

*Logical Mind*

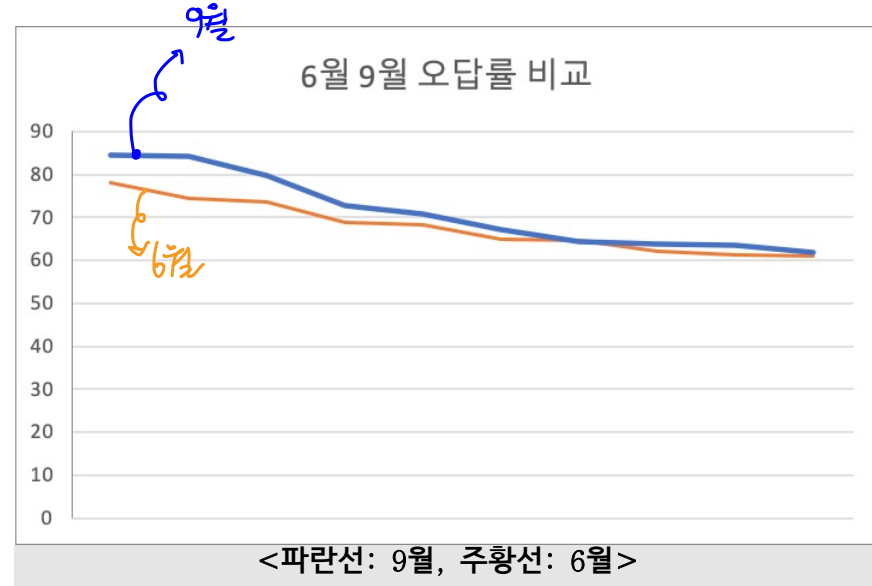
**2023년 9월 모의고사 해설**

**Part1. 시간이 부족했다면**  
**Part2. 선지가 헛갈렸다면**  
**Part3. 지문이 안읽혔다면**

## 1. 6월 모의고사와 9월 모의고사의 오답률 비교

2023년6월			2023년9월		
유형	배점	오답률	유형	배점	오답률
33번 빈칸	3	<b>78</b>	38번 삽입	2	84.4
42번 어휘	3	74.3	34번 빈칸	3	84.2
34번 빈칸	3	73.5	33번 빈칸	3	<b>79.8</b>
29번 어법	3	68.9	37번 순서	3	72.7
39번 삽입	3	68.4	21번 합의	3	70.8
30번 어휘	3	64.9	42번 어휘	2	67.1
31번 빈칸	2	64.7	39번 삽입	3	64.5
40번 요약문	3	62	40번 요약	2	63.9
38번 삽입	2	61.3	24번 제목	2	63.6
23번 주제	2	61.1	41번 제목	2	61.9

- 6월 모의고사에서 가장 높은 오답률은 78퍼센트로, 9월에는 이보다 더 높은 오답률에 해당하는 문제가 3문항 출제되었습니다.
- 고난도 문제에서의 오답률이 더 높게 나타났으므로, 특히 70점 후반에서 80점 중반 학생들 중에서 6월에 비해 5점 이상 하락한 학생들이 많을 것으로 보입니다.



## 2. EBS 간접연계에 대하여

- 공개된 자료에 따르면 EBS 간접연계율은 51%입니다. 하지만 간접연계된 문항들은 듣기, 내용일치, 장문 유형들로 한정되어 있어 실제로 EBS 연계체감을 느끼기는 어려운 수준입니다.
- 주요유형들 (빈칸,순서,삽입,대의파악)에서의 간접연계가 사실 이루어지지 않았으므로 EBS 간접연계 자체를 위해 EBS교재를 여러번 보는 것은 효율이 매우 떨어지는 학습법입니다.
- 대신, EBS의 문항들을 취약 유형을 극복하는 방식으로 사용하는 것이 효율적입니다.

