

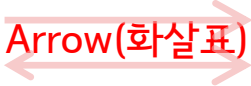





Keep It Simple and Short



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수특영어 60제

1. **Bold(진하게)**: 지문의 내용상 3단(가끔 2단) 구성을 보여주기 위한 표시
2. **Underline(밑줄)**: 보통 답의 '근거'. 혹은 답 그 자체
3. **Arrow(화살표)**: 답과 답의 근거를 직관적으로 보여주는 역할 (쌍방향은 대조로 보여줌)
 
4. **Rectangular(네모칸)**:

	: 어휘 정리
	: 빈칸 변형
5.  **Summary** : 글의 삼단 구성을 바탕으로 요약. '핵심을, 간결하게, 가끔은 재미진 말투로' 표현
6.  **KEY Point** : 보통 글의 '변형' 포인트와 근거 설명. 추가적인 소재 설명이나 기출과의 연관성도 설명
7.  **Vocabulary** : 지문에서 어려우면서 중요한 어휘, 표현. 한번에 알아 두면 좋은 건 길어도 한번에 표시
8. 기타 자료에 관한 모든 질문은 메일 sheanlee23@gmail.com으로 보내시주시면 최대한 빠른 시일 내에 답변드리겠습니다.

There is a reason why certain schemas are more **available** to us. If certain examples of categorizations are easier to remember, **schemas consistent with those examples are more likely to be called up and used.** **Suppose** you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter r or if there are more words in which the third letter is an r. Most people find it much easier to think of examples of words that begin with r , and thus, the **ease** of producing examples makes it seem as if there are more words that begin with r. **These** words are more easily available to us, and thus, they **cause us to overestimate their frequency of occurrence.**

*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

Summary

- 어떤 범주의 예시가 더 떠올리기 쉽다면, 해당 범주와 연관된 지식을 떠올릴 가능성 높음
- A: r이 세번째 철자인 영단어, B: r로 시작하는 영단어 중에 뭐가 더 많냐 하면 B를 고름. 떠올리기 쉬우니까
- 더 떠올리기 쉬움 -> 해당 단어의 발생(존재) 빈도 수를 과대 평가함

KEY Point

- 변형1: 절 빈칸. Cause: 더 떠올리기 쉬움 -> Effect: 존재 수 과대 평가(빈칸)

Vocabulary

- available: 이용가능한
- consistent with: ~와 일치하는
- call up: ~을 떠올리다
- ease: 쉬움
- overestimate: 과대평가하다
- the frequency of occurrence: 발생 빈도수

The art market is the result of complex interactions (1)that can usually not be explained by economic theory. The name of an artist, recent exhibitions, new books, rediscoveries, reactions of dealers, critics, museum directors, art historians, collectors and investors often (2)influence tastes, aesthetic values and prices. Artists have sometimes been rated (3)explicitly by art historians. Implicit ratings can also be computed by using, for instance, the length of entries in art history books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. Economists believe that prices can (4)be taken as integrating all these effects and their dynamic interactions across artists and media may reveal some common patterns or, on the contrary, (5)call attention to divergent behaviors.

*aesthetic 미학적인, 심미적인 **divergent 상궤(常軌)를 벗어나는, 이탈하는



Summary

1. 예술 시장은 경제이론으로는 설명하기 힘든 복잡한 상호작용의 산물
2. 수많은 요소들이 가격에 영향을 미치며, 외재적 내재적 평가가 이루어짐
3. 예술 작품은 위 모든 요소를 고려하여 가격이 결정되며, 통상적인 패턴보단 거기서 '벗어나는' 패턴이 많음



KEY Point

1. 변형1: 절 빈칸. 예술 시장은 경제이론으로는(일반적 패턴으로는) 설명하기 힘든 '이탈하는' 패턴을 보임
2. 변형2: 어법. (1) 관계사 (2) 수일치 (3) 형용사부사 (4) 능동수동 (5) 동사준동사. (5)에서 call은 앞의 may에 걸리는 reveal과 병렬. 따라서 call 원형이 나와야 하며, 'calling'으로 바뀌어서 분사구문처럼 보이면 낯이지 마여 ㅎㅎ



