

# 2019 지방직 9급 영어

## 독해 주요 문장 분석

문 2. the car **takes that first dive**

▶take dive ; '다용도동사+추.명' 로 해석하면, '급강하하다, 다이빙하다'가 되며 형용사인 that, first는 부사로 해석된다. '그렇게 처음으로 급강하할 때'

문 5. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳지 않은 것은?

Each year, more than 270,000 pedestrians ①lose their lives on the world's roads. Many leave their homes as they **would** on **any given day never** ②**to return**. Globally, pedestrians constitute 22% of all road traffic fatalities, and in some countries this proportion is ③as high as two thirds of all road traffic deaths. Millions of pedestrians are non-fatally ④injuring—**some of whom are left with permanent disabilities**. These incidents cause much suffering and grief as well as economic hardship.

▶they would leave ; would=used to

▶given ; '언급의 대상이 되는', 흐름상 any given day는 '여느 날'

▶never to return = and never return ; to부정사>부사적용법>결과 참고

'많은 이들이 여느 날처럼 집에서 출발하지만 결코 돌아가지는 못한다'

▶, some of whom = and some of them

▶S **leave** some of them **with** permanet disabilities. ; leave A with B 'A에게 B를 남기다'

6. The paper **charged her with using** the company's money for her own purpose.

▶her와 using이 주어동사 관계이므로 '비난했다.. 그녀가 사용한다고..'

The investigation had to be handled **with the utmost care** lest suspicion be aroused.

▶'전+추.명'으로 여기서는 부사로 해석해서 '조심스럽게'

-the utmost는 최상급이 아닌 강조, 형용사지만 꾸밈을 받는 with care가 부사로 해석되므로 the utmost도 부사로 해석

Another way to speed up the process **would be made the shift to a new system**.

▶would be to make the shift a new system '또 다른 방법은 만드는 것 일 수도 있다.. 교대근무가 새로운 시스템이 되게끔'

-조동사 해석은 쓰임과 다를 수 있음

문 7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

[There is a thought that can haunt us: **since** everything **probably** affects everything else, how can we **ever make sense of** the social world? If we are weighed down by that worry, though, we won't **ever make progress**.]

(A) Every discipline that I am familiar with **draws caricatures of the world** in order to **make sense of** it. The modern economist does this by building **models, which are deliberately stripped down representations of the phenomena out there**.

(B) The economist John Maynard Keynes described our subject thus: "Economics is a science of thinking in terms of models **joined** to the art of choosing models which are relevant to the contemporary world."

(C) When I say "stripped down," I really mean stripped down. It isn't uncommon among us economists to focus on **one or two causal factors**, exclude everything else, hoping that this will enable us to understand how just those aspects of reality work and interact.

▶ since ; 앞뒤 문장 내용으로 보면 사전상 적절한 해석법이 없다. 그렇다면 내용상 '~한다고 하는데'로 해석

▶ probably는 추정, 추측의 니앙스일 뿐 해석은 안하는 편이 좋다.

▶ ever는 have p.p 상황이 아니면 학생들은 해석 안해도 됨

▶ make sense of ; '다용도동사+추.명+전'구문으로 sense(이해)를 알면 '~을 이해하다'로 해석 가능

-전치사가 없으면 자동사로 해석 따라서 make progress ; '나아가다, 진보하다, 발전하다'

▶ draws caricatures of the world ; 세상을 캐리커처형태로 묘사하다 \*캐리커처는 인물의 특징적 부분을 강조하는 경향이 있음

▶ model은 물리적 모형이 아닌 '현상'을 가리킨다.

▶ S strip the models deliberately **down representaions** of the phenomena 의 변형

-down은 부사이면서 전치사가 된다(글로 설명 불가). strip down은 '분해하다 (속속들이) 분석하다',

[down representation of ; '전+추.명+전' 은 in favor of(~을 좋아하는.../~을 좋아해서...), with respect for(~을 존경하는.../~을 존경하며...) 처럼 동사의 형용사형 또는 동사의 부사형으로 해석할 수 있다. 여기서는 부사]

-strip the models deliberately down representations of the phenomena 은 '신중하게 분석하다.. 그 모델들을.. 그 여러 현상을 표현하면서' 가 된다.

-, which are deliberately stripped down representations of the phenomena out there. '그 모델들은 세상에 널린 여러 현상들을 표현하면서 신중하게 분석된다.' ; '~하면서'라고 한 이유는 deliberately 때문이다.

▶ ~~with being joined~~ ; '결합된 채'

▶ 캐리커처가 특징적 부분 만을 강조하는 특성이 있으므로 focus on **one or two** causal factors 라고 쓴 이유가 된다.