듣기

읽기

약  
강

문항 번호	유형	EBS 교재 연계 내용
		교재명/쪽수/문항번호(유형)
1	목적	수능특강/영어듣기/62쪽/10강 2번(불일치)
2	의견 파악	수능특강/영어듣기/192쪽/27강 1번(목적)
3	요지 파악	수능특강/영어듣기/152쪽/21강 1번(의견)
4	그림 내용 일치	수능특강/영어듣기/163쪽/22강 4번(그림)
5	할 일	수능특강/영어듣기/124쪽/18강 7번(연급)
6	숫자 정보	수능특강/영어듣기/133쪽/19강 6번(이유)
7	이유	수능특강/영어듣기/144쪽/20강 9번(응답)
8	연급 유무	수능특강/영어듣기/51쪽/8강 4번(관계)
10	도표	수능특강/영어듣기/68쪽/11강 3번(도표)
13	긴 대화의 응답	수능특강/영어듣기/193쪽/27강 5번(할일)
14	긴 대화의 응답	수능특강/영어듣기/174쪽/24강 2번(의견)
15	상황에 적절한 말	수능특강/영어듣기/52쪽/8강 7번(할일)
18	목적	수능특강/영어듣기/186쪽/실전모의고사5회 1번(목적)
19	심경 변화	수능특강/영어듣기/132쪽/19강 1번(목적)
25	도표	수능특강/영어/47쪽/8강 2번(도표)
26	내용 불일치	수능특강/영어독해연습/50쪽/4강 9번(빈칸)
27	실용문	수능완성/141쪽/실전모의고사 4회 27번(실용문불일치)
28	실용문	수능완성/90쪽/실전모의고사 1회 27번(실용문불일치)
40	요약문	수능완성/116쪽/실전모의고사 3회 2번(의견)
41-42	1지문 2문항	수능특강/영어독해연습/111쪽/9강 11번(어휘)
43-45	1지문 3문항	수능특강/영어듣기/186쪽/실전모의고사5회 2번(의견)

Part1. 시간이 부족했다면

시간이 부족할 때만 잘 안읽혀

평가원 시험에서는 중위권 학생들의 변별을 위해 주로 2점 문항들에 이른바 '해석트랩'을 깔아둡니다. '해석트랩'이란 지문을 읽는 속도를 현저히 느리게 하는 문장 및 어휘들로 아래와 같은 두 가지 특징이 있습니다.

- 1) 한글 번역이 어색하거나 성립되지 않는다.
- 2) 문장의 길이가 길어 한 번에 이해하기 어렵다.

아래는 이번 시험에 출제된 대표적인 '해석트랩'들입니다. 문장을 다시 읽고 구조와 의미를 파악해 봅시다.

19번 심경) 한글번역이 어려운 경우  
 Luck just didn't run my way. (=운이 좋지 않았음)

20번 주장 찾기)  
 It means we are willing to let fear be present as we do the things that matter to us. (=두려워 하라)

20번 주장 찾기) 대명사 구과 강조문  
 Building confidence inevitably demands that we make friends with vulnerability because it is the only way to be without confidence for a while. But the only way confidence can grow is when we are willing to be without it. When we can step into fear and sit with the unknown, it is the courage of doing so that builds confidence from the ground up.

S V

강조문 : S를 강조함

21번 함의추론) 병렬구조, no ~ other than의 해석  
 Gold plating in the project means needlessly enhancing the expected results, namely, adding characteristics (that are costly, not required,) and (that have low added value with respect to the targets) - in other words, giving more with no real justification other than to demonstrate one's own talent.  
 ~의 의미는 아니다

30번 어휘) 중복되는 문장성분의 생략, 병렬구조  
 Fashion companies created and consumers could acquire textiles and products (made from textiles with little or no connection) (to where, how, or by whom the products were made.)  
 S (주어) V (목적어) S (주어) V (목적어)  
 의문사 S V (목적어)

35번 무관한 문장) 병렬구조 (01 ~ 04)  
 These factors include manager reliance on face-to-face management practices, lack of telecommuting training within an organization, misperceptions of and discomfort with flexible workplace programs, and a lack of information about the effects of telecommuting on an organization's bottom line.

