

**\*\*대립구조 특강!!**

수능에서 빈칸 4문제 중 하나는 이렇게 대립구조가 나올 것이다  
그러면 여기서 우리는 하나를 A, 다른 하나를 B라 잡고 A의 특징에 전부 A라 표시하고 B의 특징  
에는 전부 B라 표시하고 빈칸이 A를 묻는지 B를 묻는지 파악하면 된다

Tip-1 수능영어는 무조건 반대이다. 중간은 없다.  
내가 A,B를 잡았는데 A 특징이 '객관적'이야. 그러면 B는 99% '주관적'이야

Tip-2 대립구조는 엄청나게 자주 나오니까 반대어가 있으면 혹시 대립 구조가 있을까 판단해봐  
예를들어 old가 나오면 new있나 생각해보기!

대립구조가 뚜렷한 최신 평가원 기출로 8문제 준비해봤다. 이 문제만 제대로 풀고 해설 보면  
수능에서 대립구조가 나오면 바로 맞출 수 있을 것이다.

지문 바로 밑에 A와 B를 빈칸 쳐 두었다. 지문 읽고 A와 B가 무엇인지 생각해보고 적어보자!

**문제1) 2406 33번**

33. Whatever their differences, scientists and artists begin with the same question: *can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how?* The scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be stripped of subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be quantified and whose values will thus never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality independent of all observers. The artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like magical thinking: *you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it?* The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. She creates a reality dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which \_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to exist at all. [3점]

- ① human beings must participate
- ② objectivity should be maintained
- ③ science and art need to harmonize
- ④ readers remain distanced from the arts
- ⑤ she is disengaged from her own subjectivity

A= \_\_\_\_\_ B= \_\_\_\_\_

<해설1> 답 1번

33. Whatever their differences, <sup>A</sup>scientists and <sup>B</sup>artists begin with the same question: *can you and I see the same thing the same way? If so, how?* The <sup>A</sup>scientific thinker looks for features of the thing that can be <sup>A</sup>stripped of <sup>B</sup>subjectivity — ideally, those aspects that can be <sup>A</sup>quantified and whose values will thus <sup>A</sup>never change from one observer to the next. In this way, he arrives at a reality <sup>A</sup>independent of all observers. The <sup>B</sup>artist, on the other hand, relies on the strength of her artistry to effect a marriage between her own <sup>B</sup>subjectivity and that of her readers. To a scientific thinker, this must sound like <sup>B</sup>magical thinking: *you're saying you will imagine something so hard it'll pop into someone else's head exactly the way you envision it?* The artist has sought the opposite of the scientist's observer-independent reality. <sup>B</sup>She creates a reality <sup>B</sup>dependent upon observers, indeed a reality in which <sup>B</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ in order for it to exist at all. [3점]

- ① human beings must participate
- ② <sup>A</sup>objectivity should be maintained → A (x)
- ③ science and art need to harmonize (x)
- ④ readers remain <sup>A</sup>distanced from <sup>B</sup>the arts → A (x)
- ⑤ she is <sup>B</sup>disengaged from her own <sup>B</sup>subjectivity → A (x)

Scientist=A, artist=B 라 놓을 수 있어  
 그다음 A는 주관성을 "빼앗는데!!(stripped of: ~으로 부터 빼앗다)  
 그러면 A=객관성( 그럼 뭔가 B는 주관성일거 같지 않아?)  
 그리고 밑에 B는 주관성이라고 있어. 빈칸은 B에 대한 얘기가

선지 보면  
 1번은 우선 pass  
 2번은 objectivity=A 따라서 X  
 3번은 harmonize? X  
 4번,5번은 art,subjectivity 모두 B에 대한 얘기가. 근데 이걸로 부터 떨어진대 (distance from,disengage) 그러면 A에 대한 얘기지? 그래서 X  
 그러면 1번 밖에 답이 안돼