

<6강 문맥 속 어휘 추론>

1. [_____를 앞둔 긴장감]

The agony of waiting on the day of the race [is/ are] almost _____ [참을 수 없는, 견딜 수 없는]. It is so [valuable / intense] [which/ that] I used to [saying/ say] to myself, 'Why do I put [me/ myself] through this? I don't want ever to do it again'

[1문단]

메모 [H1]: Waiting race → unbearable

_____ [그러나] in the _____ [이후의, 따라오는] high spirits of winning, the agony of the period of waiting [afterhand/ beforehand] is [forgotten / remembered].

[2문단]

메모 [H2]: Spirit of winning → Agony of waiting: forgotten

For some _____ [운동선수] this _____ [긴장] was too great. Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile _____ [기록을 깬] team, _____ [궁극적으로] found the _____ [중압, 압력] of races [less / more] than he could _____ [견디다. 참다]. After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hagg to their records he was forced to [retiring/ retire] and became a concert pianist, [that/ which] he found much [more/ less] stressful!

[3문단]

메모 [H3]: For athletics: intense → great -ex) Strand: retired & pianist

*agony 극도의 고통

subsequent	tension	bear	eventually	strain	unbearable
record-breaking	athletes	yet			

2. [회사의 _____ 전가]

Some risks can be _____ [전이, 이동되다] to [other/ another] company or even to the _____ [소비자]. A park [is wanting/ wanting] to _____ [개최하다] a fireworks display may [contract / compete] with another company to be _____ [책임이 있는] for the show. In this way, the park is [transcribing/ transferring] liability to the fireworks company.

[1문단]

메모 [H4]: Risk → transfer Ex) park: transferring liability to firework company

One _____ [방법] of transferring the risk to the fans [is/ are] the [inclusion / omission] of a _____ [진술, 서술] on the back of the event ticket [is saying/ saying] that the promoter is not responsible for any _____ [해, 피해] to the ticket holder. By [rejecting/ accepting] the ticket, the _____ [참석자] [refuses / agrees] to accept liability for possible risks.

[2문단]

메모 [H5]: Method -statement: not responsible for harm

[Thus/ However], [either/ neither] of these examples of transferring risk relieves the

2015년 수능 특강 복습자료

_____ [시설, 설비] or event management _____ (전치사) [prohibiting/ providing]
 a _____ [합리적으로, 타당하게] safe environment. [3문단]

*liability 법적 책임

메모 [H6]: (x)relieve providing safe environment

consumer	responsible	harm	attendee	facility	method
transferred	reasonably	host	statement		

3. [Kung Bushman의 _____ 활용도]

People are _____ [사회적 존재]. We _____ [반기다. 감사하다] the _____ (1)회사 (2)동반(함께함) of our own kind. [What/ How] [psychologically/ physically] close we _____ [견디다, 인내하다] or enjoy the _____ [존재] of others, for how long (_____ :생략된 것) and under what conditions(_____ :생략된 것) [varies/ vary] _____ [눈에 띄게] from culture to culture. [1문단]

메모 [H7]: Social beings → appreciate company
 ⇒ Vary from culture to culture

In a sparsely _____ [정착된] part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under [crowded / uncrowded] conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person [has/ have] [is/ are] only 188 square feet, [where/ which] is far [more/ less] than the 350 square feet per person [are regarded/ regarded] _____ (전치사) the _____ [바람직한 기준] by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to [avoid / ensure] [minimum/ maximum] [contact/ contact]. _____ [일반적으로, 전형적으로] huts are so [far/ close] that people [sat/ sitting] at different hearths can hand items **back and forth** [뜻: _____] without getting up. [2문단]

메모 [H8]: Bushman: crowded → maximum contact

The desert does not _____ [공간이 부족하다]. Bushmen live close by [choice / force], and they do not show _____ [증상] of _____ [생물학 적인] stress. [3문단]

메모 [H9]: Live close by choice → no stress

*sparsely (인구가) 희박하게 **hearth 화덕

social	company	lack	appreciate	presence	desirable	beings
noticeably	symptoms	settled	typically	standard	biological	
space	tolerate					

2015년 수능 특강 복습자료

4. [미식축구에서 선수의 포지션과 _____ 수준]

Studies have shown that **as**[뜻: _____] _____ [decreases/ increases], _____ [인지 과정] speed goes down, _____ [섬세한 운동 협응력] and [sensitivity/ sensibility] to pain decrease, and _____ [근육] strength often [decreases/ increases]. [1문단]

메모 [H10]: anger ↑
1)cognitive ↓
2)motor, sensitivity to pain ↓
3)strength ↑

So for some athletes [to do/ doing] some tasks, anger can be [harmful / helpful]. [Nevertheless/ For example], the _____ [수비, 방어] lineman who must make his way past a blocker [making/ to make] a tackle might [ruin/ benefit] from having some level of anger. [2문단]

메모 [H11]: some tasks
-anger: helpful
-ex) despensive lineman

For [another/ other] _____ [일, 임무, 작업], anger would be a [hindrance / motivation]. The quarterback who [need/ needs] to read the defense **deciding/to/before/ throw/ receiver/ which /to**

[어느 리시버에게 공을 던져야 할지를 결정하기 전에]

[순서배열] _____

would likely perform [worse/ better] if he were not angry. [3문단]

메모 [H12]: Other tasks
Ex)quarterback: better
← (x) angry

In fact, some research [denies/ supports] this _____ [논제, 논지]. Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making [tends/ tend] to _____ [나타내다, 보여주다] [higher / lower] levels of anger than players at positions that do not. [4문단]