Vocabulary

1. complex: 복잡한
2. rate: 평가하다
3. explicitly: 외재적으로(명백히)
4. implicit: 내재적인
5. dynamic: 역동적인
6. call attention to: ~에 주목하게 하다(원래 주의를 환기시키다 어찌고인데 맘에 안듐)

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. Berms are flat, above-water features that **make up** the familiar part of a beach. Bars are underwater **ridges of sand** that **parallel** the shoreline and are **seldom** seen except at unusually low tides. **On most beaches** there is a **constant** exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the **character** of the waves. When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm at the expense of the bar. **For this reason** the above-water part of a beach is generally much narrower in the stormy winter months than in the summer.

*berm (파도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 물려 있는) 모래턱 **bar 해변 아래 모래 언덕

그림 출처: <http://www.ricoasts.org/discovery/barrierbeach/physchar/gl8.htm>

 Summary

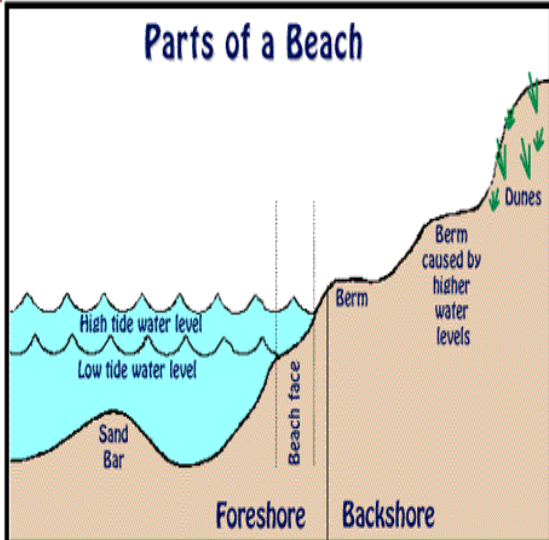
1. 파도로 인한 해변의 두 형태- 모래턱: 수면 위, 평평, 익숙한 형태 / 모래언덕: 수면 아래, 조수가 낮을 때 보임
2. 보통 두 형태가 번갈아 나타남 - 모래언덕: 파도가 크고 소용돌이칠 때 / 모래턱: 파도가 작고 평온할 때
3. 따라서 수면 위 부분(즉 모래턱)은 소용돌이 칠 때 크기가 '더 작아짐'

 KEY Point

1. 구 빈칸: 모래턱과 모래언덕의 대조를 정확히 보여주는 부분. 모래턱(수면 위 부분)은 폭풍우치는 겨울(모래언덕)에 더 작아지게 됨. 선지에서는 narrower를 broader로 바꾼 선지, 여름과 겨울의 위치를 바꾼 선지 등 등장

 Vocabulary

1. make up: 구성하다 2. ridges of sand: 모래마루 3. parallel: 평행하다
4. seldom: 거의 ~않다 5. constant: 지속적인 6. character: 특징
7. wear down: ~을 마모시키다 8. at the expense of: ~을 희생하여



Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. **On the one hand**, they **competed** against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. **(B Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread.)** **(C This occasionally led to **legal disputes**. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast.")** **(A **On the other hand**, it was **free publicity** for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a strong **complement**, eventually **going so far as to** pay radio stations to play their music.)**



Summary

1. 음반사와 라디오 방송국은 애증 관계였음
2. 증: 라디오 라이브 음악은 비용 多 -> 음반사의 음악 기술 향상, 널리 퍼짐 -> 음반사가 지네 것 틀지 말라고 싸움
3. 애: 하지만 라디오에 트와이스 음악 틀면 JYP는 공짜 홍보니까 오히려 틀어달라고 MBC에 돈까지 주게 됨



KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어휘 빈칸. 음반사와 라디오가 ‘증’에서 협상을 통해 ‘애’로. 음반사가 라디오를 **강력한 보완재**로 간주
2. 변형2: 순서. 사랑스런 관사와 대명사의 쓰임 난무. B ‘early(초기의)’ 살짝쿵 힌트. C에서 This는 라디오 라이브는 비싸고 음반 품질이 좋아졌다는 앞 문장. C에서 their는 음반사이며, ‘the protests’는 앞의 ‘object’



