

### KISS Logic 복기

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To whom it may concern,

My name is Daniel. Since I joined your youth sports program several years ago, I have really enjoyed swimming. Thanks to your program, I have become a good swimmer. Now I want to go one step **further**. I like helping people and hope to get a job as a lifeguard later. So I tried to sign up for your **lifeguard** training course this summer. **But** the course was so popular that the registration closed almost as soon as it opened(P). I couldn't register and was really disappointed. I heard some of my friends couldn't, either(P). I'm kindly asking you to open an additional course(S). I **appreciate** your **consideration**.

Sincerely,

Daniel Smith

- ① 구조원 양성 과정의 추가 개설을 요청하려고(S)
- ② 구조원 양성 과정의 우수성을 홍보하려고(off)
- ③ 동계 수영 강습 프로그램 수강을 신청하려고(off)
- ④ 수영 강사 일자리가 있는지 문의하려고(off)
- ⑤ 구조원 양성 과정의 등록 방법을 안내하려고(off)

### Key 구문

①

But the course was so popular that the registration closed almost as soon as it opened.

하지만 그 과정은 너무 인기가 있어서 / 등록이 열리자마자 닫혔습니다.

**선티** so 형/부 that 구문. '너무 ~해서 ~하다.' 가벼운 인과관계가 들어있는 빈출 주요 구문.

### Vocabulary

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. further       | 1. 더욱         |
| 2. lifeguard     | 2. 구조원        |
| 3. registration  | 3. 등록         |
| 4. appreciate    | 4. 감사하다, 이해하다 |
| 5. consideration | 5. 고려         |
| 6.               | 6.            |
| 7.               | 7.            |
| 8.               | 8.            |
| 9.               | 9.            |
| 10.              | 10.           |
| 11.              | 11.           |
| 12.              | 12.           |
| 13.              | 13.           |
| 14.              | 14.           |
| 15.              | 15.           |

## KISS Logic 복기

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Sharon의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sharon received a ticket to an **upcoming** tango concert from her friend. While surfing the Internet, she **came across** a review for the concert. The reviewer was **harsh**, calling it “an **awful** performance.” That **raised** in Sharon’s mind the question of whether it was **worthwhile** to go(A), but in the end, she **reluctantly** decided to attend the concert. The hall located in the old town was ancient and **run-down**. Looking around, Sharon again wondered what kind of show she could expect. **But** as soon as the tango started, everything **changed**. The piano, guitar, flute, and violin magically flew out in harmony. The audience cheered. “Oh my goodness! What fantastic music!(B)” Sharon shouted. The rhythm and tempo were so energetic and **sensational** that they shook her body and soul. The concert was far **beyond her expectations**.

- ① excited → bored      ② **doubtful(A)** → amazed(B)  
 ③ calm → upset      ④ ashamed → grateful  
 ⑤ **envious** → **indifferent**

## Key 구문

①

The rhythm and tempo were so energetic and sensational that they shook her body and soul.

리듬과 박자가 너무 활력 있고 선풍적이어서 / 이것들이 그녀의 몸과 영혼을 흔들었다.

**선티** ‘또’ so 형/부 that 구문. ‘너무 ~해서 ~하다.’ 가벼운 인과 관계가 들어있는 빈출 주요 구문. 그냥 이번 수능에도 여러 개 보일 것이라 보는 게 맞다. 많이 연습해두길.

## Vocabulary

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. upcoming                   | 1. 다가오는              |
| 2. come across                | 2. 우연히 마주치다, impress |
| 3. harsh                      | 3. 가혹한               |
| 4. awful                      | 4. 끔찍한, 지독한          |
| 5. raise the question of      | 5. ~의 의문을 불러일으키다     |
| 6. worthwhile                 | 6. 가치 있는             |
| 7. reluctantly                | 7. 꺼리면서              |
| 8. run-down                   | 8. 황폐한, 부진한          |
| 9. sensational                | 9. 선풍적인, 환상적인        |
| 10. beyond one’s expectations | 10. 예상 외로            |
| 11. doubtful                  | 11. 의심스러운            |
| 12. envious                   | 12. 부러워하는, 선망하는      |
| 13. indifferent               | 13. 무관심한             |
| 14.                           | 14.                  |
| 15.                           | 15.                  |

### KISS Logic 복기

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

**Occasionally** individuals do **not merely** come out as well as clearly state what is troubling them(A) and **instead** select more indirect means(B) of expressing their **annoyance**. One **companion** might talk to the various other in a way that is condescending and also indicates **underlying hostility**. **Numerous** other times, partners may mope and even **frown** without **genuinely** dealing with an issue. Companions may likewise merely prevent discussing an issue by swiftly **switching over** topics when the subject turns up or by being incredibly **vague**. Such indirect ways of expressing **temper** are not useful since they don't provide the individual that is the target of the behaviors, an idea of exactly how to react. They understand their companion is **irritated**, but the **absence** of directness leaves them without advice **regarding** what they can do to solve the issue.