35번 무관한 문장) 병렬구조 (S1 ~ S3)

Continuing advances in information technology, the expansion of a global workforce, and increased desire to balance work and family are only three of the many factors that will gradually reduce the current barriers to telecommuting as a dominant workforce development.)

40번 요약문 완성) 병렬구조 (V1, V2), 부사절에서의 생략

Historical fiction adds "flesh to the bare bones (that historians are able to uncover) and (by doing so) provides an account (that while not necessarily true) provides a clearer indication of past events, circumstances and cultures."

40번 요약문 완성) 혼합가정법 (if S had PP, S would V ~)

In fact, Gilden Seavey explains that if producers of historical fiction had strongly held the strict academic standards, many historical subjects would remain unexplored for lack of appropriate evidence.

~경우에

41~42번 장문) 조건의 부사절 (if S 과거형 ~), 병렬구조, 대명사 that

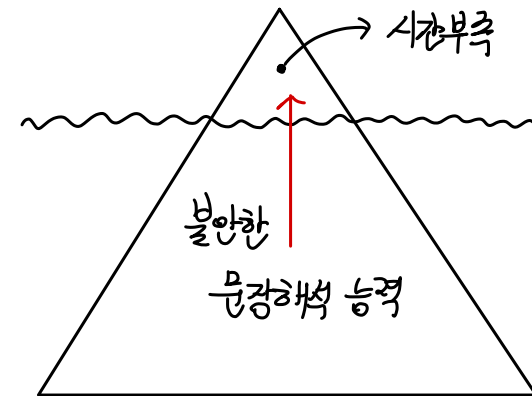
For example, if someone mentions a movie and you think to yourself [that you heard it was terrible] but can't remember [where you heard that,] you're recalling the content, but you've lost the context.

41~42번 장문)

For example, if someone mentions a movie and you think to yourself that you heard it was terrible but can't remember where you heard that, you're recalling the content, but you've lost the context.

41~42번 장문) 조건의 부사절 if (~경우에)

For instance, people are unconvinced (by a persuasive argument) if it's written by someone (who is not very credible) (e.g., someone with a clear financial interest in the topic)



“시간부족은 불안한 문장해석으로 인한 현상”

## Part2. 선지가 헛갈렸다면

- 지문은 대략적으로 이해가 되었지만 선택지에서 정답이 선명하게 구분되지 않았다면 **지문 내의 단서 범위를 너무 넓게 잡았을 가능성이 큼**니다.
- **30-39** 구간 문항들은 지문의 큰 주제를 파악하는 것도 중요하지만, 결국에는 각 문항이 요구하는 근거를 지문 내에서 **찾아 근거 범위를 좁혀주셔야 합니다.**
- 빈칸 **31,32** 문항은 모두 빈칸이 중반에 위치하였으므로, 빈칸 이후의 구체적 서술에서 단서의 범위를 좁혀주셔야 합니다.
- 순서, 삽입 문항은 근거로 제시된 **[연결어/지시어/대명사]**를 활용하여 문장 간 내용연결 여부를 확인해주셔야 합니다.

다음 문항들을 보면서 근거를 좁게 잡아야 할 필요성을 확인해봅시다.

21. 밑줄 친 “The best is the enemy of the good.”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

생각한 것  
: 용량 내 설명 나와

Gold plating in the project means needlessly enhancing the expected results, namely, adding characteristics that are costly, not required, and that have low added value with respect to the targets — in other words, giving more with no real justification other than to demonstrate one’s own talent. Gold plating is especially interesting for project team members, as it is typical of projects with a marked professional component — in other words, projects that involve specialists with proven experience and extensive professional autonomy. In these environments specialists often see the project as an opportunity to test and enrich their skill sets. There is therefore a strong temptation, in all good faith, to engage in gold plating, namely, to achieve more or higher-quality work that gratifies the professional but does not add value to the client’s requests, and at the same time removes valuable resources from the project. As the saying goes, “The best is the enemy of the good.”

