

Shean's KISS EBS

Keep It Short and Simple

인터넷수능1 29제

[**Recently**, as traffic volumes have grown, and with new highway building increasingly *unaffordable* or undesirable, some agencies have begun adding new lanes to highways by either (1)*eliminating* the shoulder lane or making the existing lanes narrower. In theory, this is riskier because on narrow lanes there is a greater (2)*chance* of one car drifting into another. There is literally less *room* for error.] [**On the other hand**, wider lanes, which are *presumably* safer, have been shown to increase speed and may encourage drivers to drive less (3)*cautiously*. Indeed, some reports have even suggested that lanes wider than the typical U.S. twelve-foot standard may actually be less safe.] [**So far**, studies that have looked into the narrowing of highway lanes have come to (4)*mixed* conclusions on whether the new layouts are more or less safe. In some cases, the difference was not statistically (5)*significant*.]

• 요약

- ① 도로가 좁아지고 있는데 이론상 이는 더 충돌 위험성이 큼
- ② 반면 그렇다고 해서 넓은 도로가 안전하다는 건 아님. 운전자들이 덜 조심하므로
- ③ 아직 도로를 좁히는 게 안전한지 넓히는 게 안전한지는 밝혀지지 않음 (mixed conclusion: 엇갈린 결론)

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 - 4번을 clear(명백한)로 바꾸고 4번이 답. 넓은 도로가 안전한지 좁은 도로가 안전한지에 대해선 명확한 결론이 나지 않음

• 핵심 어휘

- unaffordable: (재정적으로) 감당할 수 없는, - eliminate: 제거하다, - a chance: 가능성, - room: 여지, - presumably: 아마도
- cautiously: 조심이, - statistically significant: 통계적으로 유의미한

[**Successful bartering** depends on an *agreement* of value. In order for you to *strike an effective trade* with your neighbor, you both have to agree that one sheep is worth one coyote-fighting weapon. If you don't agree on the sheep's value, it's going to be hard to make a trade.] [**Bartering** also depends on what economists call a *double coincidence of wants*. The system is most successful when you and a second person both want/need what the other has, at the same moment in time.] [**But** what if that's not the case? What if your neighbor isn't in the market for more sheep? Maybe his *pressing* need is a new blanket to keep his baby warm. This *complicates* things. In order to make the trade, you'd first have to find someone who is willing to trade a blanket for your sheep. Then, you'd turn around and trade the blanket for the weapon. This method of *indirect* trading is *clumsy* and more *time-intensive*, but it can work if everyone agrees on the value of all items involved.]

• 요약

- ① 물물교환의 첫 번째 조건: 서로가 물건 가치에 대해 합의를 해야 함 (거래 성사의 조건)
- ② 물물교환의 두 번째 조건: 서로의 욕망이 일치해야 함(double coincidence of wants) (거래의 직간접 여부)
- ③ 만약 두 번째 조건이 충족되지 않으면 복잡하고 번거로운 간접 거래가 되나 첫 번째 조건만 충족되면 어쨌든 거래는 성사됨

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 두 번째 조건 충족X: 복잡해지고 번거로워지나, 첫 번째 조건 충족O: 거래는 성사됨

• 핵심 어휘

- agreement: 합의, - strike a deal: 거래를 성사시키다, - pressing: 긴급한, - complicate: 복잡하게 하다, - clumsy: 번거로운
- time-intensive: 시간이 많이 드는, - involved: 관련된, - indirect: 간접적인

[Since the invention of *sociology* by August Comte it has been generally recognized that the function of the sociologist is ‘to know’, ‘to predict’ and eventually ‘to act’ on the basis of his *predictions*, and it has been constantly repeated that the sociologist should abstain from judging the human groups he studies in terms of his personal and cultural values.] [(B In spite of this commitment to objectivity, sociologists have been rather abundantly evaluating their ‘human data’, *passing judgments on* their morality, efficiency, taste. Ethnocentrism — a tendency to judge other peoples in terms of one’s ethnic (or national) values — was identified as the source of dangerous *biases* in sociology.) (C American sociologist Robert Bierstedt invented a supplementary term ‘temporocentrism’, meaning a tendency to judge other people in terms of ‘one’s own century, one’s own era or one’s own lifetime’.)] [(A But even these two concepts are not sufficient to describe all types of biases resulting from investigators’ unconscious *involvements*.)]

• 요약

- ① 사회학은 개인의 주관이나 문화적 요소를 배제하고 사회 현상을 예측하는 것
- ② 하지만 사회학자들은 자민족 중심주의(ethnocentrism)나 자기시대 중심주의(temporocentrism)을 내세워 주관 개입
- ③ 하지만 위 두 가지의 ‘중심주의’가 사회학자의 무의식적 주관 개입을 다 설명할 수 있는 것은 아님

• 변형포인트

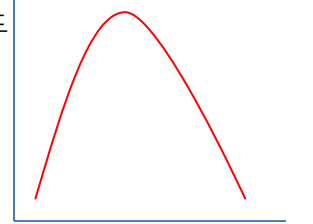
- ① 순서 - B의 ‘this commitment to objectivity’는 정확하게 처음에 주어진 문장을 가리키는 것이고, C가 B뒤에 오는 이유는 ‘supplementary(보충의)’라는 단어 때문. Ethnocentrism이 문제가 있으니 이를 ‘보충하려’ ‘temporocentrism’을 만들

• 핵심 어휘

- sociology: 사회학, - prediction: 예측, - abstain from: ~을 삼가다, - commitment to objectivity: 객관성에 대한 의지
- pass judgments on: ~에 대한 판단을 내리다, - bias: 편견, - involvement: 개입

[A rough measure of people's emotional *state* can be found by counting words in their trauma essays that signify positive emotion (e.g., love, care, happy) and negative emotion (e.g., sad, pain, anger). The results from six writing studies were somewhat *unexpected*. (C Overall, the more people used positive emotions while writing about emotional *upheavals*, the more their physical and mental health improved in the weeks and months after the experiment.)] [(A Negative emotion words showed a different pattern. People whose physical health improved the most from writing used a moderate number of negative emotion words. That is, people who expressed negative emotion language at very high rates did not benefit from writing — almost as if they were *awash* in their unhappiness.) (B By the same token, those who used very few negative emotion words did not benefit — perhaps a sign that they were not *acknowledging* the emotional impact of their topic.) [The emotional findings, then, suggest that to gain the most benefit from writing about life's traumas, acknowledge the negative but celebrate the positive.)]

