



11강 빈칸추론 (B) EXAMPLE 01 전문가 집단의 최선의 의료 행위에 대한 이견



*Dissenting the best medical practices of professional groups*

〈1〉 Patients should be aware that there can be differing views among specialists about who should be treated for various conditions.

〈2〉 For example, expert committees in Europe and the United States set different guidelines about when to treat high blood pressure.

〈3〉 The group of American experts believed that for mild elevation of blood pressure the benefits exceeded the risks from treatment.

〈4〉 They wrote guidelines suggesting that patients with mild blood pressure elevation take medicine.

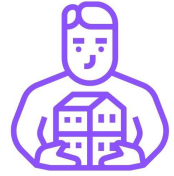
〈5〉 But in Europe, an expert committee with access to the same scientific data set different guidelines that don't advise treatment for mild elevation of blood pressure.

〈6〉 In Europe, people with the same symptoms would not be encouraged to take medicine.

〈7〉 Different groups of experts can disagree significantly about what is "best practice."



11강 빈칸추론 (B) EXAMPLE 02 소유권의 병폐



*problem of ownership*

- ① There is no known cure for the ills of ownership.
- ② As Adam Smith said, ownership is woven into our lives.
- ③ But being aware of it might help.
- ④ Everywhere around us we see the temptation to improve the quality of our lives by buying a larger home, a second car, a new dishwasher, a lawn mower, and so on.
- ⑤ But, once we upgrade our possessions we have a very hard time going back down.
- ⑥ Ownership simply changes our perspective.
- ⑦ Suddenly, moving backward to our pre-ownership state is a loss, one that we cannot accept.
- ⑧ And so, while moving up in life, we fall into the fantasy that we can always return to the previous state, but in reality, it's unlikely.
- ⑨ Downgrading to a smaller home, for instance, is experienced as a loss, it is psychologically painful, and we are willing to make all kinds of sacrifices in order to avoid such losses.



11강 빈칸추론 (B) PRACTICE 01 부유한 나라의 불공정 농업 보조금

*unfair agricultural subsidies in rich countries*



- 〈1〉 Western involvement in Africa should go far beyond the purchase of oil and minerals, and requires sacrifices from all wealthy countries, Western and non-Western.
- 〈2〉 The matter of agricultural subsidies ranks high in this category.
- 〈3〉 The majority of Africans today make their living as commercial farmers, and for them, any unfair competition on free markets has devastating results.
- 〈4〉 African farmers earn very low per-hour wages, and they are able to market their tea, cotton, cacao, and bananas at very low prices.
- 〈5〉 But they cannot compete with farmers who receive state subsidies to plant, harvest, export, and market their produce.
- 〈6〉 It is up to the rich countries to gradually stop these subsidies—if they really believe their own words about free trade—and to give African farmers their chance.



11강 빈칸추론 (B) PRACTICE 02 수로 표시된 양을 비교할 수 있는 침팬지



*chimpanzees that can compare the amounts indicated by numbers*

① A number of species can compare numerical quantities with some degree of accuracy.

② The primatologist Duane Rumbaugh and his colleagues showed chimpanzees two trays of chocolate chips, of which they could choose only one.

③ Each tray contained two piles of chocolate chips.

④ For example, one tray might contain a three-chip pile and a four-chip pile, while the other tray might contain a seven-chip pile and a two-chip pile.

⑤ Chimpanzees like chocolate chips, and thus they were faced with the problem of determining which tray had more chips on it.

⑥ In order to solve this problem, the chimpanzees needed to first sum the two piles that appeared on each tray, and then work out which of the two trays had the larger number of chips.

⑦ Although chimpanzees hesitated for a moment when the overall number of chips on each tray were very similar, they were generally highly accurate at choosing the tray which had the larger number of chips.



11강 빈칸추론 (B) PRACTICE 03 문화 사업가 Gerard Mortier의 잘츠부르크 축제 운영

*Cultural businessman Gerard Mortier's Salzburg Festival run*



① In 1991, the Flemish cultural entrepreneur Gerard Mortier became artistic director of the traditional Salzburger Festspiele in Austria with its mainly conservative content and background.

② Mozart has always been the most important artist of this world-famous festival.

③ Mortier has been trying to innovate the festival by introducing modern artists like the stage producer and theatre maker Peter Sellars, singer David Bowie and film-maker Peter Greenaway.

④ Mortier bases his programme on four categories:

1. Mozart's music, 2. classical music of the 20th century, 3. new music theatre events by modern artists, 4. a mixture of film and pop music culture.

⑤ This programme is motivated by the need for a young audience and critical discussion about societal phenomena such as pop music and spirituality.

⑥ The risky character of his artistic strategy is constantly being criticized by the Viennese elite and local Salzburg shopkeepers.

⑦ However, fundamentally Mortier knows exactly how to retain the balance between tradition and innovation, which guarantees the continuity of this festival.



11강 빈칸추론 (B) PRACTICE 04 최종적인 목표를 향한 굳은 결심의 중요성



*The importance of firm determination toward a final goal*

❶ Think of the people who left Europe in the nineteenth century or Asia in the twentieth century to start a new life in the United States.

❷ At the outset of their journeys, few immigrants could have foretold exactly when and how they would achieve economic success in the new world, yet they set out for the "land of opportunity" nevertheless.

❸ More than that, many of them willingly accepted great hardship during the journey itself.

❹ The important point is that the commitment to be a pioneer precedes an exact calculation of financial gain.

❺ A company that waits around for the numbers to "add up" will be left flat-footed in the race to the future.

❻ Without a clear-eyed view of the ultimate prize, a company is all too likely to abandon the race when unexpected hazards are encountered en route.