스킬 셋을 검증+향상  
하려고 함  
→ 필요 이상의 자원이  
있는 것은 아님

자용내 근기를 풀려!

\* autonomy: 자율성 \*\* gratify: 만족시키다

- ① Pursuing perfection at work causes conflicts among team members.
- ② Raising work quality only to prove oneself is not desirable.
- ③ Inviting overqualified specialists to a project leads to bad ends.
- ④ Responding to the changing needs of clients is unnecessary.
- ⑤ Acquiring a range of skills for a project does not ensure success.

31. In the post-World War II years after 1945, unparalleled economic growth fueled a building boom and a massive migration from the central cities to the new suburban areas. The suburbs were far more dependent on the automobile, signaling the shift from primary dependence on public transportation to private cars. Soon this led to the construction of better highways and freeways and the decline and even loss of public transportation. With all of these changes came a \_\_\_\_\_ of leisure. As more people owned their own homes, with more space inside and lovely yards outside, their recreation and leisure time was increasingly centered around the home or, at most, the neighborhood. One major activity of this home-based leisure was watching television. No longer did one have to ride the trolley to the theater to watch a movie; similar entertainment was available for free and more conveniently from television.

반반 아파트  
구체적 관서!

\* unparalleled: 유례없는

- ① downfall
- ② uniformity
- ③ restoration
- ④ privatization
- ⑤ customization

32. Many people create and share pictures and videos on the Internet. The difficulty is finding what you want. Typically, people want to search using words (rather than, say, example sketches). Because most pictures don't come with words attached, it is natural to try and build tagging systems that tag images with relevant words. The underlying machinery is straightforward — we apply image classification and object detection methods and tag the image with the output words. But tags aren't \_\_\_\_\_ . It matters who is doing what, and tags don't capture this. For example, tagging a picture of a cat in the street with the object categories "cat", "street", "trash can" and "fish bones" leaves out the information that the cat is pulling the fish bones out of an open trash can on the street.

빈칸 앞 뒤에서 주의  
: 부정적 내용인 것으로

- ① a set of words that allow users to identify an individual object
- ② a comprehensive description of what is happening in an image
- ③ a reliable resource for categorizing information by pictures
- ④ a primary means of organizing a sequential order of words
- ⑤ a useful filter for sorting similar but not identical images

\* 단어 느낌에 의존하지 않자

36.

<The intuitive ability to classify and generalize is undoubtedly a useful feature of life and research, but it carries a high cost, such as in our tendency to stereotype generalizations about people and situations.>

- (A) Intuitively and quickly, we mentally sort things into groups based on what we perceive the differences between them to be, and that is the basis for stereotyping. Only afterwards do we examine (or not examine) more evidence of how things are differentiated, and the degree and significance of the variations.
- (B) Our brain performs these tasks efficiently and automatically, usually without our awareness. The real danger of stereotypes is not their inaccuracy, but their lack of flexibility and their tendency to be preserved, even when we have enough time to stop and consider.
- (C) For most people, the word stereotype arouses negative connotations: it implies a negative bias. <But, in fact, stereotypes do not differ in principle from all other generalizations; generalizations about groups of people are not necessarily always negative.>

\* intuitive: 직관적인 \*\* connotation: 함축

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)



37.

Plants show finely tuned adaptive responses when nutrients are limiting. **Gardeners may recognize yellow leaves as a sign of poor nutrition and the need for fertilizer.**

관리가 있는 경우  
A ⊕

대조:  
서로 다른 두 대상의 차이  
[ A +  
B -

(A) **In contrast**, plants with a history of nutrient abundance are risk averse and save energy. At all developmental stages, plants respond to environmental changes or unevenness so as to be able to use their energy for growth, survival, and reproduction, while limiting damage and nonproductive uses of their valuable energy.

