

고1-2024/11경기도

1. 18. 제출 서류에 대한 검토 결과 통지를 요구하려고

1. To the State Education Department,

2. I am writing _____ the state's _____ for the _____ project at Fort Montgomery High School.

3. Our school needs additional spaces to provide a fully functional Art and Library Media Center to serve our students in a more meaningful way.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / toR 부사적 목적

4. _____ submitting all required _____ for funding to your department in April 2024, we have not yet received any _____ from your department.

← 양보 전치사 + 명사구

5. A delay in the _____ can carry _____ related to the school's _____ and schedule.

← 과거분사(수동형용사)구 앞명수식

6. Therefore, in order to proceed with our project, we request // you notify us of the review result regarding the submitted documentation.

← in order toR = so as toR = toR : ~하기 위하여 / 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 / 과거분사(수동형용사)

7. I look forward to hearing from you.

← look forward to N

8. Respectfully, Clara Smith Principal, Fort Montgomery High School

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2. 19. 팀의 주장이 된다는 기대감에서 방출이라는 절망감으로 (hopeful → frustrated)

1. As I waited outside the locker room after a hard-fought basketball game, the coach called out to me, "David, walk with me."

2. I _____ // he was going to tell me something important

3. He was going to select me to be the captain of the team, the leader // I had always wanted to be

4. My heart was racing with anticipation.

5. But when his next words hit my ears, everything changed.

6. "We're going to have to send you home," he said coldly.

7. "I don't think // you are going to make it."

8. I couldn't believe his decision.

9. I tried to hold it together, but inside I was falling apart.

10. A car would be waiting tomorrow morning to take me home.

11. And just like that, it was over.

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3. 20. 집안일을 간단한 운동을 병행할 기회로 활용해야 한다.

1. For many of us, making time for exercise is a _____ challenge.

2. Between work _____ and family _____ it often feels like // there's no room in our packed schedules for a dedicated workout.

← 과거분사(수동형용사) : ~해진

3. But _____ the workout came to you, right in the midst of your daily routine?

4. That's where the beauty of integrating mini-exercises into household chores _____

← 선행사생략 장소관계부사 / 전치사 + (동)명사

5. Let's be realistic ; chores are inevitable.

6. Whether it's washing dishes or taking out the trash, these tasks are an essential part of daily life.

← 부사절 접속사 whether : ~이든 아니든 간에

7. But _____ chores as purely obligatory activities, why not _____ these moments as opportunities for _____ activity?

← 동명사

8. For instance, practice squats or _____ some wall push-ups as you wait for your morning kettle to boil

← toR 의미상 주어

9. Incorporating quick exercises into your daily chores can improve your health.

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4. 21. 우리가 보고 기억하는 것은 선행적 경험과 정보에 의해 감각적 정보를 재구성하는 것이다.

1. When we see something, we _____ and _____ break it up into shapes, colors, and _____ that we have learned through education.

↳ 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치 : V + 대명사 + 부사 / 목적격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) - 생략가능

2. We recode what we see through the lens of everything // we know.

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 : ~하는 것 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

3. We reconstruct memories rather than retrieving the video from memory. This is a useful _____

4. It's a more efficient way to store information — a bit like an _____ image _____ such as JPG, rather than storing a raw bitmap image file.

↳ toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 동명사

5. People who lack this ability and remember everything in perfect detail struggle to _____ learn, and make connections between what they have learned.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) 앞명수식 / 주절 동사 수일치 / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 : ~하는 것

6. But representing the world as abstract ideas and features comes at a cost of seeing the world as it is.

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은는이가) / 동명사 주어 단수 주어 동사 수일치 / 전차사의 목적어 동명사구 / 유사 관계대명사 as

7. Instead, we see the world through our assumptions, motivations, and past experiences.

8. The discovery that our memories are reconstructed through abstract representations rather than played _____ like a movie completely undermined the legal primacy of eyewitness testimony.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절 / 주절동사 자리

9. Seeing is not believing.

*retrieve: 상기하다 **primacy: 우위성

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5. 22. 주제 : 상황에 대한 최초의 즉각적인, 무의식적인 반응이 신중한 판단의 결과보다 정확할 수 있다.

