

Q. [ ] 안에서 문맥 상 알맞은 어휘를 고르시오.

어휘선택(문제지)

1. p20-Gateway

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the 1[**construction / destruction**] of a modern 2[**objectivity / subjectivity**], at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which 3[**allowed / inhibited**] the creation of a new kind of knowledge. Diaries were 4[**minor / central**] media through which enlightened and free subjects could be 5[**constructed / obstructed**]. They 6[**provided / prevented**] a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts. Over time and with rereading, 7[**analogous / disparate**] entries, events, and happenstances could be 8[**rendered / rented**] into insights and narratives about the self, and 9[**asked / allowed**] for the formation of subjectivity. It is in that context that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" 10[**emerges / vanishes**]. Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's formulation, one would make oneself 11[**private / public**] to oneself. By making the self public in a(n) 12[**formal / private**] sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

2. p22-no.01

In the past there was little genetic pressure to 13[**stop / encourage**] people from becoming obese. Genetic mutations that drove people to 14[**produce / consume**] fewer calories were much 15[**more / less**] likely to be passed on, because in an environment where food was scarcer and its hunting or gathering required 16[**limited / considerable**] energy outlay, an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to 17[**replace / reproduce**]. Mutations that in our environment of abundant food now drive us towards obesity, on the other hand, were 18[**incorporated / excluded**] into the population. Things are of course very 19[**different / identical**] now but the problem is that evolutionary timescales are 20[**long / short**]. It's only in the last century or so, approximately 0.00004 per cent of mammalian evolutionary time, that we managed to 21[**tweak / twist**] our environment to such a degree that we can pretty much eat 22[**whatever / however**] we want, whenever we want it. Evolution has another couple of thousand years to go before it can 23[**catch up with / come up with**] the current reality of online food shopping and delivery.

3. p23-no.02

The idea of family support, suggested as one of the preconditions of any child's <sup>24</sup>[**success / failure**], is far from being <sup>25</sup>[**faultless / flawed**]. Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues <sup>26</sup>[**state / deny**] that all the parents of children who later become successful musicians were, in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from earliest childhood. If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to hear of such a conclusion he would be <sup>27</sup>[**surprised / agreed**] indeed. His altogether <sup>28</sup>[**respective / respectable**] parents, who dreamed of something rather more <sup>29</sup>[**susceptible / substantial**] and reliable than a career in music for their son, actually <sup>30</sup>[**showed / hid**] his clarinet from him. Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a publisher and literary translator, <sup>31</sup>[**reconciled / recognized**] herself only with difficulty to her son's choice of music as a(n) <sup>32</sup>[**avocation / profession**]; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, was forced to roam about Italy and Bohemia after being <sup>33</sup>[**propelled / expelled**] from home by his father. Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is <sup>34</sup>[**clear / indistinguishable**], were given switches and coal by an unkind Fate instead of the presents other youngsters received. The '<sup>35</sup>[**universal / distinct**] support' given by parents to beginning musicians turns out, upon closer examination, to be a(n) <sup>36</sup>[**myth / legend**].

4. p24-no.03

A key feature <sup>37</sup>[**objective / particular**] to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader. While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally <sup>38</sup>[**revolved / involved**] and as if being <sup>39</sup>[**swapped / swept**] away as a participant. There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside what one knows about the world that <sup>40</sup>[**confirms / contradicts**] the story. A story that suggests a(n) <sup>41</sup>[**expected / unexpected**] outcome ("George Washington <sup>42</sup>[**declined / declared**] the nomination to become the first president of the United States") <sup>43</sup>[**results in / results from**] readers being <sup>44</sup>[**slower / faster**] to <sup>45</sup>[**verify / terrify**] well-known facts ("George Washington was elected first president of the United States"). This suspension of disbelief may make one <sup>46</sup>[**less / more**] likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any "false notes" or parts that did not <sup>47</sup>[**make sure / make sense**]. Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also <sup>48</sup>[**leave / remove**] clues when they are being <sup>49</sup>[**untruthful / truthful**]. But readers who were <sup>50</sup>[**more / less**] transported by the story spotted fewer "Pinocchios."

5. p25-no.04

Marketing is based on notions that are 20 years out of date. The notion that if you put enough messages out there some of them will be heard. The notion that 'building the brand' is money well <sup>51</sup>**[spelled / spent]**. The notion that people believe what they see and read. Recent initiatives to take advantage of Web 2.0 technologies are merely reactions that <sup>52</sup>**[apply / imply]** old techniques to new media. Marketing needs to rethink the messages it is communicating, to whom it's communicated and the methods being used. Many companies are <sup>53</sup>**[disappointed / pleased]** at the lack of tangible return on their multi-million pounds marketing activities. Advertising remains the largest budget item on <sup>54</sup>**[least / most]** firms' marketing plans. Advertising may be a fixture in a company's annual spend, but management boards are increasingly <sup>55</sup>**[questioning / quoting]** why this is. The most recent Brandchannel survey illustrates this point well. Four of the world's five largest brands have never <sup>56</sup>**[conducted / conducted]** any advertising, and the same is true for seven out of the 10 fastest-growing brands. There is no proven causal relationship between advertising and financial performance. And advertising is just the tip of the melting marketing iceberg.

