

Step A. 핵심 단어

[2회차]

Sentence 1

- simply 1.그냥, 그저(=just), 2.그야말로, 정말로(=absolutely), 3.간단히, 평이하게
- memorize 암기하다
- classic 형 1.일류의, 최고수준의, 2.전형적인, 대표적인(=classical), 3.(스타일이)고전적인, 명 1.고전, 명작, 2.모범
- incorporate 1.포함하다, 2.(법인체를)설립하다, 창립하다
- embody 1.상징하다, 구현하다(=represent), 2.포함하다, 담다

Sentence 2

- circumstance 1.(일·사건의)상황, 환경, 2.(개인의)형편, 사정, 3.(주변의)환경, 상황
- perform 1.행하다, 수행하다(=carry out), 2.공연하다, 3.(기능·작동하며)돌아가다
- manage 1.간신히 해내다, 2.살아나가다, 살아내다, 3.관리하다, 운영하다, 4.다루다
- equivalent 형 (가치 등이)동등한, 맞먹는, 명 ~에 상당하는 것, 등가물
- reverse 동 1.뒤바꾸다, 반전(역전)시키다, 2.결정을 뒤집다(=revoke), 3.후진하다, 명 1.정반대, 2.뒷면[이면], 3.후진기어, 4.좌절, 실패

Sentence 3

- focus 동 1.집중하다, 2.초점을 맞추다, 명 1.주목, (관심 등의)초점, 2.(렌즈 등의)초점
- conscious 1.의식하는, 지각하는(↔unconscious), 2.의식이 있는(↔unconscious), 3.의식적인, 의도적인(↔unconscious)
- awareness 의식, 관심

- mechanic 1.정비공, 2.역학, 3.기계학, 4.(pl.)(일이 이루어지는)방식
- performance 1.공연, 연주회, 2.(개인의)연기, 연주, 3.실적, 성과, 4.(과제 등의)수행, 실행, 5.(꼭 필요하지는 않은)성가신 일
- useful 1.유용한, 도움이 되는, 쓸모 있는, 2.유능한, 훌륭한(=competent)
- early 형 1.초기의, 이른, 조기의, 2.빠른, 이른, 부 1.초창기에, 일찍, 조기에(↔late), 2.빨리, 일찍(↔late)
- stage 명 1.(발달과정의)단계, 시기, 2.(과정의)단계(=phase), 3.무대, 4.연극계, 동 1.개최하다, 무대에 올리다, 2.대중 시위를 벌이다, 3.~하다
- acquisition 1.습득, 획득, 2.(기업의) 인수
- disruptive 지장을 주는
- awareness 의식, 관심

Sentence 4

- moral 형 도덕상의, 도의상의, 명 도덕, 교훈
- relativism 상대주의
- idea 1.발상, 방안, 계획, 2.감, 인상, 생각 3.견해, 신념
- truth 1.사실, 진상, 2.사실성(↔falsity), 3.진리, 진실
- judgement 1.판단력, 2.판단, 비판, 3.판결, 심판
- principle 1.원칙, 2.원리, 3.주의, 신조
- dependent upon ~에 의존하는
- relative to 1.~에 관하여, 2.~에 비례하여
- acceptance 1.수락, 2.동의, 3.가입허가, 수용절차

Sentence 5

- once 부 1.한 번, 2.한때, 언젠가, 부 ~하자마자, ~할 때

Step B. 고난도 문장

1. Simply memorizing the classics does not make one a true gentleman or lady - you need to incorporate this knowledge, make it part of your embodied being. 2022학년도 사관학교

2. It is also true that under many circumstances mixes of specialists can perform qualitatively different tasks not easily managed by otherwise equivalent groups of generalists, whereas the reverse is not true. 2022학년도 사관학교

3. We know that focusing conscious awareness on the mechanics of one's performance, while useful in very early stages of skill acquisition, has a disruptive effect on more experienced players or performers. 2022학년도 사관학교

4. Moral relativism is the idea that the truth of a moral judgement or principle is

dependent upon and relative to its acceptance by some person or group of persons.
2022학년도 사관학교

Step C. **중난도 문장**

5. Once the food is in your feeding tube, it is absorbed and becomes available to the cells of your body. 2021학년도 사관학교

6. It is a rare human being who can maintain focus on our needs when we are expressing them through images of their wrongness. 2021학년도 사관학교

7. He judged them to be essentially liberal people who saw themselves as upholding traditions of political freedom and civilized behavior. 2021학년도 사관학교

8. To understand how trends can ultimately give individuals power and freedom, one must first discuss fashion's importance as a basis for change. 2023학년도 수능

9. On the witness stand, having the sense to sustain a silence after your response is success, and talking too much is failure. 2021학년도 사관학교

10. As soon as a new thought presents itself, it pushes out the one that was there before. 2021학년도 사관학교

11. In many situations, however, the boundary between good and bad is a reference point that changes over time and depends on the immediate circumstances. 2016학년도 수능