1. In his Cornell _____ David Dunning _____ experimental tests of _____ _____ and found evidence that a careful deliberation of facial features and a detailed discussion of selection procedures can actually be a sign of an inaccurate identification.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절

2. It's when people find themselves unable to explain why they _____ the person, saying things like "his face just popped out at me," that they tend to be accurate more often.

↳ 선행사생략 관계부사절 / 재귀대명사(목적어) / 형용사 목적적보어 / 과거분사(수동형용사) / it is ~ that 강조 - 선행사생략 관계부사절 강조

3. Sometimes our first, immediate, automatic reaction to a situation is the truest interpretation of what our mind is telling us.

↳ 최상급 the + truest / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 : ~하는 것

4. That very first impression can also be more accurate about the world than the deliberative, reasoned self-narrative can be.

5. In his book Blink, Malcolm Gladwell describes a variety of studies in _____ and _____ that demonstrate the superior performance of relatively unconscious first guesses compared to logical step-by-step justifications for a decision.

우수한

↳ 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 독립 수동분사구문

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6. 23. 신뢰할 수 있는 정량적 데이터를 얻기 위해서는 구체적인 응답을 요구하는 질문을 하라

1. Many forms of research lead naturally to quantitative data.

↳ 주어 동사 수일치 : S → forms / 자동사 lead - lead to N

2. A study of happiness might measure the number of times // someone smiles during an interaction, and a study of memory might measure the number of items // an individual can recall after one, five, and ten minutes.

미소 짓는

↳ 시간 관계부사 when 생략 / 목적격 관계대명사 생략

3. Asking people how many times in a year they are sad will also _____ quantitative data, but it might not be reliable.

신뢰할

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은/는/이/가)

4. _____ may be _____ and their _____ of 'sad' could vary widely.

↳ 부사(동사수식)

5. But asking "How many times in the past year were you sad enough to call _____ to work?" prompts a concrete answer.

↳ 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은/는/이/가) / 형 + enough + toR : ~할 만큼 충분히 ~하다 → toR 부사적 / 동명사 주어 동사 수일치

6. Similarly, instead of asking people to rate how bad a procrastinator they are, ask, "How many of your _____ are you _____ late in paying, even though you can afford to pay them?"

↳ 전치사의 목적어 동명사구 / ask + N + toR : ~N이 ~하도록 요청하다 / 의문부사+형용사(명사수식) / 명령문 동사원형 / 형용사 주격보어 / 양보부사절 접속사 : ~ 비록 ~ 이지만 / afford + toR / 대명사 일치 = bills

7. Questions that seek concrete responses help make abstract concepts clearer and ensure consistency from one study to the next.

↳ 형용사절 주어 동사 수일치 (선행사에 일치) / 주절 동사 수일치 / 준사역동사 help + (to) R ~ and R ~ ~

*procrastinator: 미루는 사람

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7. 24. 주제 : 다가올 미래는 인공지능과의 공존으로 진화될 것이다

1. The _____ of AI is often associated with the _____ of _____

2. Singularity _____ the point **at which** AI _____ human _____

↳ 전치사 관계대명사 + 완전한 절 = 앞명수식 형용사절

3. After that point, it **is predicted that** AI will repeatedly improve **itself** and evolve at an **accelerated** pace.

↳ 수동태 / 진주어 that 명사절 / 재귀대명사(목적어) : 주어와 같은 존재 / 과거분사(수동형용사)

4. **When** AI becomes self-aware and **pursues** its own goals, it will be a _____ not just a machine.

↳ 부사절 동사 병렬 수일치

5. AI and human _____ will then begin to evolve together.

6. Our consciousness will evolve to new _____ through our _____ with AI, **which** will provide us with _____ and **inspire** new _____ and creativity.