Vocabulary

1. compete: 경쟁하다
2. availability: 이용가능성
3. legal disputes: 법적 분쟁
4. object to: ~에 반대하다
5. free publicity: 무료 홍보
6. protest: 항의
7. faint: 희미한
8. negotiation: 협상
9. complement: 보완책
10. go so far as to: 심지어 ~하기까지 하다

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably **predictable**. **Americans** expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow. (C They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. In contrast, people in some societies commonly **embrace** or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when **involved in** a formal business relationship.) (B A hearty handshake in those societies may **be interpreted as an insult**. In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads.) (A This greeting is **governed** by strict norms. Slight differences in the **placement** of one's hands **reflect** the social position of the other person — the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. **Norms** like these make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively harmonious way.)



Summary

1. 규범은 다른 사람과의 교류를 더 예측하기 쉽게 함
2. 미국: 악수해야함 안 그럼 이상이상 / 어떤 사회(아마 프랑스): 볼보보 해야함 안 그럼 이상이상 / 태국: 합장 해야하고 그 합장 위치가 상대의 위치 3. 이러한 규범을 통해 우리가 조화롭게 다른 이와 살 수 있음



KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. 세 문화가 나오는데, 각 '대명사' 잘 순서를 구분하는 것이 관건! 좋음.



Vocabulary

1. norm: 규범 2. predictable: 예측가능한 3. be involved in: ~에 관련되다 4. govern: 지배하다 5. be interpreted as an insult: 모욕으로 해석되다 6. placement: 배치 7. reflect: 반영하다

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. **There is** nothing (A) criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. **However**, jobs may not be (B) permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been (C) disassociated from what once was their identity. *trauma 외상

Summary

1. 많은 경우에 사람들은 자신의 직업으로 자신을 소개함
2. 이러한 소개가 잘못된 건 아니나, 보통 이런 사람들은 자신의 개성을 잃고 자신의 직업에 집착
3. But 직업은 영원하지 않기에 잃을 위험이 있고 이 경우 정체성 단절로 트라우마가 생김

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) criminal / desirable(바람직한), (B) permanent / temporary(임시적인), (C) disassociated / connected(연결된)

Vocabulary

1. criminal: 어리석은(의역)
2. practice: 관행
3. permanent: 영구적인
4. inevitable: 불가피한
5. be responsible for: ~에 책임을 지다
6. be disassociated from: ~와 단절되다
6. identity: 정체성

Without being musical, a person **misses the opportunity** to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from what Charles Fowler calls inside out rather than outside in. (1) **Children are taught** that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. (2) **This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and inserts them into the "inside" of the child.** In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece will make it sound different in ways that reflect who they are. (3) These children are developing their **musicality** on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. (4) **Unlike** learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is **constantly** changing as it **interacts with**, and is re-created by, the child. (5) It is through this **process** that children will learn something very **meaningful** about themselves as well.

Summary

1. 음악을 통해 사람은 자신에 대해 배울 기회가 생김. 즉 '밖에서 안으로' 활동이 아닌 '안에서 밖으로' 활동
2. 지식을 암기하는 건 외부 사실을 안으로 넣는 것(A), but 음악을 통해 아이는 안에 있는 걸 밖으로 표출(B)
3. 즉 A와 달리 B는 아이에 의해 지속적으로 바뀌며 이를 통해 아이는 자아 정체성에 대해 배움

KEY Point

1. 변형: 문장 삽입. 2번이 주어진 문장. This type of learning이 B가 아니라 A라는 것 중요. 그 다음 문장에 In music 앞에 'However'가 생략된 논리. 또한, 깨알같이, 문장 삽입은 4,5번이 아니라 2번이 답이면 어려움! (2번이 답인가? 하면 괜히 잘못 이해한 거 같고 ㅎㅎ)
2. 영화 인사이드아웃. 이 지문... 지켜봅니다 ㅎㅎ

