도덕적 비난 이상의 조치가 요구된다.
- ④ 환경오염 문제를 해결하기 위해서는 사후 대응보다 예방이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 대기오염 문제는 인접 국가들과의 긴밀한 협력을 통해 해결할 수 있다.

## ☞ 과학·기술

[20 4월 23번]

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The act of “seeing” appears so natural that it is difficult to appreciate the vastly sophisticated machinery underlying the process. It may come as a surprise that about one-third of the human brain is devoted to vision. The brain has to perform an enormous amount of work to unambiguously interpret the billions of photons streaming into the eyes. Strictly speaking, all visual scenes are ambiguous. Your brain goes through a good deal of trouble to disambiguate the information hitting your eyes by taking context into account and making assumptions. But all this doesn't happen effortlessly, as demonstrated by patients who surgically recover their eyesight after decades of blindness: they do not suddenly see the world, but instead must learn to see again. At first the world is a chaotic attack of shapes and colors, and even when the optics of their eyes are perfectly functional, their brain must learn how to interpret the data coming in.

\*photon 빛의 요소가 되는 입자

\*\*disambiguate 명확하게 하다

- ① perceptual clash between brain and eyes in the act of seeing
- ② significant role of the brain in processing visual information
- ③ unintended influence of visually ambiguous data in learning
- ④ various advantages of using insight to understand context
- ⑤ common optical illusions in discerning visual stimuli

## ☞ 예술·스포츠

[19 4월 30번]

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The conscious preference for apparent simplicity in the early-twentieth-century modernist movement in prose and poetry was echoed in what is known as the International Style of architecture. The new literature (A)[avoided / embraced] old-fashioned words, elaborate images, grammatical inversions, and sometimes even meter and rhyme. In the same way, one of the basic principles of early modernist architecture was that every part of a building must be (B)[decorative / functional], without any unnecessary or fancy additions. Most International Style architecture aggressively banned moldings and sometimes even window and door frames. Like the prose of Hemingway or Samuel Beckett, it proclaimed, and sometimes proved, that less was more. But some modern architects, unfortunately, designed buildings that looked simple and elegant but didn't in fact function very well: their flat roofs leaked in wet climates and their metal railings and window frames rusted. Absolute (C)[complexity / simplicity], in most cases, remained an ideal rather than a reality, and in the early twentieth century complex architectural decorations continued to be used in many private and public buildings.

- |   | (A)      | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|----------|------------|------------|
| ① | avoided  | decorative | complexity |
| ② | avoided  | functional | complexity |
| ③ | avoided  | functional | simplicity |
| ④ | embraced | functional | simplicity |
| ⑤ | embraced | decorative | simplicity |

인문

[2] 6월 32번] 오답률 60%

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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.” The idea here is that if people are present-biased, they might avoid information that would \_\_\_\_\_ — 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. St. Augustine famously said, “God give me chastity—tomorrow.” Present-biased agents think: “Please let me know the risks—tomorrow.” Whenever people are thinking about engaging in an activity with short-term benefits but long-term costs, they might prefer to delay receipt of important information. The same point might hold about information that could make people sad or mad: “Please tell me what I need to know—tomorrow.”

\*aggregate 합계의 \*\*chastity 정결

- ① highlight the value of preferred activities
- ② make current activities less attractive
- ③ cut their attachment to past activities
- ④ enable them to enjoy more activities
- ⑤ potentially become known to others

사회

[2] 수능 35번]

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Since their introduction, information systems have substantially changed the way business is conducted. ① This is particularly true for business in the shape and form of cooperation between firms that involves an integration of value chains across multiple units. ② The resulting networks do not only cover the business units of a single firm but typically also include multiple units from different firms. ③ As a consequence, firms do not only need to consider their internal organization in order to ensure sustainable business performance; they also need to take into account the entire ecosystem of units surrounding them. ④ Many major companies are fundamentally changing their business models by focusing on profitable units and cutting off less profitable ones. ⑤ In order to allow these different units to cooperate successfully, the existence of a common platform is crucial.

## 🌿 과학·기술

[20 4월 24번]

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Normally, bodies and faces work together as integrated units. Conveniently, experiments can separate and realign face and body. When face and body express the same emotion, assessments are more accurate. If face and body express different emotions, the body carries more weight than the face in judging emotions. When they conflict, emotion expressed by the body can override and even reverse emotion expressed by the face. A striking example comes from competitive tennis matches. Players typically react strongly to points they win or lose. When a winning body is paired with a losing face, people see the reaction as positive. And vice versa: when a losing body is paired with a winning face, people interpret the reaction as negative. Impressions go with the body when the face and the body conflict. In these cases, the face alone, without the body, even when viewed close up in a photograph, is not reliably judged for positive or negative affect.