↳ 주격 관계대명사 계속적 : 그런데 그것은 / 형용사절 동사 병렬

7. **Conversely**, our consciousness also has a **significant** impact on the evolution of AI.

8. The direction of AI's evolution will depend greatly on **what** values and _____ we _____ into AI.

↳ 의문형용사 what

9. **We need to see our relationship with AI as a mutual coexistence of conscious beings, recognizing its rights and supporting the evolution of its consciousness.**

↳ 분사구문 병렬

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8. 26. 사진작가 Douglas Kirkland의 생애와 작품

1. Douglas Kirkland, known for his highly artistic _____ of Hollywood _____ was born in Toronto, Canada.

← 과거분사(수동형용사)구 앞명수식

2. When he was young, he _____ awaited the weekly arrival of Life magazine and discussed the photographs // the magazine contained with his father.

← 목적격 관계대명사 생략

3. Believing that he would have better career _____ Kirkland moved to the United States after graduating from high school and found work at a photography studio.

4. When Look magazine hired him at age 24, he became their second-youngest photographer ever.

5. His photos taken of Marilyn Monroe in 1961 became _____ almost instantly.

6. Kirkland spent his weeks shooting day-to-day life across the United States and his weekends in _____ locations.

← spend A V-ing ~ : A를 ~하는데(하면서) 보내다, 쓰다

7. His photo essays could run up to a dozen pages and were seen by more than half of all Americans.

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9. 29. 기술적 은유와 언어적 은유의 차이

1. Digital technologies are essentially related to metaphors, but digital metaphors are different from linguistic ones in important ways.

2. Linguistic metaphors are passive, in the sense that the audience needs to choose to actively enter the world proposed by metaphor.

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절 / choose + to R :

3. In the Shakespearean metaphor "time is a _____ the audience is unlikely to understand the metaphor without _____ effort and without further engaging Shakespeare's _____

↳ without + 명사(구) : ~하지 않고서

4. Technological metaphors, on the other hand, are active (and often imposing) in the sense that they are realized in digital artifacts that are actively doing things, forcefully changing a user's meaning horizon.

비유명사

↳ 동격명사절 : 개념명사 + that + 완전한 절 / 대명사 일치 / 수동태 / 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 분사구문

5. Technological creators cannot afford to require their audience to wonder how the metaphor works ; normally the _____ is that the usefulness of the technology is _____ at _____

↳ require N toR ~ : N이 ~하도록 요구하다 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 - 보어

6. Shakespeare, on the other hand, is beloved in part because the meaning of his works is not _____ obvious and requires some thought on the part of the audience.

↳ 수동태 / 부사절 주어 동사 수일치 / 부사절 동사 병렬 수일치

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10. 30. 주제 : 개인의 인지적 능력 부족을 개별적 수용력을 사회적으로 집단화하여 해결

1. Herbert Simon won his Nobel Prize for recognizing our _____ in information, time, and _____

← 전자사의 목적어 동명사구

2. As we lack the resources to compute answers independently, we distribute the computation across the population and solve the answer slowly, generation by generation.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 주절 동사 병렬

3. Then all // we have to do is socially learn the right answers.

← 목적격 관계대명사 생략

4. You don't need to understand how your computer or toilet works ; you just need to be able to use the _____ and _____

← 의문사절(명사절) 의문부사 how / A or B - 단수 주어 동사 수일치

5. All that needs to be transmitted is which button to push — _____ how to interact with technologies rather than how they work.

← 수동 toR / 의문사(의문형용사+명사) toR / 의문사 toR / 의문사절 의문부사 how

6. _____ instead of holding more information than we have mental _____ for and indeed need to know, we could dedicate our large brains to a small piece of a giant calculation.

← 전자사의 목적어 동명사구 / 목적격 유사관계대명사 than / 유사관계대명사절 동사 병렬 than we have ~ and (we) need to know

7. We understand things well enough to benefit from them, but all the while we are making small calculations that contribute to a larger whole.

