

오늘의 단어 25 개 단어+ 5 개 구동사

1. archaeology 고고학

Archaeology is the study of prehistoric cultures through the analysis of material remains.

2. subconsciously 무의식적으로

Subconsciously, our lips and tongues repeat the pronunciation of a new brand name when it is advertised.

3. considerable 상당한

Artwork of the Baroque period is stylistically very complex, and incorporates considerable variety.

4. unsustainable 지속 불가능한

The current mix of energy provision is highly unsustainable.

29. cut down on 줄이다

The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking

30. depend on 의존하다

Some birds are restricted to a single song learned by all members of their family, while other species have a range of songs and sounds, depending on environment stimulation.

기출문장 어휘빈칸 quiz 8 개

1. A brilliant friend of mine once told me, “When you suddenly see a problem, something happens that you have the answer—before you are able to put it into words. It is all done _____.”
<11 년도 6 평 25 번>

2. Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply _____ — in both the rich and poor nations.

<2017 년도 수능 20 번>

오늘의 대화 dialog 1개+ 표현들에 대한 설명

W: Good morning, Chris.

M: Good morning, Julie. How was your weekend?

W: It was wonderful. I went to an event called Stargazing Night with my 7-year-old son.

M: Oh, so you went outdoors to look up at stars. Your son **must have had a great time**.

W: Yes. And I think it **helped my son become familiar with mathematical concepts**.

M: Interesting! How does it do that?

W: By counting the stars together, my son **had a chance to practice counting to high numbers**.

M: Ah, that makes sense.

W: Also, he **enjoyed identifying shapes and tracing patterns that stars form together**.

M: Sounds like you had a magical and mathematical night!

W: Absolutely. I think looking at stars is **a good way for kids to get used to mathematical concepts**.

M: Maybe I should take my daughter to the event next time.

<2021년도 수능듣기 2번>

1. must have p.p. ~해왔음이 틀림없다

2. help o R ~가 ~하도록 돕다

3. have a chance to v ~할 기회를 갖다

4. enjoy ~ing ~하는 것을 즐기다

5. a way for o to v ~가 ~하는 방법

오늘의 구문 기본 2개+심화 1개

1. 5형식의 이해

Once the internet **made music easily accessible** and **allowed even advanced releases to spread** through online social networks, availability of new music became democratized, which meant critics no longer had unique access. <2021년도 수능 22번>

V O O.C 형태

make music accessible

o.c자리에 형용사가 나오면 o의 성격이나 속성

allow releases to spread

o.c자리에 부정사가 나오면 o의 동작

기출예문

We **require people to do** repeated operations with the extreme precision and accuracy required by machines, again something we are not good at. <2021년도 수능 23번>

2. 명사절의 이해

One obvious drawback is the danger involved; **knowing that it exists** does nothing to reduce it

명사절이 주어로 쓰인 경우

knowing [that S1 V1 (O)] V2

->[S1이 V1한다는 것을] 아는 것이 V2한다.

명사절이 목적어로 쓰인 경우

show [that S1 V1]

->[S1이 V1한다는 것을] 보여주다

기출예문

The latest developmental neuroscience research **has shown that the brain is much more malleable throughout life than previously assumed**; it develops in response to its own processes, to its immediate and distant “environments,” and to its past and current situations.

<2021년도 수능 33번>

오늘의 독해 구문적용연습

It is clear to **see that hacking is a topic** that most people don't really understand. One of the reasons for this is the media and the way it tends to dramatize hacking, thus causing greater misinformation and misunderstanding. Anyone who intends to embrace hacking must first change their mindset. Though hacking is portrayed as a criminal enterprise, it carries a lot of knowledge and great potential for beneficial use. The truth is that **many, if not all, of the software and networks in use today have vulnerabilities** that can be exploited. Technology is moving at a very rapid pace, and with increased profitability in the industry, it is inevitable that a few bad elements will try to compromise the systems to make some money. This is why ethical hackers are important. They are still hackers but they do it to help **make the systems and networks more secure against attack**. Unfortunately, the law is one factor that **makes hacking difficult**. It criminalizes hacking indiscriminately without **realizing that there are innumerable vulnerabilities** that will be exploited in the near future. Laws that are designed to prevent people from studying the systems they use in everyday life are draconian and unhelpful.