2024 수능특강 영어(2023) - 03 함축적 의미 파악

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어법선택(문제지)

1. p20-Gateway

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of 1[**it / which**] 2[**are / is**] the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, 3[**which / that**] allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge. Diaries were central media through 4[**what / which**] enlightened and free subjects could be constructed. They provided a space 5[**where / which**] one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts. Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be 6[**rendered / rendering**] into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity. It is in 7[**that / which**] context that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" 8[**emerges / emerge**]. Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself. By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

2. p22-no.01

In the past there was little genetic pressure to stop people from becoming obese. Genetic mutations that drove people to consume fewer calories 9[**was / were**] much less likely to be passed on, 10[**because / because of**] in an environment 11[**where / which**] food was scarcer and its hunting or gathering 12[**requiring / required**] considerable energy outlay, an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to reproduce. Mutations that in our environment of abundant food now 13[**drives / drive**] us towards obesity, on the other hand, 14[**was / were**] incorporated into the population. Things are of course very different now but the problem is that evolutionary timescales are long. It's only in the last century or so, approximately 0.00004 per cent of mammalian evolutionary time, 15[**that / which**] we managed 16[**to tweak / tweaking**] our environment to such a degree that we can pretty much eat whatever we want, whenever we want it. Evolution has another couple of thousand years to go before it can catch up with the current reality of online food shopping and delivery.

3. p23-no.02

The idea of family support, 17[**suggested / suggesting**] as one of the preconditions of any child's success,

18[is / are] far from being faultless. Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues state 19[what / that] all the parents of children who later become successful musicians 20[were / was], in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from earliest childhood. If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to hear of such a conclusion he would be 21[surprising / surprised] indeed. His altogether respectable parents, who dreamed of something rather more substantial and reliable than a career in music for their son, actually 22[hiding / hid] his clarinet from him. Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a publisher and literary translator, reconciled 23[herself / her] only with difficulty to her son's choice of music as a profession; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, 24[was / were] forced to roam about Italy and Bohemia after 25[being expelled / expelling] from home by his father. Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is clear, 26[were given / given] switches and coal by an unkind Fate 27[instead of / instead] the presents other youngsters received. The 'universal support' 28[given / is given] by parents to beginning musicians turns out, upon closer examination, to be a myth.

#### 4. p24-no.03

A key feature particular to stories is 29[what / that] they have the ability to transport the reader. While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally 30[involving / involved] and as if 31[sweeping / being swept] away as a participant. There is some evidence 32[that / which] being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside 33[that / what] one knows about the world that contradicts the story. A story that suggests an unexpected outcome ("George Washington declined the nomination to become the first president of the United States") 34[is resulted / results] 35[in / with] readers being slower to verify well-known facts ("George Washington was elected first president of the United States"). This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely 36[spot / to spot] problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study 37[which / in which] participants read a story and circled any "false notes" or parts that did not make sense. Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose signaled 38[when / what] he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful. But readers who were more transported by the story spotted 39[less / fewer] "Pinocchios."

#### 5. p25-no.04

Marketing is based on notions that are 20 years out of date. The notion that if you put enough messages out there some of them will be 40[hearing / heard]. The notion that 'building the brand' is money well spent. The notion that people believe 41[what / that] they see and read. Recent initiatives to take

advantage of Web 2.0 technologies <sup>42</sup>**[is / are]** merely reactions that apply old techniques to new media. Marketing needs to rethink the messages it is <sup>43</sup>**[communicated / communicating]**, to <sup>44</sup>**[whom / who]** it's communicated and the methods <sup>45</sup>**[being / are]** used. Many companies are <sup>46</sup>**[disappointing / disappointed]** at the lack of tangible return on their multi-million pounds marketing activities. Advertising remains the largest budget item on most firms' marketing plans. Advertising may be a fixture in a company's annual spend, but management boards are increasingly questioning why this <sup>47</sup>**[does / is]**. The most recent Brandchannel survey illustrates this point well. Four of the world's five largest brands have never conducted any advertising, and the same is true for seven out of the 10 fastest-growing brands. There is no proven causal relationship between advertising and financial performance. And advertising is just the tip of the melting marketing iceberg.

Q. 문맥 상 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 쓰시오.

문단배열(문제지)

1. p20-Gateway

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge.

- (A) Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed.
- (B) Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity.
- (C) They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts.
- (D) Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself.
- (E) It is in that context that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" emerges.
- (F) By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

2. p22-no.01

In the past there was little genetic pressure to stop people from becoming obese.

- (A) Evolution has another couple of thousand years to go before it can catch up with the current reality of online food shopping and delivery.
- (B) Things are of course very different now but the problem is that evolutionary timescales are long.
- (C) Genetic mutations that drove people to consume fewer calories were much less likely to be passed on, because in an environment where food was scarcer and its hunting or gathering required considerable energy outlay, an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to reproduce.
- (D) It's only in the last century or so, approximately 0.00004 per cent of mammalian evolutionary time, that we managed to tweak our environment to such a degree that we can pretty much eat whatever we want, whenever we want it.
- (E) Mutations that in our environment of abundant food now drive us towards obesity, on the other hand, were incorporated into the population.

3. p23-no.02

The idea of family support, suggested as one of the preconditions of any child's success, is far from being faultless.