8. We are just doing our part in a larger computation for our societies' collective brains.

11. 31. 모방과 위장을 통한 문어의 생존 전략

1. The best _____ // most _____ of octopus have is to stay hidden as much as possible and do their own hunting at night.

↳ 목적격 관계대명사 생략 / 형용사절 주어 동사 수일치 / 주절 동사 / 과거분사(수동형용사) 보어 / toR 병렬 (to) do their ~

2. So to find one in full view in the _____ in daylight was a surprise for two Australian underwater photographers.

↳ toR 주어 (명사적) / 부정대명사 one = a octopus

3. Actually, what they saw at first was a _____

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 - what s' v' ~ : ~하는 것

4. It was only when they looked again that they saw a medium-sized octopus, with all eight of its arms folded and its two eyes staring upwards to create the illusion.

↳ it is ~ that 강조 - 부사절 강조 / with 분사구문 - with + N + Ving/p.p : N이 ~하면서 (되면서) / toR 부사적

5. An octopus has a big brain, _____ eyesight and the ability to change colour and pattern, and this one was using these _____ to turn itself into a completely different _____

↳ toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) : ~할 ~하는 / toR 부사적 목적 / 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치 : V + 대명사 + 부사

6. Many more of this species have been found since then, and there are now photographs of octopuses that could be said to be transforming into sea snakes.

↳ 현재완료수동태 ~ since / 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 형용사절 동사 수동태 / 진행의 toR 보어

7. And while they mimic, they hunt — producing the _____ of, say, a flounder suddenly developing an octopodian arm, sticking it down a hole and grabbing whatever is hiding there.

↳ 분사구문 / 현재분사구(능동형용사)-앞명수식 병렬 / 구동사 대명사 목적어 위치 / 주격 복합관계대명사 명사절 → anything that + 불완전분장 : ~하는 무엇이든지 / 현재진행 능동태

* flounder 넙치 **mimic 모방하다

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12. 32. 우리가 얼마나 고통받는지의 느낌은 그 고통에 대한 우리의 인식과 판단에 달려 있다.

1. How much we suffer relates to how we frame the pain in our mind.

← 의문사절(명사절) 접속사 / 주절동사 자동사 / 의문사절(명사절) - 전치사의 목적어

2. When 1500m runners push themselves into extreme pain to win a race — their muscles screaming and their lungs exploding with _____ they don't psychologically suffer much.

← 재귀대명사(목적어) / 주어 다른 분사구문 병렬

3. In fact, ultra-marathon runners — those people who are crazy enough to push themselves beyond the normal _____ of human _____ covering distances of 50-100km or more over many hours, talk about making friends with their pain.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) / 형 + enough + toR(부사적) / 재귀대명사(목적어) / 분사구문 / 주절 동사 자리

4. When a _____ has paid for some form of _____ back pain therapy and the _____ pushes deeply into a painful part of a patient's back to mobilise it, the patient calls that good pain if he or she believes // this type of deep pressure treatment will be of value, even though the practitioner is pushing right into the patient's _____.

잇음지라도

← toR 부사적 / 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략 + 완전한 절 / 전치사 + 명사 → 형용사적 의미 / even though : 비록 ~일지라도

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13. 33. : 소비 상품이 세 가지 버전의 기능과 가격으로 생산되는 이유

1. When I worked for a large _____ company that _____ laser and ink-jet printers, I soon discovered why there are often three versions of many consumer goods.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불완전한 절 (형용사절) / 선행사생략 이유 관계부사 : (the reason) why + 완전한 절

2. If the manufacturer makes only one version of its _____ people who bought it might have been willing to spend more money, so the company is losing some _____

← 조동사 과거표현 might have p.p ~ : 아무 ~ 했을 것이다. / be willin toR : 기꺼이 ~하려고 하다.

3. If the company offers two versions, one with more _____ and more expensive than the other, people will compare the two models and still buy the less expensive one.

← 부정대명사 one = a version / 특정 부정대명사 the other → the second version / one → version

4. But if the company introduces a third model with even more features and more expensive than the other two, sales of the second model go up ; many people like the features of the most expensive model, but ^ not the price.

