



XrYS

독해의 기본



## 01 생각의 구조인가? 언어의 구조인가?

Even if it is correct to say that we express and represent our thoughts in language, it may be a big mistake to suppose that there are structural similarities between what is doing the representing and what is represented. Robert Stalnaker, in his book *Inquiry*, suggests an analogy with the representation of numbers: The number 9 can be represented as ‘12—3’ but it does not follow that 12, 3, or subtraction are constituents of the number 9. We could compare a thought and its verbal expression with toothpaste and its ‘expression’ from a tube. That the result of expressing toothpaste is a long, thin, cylinder does not entail that toothpaste itself is long, thin, or cylindrical. Similarly, a thought might get expressed out loud in a statement with a particular linguistic structure. It does not follow that \_\_\_\_\_. Suppose, for example, that I look at a fruit bowl, and think that there is an apple and an orange in that bowl. The objects in front of my eyes include some pieces of fruit and a bowl, but no object corresponding to the word ‘and’ exists either in the world or in my visual image.

subtraction 빼기  
entail 의미(함의)하다

- ① the thought itself has such a structure
- ② linguistic analysis of a thought is unlikely
- ③ the language in mind lacks a logical structure
- ④ a thought and its verbal expression are distinct
- ⑤ the sentence structurally differs from the thought



④ 중심생각의 표현:

■ 표현과 형식은 달라지나 ( )와 ( )는 동일하다.

지구온난화는 인간의 질병을 증가시킨다. 말라리아와 같은 열대성 질병이 온대지방에도 발생하고 있다. 이는 지구의 기온이 증가하기 때문이다. 우리가 사는 행성이 아직 뜨거워지기 전에는 오늘날과 같은 질병이 나타나지 않았다.



Global warming increases the human diseases. Tropical diseases such as Malaria are occurring in the temperate zone. This is because the temperature is increasing worldwide. Before our home planet got hot, diseases nowadays did not appear.



⑤ 필자의 생각은 ( )하다.

The ultimate power is the power to get people to do as you wish. When you can do this without having to force people or hurt them, when they willingly grant you what you desire, then your power is untouchable. The best way to achieve this position is to create a relationship of dependence. The master requires your services; he is weak, or unable to function without you; you have involved yourself in his work so deeply that doing away with you would bring him great difficulty, or at least would mean valuable time lost in training another to replace you. Once such a relationship is established, you have the upper hand to make the master do as you wish. It is the classic case of the servant of the king who actually \_\_\_\_\_ the king.

[2011학년도 평06비]

- ① controls                      ② avoids                      ③ admires
- ④ rescues                      ⑤ entertains

## (2) 독자

### ① Reading

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\* 필자: 하나의 생각 → 다른 표현

☞ 독자: 다른 표현 → (            ) = 하나의 생각

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### ② 언어의 구조: (            )

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### ③ 언어의 구조를 만드는 장치: (            )

실질	예시
원인 → 결과	<b>Because</b> I had slept well, I could study efficiently.
목적 ← 수단	<b>To</b> study well, it is good to have a sound sleep.
방법 → 결과	<b>By</b> sleeping tight, learning efficiency may be increased.
조건 → 결과	<b>If</b> you sleep tight, learning disorder can be overcome.
선행 → 후행	<b>I had</b> a good night's sleep, and could overachieve studying plan.

⇓

[            →            ]

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# 01 개요

## (1) 개념의 이해

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## (2) Drill

분류	항목	X → Y			관계항 장치
X → Y	주어와 목적어	주어 → 목적어			▶ 능동과 수동 ▶ 물주구문
	원인과 결과 수단과 목적 방법과 결과 조건과 결과	원인 수단 방법 작용 조건	→	결과 목적 피해 반응 효과	▶ because ▶ when ▶ by, through, by means of, with ▶ lead to, cause, result in, result from ▶ 목적의 To부정사구, 전치사, 접속사 등 ▶ so that과 so~that ▶ if, unless, in case
	선행과 후행	선행	→	후행	▶ and, after, before
	근거와 판단	근거	→	판단	▶ based(grounded) on
X — Y	평가	주어 — 보어			▶ be동사나 그에 준하는 것

## (12) 분할의 형식 – 관계사

### ① 개념



### ② Drill

- ▶ Groups of **early humans who** developed stable relationships and practiced this sort of mutual altruism were in a better position to prosper and multiply.
- ▶ A society composed of **those who** do not bow too much to the cheering crowd is far more interesting and desirable than one in which all behave alike.
- ▶ Listening well is an exercise of attention and **those who** listen well tend to have good relationships with colleagues.
- ▶ In other words, **it was** specifically the combination of the man and CCTV that provoked fear.

