

### 고3 마지막 총정리자료(무관한문장) <http://likasuni.com>

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, almost 750,000 people died and two-thirds of these deaths were due to diseases. ❶ These shocking statistics demanded that the federal government take a more active role in managing cholera. ❷ Thus, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further train American physicians, cholera was above all a social problem. ❸ The military, along with local health associations, aimed to minimize any further threat to the population. ❹ To restore order after the war, the military believed they must control the economy and set up direct and indirect mechanisms to do so. ❺ The objective in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a preventative strategy.

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There is a reason why certain schemas are more available to us. ❶ If certain examples of categorizations are easier to remember, schemas consistent with those examples are more likely to be called up and used. ❷ Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter *r* or if there are more words in which the third letter is an *r*. ❸ Most people find it much easier to think of examples of words that begin with *r*, and thus, the ease of producing examples makes it seem as if there are more words that begin with *r*. ❹ What people really need to focus on are two other words that begin with *r*— reconsider and refuse. ❺ These words are more easily available to us, and thus, they cause us to overestimate their frequency of occurrence.

\*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

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3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The art market is the result of complex interactions that can usually not be explained by economic theory. ❶ The name of an artist, recent exhibitions, new books, rediscoveries, reactions of dealers, critics, museum directors, art historians, collectors and investors often influence tastes, aesthetic values and prices. ❷ Artists have sometimes been rated explicitly by art historians. ❸ Implicit ratings can also be computed by using, for instance, the length of entries in art history books, encyclopedias or dictionaries. ❹ The arts are among the most desirable products of civilization – they are among the most worthy of the outputs of the economy. ❺ Economists believe that prices can be taken as integrating all these effects and their dynamic interactions across artists and media may reveal some common patterns or, on the contrary, call attention to divergent behaviors.

\*aesthetic 미학적인, 심미적인 \*\*divergent 상궤(常軌)를 벗어나는, 이탈하는

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A portion of the power of maps comes from their long association with power. ❶ Maps have generally expressed knowledge about places from the viewpoint of the elite. ❷ The production of maps – certainly the useful ones – demands, and seems always to have demanded, considerable amounts of capital in the form of training, time, field and archival research, materials, and even health and lives. ❸ Indeed the map has become so influential that it has at once become a taken-for-granted daily companion and a subtle yet powerful shaper of our understanding of the world. ❹ Few have been the merchants and leaders either able to afford such an investment or possessed of the imagination to understand its value. ❺ The information to be found on the most useful maps produced throughout history has been, consequently, privileged, restricted, and thus tied to social and political power.

\*archival 기록에 관한

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5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field. ❶  
The main drivers of change are technological progress and societal evolution. ❷ In recent years, new technologies of information and communication have emerged that are leading to major innovations in applications such as traveler information services and pricing of infrastructure usage. ❸ Generally people seem to value a reduction in waiting time more than a reduction in the journey time of the main type of transport. ❹ These technologies have also profoundly transformed logistics for firms, and they are beginning to have noticeable impacts on the daily activity and travel patterns of households. ❺ The volume of travel is affected by two opposing forces: economic growth which tends to boost mobility and concerns about the environment and energy supply which tend to restrain it.

\*logistics 물류 업무(관리)

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The instinct of curiosity greatly contributes to humans' individual and collective progress. ❶ It urges people to seek the unknown and to find answers to things not yet understood. ❷ Thus, in more serious fields, it drives humans to explore and to conquer new frontiers in all dimensions. ❸ For example, sparkling objects in the night sky have fascinated the human instinct of curiosity to the point that humans have found a way to land on the moon and reach beyond it. ❹ The point is that too much persistence can prevent us from finding new approaches, and too much curiosity may prevent a thoroughness that is also needed for a new invention. ❺ And as curiosity leads humans to experiment with various things, they often produce incredible discoveries, inventions and achievements.

\*frontier (지식, 학문 등의) 미개척 영역 \*\*persistence 고집

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7. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and knowledge are closely linked. ❶ For each worker, an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8 percent higher earnings. ❷ On average, an extra year of schooling for a country's entire population is associated with a more than 30 percent increase in gross domestic product per person. ❸ The technology makes it possible to perform basic tasks at home, but working alone makes it hard to actually accumulate the most valuable forms of human capital. ❹ The striking correlation between education and a country's GDP may reflect what economists call human capital externalities, a term for the idea that people become more productive when they work around other skilled people. ❺ When a country gets more educated, people experience both the direct effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits that come from everyone around them being more skilled.

\*expertise 전문 지식 \*\*externality 외적 영향

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Stories are significant in the evolution of our species and the creation of culture. ❶ Before the invention of writing, stories and legends were handed down from generation to generation in the form of rituals and oral traditions that contained both education and the foundations of wisdom. ❷ Just as new learning adds something new to what we already know, so a new story adds to our existing stock. ❸ When we make stories out of everything, we use language artistically to develop all of the critical components involved in the communication process. ❹ The appearance of certain themes across cultures and times — death and resurrection, for instance — establishes their importance to the species as a whole. ❺ Such stories are used to pass down group identity, wisdom and experience for the next generation to build on, as well as giving them ways of self-soothing and facing death.

\*resurrection 부활 \*\*self-soothe 스스로를 진정시키다