(B) Research in this area has shown that plants are constantly aware of their position in the environment, in terms of both space and time. **Plants that have experienced variable nutrient availability in the past tend to exhibit risk-taking behaviors**, such as spending energy on root lengthening instead of leaf production.

관리가 없는 경우  
A ⊖

역접:  
같은 대상 반대영향  
[ A +  
A -

(C) **But if a plant does not have a caretaker** to provide supplemental minerals, it can proliferate or lengthen its roots and develop root hairs to allow foraging in more distant soil patches. Plants can also use their memory to respond to histories of temporal or spatial variation in nutrient or resource availability. [3점]

\* nutrient: 영양소 \*\* fertilizer: 비료 \*\*\* forage: 구하러 다니다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
- ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

38. 선지 두나 [명절서/자서서/대명사] 관여!

Because the manipulation of digitally converted sounds meant the reprogramming of binary information, editing operations could be performed with **millisecond precision.**

\* 시간이 부족하면  
간이 끼리 붙일수  
있어 주의!

The shift from analog to digital technology significantly influenced how music was produced. First and foremost, the digitization of sounds — that is, their conversion into numbers — enabled **music makers to undo what was done.** ( ① ) One could, **in other words**, **twist and bend sounds** toward something new **without sacrificing the original version.** ( ② ) **This “undo” ability** made mistakes considerably less momentous, sparking the creative process and encouraging a generally more experimental mindset. ( ③ ) **In addition**, digitally converted sounds could be manipulated simply by programming **digital messages** rather than using **physical** tools, simplifying the editing process significantly. ( ④ ) **For example**, while editing once involved razor blades to **physically** cut and splice audiotapes, it now involved **the cursor and mouse-click** of the computer-based sequencer program, which was obviously less **time consuming** ( ⑤ ) **This microlevel access** at once made it easier to conceal any traces of manipulations (such as joining tracks in silent spots) and introduced new possibilities for manipulating sounds in audible and experimental ways.

과거와 대비되는 내용재서  
: 과거의 '물리적' 작업이 아닌 '디지털' 작업의 사례 (o)  
시간 단축의 사례 (x)  
\* binary: 2진법의 \*\* splice: 합쳐 있다

39. 선지 쿼리 [연결] | 지사(대명사) 단서!

전문가(지) 재평가(재)에 대한 지(성)도 있는 (의)항(의) 필요함

(+) 비근접 표현을 쓰기 위해서는 가려져 있는 내용이 앞에 있어야 함

In the case of specialists such as art critics, a deeper familiarity with materials and techniques is often useful in reaching an informed judgement about a work.

마음이 함(성) 강어깨리 붙일 수 있는 relax!

Acknowledging the making of artworks does not require a detailed, technical knowledge of, say, how painters mix different kinds of paint, or how an image editing tool works. ( ① ) All that is required is a general sense of a significant difference between working with paints and working with an imaging application. ( ② ) This sense might involve a basic familiarity with paints and paintbrushes as well as a basic familiarity with how we use computers, perhaps including how we use consumer imaging apps. ( ③ ) This is because every kind of artistic material or tool comes with its own challenges and affordances for artistic creation. ( ④ ) Critics are often interested in the ways artists exploit different kinds of materials and tools for particular artistic effect. ( ⑤ ) They are also interested in the success of an artist's attempt — embodied in the artwork itself — to push the limits of what can be achieved with certain materials and tools. [3점]

(의)

빛과 조형(색)에 대한 익숙함  
⇒ 2점 차이에 대한 이해 (this sense)  
↓ 인과관계 (this is because) 없음.  
모든 재료의 도구는 해결(제) (challenge)가 존재함.