← 비교급 강조부사 : much, even, still, far, a lot, little / 특정 부정대명사 / 주어 동사 수일치 / 생략구문 : but they do not like the price

5. The middle item has more features than the least expensive one, and it is less expensive than the fanciest model.

← the + 최상급

6. They buy the middle item, unaware that they have been manipulated by the presence of the higher-priced item.

← 분사구문 being 생략 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절

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14. 34. 세계 기후 변화가 현실화되어 우리 주변에서 일어나면 기후변화 픽션장르는 사할질 것이다.

1. On-screen, climate disaster is everywhere // you look, **but** the **scope** of the world's climate **transformation** **may** just as quickly **eliminate** the climate-fiction genre — indeed **eliminate** any effort **to tell** the story of warming, **which** could grow too large and too _____ even for Hollywood.

← 목적격 관계대명사 생략 + 불완전한 절 / toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 주격 관계대명사 계속적 : 그런데 그것은 ~

2. You can tell stories 'about' climate change **while** it still seems a **marginal feature** of human life.

← 시간부사절 접속사 while : ~하는 동안에,

3. But **when** the temperature rises by three or four more degrees, **hardly** anyone will be able to feel **isolated** from its impacts.

← 부정부사 hardly : 거의 ~하지 않게 / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

4. And so **as** climate change **expands** across the **horizon**, it may cease to be a story.

5. Why watch or read climate fiction about the world // you can see _____ out your own window?

← 목적격 관계대명사 생략

6. At the moment, stories **illustrating** global warming can still offer an _____ pleasure, **even if** that pleasure often comes in the form of horror.

← 현재분사구(능동형용사)-앞명수식 : ~하는, 하고있는 / 양보부사절 접속사 : 비록 ~일지라도

7. But **when** we can **no longer pretend** **that** climate **suffering is distant** — in time or in place — we will stop **pretending** about it **and** start pretending within it.

← 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / stop + 동명사 : ~하는 것을 멈추다 (stop + toR : ~하기 위하여 멈추다)

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15. 35. 물 위기는 필연적인 것이 아니라 정치적 무관심과 부주의로 인한 선택적 결과이다.

1. Today, the water crisis is political — which is, to say, not inevitable or beyond our capacity to fix — and, therefore, functionally elective

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안전한 절 (형용사절) / toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 형용사 보어 병렬

2. That is one reason // it is _____ distressing : an _____ made scarce through governmental _____ and _____ bad _____ and _____ and _____

← 현재분사(능동형용사) / 주어 다른 분사구문 → an abundant resource was made scarce ~(by them) / 형용사 목적적보어

3. There is no need for a water crisis, in other words, but we have one anyway, and aren't doing much to address it.

← 부정대명사 one → a water crisis / toR 부사적 목적

4. Some cities lose more water to _____ than they deliver to homes : even in the United States, leaks and theft _____ an estimated loss of 16 percent of _____ ; in Brazil, the estimate is 40 percent.

5. The _____ of available resources seems to _____ the real-world water shortage problem that we face.

6. Seen in both cases, as everywhere, the selective scarcity clearly highlights have-and-have-not inequities leaving 2.1 billion people without safe drinking water and ^4.5 billion without _____ worldwide.

← 수동분사구문(부사구) - (being) p.p / 주절 동사 / 분사구문 / 생략구문 and (leaving) 4.5 billion ~

*elective: 선택의

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16. 36. 성공적인 인간관계에 대한 사회적 압박이 우리의 생존에 미치는 영향

1. As individuals, our ability to thrive depended on how well we navigated relationships in a group.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) : ~하는 ~할 / 의문사절(명사절) 의문부사 / 부사(동사수식)

2. If the group _____ us, we could _____ support, _____ and probably a mate.
자원

3. If it didn't we might get none of these _____

← 생략구문 didn't (value)

4. It was a matter of survival, _____ and _____

5. Over millions of years, the pressure selected for people who are sensitive to and skilled at maximizing their standing.