Vocabulary

1. miss the opportunity: 기회를 잃다
2. insert: 넣다
3. musicality: 음악성
4. constantly: 지속적으로
5. interacts with: ~와 상호작용하다
6. process: 과정
7. meaningful: 의미 있는

Hiring practices vary between individual-oriented and group-oriented cultures, and this may cause a problem in multinational corporations. **Rade**, an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from Sarbia, worked for a German engineering firm. (1)His daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-known German university. Rade considered it his duty to find his daughter a job, and (2)he wanted his German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana was well qualified for the position, (3)his individualistic orientation led him to refuse to have a father and daughter working in the same office. Seeing (4)his boss's actions from the perspective of a contrasting culture, Rade thought it was unfair — (5)he saw no problem in his daughter working with him in the same office. **The unfortunate** outcome was that Lana was neither considered nor hired, and the positive working relationship between Rade and his boss ended.

Summary

1. 개인주의, 집단주의 문화에 따라 채용 관습이 달라 다국적 기업에서 문제 생김
2. 집단주의적인 아버님이 딸을 당신의 회사에 넣으려 했는데 개인주의적인 상사가 거절함 -> 아버님 노이해...
3. 결국 딸은 채용 안 됐고 아버님과 상사의 관계도 서먹서먹

KEY Point

1. 변형: 지칭. 답은 3번(상사). 나머지는 아버님. 애초에 지칭 문제 변형은 희귀한데다가 이 문제는 '문화' 라는 좋은 소재에 지칭 문제 답 논리가 '대조' 를 통해 이뤄진다는 알흠다움으로 왠지 나올 거 같은 느낌 같은 느낌.

Vocabulary

1. vary: 다양하다
2. individual-oriented: 개인주의 성향의
3. group-oriented: 집단주의 성향의
4. multinational corporation: 다국적 기업
5. immigrated: 이민오다
6. duty: 의무
7. refuse: 거절하다
8. well qualified: 적격인
9. perspective: 관점
10. contrasting: 대조되는
11. unfortunate: 불운한

Imagine that after studying **word pairs** such as red/blood and food/radish, you are given red as a cue and recall that blood went with it. This act of recall **(1)strengthens** your memory of the two words appearing together, so that next time you are given red , it will be easier for you to recall blood. **Remarkably**, however, recalling that blood went with red will also make it more difficult later to recall radish when given food ! When practicing red/blood , it is necessary to suppress **(2)retrieval** of recently **encountered** “red things” other than blood, so that your mind is not **littered with irrelevancies** that could **(3)interfere** with the recall of the word you seek. **But** there is a **cost** to suppressing retrieval of unwanted items such as radish: they are less **(4)accessible** for future recall, even to a **(5)cue** (food) that would seem to **have nothing to do with** "redness."

*radish 적환무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 띠) **suppress 억누르다

Summary

1. ‘빨강+피’라는 단어쌍(A)을 익히고 나면 다음에 빨강이 주어졌을 때 피를 떠올리는 기억력 강화됨
2. But A 연습하고 나면 다른 단어쌍(‘음식+붉은무’)(B) 기억이 더 어려움. 이유: A할 때 다른 빨간 건 최대한 안 떠올려야 하니까.
3. But 이렇게 되면 빨강이 주어졌을 때 붉은 무를 못 떠올리고, 빨강과 관계 없는 ‘음식’ 단어가 주어져도 붉은 무 떠올리기 힘들

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 빈칸 어휘. irrelevancies(적절하지 않은 것들)이 A 연습을 방해하면 안 됨.
2. 변형2: 어휘. 1~5 어휘 모두 좋으나, 3번 interfere(방해하다)을 interact(상호작용하다)로 바꾸면 ‘의미 반대’, ‘비슷하게 생김’, ‘뒤 with 과의 호응’모두 ‘완벽’한 변형.