\* affordance: 행위유발성 \*\* exploit: 활용하다

### Part3. 지문이 안 읽혔다면

- 평가원 시험의 [3점] 배점을 가진 문항들에서 중상위권 학생들이 변별됩니다. 이 문항들을 읽을 때면 지문 내용이 머릿속에 쌓이지 않고 등등 떠다니기 때문에 정답률이 낮을 수 밖에 없습니다.
- 이 문항의 지문들에는 어떤 하나의 주제나 소재가 제시되는 글이 아니라 주로 **대립되는 개념들이 지문 내에 제시**됩니다.
- 이러한 대립되는 개념들을 머리에 정리하면서 읽지 않으면 머릿속에서 여러 개념들이 충돌하여 의미가 전달되지 않습니다.
- 평가원이 **대립되는 개념을 제시하는 방식**은 아래와 같습니다.

- 1) **문제와 해결**
- 2) **시간상의 차이** : 과거 ↔ 현재  
 대과거 ↔ 과거

\* 시간상의 '전후' 관계는  
 내용상의 대결을 나뉠 수 있다

1. 문제와 해결구조를 활용한 문제

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

문제  
↓  
해결

The need to assimilate values and lifestyle of the host culture has become a growing conflict. Multiculturalists suggest that there should be a model of partial assimilation in which immigrants retain some of their customs, beliefs, and language. There is pressure to conform rather than to maintain their cultural identities, however, and these conflicts are greatly determined by the community to which one migrates. These experiences are not new; many Europeans experienced exclusion and poverty during the first two waves of immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Eventually, these immigrants transformed this country with significant changes that included enlightenment and acceptance of diversity. People of color, however, continue to struggle for acceptance. Once again, the challenge is to recognize that other cultures think and act differently and that they have the right to do so. Perhaps, in the not too distant future, immigrants will no longer be strangers among us.

- ① 이민자 고유의 정체성을 유지할 권리에 대한 공동체의 인식이 필요하다.
- ② 이민자의 적응을 돕기 위해 그들의 요구를 반영한 정책 수립이 중요하다.
- ③ 이민자는 미래 사회의 긍정적 변화에 핵심적 역할을 수행할 수 있다.
- ④ 다문화 사회의 안정을 위해서는 국제적 차원의 지속적인 협력이 요구된다.
- ⑤ 문화적 동화는 장기적이고 체계적인 과정을 통해 점진적으로 이루어진다.

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Why is the value of *place* so important? From a historical perspective, until the 1700s textile production was a hand process using the fibers available within a ① particular geographic region, for example, cotton, wool, silk, and flax. Trade among regions ② increased the availability of these fibers and associated textiles made from the fibers. The First Industrial Revolution and subsequent technological advancements in manufactured fibers ③ added to the fact that fibers and textiles were no longer “place-bound.” Fashion companies created and consumers could acquire textiles and products made from textiles with little or no connection to where, how, or by whom the products were made. This ④ countered a disconnect between consumers and the products they use on a daily basis, a loss of understanding and appreciation in the skills and resources necessary to create these products, and an associated disregard for the human and natural resources necessary for the products’ creation. Therefore, renewing a value on *place* ⑤ reconnects the company and the consumer with the people, geography, and culture of a particular location.

문제의 핵심  
: 단절

해결의 핵심  
: 연결

2. 시간상의 차이에 주목하라. : 시간상의 '선' 후'관계 주목

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Before the web, newspaper archives were largely the musty domain of professional researchers and journalism students. Journalism was, by definition, current. The general accessibility of archives has greatly extended the shelf life of journalism, with older stories now regularly cited to provide context for more current ones. With regard to how meaning is made of complex issues encountered in the news, this departure can be understood as a readiness by online news consumers to engage with the underlying issues and contexts of the news that was not apparent in, or even possible for, print consumers. One of the emergent qualities of online news, determined in part by the depth of readily accessible online archives, seems to be the possibility of understanding news stories as the manifest outcomes of larger economic, social and cultural issues rather than short-lived and unconnected media spectacles.