심신 항상 정도



• 요약

- ① 사람들에게 글쓰기를 통해 트라우마를 극복하게 함 -> 긍정적인 단어 수와 심신의 항상 정도는 '비례'
- ② 반면에 부정적인 단어 수는 지나치지도, 부족하지도 않은 '적당한' 수를 사용해야 심신이 이득
- ③ 즉 글쓰기를 통해 트라우마를 극복하려면 긍정적인 측면은 더 부각시키고 부정적인 단어는 인정할 것(acknowledge)

• 변형포인트

- ① 어휘 빈칸 - not A: 부정적인 단어는 많이 써도, 아예 안 써도 안 되고, but B: 적당히(moderate) 써야 함 (빈칸)
- ② 순서 - C 다음에 A가 나오는 이유는 'different' 때문. 부정은 '다른' 양상을 보였다 하니 앞에 하나의 긍정 양상이 나와야

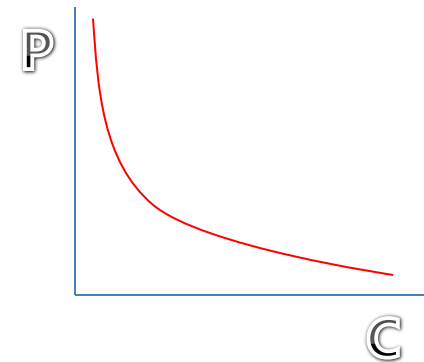
• 핵심 어휘

- state: 상태, - unexpected: 예기치 못한, - upheaval: 격변, - awash in: ~로 넘치는

Shean's KISS EBS★

인터넷수능1 13강 3번

[The risk of a particular event is defined as the product of the *probability* of that event's occurring *multiplied* by the *consequences should it actually occur.*] [Consequences, such as damages to people, property, economic activity, and public service, may be expressed *in a variety of scales*. If, for example, we are considering the risk from earthquake damage to a nuclear reactor, we may evaluate the consequences in terms of radiation released, which can further be translated into damage to people and other living things.] [In any such *assessment*, it is important to *calculate* the risks of various possible events — in this example, earthquakes of various magnitudes. A large earthquake has a lower probability of occurring than does a small one, but its consequences are likely to be greater.]



• 요약

- ① 공식: 위험(risk) = 가능성(probability) X 결과(consequence)
- ② 결과의 규모는 다양. 지진의 여파가 다양한 것처럼
- ③ 중요한 것은 각 결과 규모에 대한 '가능성'을 계산하는 것 -> 결과와 가능성은 반비례

• 변형포인트

- ① 절 빈칸 - 대규모 지진: 가능성은 낮음, but 결과(여파)는 더 클 것 (빈칸)

• 핵심 어휘

- multiply: 곱하다, - should it actually occur: 실제로 발생한다면 (가정법), - in a variety of scales: 다양한 규모로
- assessment: 평가, - calculate: 계산하다, - be likely to: ~할 가능성이 높다

[Consider the trade “deficits” and “surpluses” of a doctor who likes to golf. The doctor can be expected to *run a trade* [1]*deficit* with sporting goods stores, golf caddies, and course operators. (1) Why? These suppliers sell items that the golfer-doctor purchases in [2]*sizable* quantities. (2) The doctor, on the other hand, probably sells few items the sporting goods store purchases.] (3) [Similarly, the doctor can be expected to *run trade surpluses* with medical insurers, elderly patients, and those with chronic illnesses. These trading partners are [3]major purchasers of the services provided by the doctor, although the doctor might purchase very little from them.] (4) [The same [4]*principles* are *at work* across nations. (5) A nation will tend to run trade deficits with countries that are [5]low-cost suppliers of items it imports and trade surpluses with countries that buy a lot of the things it exports.]

• 요약

- ① 골프가 취미인 의사는 골프 업체들과는 ‘거래 적자.’ 의사는 이들에게 구입만 하고 거의 팔지 않기 때문
- ② 반면에 환자와 의료업체들과는 ‘거래 흑자.’ 의사는 이들에게 팔기만 하고 거의 구입하지 않기 때문
- ③ 같은 원리(principle)가 국가에도 적용됨. 많이 수입하면 적자, 많이 수출하면 흑자 발생

• 변형포인트

- ① 문장 삽입 () - 3번이 답. 거래 적자 케이스가 나오고 3번부터 거래 흑자 케이스가 나오는데 이 두 케이스는 관점에 따라 on the other hand의 연결어와 similarly 연결어 둘 다 가능. (거래 흑자 적자의 ‘예시로서 묶어서’ 보면 similarly)
- ② 어휘 [] - 2번을 평가원이 limited로 바꾸고 답. 골프 업체들로부터는 의사가 제한된 양이 아니라 많은 양(sizable)을 구입

• 핵심 어휘

- run a trade deficit[surplus]: 무역 적자[흑자]를 기록하다, - at work: 적용되는