\* condescend: 거들먹거리다 \*\* mope: 울적해하다

- ① 이성보다 감정에 호소하여 상대방을 설득해야 한다.
- ② 상대방의 기분을 상하게 하는 행동을 자제해야 한다.
- ③ 문제 해결을 위해서는 문제를 직접적으로 언급해야 한다.
- ④ 타인의 입장을 이해하려면 경청하는 자세를 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 목표 달성을 방해하는 문제점을 지속적으로 파악해야 한다.

### Key 구문

①

**Occasionally** individuals do **not merely** come out as well as clearly state what is troubling them and **instead** select more indirect means of expressing their annoyance.

때때로 개인들은 단순히 분명히 말하거나 밝히지 않는다 / 무엇이 그들에게 문제를 일으키는지를 / 대신 그들의 짜증을 표현하는 더 간접적 수단을 선택한다.

**선티** 제발제발제발 not merely(only) A instead(but) B 구문을 파악하시고, 중요하구나 파악하시고, indirect를 A든 B든 잡으셨어야 한다. '간접 vs. 직접'이므로.

### Vocabulary

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. occasionally | 1. 가끔씩, 때때로    |
| 2. means        | 2. 수단(end: 목적) |
| 3. annoyance    | 3. 짜증, 약이 오름   |
| 4. companion    | 4. 친구, 동료      |
| 5. underlying   | 5. 근본적인        |
| 6. hostility    | 6. 적대감         |
| 7. numerous     | 7. 수많은         |
| 8. frown        | 8. (얼굴을) 찌푸리다  |
| 9. genuinely    | 9. 진짜로, 진심으로   |
| 10. switch over | 10. 바꾸다, 전환하다  |
| 11. vague       | 11. 모호한, 흐릿한   |
| 12. temper      | 12. 성질, 성미     |
| 13. irritated   | 13. 짜증난, 화난    |
| 14. absence     | 14. 부재         |
| 15. regarding   | 15. ~에 관하여     |

## KISS Logic 복기

21. 밑줄 친 journey edges가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Many ancillary businesses that today seem almost core(A) at one time started out as journey edges(B). **For example**, **retailers** often **boost** sales with accompanying support(B) such as **assembly** or **installation** services. Think of a home goods retailer selling an unassembled outdoor grill(A) as a box of parts and leaving its customer's mission **incomplete**. When that retailer also sells assembly and delivery(B), it takes another step in the journey to the customer's true mission of cooking in his backyard. **Another example** is the business-to-business service contracts(B) that are **layered** on top of software sales(A). **Maintenance**, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that **turns** do-it-yourself **into** a do-it-for-me solution **originally resulted from** exploring the edge(B) of where core products(A) intersect with customer journeys.

\* ancillary: 보조의, 부차적인 \*\* intersect: 교차하다

- ① requiring customers to purchase unnecessary goods(off)
- ② decreasing customers' dependence on business services(off)
- ③ focusing more on selling end products than components(off)
- ④ adding a technological breakthrough(off) to their core products(A)
- ⑤ providing extra services(B) **beyond** customers' primary purchase(A)

## Key 구문

①

**Maintenance**, installation, training, delivery, anything at all that turns do-it-yourself **into** a do-it-for-me solution **originally resulted from** exploring the edge of where core products intersect with customer journeys.

유지, 설치, 교육, 배달, 스스로 하는 일을 대신 해주는 해결책으로 바뀌는 어느 것이든 / 원래 가장자리를 탐구함으로써 생겨났다 / 핵심 제품이 고객의 여정과 교차하는 곳의.