### ③ 기출의 교훈

a.

Although keeping your aims to yourself helps ease the fear of failure, it also makes it easy to avoid changing your life and drift back into old habits and routines. This is in keeping with several key findings from psychology. People are more likely to stick to their views and promises if they have made a public commitment. In one classic study, students were asked to estimate the length of some lines that had been drawn on a pad, and either make a public announcement about their judgements, or keep the estimates to themselves. When the participants were informed that their estimates might be wrong, those who \_\_\_\_\_ were far more likely to stand by their opinion than those who had not told anyone.

- ① had gone public
- ② kept their words
- ③ were against others
- ④ believed in themselves
- ⑤ had gained clear proof

[2013학년도 교육청 4월]

### (3) 대용의 모습

#### ① 개념

##### a. 종합

	⇔   ⇔   ⇔   ⇔	
단어	유의어 ⇔ 기본어 ⇔ 반의어 ⇔ 代명사, 代형용사, 代동사, 代부사 등	⇕
	상위 ⇔ 하위	
구, 절	구 ⇔ 구 ⇔ 절 ⇔ 절	⇕
방향	능동 ⇔ 수동      ⇔      X장치 ⇔ Y장치	

##### b. 예제

▶ Policymaking is seen to be more objective when experts play a large role in the creation and implementation of the policy, and when utilitarian rationality is the dominant value that guides policy. Through the use of the scientific method to determine the facts of any given policy situation, the power of social constructions is supposedly diminished, and solutions to social problems are discovered in an objective way. This process creates an illusion of neutrality and implies a transcendence of the pitfalls and inequalities commonly associated with policymaking. From this perspective, scientists and professionals emerge as the appropriate experts to be consulted in policymaking, while local citizen input and knowledge is often viewed as unnecessary. Scientific and professional policy design does not necessarily escape the pitfalls of degenerative politics. Scientific and professional expertise often relies on a particular type of knowledge that is limited to utility and rationality considerations.

#### ② 단어: 유의어 ⇔ 기본어 ⇔ 반의어 ⇔ 代명사, 형용사, 부사 등

- ▶ On average, men could detect grooves down to 1.59mm wide, whereas women **detected** grooves at 1.41mm. The ability to **discriminate** the grooves on the surfaces fell by 0.25mm for every square-centimeter increase in finger area.
- ▶ The penguin has shiny feathers coated in natural oils which **keep it waterproof and warm** in the icy waters. Crude oil from a spill destroys these natural oils, and the penguin fails to **protect itself from the cold**.
- ▶ We might describe science that **has no known practical value** as basic science or basic research. Our exploration of worlds such as Jupiter would be called basic science, and it is easy to argue that basic science is **not worth the effort and expense because it has no known practical use**.

## 08 구도를 나타내는 표현들

### (1) 개념

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### (2) Drill

- ▶ Social neuroscientist John Cacioppo conducted a brain imaging study to identify **differences** in the neural mechanisms of lonely and non-lonely people. Specifically, he wanted to know what's going on in the brains of individuals with an acute sense of loneliness. While in an MRI machine, subjects viewed a series of images, some with positive associations, such as happy people doing fun things, and others with negative associations, such as scenes of people in dispute. As the two groups watched pleasant imagery, the area of the brain that recognizes rewards showed a significantly greater response in non-lonely people than in lonely people. Similarly, the visual cortex of lonely subjects responded much more strongly to unpleasant images of people than to unpleasant images of objects — suggesting that the attention of lonely people is especially drawn to discord among people. Non-lonely subjects showed no such difference.