\*realign 재정렬하다

- ① Never-ending Conflicts Between Body and Face
- ② Use Both Face and Body for Rich Emotional Expression
- ③ Reading Facial Expressions: A Key to Avoiding Mistakes
- ④ Nonverbal Language Is More Important in Communication
- ⑤ Body vs. Face: Which Do We Rely on in Judging Emotions?

## 🌿 예술·스포츠

[19 6월 24번]

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

인문

[21 10월 22번]

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A visual scene can set up our emotional response. Suspense is driven by a sense of calm with the anticipation of impending terror. Indeed, anticipation or expectations play a key role in driving our emotions. The Russian silent filmmaker Lev Kuleshov considered such contextual influences. He interspersed shots of an actor exhibiting a neutral expression with shots of a child's coffin or a plate of soup. This same "neutral" expression was interpreted differently depending on what image preceded it. Thus, the same expression appeared to show sorrow or hunger, depending on the context. Psychological studies of the Kuleshov effect have confirmed the impact of the social context on emotion. For example, if a person smiles at you and then the smile turns into a neutral expression, that person will appear somewhat grumpy or disappointed. Conversely, if a person first looks angry and then the expression turns into a neutral expression, the person looks somewhat pleasant or positive.

\*intersperse (~ 사이에) 배치하다 \*\*grumpy 기분이 언짢은

- ① 영상과 음향의 대비가 긴장감을 조성한다.
- ② 사회적 상황에 따라 감정의 표현 방식이 다르다.
- ③ 시대의 상황을 반영한 영화는 관객의 공감을 얻는다.
- ④ 중립적인 태도 유지가 갈등을 해결하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 선행 장면에 따라서 동일한 시각 정보가 다르게 해석된다.

사회

[21 3월 29번] 오답률 60.1%

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The formats and frequencies of traditional trade encompass a spectrum. At the simplest level ① are the occasional trips made by individual !Kung and Dani to visit their individual trading partners in other bands or villages. ② Suggestive of our open-air markets and flea markets were the occasional markets at which Sio villagers living on the coast of northeast New Guinea met New Guineans from inland villages. Up to a few dozen people from each side ③ sat down in rows facing each other. An inlander pushed forward a net bag containing between 10 and 35 pounds of taro and sweet potatoes, and the Sio villager sitting opposite responded by offering a number of pots and coconuts ④ judging equivalent in value to the bag of food. Trobriand Island canoe traders conducted similar markets on the islands ⑤ that they visited, exchanging utilitarian goods (food, pots, and bowls) by barter, at the same time as they and their individual trade partners gave each other reciprocated gifts of luxury items (shell necklaces and armbands).

\*taro (식물) 타로토란 \*\*reciprocate 답례하다

## 🌊 과학·기술

[20 4월 35번]

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The use of portable technologies and personal cloud services facilitates the work of digital nomads across different places. Given the knowledge-heavy varieties of digital nomad work, it is of utmost importance for such workers to maintain a large, stored collection of information. ① By transferring their relevant information to cloud storage, where it can be accessed anywhere with an Internet connection, digital nomads can maintain the necessary knowledge base without the struggle of packing, storing, and carrying more things. ② They accomplish work across various devices, and portable devices provide them with the flexibility to work from different spaces or while in transit. ③ Additionally, digital nomads use cloud services to share information or collaborate on a document with clients or peers. ④ This kind of active communication with others often holds the work process back, resulting in unsatisfactory working conditions compared to traditional office work. ⑤ Through these services and devices, digital nomads assemble a kind of movable office, which allows them to reach their materials from anywhere.

\*nomad 유목민

## 🌊 예술·스포츠

[19 10월 40번]

4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Color has not always been synonymous with truth and reality. In the past, Plato and Aristotle both attacked the use of color in painting because they considered color to be an ornament that obstructed the truth. Even the word “color” contains a snub against it. The Latin colorem is related to celare, to hide or conceal; in Middle English to color is to adorn, to disguise, to render plausible, to misrepresent. Today most people prefer color pictures to black-and-white pictures. They assert that color photographs are more “real” than black-and-white photographs. This implies that people tend to conflate color photography and reality to an even greater extent than they do with black-and-white photographs. Many people have had the experience of someone pointing to an 8×10-inch color photograph and saying, “There’s Mary. She sure looks good, doesn’t she?” We know that it is not Mary, but such a typical response acts as a vivid reminder of how we expect photography to duplicate our reality for us.