문 8. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Prehistoric societies some half a million years ago did not distinguish sharply between mental and physical disorders. Abnormal behaviors, from simple headaches to convulsive attacks, were attributed to evil spirits that inhabited or controlled the afflicted person's body. According to historians, these ancient peoples attributed many forms of illness to demonic possession, sorcery, or the behest of an offended ancestral spirit. Within this system of belief, called demonology , **the victim was usually held at least partly responsible for the misfortune**. It has been suggested that Stone Age cave dwellers may have treated behavior disorders with a surgical method called trephining , in which part of the skull was chipped away to provide an opening through which the evil spirit could escape. People may have believed that when the evil spirit left, the person would return to his or her normal state. Surprisingly, trephined skulls have been found to have healed over, indicating that some patients survived this extremely crude operation.

▶ people were held responsible for →S hold people ~~to be~~ responsible for A

-hold는 '(~라는 이념, 사고, 생각, 의견)을 품고 있다' 따라서 'S는 사람들이 A에 책임이 있다고 생각한다.'이다.

-people were held responsible for the misfortune ; '사람들은 그들의 불행에 책임이 있다고 생각됐다.'

문 9. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the digital revolution upends newsrooms across the country, here's my advice for all the reporters. I've been a reporter for more than 25 years, so I have lived through a half dozen technological life cycles. The most dramatic transformations have come in the last half dozen years. That means I am, **with increasing frequency, making stuff up** as I go along. Much of the time in the news business, we have no

idea what we are doing. We show up in the morning and someone says, "Can you write a story about (pick one) tax policy/immigration/climate change?" When newspapers had once-a-day deadlines, we said a reporter would learn in the morning and teach at night—write a story that could inform tomorrow's readers on a topic the reporter knew nothing about 24 hours earlier. Now it is more like learning at the top of the hour and teaching at the bottom of the same hour. I'm also running a political podcast, for example, and during the presidential conventions, we should be able to use it to do real-time interviews anywhere. I am just increasingly working without a script.

▶with frequency ; '전+추.명'=형,부 가 되고 여기서는 '빈번히', with increasing frequency 는 '점차 빈번히'

▶make stuff up ; I go along 과 이 후 내용을 보면 '단시간에 몰입하여 일을 처리하다.' 같음

문 10. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

Children's playgrounds throughout history were the wilderness, fields, streams, and hills of the country and the roads, streets, and vacant places of villages, towns, and cities. ①The term playground refers to all those places where children gather to play their free, spontaneous games. ②Only during the past few decades have children vacated these natural playgrounds for their growing love affair with video games, texting, and social networking. ③Even in rural America few children are still roaming in a free-ranging manner, unaccompanied by adults. ④When out of school, they are commonly found in neighborhoods digging in sand, building forts, playing traditional games, climbing, or playing ball games. They are rapidly disappearing from the natural terrain of creeks, hills, and fields, and like their urban counterparts, are turning to their indoor, sedentary cyber toys for entertainment.

▶Children have only vacated these natural playgrounds ~ during the past few decades. 도치강조 참조

▶few는 '약간, 소수의'로 해석해서 어색하면 '거의 ~없는'으로 해석

▶, being unaccompanied by adults ; accompany 수동형은 능동타동사로 바꿔 해석한다 '어떤 어른도 동반하지 않은 채'

▶like their urban counterparts ; 도시에 사는 대응물 - 도시의 아이들

문 14. Today the technology to create the visual component of virtual-reality (VR) experiences is well on its way to becoming widely accessible and affordable. But to work powerfully, virtual reality needs to be about more than visuals. (A) what you are hearing convincingly matches the visuals, the virtual experience breaks apart. Take a basketball game. If the players, the coaches, the announcers, and the crowd all sound like they're sitting midcourt, you may as well watch the game on television — you'll get just as much of a sense that you are "there." (B) , today's audio equipment and our widely used recording and reproduction formats are simply inadequate to the task of re-creating convincingly the sound of a battlefield on a distant planet, a basketball game at courtside, or a symphony as heard from the first row of a great concert hall.

▶Take an example of a basketball game '농구를 예로 들다'

▶If the players, the coaches, the announcers, and the crowd all sound like they're sitting midcourt, ; 코드 한 복판에 있으면 경기장 모든 소리가 들리는데 이처럼 경기와 관련된 모든 사람의 소리가 생생하게 들린다면

▶you may as well watch the game on television -may as well(~하는 편이 낫다)

▶you'll get just as much of a sense that you are "there."

-get a sense of the fact that S+V ; S가 V하는 것을 알다.. get a sense 알다, get much of a sense 많이 알다, get just as much of a

sense 아주 많이 알다. -- 아주 생생하게 생각하다. 아주 생생하게 여기다

▶ a symphony as it is heard

문 15. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

[The same thinking can be applied to any number of goals, like improving performance at work.]  
The happy brain tends to focus on the short term. ( ① ) **That being the case**, it's a good idea to **consider what short-term goals we can accomplish that will eventually lead to accomplishing long-term goals**. ( ② ) For instance, if you want to lose thirty pounds in six months, **what short-term goals can you associate with losing the smaller increments of weight that will get you there?** ( ③ ) Maybe it's something as simple as rewarding yourself each week that you lose two pounds. ( ④ ) By breaking the overall goal into smaller, shorter-term parts, we can focus on incremental accomplishments instead of being overwhelmed by the enormity of the goal **in our profession**.