**선티** anything을 꾸며주는 that절이 길기 때문에 이를 묶어주고 'resulted from'을 동사로 파악하는 것이 중요. anything 앞에는 and가 있었으면 좋았겠다. 가벼이 생략한 느낌.

## Vocabulary

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. edge                  | 1. 가장자리, 우위     |
| 2. retailer              | 2. 소매업자         |
| 3. boost                 | 3. 증진시키다        |
| 4. accompanying          | 4. 수반하는, 동반하는   |
| 5. assembly, unassembled | 5. 조립, 조립되지 않은  |
| 6. installation          | 6. 설치           |
| 7. incomplete            | 7. 불완전한, 미완성의   |
| 8. layer                 | 8. 층, 쌓다        |
| 9. maintenance           | 9. 유지(보수)       |
| 10. turn A into B        | 10. A를 B로 바꾸다   |
| 11. originally           | 11. 원래, 본래      |
| 12. result from          | 12. ~에서 결과가 나오다 |
| 13.                      | 13.             |
| 14.                      | 14.             |
| 15.                      | 15.             |

### KISS Logic 복기

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Official definitions of sport have **important implications**. When a definition emphasizes rules, competition, and high performance(A), many people will be excluded from participation or avoid other physical activities that are defined as “second class.”(P) **For example**, when a 12-year-old is cut from an **exclusive** club soccer team, she may not want to play in the local league because she sees it as “**recreational activity**” rather than a real sport. This can create a situation in which most people are physically inactive(P) at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community(P). When sport is defined to include a wide range of physical activities that are played for pleasure and integrated into local expressions of social life(B), physical activity rates will be high and overall health benefits are likely(S).

- ① 운동선수의 기량(off)은 경기 자체를 즐길 때 향상된다.
- ② 공정한 승부를 위해 합리적인 경기 규칙(off)이 필요하다.
- ③ 스포츠의 대중화(off)는 스포츠 산업의 정의를 바꾸고 있다.
- ④ 스포츠의 정의(AorB)는 신체 활동 참여와 건강(PorS)에 영향을 미친다.
- ⑤ 활발한 여가 활동(off)은 원만한 대인 관계 유지에 도움이 된다.

### Key 구문

1

This can create a situation in which most people are physically **inactive** at the same time that a small number of people perform at relatively high levels for large numbers of fans — a situation that negatively impacts health and increases health-care costs in a society or community.

이것은 상황을 만들 수 있다 / 대부분의 사람이 신체적으로 활동적이지 않은 / 동시에 소수의 사람이 많은 수의 팬을 위해 상대적으로 높은 수준의 시합을 하는 / — 즉 이 상황은 건강에 부정적인 영향을 주고 사회나 지역사회에 의료비를 증가시키는 상황이다.

**선티** in which도 a situation을 꾸며주고 있고, 말그대로 동시에(at the same time) that절도 a situation을 꾸며주고 있다. 하이픈으로(여기서는 콤마로 바꿔도 무방) 동격을 표현하며 또 situation을 설명.

### Vocabulary

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. official definition   | 1. 공식 정의         |
| 2. implication           | 2. 함축적 의미        |
| 3. emphasize             | 3. 강조하다          |
| 4. be excluded from      | 4. ~로부터 배제되다     |
| 5. second class          | 5. 이류(일류 말고)     |
| 6. exclusive             | 6. 독점적인, 특권층의    |
| 7. recreational activity | 7. 여가 활동         |
| 8. inactive              | 8. 활발하지 않은, 소극적인 |
| 9. a wide range of       | 9. 광범위한          |
| 10. integrate            | 10. 통합하다         |
| 11. rate                 | 11. 비율, 속도, 평가하다 |
| 12. likely               | 12. 가능성 있는       |
| 13.                      | 13.              |
| 14.                      | 14.              |
| 15.                      | 15.              |

## KISS Logic 복기

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Problem framing(B) amounts to defining what problem you are proposing to solve. This(B) is a **critical** activity because the frame you choose strongly influences your understanding of the problem, thereby **conditioning** your approach to solving it. **For an illustration**, consider Thibodeau and Broditsky's series of experiments in which they asked people for ways to reduce crime in a community. They found that the **respondents'** suggestions changed **significantly depending on** whether the **metaphor** used to describe crime was as a virus or as a beast. People presented with a metaphor comparing crime to a virus invading their city(A) emphasized **prevention** and **addressing the root causes** of the problem, such as **eliminating** poverty and improving education. **On the other hand**, people presented with the beast metaphor focused on remediations(B): increasing the size of the police force and prisons.

- ① importance of asking the right questions(off) for better solutions
- ② difficulty(P) of using a metaphor to find solutions to a problem
- ③ reasons why problem framing prevents solutions from appearing(off, problem framing을 부정적으로 보니 반대도 가능)
- ④ usefulness of preventive measures(off) in reducing community crime
- ⑤ effect of problem framing(B) on approaching and solving problems

## Key 구문

①

People **presented with** a metaphor **comparing** crime to a virus **invading** their city **emphasized prevention** and **addressing the root causes** of the problem, such as **eliminating** poverty and improving education.