\* snub 경멸 \*\* conflate 융합하다



In the past, color was considered an (A)\_\_\_\_\_ to the truth, while today it is seen as something that (B)\_\_\_\_\_ our reality as in the case of photography.

- | (A)        | (B)         |
|------------|-------------|
| ① obstacle | projects    |
| ② approach | analyzes    |
| ③ analogy  | beautifies  |
| ④ obstacle | complicates |
| ⑤ approach | emphasizes  |



인문

[21 수능 37번]

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In spite of the likeness between the fictional and real world, the fictional world deviates from the real one in one important respect.

(A) The author has selected the content according to his own worldview and his own conception of relevance, in an attempt to be neutral and objective or convey a subjective view on the world. Whatever the motives, the author's subjective conception of the world stands between the reader and the original, untouched world on which the story is based.

(B) Because of the inner qualities with which the individual is endowed through heritage and environment, the mind functions as a filter; every outside impression that passes through it is filtered and interpreted. However, the world the reader encounters in literature is already processed and filtered by another consciousness.

(C) The existing world faced by the individual is in principle an infinite chaos of events and details before it is organized by a human mind. This chaos only gets processed and modified when perceived by a human mind.

\*deviate 벗어나다 \*\*endow 부여하다 \*\*\*heritage 유산

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

사회

[21 수능 36번]

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

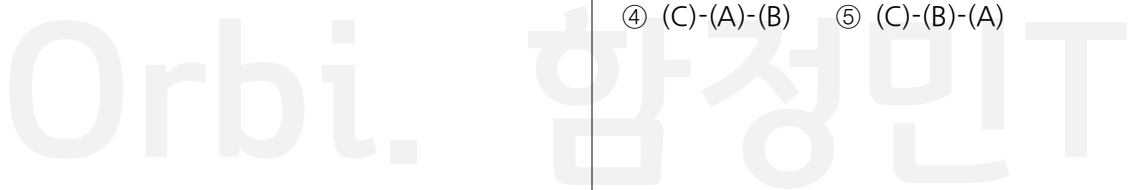
According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

(A) Many examples of such "green taxes" exist. Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.

(B) Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options. The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.

(C) The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste. By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

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



## 🌿 과학·기술

[20 4월 36번]

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because humans are now the most abundant mammal on the planet, it is somewhat hard to imagine us ever going extinct.

(A) Many branches broke off from each other and developed branches of their own, instead. There were at least three or four different species of hominids living simultaneously for most of the past five million years. Of all these branches, only one survived until today: ours.

(B) However, that is exactly what almost happened—many times, in fact. From the fossil record and from DNA analysis, we can tell that our ancestors nearly went extinct, and their population shrunk to very small numbers countless times.

(C) In addition, there are many lineages of hominids that did go extinct. Since the split between our ancestors and those of the chimps, our lineage has not been a single line of gradual change. Evolution never works that way.

\*hominid 진화 인류의 모체가 된 사람이나 동물 \*\*lineage 혈통

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

## 🌿 예술·스포츠

[21 4월 38번] 오답률 74.3%

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Under such circumstances, recycling previously composed music was the only way to make it more durable.

In the classical period of European music, much musical material was de facto considered common property. ( ① ) When Antonio Vivaldi presented in Venice his opera Rosmira fedele, the score was actually a pastiche in which, among his own ideas, musicologists later identified ideas by George Frederic Handel, Giovanni Battista Pergolesi and Johann Adolph Hasse, among others. ( ② ) As far as recycling of segments of music initially written for other occasions into new pieces is concerned, it needs to be observed how today composers are discouraged from doing so for a number of reasons. ( ③ ) A practical one is that each new piece is sure to remain available, in score or as an audio file. ( ④ ) In the 18th century, on the contrary, once the particular occasion for performing a new piece was over, it became almost impossible to ever hear it again. ( ⑤ ) And if new pieces also contained ideas from other composers, that would re-enforce European musical traditions by increasing the circulation of melodies and harmonic patterns people loved to hear.

