

2019 서울시 9급 영어

독해 주요 문장 분석

1. At least in high school she made one decision **where** she finally saw eye to eye with her parents.

▶ At least in high school she made one decision. + She finally saw eye to eye with her parents in the decision.

-관계사 where를 쓰기 위해 꼭 선행사가 장소의 명사일 필요는 없다. 변형 전에 in/at/on which의 전치사가 해석에 영향을 주지 않는 경우에만 해당한다.

2. **Justifications are accounts in which one** accepts responsibility for the act in question, but denies the **pejorative quality** associated with it.

▶ Justifications are accounts : 정당화는 말장난에 불과하다.

▶ 위 1의 원칙을 적용하면 in which = where 가능

▶ 주어가 one이면 막연한 사람이라는 뜻. 해석하지 않거나 we로 바꾸면 됨

▶ pejorative quality : 빈정거리는 반응

5. To imagine that there are concrete patterns to past events, which can provide for our lives and decisions, is **to project on to history a hope for a certainty which it cannot fulfill**.

▶ to project a hope for a certainty which it cannot fulfill on to history 이 원표현인데 목적어가 길어서 뒤로 옮긴 것이다.

-it=a hope, 바람(hope)만으로 성취할 수 없는 확실성(구체적 유형)을 향한 기대(hope)를 역사에 떠넘기는 것이다.

7. Inventor Elias Howe attributed the discovery of the sewing machine ① for a dream ② in which he was captured by cannibals. **He noticed as they danced around him ③ that there were holes at the tips of spears**, and he realized this was **the design feature he needed ④ to solve** his problem.

▶ He noticed as they danced around him that there were holes at the tips of spears, 는 비문이다.

-He noticed that as they danced around him, there were holes at the tips of spears 가 되어야 한다.

▶ design은 형용사 자리이므로 명사라 하더라도 형용사처럼 해석해야한다. '디자인이 요구하는'

▶ he needed the feature to solve his problem 가 원문이므로 '해결할 필요가 있다'가 아닌 '해결하기 위해 필요로 하는'이 된다.

8. By 1955 Nikita Khrushchev ① had been emerged as Stalin 's successor in the USSR, and he ② embarked on a policy of "peaceful coexistence" ③ whereby East and West ④ **were to continue** their competition, but in a less confrontational manner.

▶ 'be to 동사원형'을 다르게 접근해 본다. <https://blog.naver.com/jhay2000/221284940142>

10. There is a more serious problem than ① maintaining the cities. As **people become more comfortable working alone**, they may become ② less social. It's ③ easier to stay home in comfortable exercise clothes or a bathrobe than ④ getting dressed for yet another business meeting

▶ people become more comfortable ~~with~~ working alone 주어가 같은 동시상황에서는 with을 생략한다

11. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Economists say that production of an information good involves high fixed costs but low marginal costs.

The cost of producing the first copy of an information good may be substantial, but the cost of producing(or reproducing) additional copies is negligible. This sort of cost structure **has many important implications**. For example, cost-based pricing just doesn't work: a 10 or 20 percent markup on unit cost makes no sense when unit cost is zero. You must price your information goods according to consumer value, not according to your production cost.

▶'다용도동사+추상명사' <https://blog.naver.com/jhay2000/221279338230>

-주어가 사물이므로 '이런 종류의 비용구조는 매우 중요한 결과를 유발한다.'

12. 밑줄 친 부분이 지칭하는 대상이 다른 것은?

Dracula ants get their name **for** the way they sometimes drink the blood of their own young. But this week, ① the insects have earned a new claim to fame. Dracula ants of the species *Myrmica camillae* can snap their jaws together **so fast, you could fit 5,000 strikes into the time it takes us to blink an eye**. This means ② the blood-suckers wield the fastest known movement in nature, according to a study published this week in the journal *Royal Society Open Science*. Interestingly, the ants produce their record-breaking snaps simply by pressing their jaws together so hard that ③ they bend. This stores energy in one of the jaws, like a spring, until it slides past the other and lashes out with extraordinary speed and force—reaching a maximum velocity of over 200 miles per hour. It's **kind of like** what happens when you snap your fingers, only 1,000 times faster. Dracula ants are secretive predators as ④ they prefer to hunt under the leaf litter or in subterranean tunnels.

