



영어식 사고 TAS 독해법 만능 진성어

TAS 독해법은

- Thesis
- Antithesis
- Synthesis

의 약자로 “세상에 대한 의문과 대답”의 형식이다.

키워드(Thesis)

어떠한 객체(사물 또는 사람)에 대한 의문의 시작

의문에 대해 작가가 대답해 주는 방식

①이분법[함의자질]

대조(차이점 강조)

However, On the contrary, In contrast, Though 그러나
But, Yet

Discriminate A from B } 구분하다
Distinguish A from B }

대표적 대조(차이점 강조) 예시

주관(개인) VS 객관(단체)

subjective 주관적인	objective 객관적인
personal 개인적인	universal 보편적인
individual 개인적인	general 일반적인
private 사적인	social 사회적인
unique 특별한(거의 유일한)	cultural 문화적인
specific 눈에 띄는(남들과 구별)	collective 집단적인
distinct 뚜렷한(남들과 구별)	group 단체
experienced 경험있는(개인적)	common 흔한
internal 내면적	external 외면적
special 특별한	typical 전형적인

유사(공통점 강조)

Likewise, Similarly, Equally 마찬가지로

Just as: **마찬가지로**

As S V ~한대로

The same ~ as 마찬가지로

compare A with B 비교하다

②인과관계

Lead to, Cause, Bring about 이끌다, 유발하다

Result in 결론을 내다

Attribute A to B } A(결과) B(원인)의 탓으로 돌리다
Ascribe A to B }
Accredit A to B }

be based on } on 뒤의 명사를 원인으로 하다.
be premised on }
rely on }
depend on }

When/If 절 (원인)

As long as } ~하는 한 (원인)
So far as }
insofar as }

The 비교급 S V (원인), The 비교급 S V (결과)

As S V ~ 함에 따라 (원인)

So ~~~(원인)~~~~~ that ~~~~~(결과)~~~~~

So, Therefore, Thus, In short, In conclusion (그 결과)



③문제분석해결

Problem 문제

Cost 비용(상승되면 문제)

Issue 현안, 논제(다루어야 할 문제)

Difficult 어려운

Challenge 도전하다

Risk 위험

Limited 제한된

Fear 공포를 느끼다

Solve 해결하다

Resolve 해결하다

Solution 해결책

Alleviate 완화하다

Ease 완화하다

Address 다루다

Deal with 다루다

Cope with 다루다

Overcome 극복하다

Way to 부정사 - 해결책

By ~ing (목적어 위한 수단)

④작가의 선택(범위를 축소하는 행위는 주제로 가는 길)

고유명사(지명, 사람이름)

구체적 연도, 수치

a/an 또는 정관사 the를 동반하지 않은 복수명사

for example, for instance

Most of us have a **general, rational sense** of what to eat and when—there is no shortage of information on the subject.

a general, rational sense vs a **disconnect**
[fact] [fact + also feelings]

이분법-차이점 강조

(B) **Yet** there is often a **disconnect** between what we know and what we do. We may have the facts, **but decisions also involve our feelings**. Many people who struggle with difficult emotions also struggle with eating problems.

our feelings --> **difficult** emotions
범위가 줄어들었음 "작가의 선택"

difficult emotions --> **eating problems**
"문제분석해결"

(A) **Emotional eating** is a popular term used to describe **eating that is influenced by emotions**, both positive and negative. Feelings may affect various aspects of your eating, including your motivation to eat, your food choices, where and with whom you eat, and the speed at which you eat. Most overeating is prompted by feelings rather than physical hunger.

문제 분석

emotional eating
항상 과체중을 일으키는 것은 아니라구?

갑자기 비판?
작가의 선택
범위 축소인 것을 알 수 있음

(C) Individuals who struggle with **obesity** tend to eat in response to emotions. **However**, people who eat for emotional reasons are not necessarily overweight. People of any size may **try to escape an emotional experience by preoccupying themselves with eating or by obsessing over their shape and weight**.

emotional eating의 해결방안

Ever since **the first scientific opinion polls** revealed that most Americans are **at best poorly informed** about politics, analysts have asked whether citizens are equipped to play the role democracy assigns them.

문제 발생- 정치에 대해서 형편없이 알고 있음

단어 바꿔치기 보이징?

inadequately informed
vs 차이점 강조

a **misinformed**

이분법-차이점 강조

(C) **However**, there is something worse than an **inadequately informed** public, and **that's a misinformed public**. It's **one thing** when **citizens don't know something, and realize it**, which has always been a problem. **It's another thing** when **citizens don't know something**, but **think they know it**, which is the new problem.

차이점 그게 뭔디?

이게 바로 차이점이다
예전에는 내가 모른다는 것을 알았지만
이제는 자기가 모르면서 **안다고 생각하는 것**

(B) It's **the difference** between **ignorance** and **irrationality**. Whatever else one might conclude about **self-government**, it's at risk when citizens don't know what they're talking about. **Our misinformation** owes partly to **psychological factors**, including our tendency to see the world in ways that suit our desires.

단어변주

갑자기 자칭?
작가의 선택
범위 축소인 것을 알 수 있음

이건 좀 먹기 좋게 주시네
이제--> such 집중

(A) **Such factors**, **however**, can explain **only** the misinformation that has **always been with us**. The sharp rise in misinformation in recent years has a **different source: our media**. "They are making us dumb," says one observer. When fact bends to fiction, the predictable result is political distrust and polarization.

우리와 항상 함께 있었던 잘못
VS
우리와 함께 있지 않았던 새로운 잘못 -미디어