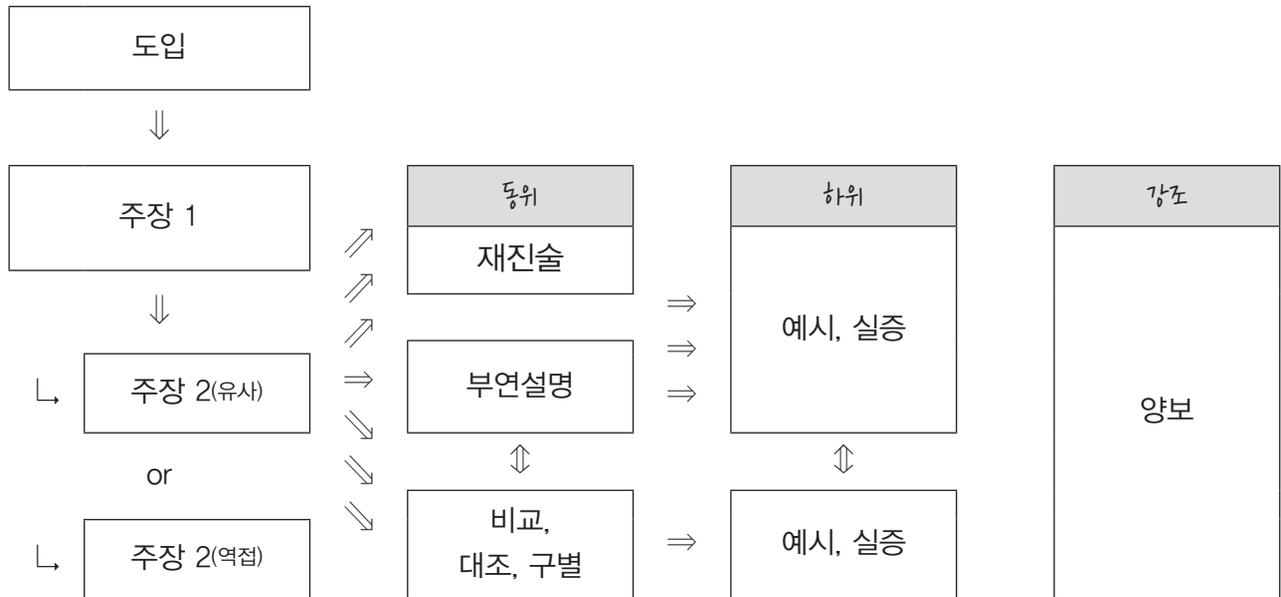


cf) There is little evidence that the city's system of inspections makes any difference in air quality.

cf) The government spends billions of dollars on educational and prevention programs to persuade teens not to do things like smoke or drink. However, educational interventions alone are unlikely to be effective. I don't want people to think that education should not continue. I just believe that it alone is not going to make much of a difference in preventing risky behavior. I strongly urge that stricter laws should be made to limit opportunities for immature judgement that often have harmful consequences.

(4) 지문 전체의 흐름

① ContextTree



② Drill

By likening the eye to a camera, elementary biology textbooks help to produce a misleading impression of what perception entails. Only in terms of the physics of image formation do the eye and camera have anything in common. Both eye and camera have a lens that focuses light rays from the outside world into an image, and both have a means of adjusting the focus and brightness of that image. Both eye and camera have a light-sensitive layer onto which the image is cast (the retina and film, respectively). However, image formation is only the first step towards seeing. \_\_\_\_\_ obscure the much more fundamental difference between the two, which is that the camera merely records an image, whereas the visual system interprets it.

[2013학년도 수능비]

- ① Apparent differences in the focusing power of a lens
- ② Superficial analogies between the eye and a camera
- ③ Contrasts in light adaptation between the retina and film
- ④ Misunderstandings of image formation in the eye and a camera
- ⑤ Close relationships between image formation and interpretation



## 02 통지문읽기 – 모자이크 이론

### (1) 개념

**모자이크 이론(mosaic theory of intelligence gathering)**이란 미국 정보기관의 정보수집 방법 중의 하나로서, ‘그 자체로는 심문자나 피조사자 쌍방에게 아무런 의미도 없어 보이는 정보 조각들을 퍼즐처럼 짜 맞추다 보면 전체 그림을 파악하는 데 결정적인 정보가 될 수 있다’는 논리입니다. **마찬가지로 수능영어도** 필자의 말들에서 정보의 조각을 퍼즐처럼 짜 맞추어 그 전체 그림을 완성하는 것입니다. 여러분들은 지금까지 이 책에서 지문 안에서 조각난 정보들을 어떻게 추출하고 어디에 배치하여 어떻게 짜 맞추어 나갈 것인지에 대해 배웠습니다. 이제는 이미 배운 것을 모두 최대한 실전에 적용하여 문제를 푸는 연습을 시작해야 합니다.

### (2) Process