6. The result was the development of a _____ to _____ monitor how other people in our community _____ us.

← toR 형용사적 (앞명수식) / 의문사절(명사절) how + 완전한 절

7. We _____ that information in the form of _____ and such related emotions as _____ or _____

← 지시형용사 that → the / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

8. These emotions compel us to do more of what makes our community value us and less of what doesn't

← compel N toR : N이 ~하도록 강요하다 / 선행사포함 주격관계대명사 / 사역동사 목적격보어 (toR→R) / 생략구문 doesn't (make our ~)

9. And, _____ they are meant to make that motivation feel like // it is coming from _____

← toR 보어 / 사역동사 목적격보어 (toR→R) / 명사절 접속사(목적어) 생략

10. If we realized, on a _____ level, that we were responding to social pressure, our _____ might _____ as _____ or _____ making it less persuasive.

← 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / 분사구문 / 형용사 목적격보어

* grudging 투덜대는

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17. 37.주제 : 우울증의 근본 원인은 우리 의식 상태의 왜곡이다.

1. _____ has long believed that _____ is caused by an _____ of _____ in the brain.

← 현재완료 능동태 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절

2. However, there is a major problem with this explanation.

3. This is because the imbalance of substances in the brain is a consequence of depression, not its cause.

← 명사절 접속사 because

4. In other words, depression causes a decrease in brain substances such as serotonin and noradrenaline, not a decrease in brain substances causes depression.

5. In this revised cause-and-effect, the key is to reframe depression as a problem of consciousness.

6. Our consciousness is a more _____ that goes beyond the _____ of the brain.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절)

7. The brain is no more than an _____ of consciousness.

8. If it is not consciousness itself, then the root cause of depression is also a distortion of our state of consciousness: a consciousness that has lost its _____ and the meaning of life.

9. Such a disease of consciousness may _____ itself in the form of depression.

* neurotransmitter 신경 전달 물질 ** manifest (명백히) 나타내다

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18. 38. : 증거를 기반으로 인간의 본성을 이해하는 과학으로서의 심리학

1. The common _____ of human nature **that** _____ around in society **are** generally a mixture of _____ and sometimes _____

가정

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) / 주절 동사 수일치

2. **However, psychology is** different.

3. It **is** the branch of science **that** **is** _____ to **understanding** people : **how and why** we **act** **as** we **do** ; **why** we **see** things **as** we **do** ; and **how** we _____ with _____

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) / be devoted to N : ~하는데 전념하다 / 대동사 → act / 대동사 → see

4. The key word here **is** 'science.'

5. Psychologists **don't depend on** opinions and _____ or the generally **accepted** views of society at the time, or even the **considered** opinions of deep thinkers.

← 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

6. **Instead, they look for** evidence, **to make** sure **that** psychological ideas **are** **firmly** based, **and** not just **derived** from generally **held** beliefs or assumptions.

← toR 부사적 목적 / 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / 과거분사 수동태 / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진

7. In addition to this _____ psychology **deals with** _____ and _____ **that** _____ our rich cultural and social _____ **as well as** **those shared** by all human beings.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) / 대명사 일치 those = fundamental processes and principles

8. These **are** **what** modern psychology **is** all **about**.

← 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 - 전치사의 about의 목적어

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19. 39. 주제 : 생명 시스템은 적은 수의 집합적 방식으로 결과의 축소(운하화)를 통해 안정화를 이룬다.

1. Life is **what** _____ might call a _____ system,' **which** is their _____ way of saying **that** there's a lot going on.

↳ 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 - what + 목적어없는 불완전 절 : ~하는 것 / 주격 관계대명사 계속적 : 그런데 그것은 ~

2. In just a single cell, the number of possible _____ between different _____ **is** _____

↳ 주어 동사 수일치 : 주어는 number

3. Such a system **can only hope** to be **stable** if only a smaller number of collective **ways** of **being** may **emerge**.