Vocabulary

1. word pair: 단어쌍
2. strengthen: 강화하다
3. remarkably: 신기하게도
4. retrieval: 회수
5. encountered: 마주친
6. be littered with: ~로 엉망이 되다
7. cost: 대가
8. accessible: 접근 용이한
9. cue: 단서
10. have nothing to do with: ~와 관련이 없다

Students spend countless hours trying to get facts into their heads, thinking that that's where all the remembering occurs. But our muscles really have better memories than our heads. (B We once watched while a 68-year-old man climbed on a bike for the first time after forty years and, after a few tentative pedals, was balancing as well as you or I could. Though his brain was able to recall less than 10 percent of all the facts he had learned during his first twenty-eight years, his muscles remembered about 90 percent of what they had learned.)

(A That's why just the act of taking notes — even if you never look at those notes again — will get you higher marks on a test than just listening. Note-taking is a muscle activity. (~~Typing, unfortunately, doesn't make for muscle memory unless you can type your test.~~)

Some students cannot listen well while they're taking notes. If the lecturer provides course notes, or if they can be bought on campus, these aids are good for such students.) (C But if you use them, the best way to remember is to rewrite them, changing the words as much as you can without changing the meaning. To change them around, you'll have to think about what you're writing, and your muscle memory will be reinforced.)

*tentative 시험 삼아 하는

Summary

1. 머리보다는 근육이 기억력 더 좋음 (자전거를 오랜만에 타도 몸이 기억함! 그러니 서태웅이 눈감고 자유투를 ㅎㅎ)
2. 그러니 수업 들을 때 노트를 적으면 더 높은 점수 받음
3. 만약 자료를 제공받으면 자신의 언어로 재구성해서 써보는 게 기억에 좋음!

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. A에서 That's why는 '그러니까' 정도의 '결과'를 드러내는 표현(원인 아님!!). B에서 자전거 타는 법 몸이 기억하는 법 봤지? 그러니까 노트 필기가 중요함. A에서 괄호 부분은 분량 상 잘릴 가능성.

Vocabulary

1. countless: 수많은
2. course note: 수업 노트
3. reinforce: 강화하다

If we are born to run, then why do we need running shoes? Why put a layer of spongy technology between our feet and the ground? A growing barefoot-running culture challenges the value of running shoes. ~~Christopher McDougall's best-selling Born to Run fueled the barefoot movement by telling the tale of the Tarahumara Indians of northern Mexico, who run ultralong distances wearing only sandals.~~ (B According to barefoot-running enthusiasts, modern running shoes interfere with our natural running motion. By providing artificial support, shoes may encourage weakness and loss of muscles that normally stabilize our feet and legs, thereby increasing injury risk.) (C In addition, shod runners tend to dissipate energy by landing on their heels, whereas barefoot runners typically avoid the shock of heel strike, landing on their fore- or mid-foot, taking advantage of elastic energy storage in their Achilles tendon and arch. Running shoes do not return as much energy as tendons, so barefoot running could improve running efficiency.) (A Though these technical arguments for barefoot running inspire debate among runners and scientists, the pleasure of barefoot running is inarguable. Try running barefoot through soft grass. The muscles and tendons in your feet will feel joyful and you will understand why children kick off their shoes as soon as their parents look away.) ~~Barefoot running on soft surfaces feels fantastic.~~

*shod 신발을 신은 **dissipate 흩어져 사라지게 하다 ***Achilles tendon 아킬레스건



Summary

1. 갈수록 맨발 러닝이 기존 러닝화를 까며 상승세
2. 러닝화 단점: 자연스럽x, 부상 위험 높음, 아킬레스건 활용x / 맨발 장점: 러닝화 단점의 반대-> 효율성 굿
3. 이러한 기술적 장단점을 차치하더라도, 맨발로 뛰는 건 참 즐거움!



KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. 분량 상 취소선 그은 부분 정도 없어지고. C에서 in addition이 B 다음에 와야 하는 근거. '추가적' 장단을 말해야 하므로. A의 these technical arguments는 B,C 둘 다 받음



Vocabulary

1. layer: 층
2. barefoot-running: 맨발 러닝
3. enthusiast: 열렬한 애호가
4. interfere with: ~을 방해하다
5. artificial: 인위적인
6. stabilize: 안정시키다
7. take advantage of: ~을 이용하다
8. inarguable: 논쟁의 여지가 없는
9. kick off: (신발을) 벗어 던지다

The most succinct definition of 'artefact' (1) which one can give is to say that an artefact is the material representation of human intentionality. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve the production of artefacts. [1] For example, while numbers and the rules of adding and subtracting are (2) deliberately drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may lead to the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator. [2] A good many intentionally (3) executed activities like singing and dancing involve no artefacts. [3] In other words, techniques (4) themselves are to be distinguished from the things which materially represent them; some, though not all, techniques lead to artefacts. [4] Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, (5) is an artefact whose production in turn involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines. * succinct 간단명료한, 간결한 ** abacus 주판

Summary

1. 인공물의 정의: 물질로 표현한 것 + 인간의 의도성 -> 인간의 의도가 담겨있다고 모두 인공물은 아님
2. Ex. 산수는 인공물이 아님. 물론 주판이나 계산기처럼 인공물이 될 수 있지만. 춤추고 노래하는 것도 해당 x
3. Thus 인간의 기술(technology x) 그 자체는 인공물이 아님. 물론 노래-> CD -> 마이크 이렇게 인공물로 변화 가능

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 어법. (1) 관계사 (2) 형용사부사 (3) 능동수동 (4) 재귀대명사 (5) 수일치. 5번에 is를 are로 바꾸었다고 앞에 막 레코드판이랑 테이프랑 CD 있다고 냅이지 마여 ㅎㅎ
2. 변형2: 흐름x. 괄호 [] 4문장은 모두 '인공물과 추상 형태의 대조.'인데, 중간에 'Artifacts are regarded as one of the most effective ways to express the aesthetic aspect of human beings.' 이런 거 나오면 바로 탈락.

Vocabulary

1. definition: 정의
2. representation: 표현
3. intentionality: 의도성
4. subtract: 빼다
5. deliberately: 의도적으로
6. calculation: 계산
7. execute: 실행하다
8. distinguish: 구분하다
9. in turn: as a result

The analogy below allows us to recognize that **moral progress** is possible. **Before** the **invention** of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, **(A)consequently**, made **inaccurate** judgments regarding the causes of disease. With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive **entities** they'd previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — many of which we still accept today. **(B)Similarly**, in the moral sphere, when people don't have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools. We can see then, for instance, how the limited **perspective** of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that **racism** was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize how terribly mistaken that earlier judgment was. * analogy 유추

Summary

1. 아래 유추(유비추리)를 통해 도덕적 진보가 가능하다는 걸 알 수 있음
2. 현미경 발명 전: 미생물 관찰 정확히 x -> 현미경 발명 후: 더 정확한 판단 가능해짐
3. 유사하게, 도덕적 관점 부족: 인종 차별을 옳다고 받아들임 -> 도덕적 관점 향상: 인종차별은 절대 X!!

KEY Point

1. 변형: 연결어. A: 현미경 부재 -> 그 결과 오판, B: 정확하게 글의 전개 방식을 보여주는 연결어 '유사하게'
2. 국수영탐 are not separate: 국어와 영어는 글의 전개 방식, 논리 측면에서 공통점이 많다 ㅎ

Vocabulary

1. moral progress: 도덕적 진보
2. invention: 발명
3. microscope: 현미경
4. inaccurate: 부정확한
5. entity: 개체
6. perspective: 관점
7. racism: 인종차별주의

Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact. There are always **inherent** limitations in the equipment used to measure **quantities** (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors). **(B Suppose** that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its **mass**. The 10 measurements will probably **vary** slightly from one another for various reasons.) **(C** The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. **Remember:** **uncertainties** always exist in measured quantities.) **(A** Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some **associated** error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or **vote counts** for an election.) * calibrate (계기 등에) 눈금을 매기다 ** census 인구 조사