<구문 풀이>

<지문 해설>

오늘의 문법

Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know **[what/whether]** the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group. <2021년도 수능 29번>

Know의 목적어가 필요한 상황

What절 일 때 뒤가 불완전

Whether절 일 때 뒤가 완전

기출어법문제

As technology and the Internet are a familiar resource for young people, it is logical **[what/that]** they would seek assistance from this source. <2016년도 9평 28번>

Children who visit cannot help but remember **[what/that]** their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. <2017년도 수능 28번>

오늘의 주제 <과학자의 올바른 자세>

How the bandwagon effect occurs is demonstrated by the history of measurements of the speed of light. Because this speed is the basis of the theory of relativity, it's one of the most frequently and carefully measured ① quantities in science. As far as we know, the speed hasn't changed over time. However, from 1870 to 1900, all the experiments found speeds that were too high. Then, from 1900 to 1950, the ② opposite happened — all the experiments found speeds that were too low! This kind of error, where results are always on one side of the real value, is called "bias." **It probably happened because over time, experimenters subconsciously adjusted their results to ③ match what they expected to find. If a result fit what they expected, they kept it. If a result didn't fit, they threw it out.** They weren't being intentionally dishonest, just ④ influenced by the conventional wisdom. The pattern only changed when someone ⑤ **lacked** the courage to report what was actually measured instead of what was expected. <2021 년도 수능 30 번>

'과학자들이 가설을 설정해놓고 거기에 결과를 끼워 맞추려고 한다. 예상과 일치하면 유지하고 다르면 버린다.' 하지만 실제로 측정된 것을 보고할 용기가 있어야 한다.'

짧게 요약하면 '과학자의 올바른 자세' 라고 할 수 있죠.

주제별 기출문장

The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. <20 년도 6 평 32 번>

고고학자들이 과학자들이 쓰는 가설검증방식을 채택하여 이론을 세우고 data 를 거기에 맞게 증명 혹은 반박해야 하는데 data 가 예상치 못한 결과를 만드는 경우가 많아 theory->data 순이 아닌 data->theory 순으로 이론적 결론을 내린다는 내용입니다. 가설검증 때 해서는 안 되는 짓이죠.

The norms of scientific communication presuppose that nature does not speak unambiguously, and that knowledge isn't knowledge unless it has been authorized by disciplinary specialists.

<19 년도 6 평 23 번>

학문적 전문가들에 의해 인정 받아야 비로소 지식이 될 수 있으며 실험실 내에서 혼자 세운 이론은 가치가 없다는 내용입니다.

Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. <17 년도 6 평 40 번>

과학자들은 반드시 모든 증거와 이전에 제시한 모든 가설들을 포함해야 한다는 내용입니다. 이와 달리 범조인들은 증거를 선택적으로 이용할 수 있다는 내용의 기출입니다.

It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. <16 년도 9 평 39 번>

이번 수능문제와 가장 유사한 기출문제입니다. 예상과 다른 걸 무시하고 예상과 일치하는 실험만 받아들이고 정당화하려는 걸 경계해야 한다는 내용이죠.

It does this by overvaluing evidence that confirms what we already think or feel and undervaluing or simply disregarding evidence that refutes it. <14 년도 수능 36 번>

위와 동일한 내용입니다.

This expectation might cause a scientist to select a result from one trial over those from other trials. <13 년도 수능 38 번>

여러 실험들 중에 특정한 한 가지만 채택하려고 하는 과학자의 나쁜 경향성에 대한 내용입니다.