범죄를 자신들의 도시를 침입하는 바이러스에 비교하는 비유가 제시된 사람들은 / 예방과 문제의 근원을 다룰 것을 강조했다 / 빈곤을 없애고 교육을 향상시키는 것 같은.

**선티** 주어부 수식 파악이 중요하다. presented가 people을, comparing이 metaphor를, invading이 virus를 꾸며준다. 긴 주어부가 끝나고 V로 emphasized가 나온다.

## Vocabulary

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. amount to N         | 1. (양이) ~에 이르다      |
| 2. condition A to B    | 2. A를 B에 맞춰 조절하다    |
| 3. for an illustration | 3. as an example    |
| 4. respondent          | 4. 응답자              |
| 5. significantly       | 5. 상당히, 크게          |
| 6. depending on        | 6. ~에 따라서(조건)       |
| 7. metaphor            | 7. 비유(라고 외워), 은유    |
| 8. presented with      | 8. ~가 제시된           |
| 9. compare A to B      | 9. A를 B에 비교(비유)하다   |
| 10. invade             | 10. 침입(침해)하다        |
| 11. prevention         | 11. 예방, 방지          |
| 12. address(v)         | 12. (문제를) 다루다, 대처하다 |
| 13. root cause         | 13. 근원              |
| 14. eliminate          | 14. 제거하다            |
| 15. remediation        | 15. 복원, 교정          |

### KISS Logic 복기

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

**A common error(P)** in current Darwinian thinking is the **assumption(A)** that “**selfish genes(A)**” are the **prime mover** in evolution. In strict Darwinism the prime mover is **environmental threat(P)**. **In the absence of threat, natural selection** tends to *resist* change. It is **un-biological** to “explain” behavioural change as *resulting from* **genetic change(A)** or the ex vacuo **emergence** of **domain-specific** brain modules. **Evolutionary psychologists** surely know why brains evolved: as Cosmides and Tooby point out, brains are **found only in** **animals that move(B)**. Brains are **behavioural organs(B)**, and **behavioural adaptation(B)**, being **immediate** and **non-random**, is **vastly** more efficient **than** **genetic adaptation(A)**. So, in animals with brains, **behavioural change(B/S)** is the usual first response to **environmental threat(P)**. If the change is successful, **genetic adaptation(A)** to **the new behaviour(B)** will **follow** more **gradually**. Animals do **not** evolve **carnivore teeth(A)** and then decide it might be a good idea to **eat meat(B)**.

\* ex vacuo: 무(無)에서의 \*\* carnivore: 육식 동물

① Which Adapts First, Behaviour or Genes?

행동과 유전자, 어느 것이 먼저 적응하는가?

② The Brain Under Control of Selfish Genes

이기적 유전자의 통제 하에 있는 뇌

③ Why Animals Eat Meat: A Story of Survival

동물들이 고기를 먹는 이유: 생존 이야기

④ Genes Always Win the Battle Against Nature!

유전자는 자연과의 싸움에서 항상 승리한다!

⑤ The Superior Efficiency of Genetic Adaptation

유전 적응의 우월한 효율성

### Key 구문

①

It is **un-biological** to “explain” behavioural change as *resulting from* genetic change or the ex vacuo **emergence** of **domain-specific** brain modules.

행동의 변화를 것으로 ‘설명하는’ 것은 생물학적으로 맞지 않다 / 유전적 변화나 특정 영역 뇌모듈의 ‘무(無)에서의’ 출현에서 ‘기인하는’.

**선티** It 가주, to V 진주. un-biological을 통해 genetic을 A로 잡는 것도 중요.

### Vocabulary

- |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. assumption                | 1. 가정           |
| 2. prime mover               | 2. 원동력, 견인차     |
| 3. in the absence of         | 3. ~의 부재 속에서    |
| 4. natural selection         | 4. 자연 선택        |
| 5. un-biological             | 5. 생물학적이지 못한    |
| 6. emergence                 | 6. 등장, 출현       |
| 7. domain-specific           | 7. 특정 영역의       |
| 8. evolutionary psychologist | 8. 진화 심리학자      |
| 9. behavioural organs        | 9. 행동 기관        |
| 10. adaptation               | 10. 적응, 변화      |
| 11. immediate                | 11. 즉각적인, 즉시의   |
| 12. non-random               | 12. 무작위가 아닌     |
| 13. vastly                   | 13. 광대하게        |
| 14. follow                   | 14. 뒤따라가다, 뒤따르다 |
| 15. gradually                | 15. 점차적으로       |