- (A) Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues state that

all the parents of children who later become successful musicians were, in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from earliest childhood.

(B) Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is clear, were given switches and coal by an unkind Fate instead of the presents other youngsters received.

(C) Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a publisher and literary translator, reconciled herself only with difficulty to her son's choice of music as a profession; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, was forced to roam about Italy and Bohemia after being expelled from home by his father.

(D) If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to hear of such a conclusion he would be surprised indeed.

(E) The 'universal support' given by parents to beginning musicians turns out, upon closer examination, to be a myth.

(F) His altogether respectable parents, who dreamed of something rather more substantial and reliable than a career in music for their son, actually hid his clarinet from him.

4. p24-no.03

A key feature particular to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader.

(A) Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful.

(B) A story that suggests an unexpected outcome ("George Washington declined the nomination to become the first president of the United States") results in readers being slower to verify well-known facts ("George Washington was elected first president of the United States").

(C) But readers who were more transported by the story spotted fewer "Pinocchios."

(D) While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally involved and as if being swept away as a participant.

(E) There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside what one knows about the world that contradicts the story.

(F) This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any "false notes" or parts that did not make sense.

5. p25-no.04

Marketing is based on notions that are 20 years out of date.

(A) The most recent Brandchannel survey illustrates this point well.

(B) Many companies are disappointed at the lack of tangible return on their multi-million pounds marketing activities.

(C) The notion that people believe what they see and read.

(D) There is no proven causal relationship between advertising and financial performance.

(E) Advertising remains the largest budget item on most firms' marketing plans.



- (F) Recent initiatives to take advantage of Web 2.0 technologies are merely reactions that apply old techniques to new media.
- (G) And advertising is just the tip of the melting marketing iceberg.
- (H) Four of the world's five largest brands have never conducted any advertising, and the same is true for seven out of the 10 fastest-growing brands.
- (I) Marketing needs to rethink the messages it is communicating, to whom it's communicated and the methods being used.
- (J) The notion that if you put enough messages out there some of them will be heard.
- (K) Advertising may be a fixture in a company's annual spend, but management boards are increasingly questioning why this is.
- (L) The notion that 'building the brand' is money well spent.

**Q. 문맥 상 다음 문장들의 적절한 순서를 쓰시오.**

문장배열(문제지)

1. p20-Gateway

- (A) Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity.
- (B) It is in that context that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" emerges.
- (C) Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge.
- (D) By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.
- (E) Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself.
- (F) They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts.
- (G) Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed.

2. p22-no.01

- (A) Mutations that in our environment of abundant food now drive us towards obesity, on the other hand, were incorporated into the population.
- (B) It's only in the last century or so, approximately 0.00004 per cent of mammalian evolutionary time, that we managed to tweak our environment to such a degree that we can pretty much eat whatever we want, whenever we want it.
- (C) Evolution has another couple of thousand years to go before it can catch up with the current reality of online food shopping and delivery.
- (D) In the past there was little genetic pressure to stop people from becoming obese.
- (E) Things are of course very different now but the problem is that evolutionary timescales are long.
- (F) Genetic mutations that drove people to consume fewer calories were much less likely to be passed on, because in an environment where food was scarcer and its hunting or gathering required considerable energy outlay, an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to reproduce.

3. p23-no.02

- (A) His altogether respectable parents, who dreamed of something rather more substantial and reliable than a career in music for their son, actually hid his clarinet from him.
- (B) Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues state that

all the parents of children who later become successful musicians were, in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from earliest childhood.

(C) Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a publisher and literary translator, reconciled herself only with difficulty to her son's choice of music as a profession; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, was forced to roam about Italy and Bohemia after being expelled from home by his father.

(D) The idea of family support, suggested as one of the preconditions of any child's success, is far from being faultless.

(E) Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is clear, were given switches and coal by an unkind Fate instead of the presents other youngsters received.

(F) If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to hear of such a conclusion he would be surprised indeed.

(G) The 'universal support' given by parents to beginning musicians turns out, upon closer examination, to be a myth.

4. p24-no.03

(A) There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside what one knows about the world that contradicts the story.

(B) A key feature particular to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader.

(C) But readers who were more transported by the story spotted fewer "Pinocchios."

(D) While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally involved and as if being swept away as a participant.

(E) This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any "false notes" or parts that did not make sense.

(F) A story that suggests an unexpected outcome ("George Washington declined the nomination to become the first president of the United States") results in readers being slower to verify well-known facts ("George Washington was elected first president of the United States").

(G) Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful.

5. p25-no.04

(A) The notion that 'building the brand' is money well spent.

(B) The most recent Brandchannel survey illustrates this point well.

(C) The notion that people believe what they see and read.

(D) The notion that if you put enough messages out there some of them will be heard.

(E) Advertising may be a fixture in a company's annual spend, but management boards are increasingly questioning why this is.

(F) Advertising remains the largest budget item on most firms' marketing plans.