\* archive: 기록 보관소 \*\* musty: 곰팡내 나는 \*\*\* manifest: 분명한

- ① Web-based Journalism: Lasting Longer and Contextually Wider
- ② With the Latest Content, Online News Beats Daily Newspapers!
- ③ How Online Media Journalists Reveal Hidden Stories Behind News
- ④ Let's Begin a Journey to the Past with Printed Newspapers!
- ⑤ Present and Future of Journalism in the Web World

상/후관계 암시 ←

과거 연구의 특징: 전문가, 현재성

현재 연구의 특징: 일반대중, 단순성

= this departure

= 과거와 달라진 현재의 상황

34. Prior to photography, \_\_\_\_\_ . While painters have always lifted particular places out of their 'dwelling' and transported them elsewhere, paintings were time-consuming to produce, relatively difficult to transport and one-of-a-kind. The multiplication of photographs especially took place with the introduction of the half-tone plate in the 1880s that made possible the mechanical reproduction of photographs in newspapers, periodicals, books and advertisements. Photography became coupled to consumer capitalism and the globe was now offered 'in limitless quantities, figures, landscapes, events which had not previously been utilised either at all, or only as pictures for one customer'. With capitalism's arrangement of the world as a 'department store', 'the proliferation and circulation of representations ... achieved a spectacular and virtually inescapable global magnitude'. Gradually photographs became cheap mass-produced objects that made the world visible, aesthetic and desirable. Experiences were 'democratised' by translating them into cheap images. Light, small and mass-produced photographs became dynamic vehicles for the spatiotemporal circulation of places. [3점]

\* proliferation: 확산 \*\* magnitude: (큰) 규모 \*\*\* aesthetic: 미적인

- ① paintings alone connected with nature
- ② painting was the major form of art
- ③ art held up a mirror to the world
- ④ desire for travel was not strong
- ⑤ places did not travel well

상/후관계 암시

place: '정착' 장소

경우 특성: 이동/복제의 어려움

사진의 특성: 이동/복제의 용이함

이 그림에서 'places'는 '문화적 공간'의 의미가 아닌 '사람이나 광물에 대한 '공간'의 의미임.

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33. An invention or discovery that is too far ahead of its time is worthless; no one can follow. Ideally, an innovation opens up only the next step from what is known and invites the culture to move forward one hop. An overly futuristic, unconventional, or visionary invention can fail initially (it may lack essential not-yet-invented materials or a critical market or proper understanding) yet succeed later, when the ecology of supporting ideas catches up. Gregor Mendel's 1865 theories of genetic heredity were correct but ignored for 35 years. His sharp insights were not accepted because they did not explain the problems biologists had at the time, nor did his explanation operate by known mechanisms, so his discoveries were out of reach even for the early adopters. Decades later science faced the urgent questions that Mendel's discoveries could answer. Now his insights Within a few years of one another, three different scientists each independently rediscovered Mendel's forgotten work, which of course had been there all along. [3점]

이상적 혁신 : 한발만 앞서 있는 것  
 ↓  
 오버사투른 혁신 : 매우 앞서 있는 것

ex) Mendel의 이론 : 과거에는 오버사투른 혁신이었다.

↓ Mendel의 이론 : 이제는 이상적인 혁신이 되었다.  
 (= 한발만 앞서 있는 혁신)

시간상의 차이 때문이지

\* ecology: 생태 환경 \*\* heredity: 유전

- ① caught up to modern problems ⇒ A catch up to B는 'A가 뒤처져 있다가 B를 따라잡음'이라는 의미.
- ② raised even more questions Modern problems caught up to his insights. 라고 하는 것이 맞음.
- ③ addressed past and current topics alike
- ④ were only one step away
- ⑤ regained acceptance of the public  
 ⇒ regain은 '다시판다'는 의미로 '아직에 인정을 받았음'을 전제함. 하지만 처음에 그의 이론이 초기에 '인정받지 못했다'고 했음