Summary

1. 측정치가 정확하지 않은 이유 두 가지: 1. 장비 자체의 한계, 2. 사람마다 측정 차이
2. Ex.: 10개의 저울을 가지고 10명이 동전을 재면 다 다를 것 - 각각, 저울 눈금 차이 + 학생이 눈금 읽는 차이
3. 큰 수를 통계 내는 것도 마찬가지. 한 도시의 인구 수를 정확히 세는 건 어려움

KEY Point

1. 변형: 순서. C에서 B의 학생과 저울 가리키는 것 주목. A에서 'as well(또한, 역시)'가 A가 마지막에 오는 근거. '측정'에 대한 예시가 끝나야 '또한 세는 것도..'가능

Vocabulary

1. obtained by measurement: 측정을 통해 얻어진
2. inherent: 내재적인
3. quantity: 양
4. mass: 질량
5. vary: 다양하다
6. uncertainty: 불확실성
7. associated: 연관된
8. vote count: 투표 집계

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a self-selected pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological (A) intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would automatically exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would (B) instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C) consistency in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber. *perceived effort 인지된 운동 강도 ** physiological 생리학적인

Summary

1. 연구자들이 피실험자들을 운동기구 3개를 쓰게 하고 심장 박동수(A), 산소 소모량(B), 인지 운동 강도(C)를 살펴봄
2. 원래 연구자들은 피실험자들이 '생리학적인 요소(A,B)'를 바탕으로 운동 강도를 정할 거라 예측함
3. But, A, B에서는 일관성이 없었고 피실험자들은 운동 기구에 상관없이 C를 바탕으로 운동 수준을 선택함

KEY Point

1. 변형: 어휘. (A) intensity / intention(의도) (B) instinctively / deliberately(의도적으로)
(C) consistency / discrepancy(간극, 차이)

Vocabulary

1. at a self-selected pace: 자신이 선택한 속도로
2. measurement: 측정치
3. subject: 피실험자
4. unconsciously: 무의식적으로
5. intensity: 강도
6. automatically: 자동적으로
7. instinctively: 본능적으로
8. consistency: 일관성
9. discipline: 분야

The concept of **positive bias** refers to the frequently observed phenomenon in tourist satisfaction studies that very positive appraisals are given for a great variety of products and services. Is tourism really this good? Is everybody really so happy most of the time? On the surface, the **empirical** evidence would suggest they are, with many people giving a score of 6 or 7 on a 7-point rating scale. **There is**, however, an explanation for this kind of **result**. It is likely that a significant amount of ego or self-esteem protection is operating with customers not wanting to accept that in the **free-choice** tourism situation they have selected badly. **Tourism** products and experiences reflect people's values and **represent** aspects of (and opportunities to enhance) their **identity**; it is therefore **counterproductive and reflects poorly on personal credibility** to be very **dissatisfied with** a situation that one has **willingly** entered and often **paid handsomely** to experience. * appraisal (가치, 업적 등에 대한) 평가

Summary

1. 긍정 편향: 여행 만족도 조사에서 보통 관찰되는 것으로 해당 서비스에 '겉으로 보기엔' 높은 만족도를 줌
2. But 그 이유는 바로 사람들이 자신이 선택한 여행이 별로라는 사실로부터 자아를 보호하기 위함
3. 즉 돈 많이 내고 내가 한 여행에 불만족하면 정신건강, 정체성에 별로 안 좋음 πππ

KEY Point

1. 변형1: 구 빈칸. Cause: 여행 경험은 나 자신의 일부이고 이거에 불만족 -> Effect: 역효과 + 내 신뢰 하락
2. 작년 ebs에 비슷한 내용 지문. 내가 지금 보고 있는 영화가 맘에 안들어도 영화관에서 안 나오고 '그래도 팬 찜은 영화네'하고 합리화.

Vocabulary

1. positive bias: 긍정 편향
2. a variety of: various
3. empirical: 경험적인
4. free-choice: 자유 선택
5. represent: 나타나다
6. identity: 정체성
7. counterproductive: 역효과의
8. credibility: 신뢰
9. dissatisfied with: ~에 불만족하다
10. willingly: 기꺼이
11. pay handsomely: 돈을 많이 지불하다