- (G) Marketing needs to rethink the messages it is communicating, to whom it's communicated and the methods being used.
- (H) Many companies are disappointed at the lack of tangible return on their multi-million pounds marketing activities.
- (I) Recent initiatives to take advantage of Web 2.0 technologies are merely reactions that apply old techniques to new media.
- (J) There is no proven causal relationship between advertising and financial performance.
- (K) Four of the world's five largest brands have never conducted any advertising, and the same is true for seven out of the 10 fastest-growing brands.
- (L) Marketing is based on notions that are 20 years out of date.
- (M) And advertising is just the tip of the melting marketing iceberg.

Q. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

문장삽입(문제지)

1. p20-Gateway

They provided a space where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts.

Coming of age in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a centerpiece in the construction of a modern subjectivity, at the heart of which is the application of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which allowed the creation of a new kind of knowledge. (1) Diaries were central media through which enlightened and free subjects could be constructed. (2) Over time and with rereading, disparate entries, events, and happenstances could be rendered into insights and narratives about the self, and allowed for the formation of subjectivity. (3) It is in that context that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" emerges. (4) Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's formulation, one would make oneself public to oneself. (5) By making the self public in a private sphere, the self also became an object for self-inspection and self-critique.

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3. p23-no.02

His altogether respectable parents, who dreamed of something rather more substantial and reliable than a career in music for their son, actually hid his clarinet from him.

The idea of family support, suggested as one of the preconditions of any child's success, is far from being faultless. (1) Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues state that all the parents of children who later become successful musicians were, in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from earliest childhood. (2) If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to hear of such a conclusion he would be surprised indeed. (3) Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a

publisher and literary translator, reconciled herself only with difficulty to her son's choice of music as a profession; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, was forced to roam about Italy and Bohemia after being expelled from home by his father. (4) Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is clear, were given switches and coal by an unkind Fate instead of the presents other youngsters received. (5) The 'universal support' given by parents to beginning musicians turns out, upon closer examination, to be a myth.

4. p24-no.03

There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a suspension of disbelief; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve putting aside what one knows about the world that contradicts the story.

A key feature particular to stories is that they have the ability to transport the reader. (1) While experiencing stories, one can feel emotionally involved and as if being swept away as a participant. (2) A story that suggests an unexpected outcome ("George Washington declined the nomination to become the first president of the United States") results in readers being slower to verify well-known facts ("George Washington was elected first president of the United States"). (3) This suspension of disbelief may make one less likely to spot problems in a narrative, as illustrated by a study in which participants read a story and circled any "false notes" or parts that did not make sense. (4) Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose signaled when he told a falsehood, authors also leave clues when they are being untruthful. (5) But readers who were more transported by the story spotted fewer "Pinocchios."

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Q. [ ] 안에 주어진 알파벳으로 시작하는 어휘를 넣으시오.

어휘완성(문제지)

1. p20-Gateway

1[C ] of 2[a ] in the 18th and 19th centuries, the personal diary became a 3[c ] in the 4[c ] of a modern 5[s ], at the heart of which is the 6[a ] of reason and critique to the understanding of world and self, which 7[a ] the creation of a new kind of knowledge.

18 세기와 19 세기에 발달한 개인 일기는 근대적 주체성을 구성하는 데 중심물이 되었는데, 그것의 중심에 있는 것은 이성과 비평을 세계와 자아의 이해에 적용하는 것이고, 이는 새로운 종류의 지식이 생겨나게 해 주었다.

Diaries were 8[c ] media through which 9[e ] and free subjects could be 10[c ].

일기는 깨우치고 자유로운 주체가 구성될 수 있게 해 주는 중심 매체였다.

They provided a 11[s ] where one could write daily about her whereabouts, feelings, and thoughts.

그것은 사람들이 자신의 행방, 감정, 생각에 대해 매일 쓸 수 있는 공간을 제공했다.

Over time and with rereading, 12[d ] entries, events, and happenstances could be 13[r ] into insights and narratives about the self, and 14[a ] for the 15[f ] of subjectivity.

시간이 지나면서, 그리고 다시 읽어짐으로써, 이질적인 기업 내용, 사건, 뜻밖의 일이 자아에 관한 통찰과 이야기로 만들어질 수 있었고, 주체성 형성을 가능하게 했다.

It is in that 16[c ] that the idea of "the self [as] both made and explored with words" 17[e ].

'말로 만들어지기도 하고 탐구되기도 하는 (대로의) 자아'라는 개념이 나타나는 곳은 바로 그런 상황이다.

Diaries were personal and private; one would write for oneself, or, in Habermas's 18[f ], one would make oneself 19[p ] to oneself.

일기는 개인적이고 사적이었는데, 사람들이 자신을 위해 쓰곤 했거나, 혹은 Habermas 의 표현 방식으로 하자면, 사람들이 자신을 자신에게 공개되게 하곤 했다.

By making the self 20[p ] in a private sphere, the self also became an 21[o ] for self-inspection and self-critique.

자아를 사적 영역에서 공개되게 함으로써, 자아는 또한 자기 점검과 자기비판의 대상이 되었다.

2. p22-no.01

In the past there was little 22[g ] pressure to 23[s ] people from

becoming 24[o] ].

과거에는 사람들이 비만이 되는 것을 막을 수 있는 유전적 압력이 거의 없었다.

Genetic mutations that 25[d] ] people to consume fewer calories were much 26[l] ] likely to be 27[p] ] 28[o] ], because in an environment where food was 29[s] ] and its hunting or gathering required 30[c] ] energy 31[o] ], an individual with that mutation would probably die before they had a chance to 32[r] ].