\*de facto 사실상 \*\*pastiche 혼성곡(混成曲)

\*\*\*segment 부분

Orbi. 함정민T



인문

[2] 수능 40번

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Philip Kitcher and Wesley Salmon have suggested that there are two possible alternatives among philosophical theories of explanation. One is the view that scientific explanation consists in the unification of broad bodies of phenomena under a minimal number of generalizations. According to this view, the (or perhaps, a) goal of science is to construct an economical framework of laws or generalizations that are capable of subsuming all observable phenomena. Scientific explanations organize and systematize our knowledge of the empirical world; the more economical the systematization, the deeper our understanding of what is explained. The other view is the causal/mechanical approach. According to it, a scientific explanation of a phenomenon consists of uncovering the mechanisms that produced the phenomenon of interest. This view sees the explanation of individual events as primary, with the explanation of generalizations flowing from them. That is, the explanation of scientific generalizations comes from the causal mechanisms that produce the regularities.

\*subsume: 포섭(포함)하다 \*\*empirical: 경험적인



Scientific explanations can be made either by seeking the (A)\_\_\_\_\_ number of principles covering all observations or by finding general (B)\_\_\_\_\_ drawn from individual phenomena.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A)       | (B)         |
| ① least   | patterns    |
| ② fixed   | features    |
| ③ limited | functions   |
| ④ fixed   | rules       |
| ⑤ least   | assumptions |

사회

[2] 수능 38번) 오답률 75%

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Retraining current employees for new positions within the company will also greatly reduce their fear of being laid off.

Introduction of robots into factories, while employment of human workers is being reduced, creates worry and fear. ( ① ) It is the responsibility of management to prevent or, at least, to ease these fears. ( ② ) For example, robots could be introduced only in new plants rather than replacing humans in existing assembly lines. ( ③ ) Workers should be included in the planning for new factories or the introduction of robots into existing plants, so they can participate in the process. ( ④ ) It may be that robots are needed to reduce manufacturing costs so that the company remains competitive, but planning for such cost reductions should be done jointly by labor and management. ( ⑤ ) Since robots are particularly good at highly repetitive simple motions, the replaced human workers should be moved to positions where judgment and decisions beyond the abilities of robots are required.

## 🌿 과학·기술

[20 4월 40번]

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.  
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A few scientists from Duke University and University College London decided to find out what happens inside our brains when we lie. They put people into an fMRI machine and had them play a game where they lied to their partner. The first time people told a lie, the amygdala weighed in. It released chemicals that give us that familiar fear, that sinking sense of guilt we get when we lie. But then the researchers went one step further. They rewarded people for lying. They gave them a small monetary reward for deceiving their partner without them knowing they'd been lied to. Once people started getting rewarded for lying and not getting caught, that amygdala-driven sense of guilt started to fade. Interestingly, it faded most markedly when the lie would hurt someone else but help the person telling it. So people started telling bigger and bigger lies. Despite being small at the beginning, engagement in dishonest acts may trigger a process that leads to larger acts of dishonesty later on.

\*fMRI 기능적 자기 공명 영상 \*\*amygdala 편도체



The experiment above suggests that when people receive a (A)\_\_\_\_\_ for lying, their brain chemistry changes, affecting their sense of guilt and (B)\_\_\_\_\_ engagement in bigger lies.

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (A)       | (B)          |
| ① prize   | facilitating |
| ② prize   | preventing   |
| ③ benefit | hindering    |
| ④ penalty | encouraging  |
| ⑤ penalty | inhibiting   |

## 🌿 예술·스포츠

[18 7월 23번]

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Even though media coverage of sports is carefully edited and represented in total entertainment packages, most of us believe that when we see a sport event on television, we are seeing it “the way it is.” We don’t usually think that what we see, hear, and read is a series of narratives and images selected for particular reasons and grounded in the social worlds and interests of those producing the event, controlling the images, and delivering the commentary. Television coverage provides only one of many possible sets of images and narratives related to an event, and there are many images and messages that audiences do not receive. If we went to an event in person, we would see something quite different from the images selected and presented on television, and we would develop our own descriptions and interpretations, which would be very different from those carefully presented by media commentators.

- ① Televised Sports: A Partial Reflection of a Sports Event
- ② How Media Limits the Popularity of Some Sports
- ③ Can We Get Better at Sports Just by Watching?
- ④ What Makes Sports Fans So Enthusiastic?
- ⑤ Sports Can Tear Down Social Barriers