Step D. 중요 어휘, 어법

12. Darwin justly observed that the struggle between two organisms is as [active / actively] as they are analogous. 2021학년도 사관학교

13. What he discovered was that these intervals were [discordant / harmonious] because the relationship between them was a precise and simple mathematical ratio. 2021학년도 사관학교

14. People who change [do / does] not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they can not change. 2016학년도 수능

Step E. 실전 문제

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People have been using sticks to 'conduct' music since 700BC, but it's gone in and out of fashion. In Medieval and Renaissance times most small ensembles listened to each other and performed without a conductor. Later, as more instruments were invented and orchestras grew in size, the favour shifted to using a big staff that leaders would pound on the ground to keep time. This was very effective because the musicians could hear it, but then the composer Lully stabbed himself in the foot and got gangrene and died. So people began to look for other ways to conduct the music. Nowadays conductors use either a baton (for a large ensemble) or just their hands. There are set patterns and gestures which communicate key features of the music, but since the players often already have those features written on their scores this isn't the conductor's main role. Over the years the job has developed into something which is primarily artistic; to integrate the musical interpretations of all the musicians on stage into a bigger picture.

* ensemble: 합주단 ** gangrene: 괴저병

- ① The Role of Players in an Orchestra
- ② Conductor: Illness-Vulnerable Occupation
- ③ How to Become an Promising Conductor
- ④ A Historical Change in the Manner of Conducting
- ⑤ Role Differences Between Musicians and Conductors

문장별 주간지 2회차 정답과 해설

/ : 의미 단위, [] : 수식어구, **bold** : 접속사, 병렬, 관계사, 도치, 동격, 강조, 비교 구문 등 중요 표현

1.

Step A. 문장분석 → 동명사 구 주어, 등위 접속사 **or** 1번, 그리고 전+명구 수식어구 1번

Simply memorizing the classics / does not make one a true gentleman **or** lady / - you need to incorporate this knowledge, / make it part / [of your embodied being.] 2022학년도 사관학교

Step B. 직독직해

단순히 고전들을 암기하는 것은 / 사람을 진정한 신사 숙녀로 만들지 않는다. / 너는 이 지식을 포함해야 하고, / 그것을 부분으로 만들어야 한다. / 너의 구현된 /

Step C. 의미파악

단순히 고전들을 암기하는 것은 사람을 진정한 신사 숙녀로 만들지 않는다. 너는 이 지식을 포함해야 하고, 그것을 너의 구현된 부분으로 만들어야 한다.

<idea: 고전을 암기하는 것에만 그치지 말고 포함하는 단계까지 가야 한다.>

2.

Step E. 실전 문제

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

People have been using sticks to 'conduct' music since 700BC, but it's gone in and out of fashion. In Medieval and Renaissance times most small ensembles listened to each other and performed without a conductor. Later, as more instruments were invented and orchestras grew in size, the favour shifted to using a big staff that leaders would pound on the ground to keep time. This was very effective because the musicians could hear it, but then the composer Lully stabbed himself in the foot and got gangrene and died. So people began to look for other ways to conduct the music. Nowadays conductors use either a baton (for a large ensemble) or just their hands. There are set patterns and gestures which communicate key features of the music, but since the players often already have those features written on their scores this isn't the conductor's main role. Over the years the job has developed into something which is primarily artistic; to integrate the musical interpretations of all the musicians on stage into a bigger picture.

* ensemble: 합주단 ** gangrene: 괴저병

- ① The Role of Players in an Orchestra
- ② Conductor: Illness-Vulnerable Occupation
- ③ How to Become a Promising Conductor
- ④ A Historical Change in the Manner of Conducting
- ⑤ Role Differences Between Musicians and Conductors

정답-④

해석

사람들은 기원전 700년 이후로 음악을 '지휘'하기 위해 막대기를 사용해 왔다. 그러나, 그것은 유행이 지났고 사라졌다. 중세와 르네상스 시대에 대부분의 작은 앙상블은 서로의 말을 들었으며 지휘자 없이 공연했다. 나중에, 더 많은 악기가 발명되고 오케스트라의 규모가 커짐에 따라, 그 선호는 지도자들이 시간을 맞추기 위해 땅을 두드리는 큰 지팡이를 사용하는 것으로 이동했다. 이것은 음악가들이 들을 수 있었기 때문에 매우 효과적이었지만, 작곡가 Lully는 자기 발을 찔렀고 괴저병에 걸려 죽었다. 그래서 사람들은 음악을 지휘할 다른 방법들을 찾기 시작했다. 요즘 지휘자들은 (큰 앙상블을 위해) 지휘봉을 사용하거나 단지 자기의 손을 사용한다. 음악의 주요 특징을 전하는 정해진 패턴과 제스처가 있지만, 연주자들은 종종 이미 그들의 악보에 그러한 특징을 기록하기 때문에 이것은 지휘자의 주요한 역할이 아니다. 세월이 흐르면서 그 직업은 주로, 무대에 있는 모든 음악가들의 음악적 해석을 더 큰 그림으로 통합하는, 예술적인 것으로 발전했다.