사람들이 더 적은 열량을 섭취하게 하는 유전 돌연변이는 전달이 될 가능성이 훨씬 덜했는데, 왜냐하면 먹을 것이 더 부족하고 그것을 사냥하거나 채집하는 데 상당한 에너지 소비가 요구되는 환경에서, 그 돌연변이를 가진 사람은 아마도 자신이 번식할 기회를 얻기 전에 죽었을 것이기 때문이다.

Mutations that in our environment of 33[a] ] food now drive us towards 34[o] ], on the other hand, were 35[i] ] into the population.

반면에, 먹을 것이 풍부한 환경에서 이제 우리를 비만으로 몰아가는 돌연변이가 인구 집단 속에 포함되었다.

Things are of course very 36[d] ] now but the problem is that 37[e] ] timescales are 38[l] ].

물론 지금은 상황이 아주 다르지만, 문제는 진화 기간이 길다는 것이다.

It's only in the last century 39[o] ] 40[s] ], approximately 0.00004 per cent of mammalian evolutionary time, that we 41[m] ] to 42[t] ] our environment to such a 43[d] ] that we can pretty much eat whatever we want, whenever we want it.

포유류의 진화 시간의 약 0.00004 퍼센트에 해당하는 지난 세기쯤에서야, 우리는 원하는 것은 무엇이든 우리가 그것을 원할 때마다 거의 먹을 수 있을 정도로 용케도 우리의 환경을 바꾸었다.

Evolution has another couple of thousand years to go before it can 44[c] ] 45[u] ] 46[w] ] the current reality of online food shopping and delivery.

진화가 온라인 음식 쇼핑과 배달의 현재 현실을 따라잡을 수 있기까지는 앞으로 몇천년이 더 걸린다.

3. p23-no.02

The idea of family support, 47[s] ] as one of the 48[p] ] of any child's success, is 49[f] ] from being 50[f] ].

가족 성원에 대한 생각은, 어떤 아이든 그 아이의 성공의 전제 조건의 하나라고 제안되는데, 결코 결점이 없는 것은 아니다.

Thus, for example, the well-known musical psychologist Jane Davidson and her colleagues state that all the parents of children who later become 51[s] ] musicians were, in fact, their charges' great friends and allies from 52[e] ] childhood.

따라서, 예컨대 유명한 음악 심리학자인 Jane Davidson 과 그녀의 동료들은 나중에 성공한 음악가가 된 아이들의 모든 부모가 사실은 그들이 유년기부터 보살펴야 하는 아이들의 훌륭한 친구이며 협력자였다고 말한다.



If the great jazz musician Sidney Bechet were to 53[h] ] 54[o] ] such a conclusion he would be 55[s] ] indeed.

만약 위대한 재즈 음악가인 Sidney Bechet 가 그런 결론을 듣는다면, 그는 정말 놀랄 것이다.

His altogether 56[r] ] parents, who dreamed of something rather more 57[s] ] and 58[r] ] than a career in music for their son, actually 59[h] ] his clarinet from him.

아들을 위해 음악에서의 직업보다는 다소 더 실질적이고 믿음직한 것을 꿈꿨던, 전적으로 존경할 만한 그의 부모는 실제로 그의 클라리넷을 그에게서 감쳤다.

Robert Schumann's mother, the widow of a publisher and literary translator, 60[r] ] herself only with 61[d] ] to her son's choice of music as a profession; while Christoph W. Gluck, the great reformer of opera, was forced to 62[r] ] about Italy and Bohemia after being 63[e] ] from home by his father.

출판업자이자 문학 번역가의 미망인이었던 Robert Schumann 의 어머니는 자기 아들이 직업으로 음악을 선택한 것을 겨우 간신히 감수했으며, 한편, 훌륭한 오페라 개혁가였던 Christoph W. Gluck 는 자기 아버지에 의해 집에서 쫓겨난 후 Italy 와 Bohemia 를 여기저기 떠돌아야 했다.

Even some of the great musical geniuses, it is clear, were 64[g] ] switches and coal by an 65[u] ] Fate instead of the presents other youngsters received.

심지어 위대한 음악 천재 중 몇몇은 다른 아이들이 받았던 선물이 아니라 냉혹한 운명에 의해 회초리와 석탄을 받았던 것이 분명하다.

The '66[u] ] 67[s] ]' given by parents to beginning musicians 68[t] ] 69[o] ], upon closer examination, to be a 70[m] ].

초보 음악가에게 부모가 주는 '보편적 성원'은 더 자세히 조사해 보면 근거 없는 믿음으로 판명된다.

4. p24-no.03

A key feature 71[p] ] to stories is that they have the ability to 72[t] ] the reader.

이야기 특유의 한 가지 중요한 특징은 이야기에는 독자를 다른 세상에 있는 것처럼 느끼게 하는 능력이 있다는 것이다.

While experiencing stories, one can feel 73[e] ] 74[i] ] and as if being 75[s] ] 76[a] ] as a participant.

이야기를 경험하는 동안, 감정적으로 몰입되어 참여자로서 정신없이 빠져드는 듯한 기분을 느낄 수 있다.