▶ That being the case = 접(if) that is the case 그것이 사실이라면

▶ we can accomplish the short-term goals that will eventually lead to accomplishing long-term goals

-what short-term goals that will eventually lead to accomplishing long-term goals can we accomplish? 가 의문문인데 주어가 너무 길어서 관계사 만 뒤로 이동 What short-term goals can we accomplish that will eventually lead to accomplishing long-term goals? 가능

-consider의 목적어이면서 간접의문문이 되어 '동사 의문사 S+V'로 표현

▶ 위를 적용하면 what short-term goals that will get you there can you associate with **losing the smaller increments of weight?**

-‘단기목표의 크기>감량 몸무게 크기’가 되어야 감량이 가능함, [크기 측면에서 상대적으로 더 적지만 증가하는 몸무게를 줄이는 것]

▶ in our profession ‘공개적으로 말한’

문 17. In the nineteenth century, the most respected health and medical experts all insisted that diseases were caused by "miasma," a fancy term for bad air. Western society's system of health was based on this assumption: to prevent diseases, windows were kept open or closed, depending on whether there was more miasma inside or outside the room; it was believed that doctors could not pass along disease because gentlemen did not inhabit quarters with bad air. Then the idea of germs came along. One day, everyone believed that bad air makes you sick. Then, almost overnight, people started realizing there were invisible things called microbes and bacteria that were the real cause of diseases. This new view of disease brought sweeping changes to medicine, as surgeons adopted antiseptics and scientists invented vaccines and antibiotics. But, **just as momentarily**, the idea of germs gave ordinary people the power to influence their own lives. Now, if you wanted to stay healthy, you could wash your hands, boil your water, cook your food thoroughly, and clean cuts and scrapes with iodine.

▶ just as = so

문 18. Followers are a critical part of the leadership equation, but their role has **not always** been appreciated. For a long time, in fact, "the common view of leadership was that leaders actively led and subordinates, later called followers, passively and obediently followed." Over time, especially in the last century, social change shaped people's views of followers, and leadership theories gradually recognized the active and important role that followers play in the leadership process. Today it seems natural to

accept the important role followers play. One aspect of leadership is particularly worth noting in this regard: Leadership is a social **influence** process shared among all members of a group. Leadership is not restricted to the influence exerted by someone in a particular position or role; followers are part of the leadership process, too.

▶always를 부정하는 부분부정, 항상 ~한 것은 아니다.

▶형용사자리에 쓰인 명사는 상황에 맞춰 형용사로 해석한다 ; 영향을 미치는

문 19. Language proper is itself double-layered. Single noises are only occasionally meaningful: mostly, the various **speech** sounds convey coherent messages only when combined into an overlapping chain, like different colors of ice-cream melting into one another. In birdsong also, \_\_\_\_\_: the sequence is what matters. In both humans and birds, control of this specialized sound-system is exercised by one half of the brain, normally the left half, and the system is learned relatively early in life. And just as many human languages have dialects, **so do some bird species**: in California, the white-crowned sparrow has songs **so** different from area to area **that** Californians can supposedly tell where they are in the state by listening to these sparrows.

▶위의 원칙을 적용하고 상식을 더하면 ; 의미를 갖춘, 정보를 전달하는

▶some bird species have them too

문 20. **Nobel Prize-winning** psychologist Daniel Kahneman changed the way the world thinks about economics, upending the notion that human beings are rational **decision-makers**. Along the way, his **discipline-crossing** influence has altered the way physicians make medical decisions and investors evaluate risk on Wall Street. In a paper, Kahneman and his colleagues outline a process for making big strategic decisions. Their suggested approach, labeled as "Mediating Assessments Protocol," or MAP, has a simple goal: To put off **gut-based decision-making** until a choice can be informed by a number of separate factors. "One of the essential purposes of MAP is basically to \_\_\_\_\_ intuition," Kahneman said in a recent interview with The Post . The structured process calls for analyzing a decision based on six to seven previously chosen attributes, discussing each of them separately and assigning them a relative percentile score, and finally, using those scores to **make a holistic judgment**.

▶하이픈 '-' 으로 연결된 단어들은 개별적으로는 서로 관계가 없다. 많은 경우 형용사를 만드는데 단어들의 품사는 다양하다. 또한 쓰인 품사와 해석 품사가 다른 경우가 많은데 시험에 나오지 않으므로 해석만 잘하면 된다.

▶ make a judgment '다용도동사+추.명' ; 판단하다, 형용사 holistic은 해석 시 부사가 될 수 있음