▶전치사 해석은 글 흐름이 중요하다. '흡혈개미'라는 이름의 특성을 고려하면, for는 '때문에'

▶so fast **that** you could fit... 코머는 접속사의 역할을 할 수 있다.

▶fit 5000 strike into the time 그 시간에 5000번을 깜빡거리다.

▶the time it takes us to blink an eye → it takes us the time to blink an eye

예)It takes us 2hrs to blink an eye. 필요케하다.. 우리에게 두 시간을.. 눈을 감는 것은

= It takes 2hrs for us to blink an eye. 필요로한다.. 두 시간을.. 우리가 눈을 감는 것은

the time it takes us to blink an eye 시간.. 필요케하는.. 우리에게.. 눈을 감는 것이.. 필요케하는 시간

▶kind of(≠ a kind of)는 '약간, 조금'으로 = a little

13. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 옳은 것은?

I am writing to you from a train in Germany, sitting on the floor. The train is crowded, and all the seats are taken. However, there is a special class of "**comfort customers**" **who are allowed to make those already seated their seats**.

▶comfort customers ; 형용사 자리에 쓰인 명사는 형용사로 다양하게 해석한다. 여기서는 '안정을 필요로하는'

▶who are allowed to make those already seated give up their seats.

→ the customers are allowed to make those already seated give up their seats.

= S allows the customers to make those people **who are already seated** give up their seats.

S는 허락한다.. 그 안정을 필요로하는 승객이 만들게끔.. 이미 자리를 잡은 사람들이 그들의 자리를 포기하도록 만들게끔 허락한다

▶▶who are sitting이 맞을 것 같지만 좌석이 지정된 경우 함부로 다른 곳에 앉지 못한다는 의미에서 '앉혀지다'로 표현한다.

15. "Highly conscientious employees do a series of things better than the rest of us," says University of Illinois psychologist Brent Roberts, who studies conscientiousness. Roberts owes their success to "hygiene"

factors. Conscientious people have a tendency to organize their lives well. A disorganized, unconscientious person might lose 20 or 30 minutes rooting through their files to find the right document, **an inefficient experience conscientious folks tend to avoid**. Basically, by being conscientious, people _____ they'd **otherwise** create for themselves.

▶ ~~which is an inefficient that~~ experience conscientious folks tend to avoid.

- which = losing 20 or 30 minutes rooting through their files to find the right document

▶ otherwise = if they were not conscientious

16. Climate change, deforestation, widespread pollution and the sixth mass extinction of biodiversity all **define** living in our world today—an era that has come to be known as “the Anthropocene”. These crises are underpinned by production and consumption which greatly exceeds global ecological limits, but blame **is far from evenly shared**. The world’s 42 wealthiest people own as much as the poorest 3.7 billion, and they generate far greater environmental impacts. Some have therefore proposed using the term “Capitalocene” to describe this era of ecological devastation and growing inequality, reflecting capitalism’s logic of endless growth and _____.

▶ define; ...의 특징이 되다 ; ‘우리가 지금 세상을 산다는 것의 특징이 된다.’

▶ is far from evenly being shared ; 균등하게 공유되는 것과는 거리가 멀다, 전혀 균등하게 공유되지 않는다/나눠지지 않는다..

18. 글의 흐름상 가장 적절하지 않은 문장은?