There is some evidence that being transported into a story requires a 77[s] ] of 78[d] ]; enjoying Jurassic Park or a Harry Potter tale may involve 79[p] ] 80[a] ] what one knows about the world that 81[c] ] the story.

이야기 속 다른 세상에 있는 것처럼 느껴지는 것에는 불신의 유예가 필요하다는 몇 가지 증거가 있는데, Jurassic Park 나 Harry Potter 이야기를 즐기는 것은 이야기와 모순되는 세상에 대해 알고 있는 바를 제쳐 두는 것을 수반할 수도 있다.

A story that suggests an 82[u] ] outcome ("George Washington 83[d] ]

the nomination to become the first president of the United States") 84[r ]  
85[i ] readers being 86[s ] to 87[v ] well-known facts  
("George Washington was 88[e ] first president of the United States").

예상치 못한 결과('George Washington 은 미국의 초대 대통령에 지명되는 것을 거부했다')를 말하는 이야기는 독자들이 잘 알려진 사실('George Washington 은 미국의 초대 대통령으로 당선되었다')을 확인하는 데 더 느려지게 만든다.

This suspension of disbelief may make one 89[l ] 90[l ] to spot  
problems in a narrative, as 91[i ] ] by a study in which participants read a story and circled  
any "false notes" or parts that did not 92[m ] 93[s ]].

이러한 불신의 유예는 (연구의) 참가자들이 이야기를 읽고 말이 되지 않는 '거짓 정보' 부분이라면 어느 것이나 동그라미를 쳤던 한 연구가 예중하듯이 이야기 속에서 문제를 발견할 가능성을 더 적게 만들 수도 있다.

Green and Brock refer to this method as "Pinocchio circling": just as the puppet's nose  
94[s ] when he told a 95[f ], authors also 96[l ] clues  
when they are being 97[u ]].

Green 과 Brock 은 이 방법을 '피노키오 동그라미 치기'라고 부르는데, 꼭두각시가 거짓말을 했을 때 그 꼭두각시의 코가 신호를 보낸 것과 꼭 마찬가지로, 작가들 역시 자신들이 거짓말을 하고 있을 때는 단서를 남긴다.

But readers who were 98[m ] ] transported by the story spotted 99[f ] ]  
"Pinocchios."

하지만 이야기에 의해 더욱 다른 세상에 있는 것처럼 느낀 독자는 더 적은 '피노키오'를 발견했다.

5. p25-no.04

Marketing is based on notions that are 20 years 100[o ] ] 101[o ] ]  
102[d ]].

마케팅은 시대에 20 년 뒤떨어진 개념들에 기반을 두고 있다.

The notion that if you put enough messages out there some of them will be 103[h ]].

곧 충분히 많은 메시지를 밖으로 내보내면 그중 일부는 사람들이 들을 것이라는 개념,

The notion that 'building the brand' is money 104[w ] 105[s ]].

'브랜드 구축'은 돈이 잘 사용되는 것이라는 개념,

The notion that people 106[b ] ] what they see and read.

그리고 사람들은 보고 읽는 것을 믿는다는 개념이다.

Recent initiatives to 107[t ] 108[a ] 109[o ] ] Web 2.0  
technologies are merely reactions that 110[a ] ] old techniques to new media.

웹 2.0 기술을 활용하려는 최근의 주장은 그저 낡은 기술을 새로운 매체에 적용하는 반응에 불과하다.

Marketing needs to 111[r ] ] the messages it is communicating, to whom it's  
communicated and the methods being used.

마케팅은 그것이 전달하고 있는 메시지, 그것이 전달되는 대상, 사용되고 있는 방법을 재고해야 한다.

Many companies are 112[d ] at the lack of tangible return on their multi-million pounds marketing activities.

많은 회사가 수백만 파운드의 마케팅 활동에 대한 유형수익의 부족에 실망하고 있다.

Advertising remains the largest budget item on most firms' marketing plans.

광고는 대부분의 기업 마케팅 계획에서 여전히 가장 큰 예산 항목이다.

Advertising may be a 113[f ] in a company's annual spend, but management boards are increasingly 114[q ] why this is.

광고는 회사의 연간 지출에서 고정적인 요소일 수 있지만, (회사의) 이사회는 점점 더 왜 그런지에 대해 의문을 제기하고 있다.

The most recent Brandchannel survey 115[i ] this point well.

가장 최근의 Brandchannel 설문조사가 이 점을 잘 보여 준다.

Four of the world's five largest brands have never 116[c ] any advertising, and the same is 117[t ] for seven out of the 10 fastest-growing brands.

세계 5대 브랜드 중 4개는 광고를 한 번도 한 적이 없으며, 이는 최고속 성장 10대 브랜드 중 7개도 마찬가지이다.

There is no 118[p ] 119[c ] relationship between advertising and financial performance.

광고와 재무 성과 사이에는 입증된 인과 관계가 없다.

And advertising is just the 120[t ] of the 121[m ] marketing iceberg.

그래서 광고는 마케팅이라는 녹고 있는 빙산의 일각일 뿐이다.