↳ 수동태 불가 자동사 : appear, disappear, occur, emerge, happen, consist of ~

4. **For example**, it **is** only a **limited** number of **tissues** and body shapes **that** may result from the development of a human _____

↳ 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진 / it is ~ that 강조

5. In 1942, the _____ Conrad Waddington **called** this **drastic narrowing** of **outcomes canalization**.
극적인

6. The _____ **may switch** between **a small number** of _____ possible _____ **but** can't exist in random states in between **them** _____ **as** a ball in a rough _____ **must roll** to the bottom of one valley or another.

↳ 대명사 일치

7. We'll **see** **that** this **is** true also of health and disease : there **are** many causes of illness, **but** their **manifestations** at the **physiological** and **symptomatic** levels **are** often **strikingly** similar.

발현

* embryo 배아 ** physiological 생리적인

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20. 40. 트릭 처벌이 비효과적인 이유와 대안

1. Punishing a child may not be effective due to what Alvaro Bilbao, a neuropsychologist, calls 'trick-punishments.'

← 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은/는/이/가) / 선행사포함 목적격 관계대명사 (명사절) - what s' v' ~ : ~하는 것

2. A trick-punishment is a _____ a moment of anger or a punishment in the most classic sense of the word.

4. Instead of discouraging the child from doing something, it encourages them to do it.

← 전치사의 목적어 동명사구 / encourage N toR : N이 ~하도록 장려하다

5. For example, Hugh learns that when he hits his little brother, his mother scolds him.

6. For a child who feels lonely, being scolded is much better than feeling invisible, so he will continue to hit his brother.

← 주격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절) / 수동태 동명사 주어 / 비교급 강조부사 / 감각동사 + 형용사 보어

7. In this case, his mother would be better adopting a different _____

← 분사구문 → if she adopts a different ~

8. For instance, she could _____ Hugh when he has not hit his brother for a _____ length of time.

9. The mother clearly cannot allow the child to hit his little brother, but instead of constantly pointing out the negatives, she can choose to reward the positives.

← allow N toR : N이 ~하도록 하다 / 전치사의 목적어 동명사구 / toR 목적어

10. In this way, any parent can avoid trick-punishments.

시오

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41~42. 주제 : 분석이나 현상의 이해없이 사물에 의도를 부여하는 것은 생존에 필요한 기제였다.

1. From an early age, we _____ purpose to objects and events, preferring this _____ to random chance.

← 분사구문

2. Children _____ for instance, that _____ rocks are that way because they don't want you to sit on them.

← 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / toR 목적격보어 / 대명사 일치 = rocks

3. When we _____ something, we first need to _____ what sort of thing it is.

← 의문형용사 + 명사

4. _____ objects and plants generally do not move and can be evaluated from _____ alone.

5. However, by attributing intention to animals and even objects, we are able to make fast decisions about the likely behaviour of that being.

6. This was _____ in our _____ days to avoid being eaten by _____

← toR 부사적 / avoid + 동명사(수동태)

7. The _____ Stewart Guthrie _____ that survival in our _____ past meant that we interpret ambiguous objects as agents with human mental characteristics, as those are the mental processes which we understand.

← 명사절 접속사 that + 완전한 절 / 명사절 접속사 / 목적격 관계대명사 + 불안정한 절 (형용사절)

8. Ambiguous events are caused by such agents.

9. This _____ a _____ system strongly biased towards anthropomorphism.

10. Therefore, we tend to assume intention even where there is none.

← 선행사 생략 장소 관계부사 + 완전한 절

11. This would have arisen as a survival mechanism.

← 조종사 과거 표현 : would have p.p " ~했을 것이다.

12. If a lion is about to attack you, you need to react quickly, given its _____ intention to kill you.

← given + 명사 : ~을 고려할 때

13. By the time you have realized that the design of its teeth and claws could kill you, you are dead.

← 유사접속사 by the time

14. So, assuming intent, without detailed design analysis or understanding of the physics, has saved your life.

← 동명사 주어 : ~하는 것(은는이가) / 과거분사(수동형용사) p.p : ~ 되어진 / 주절 동사 수일치

* ambiguous 모호한 ** anthropomorphism 의인화