It seems to me possible to name four kinds of reading, **each with a characteristic manner and purpose**. The first is reading for information —reading to learn about a trade, or politics, or how to accomplish something. ① We read a newspaper this way, or most textbooks, or directions on how to assemble a bicycle. ② With most of this material, the reader can learn to scan the page quickly, coming up with what he needs and ignoring what is irrelevant to him, like the rhythm of the sentence, or the play of metaphor. ③ We also register a track of feeling through the metaphors and associations of words. ④ Courses in speed reading can help us read for this purpose, training the eye to jump quickly across the page.

▶ **It seems (to me) possible to name** four kinds of reading, ~~each being with a characteristic manner and purpose~~.

-to me를 삽입해서 가능성을 주관적 판단으로 협소화시켰다. ‘내 생각에는’으로 해석 가능

-S+V, ~ing 구문에서 ing의 주어 each를 외부에서 가져오고 동사가 being인데 이를 생략했다.

19. <보기>의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

<보기> In this situation, we would **expect to find** less movement of individuals from one job to another because of the individual’s social obligations toward the work **organization to which he or she belongs and** to the people comprising that organization.

Cultural differences in the meaning of work can manifest themselves in other aspects as well. (①) For example, in American culture, it is easy to think of work simply as a means to accumulate money and make a living. (②) In other cultures, especially collectivistic ones, **work may be seen more as fulfilling an obligation** to a larger group. (③) In individualistic cultures, it is easier to consider leaving one job

and going to another because it is easier to separate jobs from the self. (④) A different job will **just as easily** accomplish the same goals.

- ▶ expect가 미래를 지향하므로 '발견할거라고 예상한다, 알게될거라고 예상한다'로 한다.
- ▶ organization + he or she belongs to it.
- ▶ the individual's social obligations **toward A** and **to B** ; A를 향한 의무와 B에 대한 의무
- ▶ S see work as **being** fulfilling an obligation 의 변형 ; '생각한다.. 일이란 의무를 완수하는 것이라고'
- ▶ just-부사, as-부사, easily-부사 인데 just as는 해석되지 않는다.

20. 글을 문맥에 가장 어울리는 순서대로 배열한 것은?

㉠ To navigate in the dark, a microbat flies **with its mouth open**, emitting high-pitched squeaks that humans cannot hear. Some of these sounds echo off flying insects as well as tree branches and other obstacles that lie ahead. The bat listens to the echo and **gets an instantaneous picture in its brain of the objects** in front of it. ㉡ Microbats, the small, insect-eating bats found in North America, have tiny eyes that don't look like they'd be good for navigating in the dark and spotting prey. ㉢ **From the use of echolocation**, or sonar, as it is also called, a microbat can tell a great deal about a mosquito or any other potential meal. **With extreme exactness**, echolocation allows microbats to perceive motion, distance, speed, movement, and shape. Bats can also detect and avoid obstacles no thicker than a human hair. ㉣ But, actually, microbats can see **as well as** mice and other small mammals. The nocturnal habits of bats are aided by their powers of echolocation, a special ability that makes feeding and flying at night much easier than **one** might think.

- ▶ with its mouth **being** open 로 주어가 다른 동시상황은 with 명 ~ing' 로 표현할 수 있다.
- ▶ gets an instantaneous picture in its brain of the objects in front of it
-gets a picture of ; 다용도동사+추상명사 구문으로 of 까지 해서 '~을 그리다'로 해석, instantaneous는 부사로 해석
-gets an instantaneous picture of the objects in front of it in its brain가 어순에 맞는 표현인데 in its brain가 gets a picture를 꾸미는 것을 명확히 하기 위해 앞으로 이동
- ▶ From the use of echolocation ; '전+추.명+전=전 ~ing' 로 바꾸면 해석이 부드럽다. from using echolocation '반향위치측정을 이용해서'
- ▶ With extreme exactness ; '전+명사' 가 부사가 되면 명사를 꾸미는 형용사는 부사로 해석된다. '매우 정확하게'
- ▶ microbats can see well 의 동급 비교
- ▶ 주어가 one이면 막연한 사람이라는 뜻. 해석하지 않거나 we로 바꾸면 됨