## 어휘선택 (정답지)

### 1. p20-Gateway

1. construction [해설] construction 건축, 구성, 공사 destruction 파괴, 파멸, 멸망
2. subjectivity [해설] subjectivity 주관성 objectivity 객관성, 객관적 타당성
3. allowed [해설] allow 허용하다, 내버려 두다 inhibited 거리끼는, 어색해 하는
4. central [해설] central 중추 신경의 minor 경증의, 사소한; 미성년자; 부전공하다
5. constructed [해설] constructed 형성된 obstructed 차단된
6. provided [해설] provided ~이라는 조건으로, 만약 ~이라면 prevent 막다, 예방하다
7. disparate [해설] disparate 서로 다른, 공통점이 없는, 이종의 analogous 유사한, 비슷한
8. rendered [해설] rendered 주어진 rent 집세, 임대[임차]료; 임대[임차]하다
9. allowed [해설] allow 허용하다, 내버려 두다 ask 요청하다
10. emerges [해설] emerge 나오다, 나타나다, 드러나다 vanish 사라지다, 없어지다, 자취를 감추다
11. public [해설] public 대중; 공공의, 공적인 private 사설의, 사적인, 비밀의
12. private [해설] private 사설의, 사적인, 비밀의 formal 형식상의, 공식적인

### 2. p22-no.01

13. stop [해설] stop 막다 encourage 장려[격려]하다, 촉구하다
14. consume [해설] consume 소비하다, 섭취하다, 먹다 produce 생산[제조]하다, 초래하다; 농산물
15. less [해설] less 좀더 적은 more 더 많은
16. considerable [해설] considerable 상당한, 많은 limited 제한된, 제한적인
17. reproduce [해설] reproduce 재현[재생]하다, 복제하다, 번식하다 replace 교체하다, 대체하다, 바꾸다
18. incorporated [해설] incorporate 법인으로 만들다, 통합[포함]하다 excluded 배제된
19. different [해설] different 다른, 색다른, 독특한 identical 동일한, 똑같은
20. long [해설] long 긴 short 못 미쳐, 부족하게
21. tweak [해설] tweak 조정하다 twist 꼬다, 비틀다, 왜곡하다; 비틀림, 왜곡
22. whatever [해설] whatever 무엇이든지 however 그러나
23. catch up with [해설] catch up with ~을 따라잡다 come up with 생각해내다, 제시[제안]하다

### 3. p23-no.02

24. success [해설] success 성공 failure 실패, 실패자
25. faultless [해설] faultless 결점이 없는, 완전한 flawed 결함이 있는
26. state [해설] state 상태, 국가, 주; 진술하다 deny 부인[부정]하다, 거절하다
27. surprised [해설] surprise 놀라움; 놀라게하다 agreed 합의된, 결정된
28. respectable [해설] respectable 훌륭한, 존경할 만한 respective 각자의, 각각의
29. substantial [해설] substantial 상당한, 많은, 실질적인, 본질적인 susceptible 영향을 받기 쉬운, 감염되기 쉬운,

민감한

- 30. hid [해설] hide 숨기다, 감추다 show 상영하다, 보여주다
- 31. reconciled [해설] reconcile 화해시키다, 조화[일치]시키다 recognize 인정하다
- 32. profession [해설] profession 직종, 직업, 전문직 avocation
- 33. expelled [해설] expel 쫓아내다, 퇴학[추방]시키다, 배출하다 propel 나아가게 하다, 몰고 가다
- 34. clear [해설] clear 치우다, 제거하다 indistinguishable 구별할 수 없는, 분명하지 않은
- 35. universal [해설] universal 보편적인, 일반적인, 전세계의, 우주의 distinct 구별되는, 분명한, 별개의
- 36. myth [해설] myth 신화, 근거 없는 믿음, 사회적 통념 legend 전설

#### 4. p24-no.03

- 37. particular [해설] particular 특정한, 개개의; 사항, 상세 objective 목표, 목적, 객관적인
- 38. involved [해설] involved 관련된, 관여하는, 몰두하는 revolve 공전하다, 돌다, 회전하다
- 39. swept [해설] sweep 휩쓸다, 청소하다, 일소하다 swap 바꾸다, 교환하다; 교환, 바꾸기
- 40. contradicts [해설] contradict 부정하다, 반박하다, 모순되다 confirm 확인[확증]하다, 공식화하다
- 41. unexpected [해설] unexpected 예기치 않은, 뜻밖의, 갑작스러운 expect 기대하다
- 42. declined [해설] decline 하락[감소]하다, 거절하다; 감소, 하락 declared 공언된, 공표된
- 43. results in [해설] result in 그 결과 ~이 되다, ~을 야기하다 result from ~에서 나오다, 기인하다
- 44. slower [해설] slower faster
- 45. verify [해설] verify 검증하다, 입증하다, 확인하다 terrify 겁나게 하다, 위협하다
- 46. less [해설] less 좀더 적은 more
- 47. make sense [해설] make sense 말이 되다, 타당하다, 의미가 통하다 make sure 반드시 (~하도록) 하다, 확인[확신]하다
- 48. leave [해설] leave 남기다 remove 제거하다, 없애다, 옮기다
- 49. untruthful [해설] untruthful truthful 정직한
- 50. more [해설] more less 좀더 적은