메모 [H13]: Decision making
→ lower levels of anger

cognitive	fine	demonstrate	anger	coordination	muscle	motor
tasks	processing	thesis	defensive			

5. [대중 연설에 대한 _____]

[How/ Why] do so many people dislike _____ [대중연설]? Perhaps the biggest [pleasure/ fear] is _____ [노출, 드러냄]. [Stand/ Standing] up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all _____ (stare) in our direction can be very [intimidated/ intimidating]. [1등급]

메모 [H14]: Dislike public speaking → b/c: exposure

There is also the risk of **losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves**[뜻: _____] in a [private/ public] forum. Sir George Jessel, a famous public speaker, once said, '**The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.**'

2015년 수능 특강 복습자료

[해석: _____] [2문단]

But it's also important to _____ [강조하다] that [a few/ few] people experience no [anxiety/ satisfaction] when [to perform/ performing] in public and this [excludes/ includes] the greatest actors and political leaders. Winston Churchill, [in contrast/ for example], had to [admit/ overcome] his fear of public speaking to become one of the greatest speakers of the 20th century. [3문단]

speaking emphasize exposure public

메모 [H15]: Risk of losing face +idiots

메모 [H16]: Actor, leaders
→ had to overcome fear
ex) Winston Churchill

6. [_____이 있을 때 _____를 낮추는 것의 효과]

[Take/ Taking] steps to keep others [connected/ connecting] with the _____ [이성적인] part of their brain, even in _____ [강렬한 갈등] situations, [help/ helps] [minimize/ maximize] the _____ [효과] of behaviours [are acted/ acted] out in anger. [1문단]

A key step is to _____ the conversation under the _____ [음조] of the other person. [Imagine/ to imagine] you're having a conversation with someone and you or your conversational partner is _____ [속삭이다] and the other person is shouting. It is [clear/ unclear] [which/ that] the shouter is having by far the more [uncomfortable/ comfortable] experience. Individuals do not usually _____ [유지하다] shouting for very long if [another/ the other] party does not reciprocate the _____ [강열함] or loudness of voice. [2문단]

So [To keep/ keep] your volume down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate. [3문단]

*reciprocate 똑같은 방식으로 응대하다

intense impact re-enter tone conflict intensity whispering
sustain rational

메모 [H17]: Connected with rational → minimize behavior in anger

메모 [H18]: Re-enter under tone of other person
ex) shouter → uncomfortable
(x) shouting long

메모 [H19]: Volume down

7. [서비스 경제 에서의 치열한 _____]

In many industries within the service economy, _____ [경쟁] stays very [intensely/ intense]. This _____ [요소], [is combined/ combined] with the _____ [압력] from [investigators/ investors] for **higher returns on capital** [뜻: _____], [has/

2015년 수능 특강 복습자료

have] [resulted in/ resulted from] pressure to increase _____ and reduce _____ [비용]. [1문단]

In many cases, managers seek to [reducing/ reduce] _____ [노동] costs by **running leaner operations** [뜻: _____] or [use/ using] technology to _____ [대체, 대신하다] humans for some tasks. [2문단]

An example of this was [what/ when] several _____ [국내의] airlines [discouraged/ encouraged] passengers _____ (check) in **via the Internet** [뜻: _____], thereby [reduced/ reducing] [the number of/ a number of] passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. They offered an _____ [우대책] of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who [refused/ accepted] this service. Later, they [subtracted/ added] fees for customers that _____ [접근하다] their services in person, but offered the services for [any/ no] cost if customers used the Internet or **non-face-to-face engagement**. [뜻: _____] [3문단]

pressure	domestic	incentive	labor	replace	productivity
competition	accessed	costs	factor		

8. [_____에서의 커피 품종]

In discussing coffee _____ [품종], it should [keep/ be kept] in mind [what/ that] nearly all the coffee in the New World [is/ are] _____ [~의 자손인, 유래한] from just [a little/ a few] beans and two varieties — Typica' and 'Bourbon: **This extremely [broaden/ narrow] _____ [유전적 기반] has been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties.**

[해석: _____]

Almost [any/ no] _____ [추가종] have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties [existing/ are existing] in coffee's _____ [본래의] home, Ethiopia. [1문단]

Since New World coffee has been **more or less** [뜻: _____] the same for the past 200 years, the only factors [are affecting/ affecting] [quality/ quantity] have been cultural and _____ [기후]- not much else was possible. [2문단]

In turn [뜻: _____], this led to very [distinct/ subtle] differences in taste and to

메모 [H20]: Service → competition ↑ → pressure

메모 [H21]: Reduce cost
1) running leaner operation
2) technology to replace

메모 [H22]: ex) Airline encourage to check via internet
→ extra miles
→ no cost

메모 [H23]: All coffee
→ descended from a few beans
→ no additions

메모 [H24]: Factors affecting qualities → cultural & climatic

2015년 수능 특강 복습자료

the _____ [외모, 외향] of **very fine-tuned cups of coffee** [뜻: _____].
[A few/ Few] can _____ [구분, 구별하다] the difference between a Jamaican Blue
and a Kona coffee.

[3문단]

*Kona coffee (하와이의) 코나 커피

메모 [H25]: Subtle + fine-tuned
⇒ (x) tell difference

descended	base	varieties	appearance	additions	climatic
tell	original	genetic			