#### 5. p25-no.04

- 51. spent [해설] spend 쓰다, 소비하다 spell 주문; 철자를 말하다
- 52. apply [해설] apply 지원[신청]하다, 적용하다, 바르다 imply 넌지시 나타내다, 암시하다, 수반하다
- 53. disappointed [해설] disappointed 실망한, 낙담한 pleased 기쁜, 만족스러운
- 54. most [해설] most 가장 많은 least 가장 적은
- 55. questioning [해설] questioning 의문을 제기하는 quote 인용하다; 인용구
- 56. conducted [해설] conduct ~을 하다, 지휘하다, (전기 등을) 전도하다; 행동 conduce (좋은 결과로) 이끌다, 공헌하다

어법선택 (정답지)

1. p20-Gateway

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. which | 2. is       |
| 3. which | 4. which    |
| 5. where | 6. rendered |
| 7. that  | 8. emerges  |

2. p22-no.01

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 9. were   | 10. because  |
| 11. where | 12. required |
| 13. drive | 14. were     |
| 15. that  | 16. to tweak |

3. p23-no.02

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 17. suggested      | 18. is         |
| 19. that           | 20. were       |
| 21. surprised      | 22. hid        |
| 23. herself        | 24. was        |
| 25. being expelled | 26. were given |
| 27. instead of     | 28. given      |

4. p24-no.03

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 29. that        | 30. involved |
| 31. being swept | 32. that     |
| 33. what        | 34. results  |
| 35. in          | 36. to spot  |
| 37. in which    | 38. when     |
| 39. fewer       |              |

5. p25-no.04

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 40. heard        | 41. what          |
| 42. are          | 43. communicating |
| 44. whom         | 45. being         |
| 46. disappointed | 47. is            |

문단배열 (정답지)

1. p20-Gateway

A-C-B-E-D-F

2. p22-no.01

C-E-B-D-A

3. p23-no.02

A-D-F-C-B-E

4. p24-no.03

D-E-B-F-A-C

5. p25-no.04

J-L-C-F-I-B-E-K-A-H-D-G

문장배열 (정답지)

1. p20-Gateway

C-G-F-A-B-E-D

2. p22-no.01

D-F-A-E-B-C

3. p23-no.02

D-B-F-A-C-E-G

4. p24-no.03

B-D-A-F-E-G-C

## 5. p25-no.04

L-D-A-C-I-G-H-F-E-B-K-J-M

### 문장삽입 (정답지)

#### 1. p20-Gateway

2

#### 2. p22-no.01

3

#### 3. p23-no.02

3

#### 4. p24-no.03

2

#### 5. p25-no.04

3

### 어휘완성 (정답지)

#### 1. p20-Gateway

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Coming       | 2. age          |
| 3. centerpiece  | 4. construction |
| 5. subjectivity | 6. application  |
| 7. allowed      | 8. central      |
| 9. enlightened  | 10. constructed |
| 11. space       | 12. disparate   |
| 13. rendered    | 14. allowed     |
| 15. formation   | 16. context     |
| 17. emerges     | 18. formulation |
| 19. public      | 20. public      |
| 21. object      |                 |



**2. p22-no.01**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 22. genetic      | 23. stop         |
| 24. obese        | 25. drove        |
| 26. less         | 27. passed       |
| 28. on           | 29. scarcer      |
| 30. considerable | 31. outlay       |
| 32. reproduce    | 33. abundant     |
| 34. obesity      | 35. incorporated |
| 36. different    | 37. evolutionary |
| 38. long         | 39. or           |
| 40. so           | 41. managed      |
| 42. tweak        | 43. degree       |
| 44. catch        | 45. up           |
| 46. with         |                  |

**3. p23-no.02**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 47. suggested   | 48. preconditions |
| 49. far         | 50. faultless     |
| 51. successful  | 52. earliest      |
| 53. hear        | 54. of            |
| 55. surprised   | 56. respectable   |
| 57. substantial | 58. reliable      |
| 59. hid         | 60. reconciled    |
| 61. difficulty  | 62. roam          |
| 63. expelled    | 64. given         |
| 65. unkind      | 66. universal     |
| 67. support     | 68. turns         |
| 69. out         | 70. myth          |

**4. p24-no.03**

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 71. particular  | 72. transport |
| 73. emotionally | 74. involved  |
| 75. swept       | 76. away      |
| 77. suspension  | 78. disbelief |
| 79. putting     | 80. aside     |

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 81. contradicts | 82. unexpected |
| 83. declined    | 84. results    |
| 85. in          | 86. slower     |
| 87. verify      | 88. elected    |
| 89. less        | 90. likely     |
| 91. illustrated | 92. make       |
| 93. sense       | 94. signaled   |
| 95. falsehood   | 96. leave      |
| 97. untruthful  | 98. more       |
| 99. fewer       |                |

**5. p25-no.04**

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 100. out          | 101. of          |
| 102. date         | 103. heard       |
| 104. well         | 105. spent       |
| 106. believe      | 107. take        |
| 108. advantage    | 109. of          |
| 110. apply        | 111. rethink     |
| 112. disappointed | 113. fixture     |
| 114. questioning  | 115. illustrates |
| 116. conducted    | 117. true        |
| 118. proven       | 119. causal      |
| 120. tip          | 121. melting     |