

수능특강

2-2 순서, 주제, 일치/불일치

주제 : The Travels of Sir John Mandeville'은 중세사람들의 범세계적 오해의 원인이 됐다.
<The most popular travel book – *The Travels of Sir John Mandeville* – appeared in about 1356 and immediately became astonishingly popular.> <This was the only travel book that Leonardo da Vinci possessed, and Christopher Columbus consulted it as he took his voyages. Scholars doubt whether there even was anyone named Mandeville, or whether the author of this account ever traveled further than his local library.> His work is fanciful and entertaining and preserved many global misconceptions from the ancient world. When real travelers came back from abroad, if their experiences did not match those of the fictional Mandeville, they did not trust their own eyes.> <Thus, global misunderstandings persisted throughout the Middle Ages in spite of a good deal of global interaction.>

2-4 삽입,순서,어휘

<Many people lack a clear image of their bodies and do not take very good care of themselves. You'd think people would have a fairly accurate picture of their own bodies.> <After all, who is more familiar with our bodies than ourselves? Each day, we spend an enormous amount of time receiving messages from our bodies, bathing and grooming ourselves.> <(((But we have blind spots as well, so that our body image only approximates rather than coincides with reality.))) A major reason is that our bodies are constantly changing, and there is a time delay in bringing our body images up to date.> <Each of us tends to hold on to more or less outdated(lastest변화주의) body images, such as the aging man who has difficulty recognizing the wrinkles in his face, his thinning hair, or his sagging waistline.>

*sag 축 처지다

2-5 빈칸,연결사,주제

주제: 기후변화는 석유와 가스에 접근할 가능성에 영향을 줄수 있다.

Oil and gas resources are not likely to be impacted by climate change because they result from a process that takes millions of years and are geologically trapped. (On the other hand), climate change may not only force the shutting down of oil- and gas-producing areas, but increase the feasibility of exploration in areas of the Arctic through the reduction in ice cover. Thus, while climate change may not impact these resources, oil and gas reserves and known or contingent resources could be affected by new climate conditions, since climate change may affect ~~access to these resources~~. In Siberia, (for instance), the actual exploration challenge is the time required to access, produce, and deliver oil under extreme environmental conditions, where temperatures in January range from -20°C to -35°C . Warming may ease extreme environmental conditions, expanding the production frontier.

*feasibility (실행)가능성 **contingent resources 발견 잠재 자원

2-8 어법,연결사

Throughout the 20th century, science was seen as the solution to the problems of land degradation and pollution resulting from agricultural and industrial activities. (As a result), there is now an increasing focus on funding for science being linked to providing practical solutions to environmental problems. This creates a dilemma, for while excellent science can be conducted, science alone will not create widespread change, mainly because the channels to use this information and create change are(is변화조심) poorly developed. In order to create changes in behavior and beliefs of the general public, broader and more effective communication of the new scientific insights being gained is required. Even where the solutions to environmental problems are clear, management, political, and ultimately public support are needed to implement the (usually) expensive solutions. (Therefore), utilizing our current research effectively will require new tools to facilitate effective communication, not only to scientists, but also to managers, governments, and ultimately, the general public.

*land degradation 토지 황폐화

3-4 삽입, 주제, 제목

주제 : 안전을 위해 자유를 제한하는 수위는 개인마다 다르다

제목 : The Difference of Limit to Freedom

Although the case for freedom is strong, this goal cannot be pursued without limit. Almost everyone admits that some restrictions are necessary when the exercise of individual freedom endangers others or imposes large external costs. A more subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom arises when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security. In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life, many people willingly vote for programs that restrict freedom – their own and that of others – in exchange for the promise of greater security. For instance, numerous laws deny consumers the freedom to buy products that have been judged to be dangerous. (((But not everyone makes the same evaluation of the tradeoff.))) Rational individuals will seek a perfect balance between freedom and security, but this balance varies among individuals, depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity. This variation is the major reason why it is so difficult to reach agreement on this issue.

*pervasive 넓은 범위에 미치는 **tradeoff 거래, 교환 (협정)

3-5 빈칸, 제목

제목 : Make Their Own Choices That Is Rooted In Autonomy

The right of autonomy, as I see it, is not rooted in any idea that rational decision making is intrinsically valuable or in the self-confident faith that people will use their opportunity to make the best possible choices. All the more, I would not want to say that people have a right of autonomy only to the extent that we expect they will make rational choices. Within limits, people should be allowed to make their own choices even if ~~the choices are likely to be foolish~~. Questions about the justification and limits of the right of autonomy are difficult; but I hope that, on reflection, most would agree that we are not entitled to interfere with others' crucial life choices just because we believe they are likely to be nonrational or unwise.

*autonomy 자율성

3-6 삽입, 빈칸, 연결사

In an organizational culture that creates a climate for success, it is useful to recognize teams of workers for their accomplishments, and this *can* be done in a group setting. Usually, group accomplishment worthy of recognition can be documented for public review. Because individual responsibility is spread out over the group, there is minimal risk of individual embarrassment or later peer harassment. (However), it is important to realize that group achievement is rarely the result of equal input from all team members. Some take the lead and work harder, while others do less and count on the group effort to make them look good. (Thus), it is important to deliver personal and private recognition to those individuals who went beyond the call of duty for the sake of their team.

*peer harassment 동료에 의한 괴롭힘

4-2 빈칸, 삽입

Negotiators who are planning on bargaining with a friend or valued business associate may feel reluctant to drive a hard bargain for fear of damaging that important relationship. ~~By engaging an agent~~, such individuals can put some distance between themselves and the other party, thereby avoiding some (but not all) relationship complications. Consider the case of Veronica, an office manager who is considering buying a new home closer to her office to reduce the length of her commute. The home is being sold by Tony, a colleague. ((To avoid straining her relationship with Tony, Veronica engages a real-estate agent to represent her in the upcoming negotiations. Because the agent is not a friend of Tony's, he'll be eager to press for the best possible deal for Veronica and will handle all the details of the negotiation with Tony's agent. By using agents, Veronica and Tony won't have to deal directly with one another on the many details of the sale.

*commute 통근

4-3 주제, 삽입, 순서, 빈칸

주제 : 통증은 더 큰 부상을 막아주는 신호이다.

<People born without the ability to feel pain suffer more injuries than the average person.> <For instance, some people with this misfortune try to walk on a broken leg because they can't feel the pain from the break. Others have suffered burns without knowing. The infection and damage associated with such injuries can lead to extreme disability and death.> (((<Fortunately, the majority of us are born with the ability to feel pain.))) So the next time we break a bone we will go to the doctor and start the process of repair. When we touch a stove, we pull our hand away before experiencing further damage.> <Knowing that we are being harmed or have been harmed is critically important. It allows us to take some course of action to stop being harmed, which then allows us to start the healing process.>

4-4 지칭, 순서, 빈칸, 삽입

<Some anxious teens feel as if they rely too much on friends and family to help them cope with anxiety. But ~~these teens do not rely on friends and family enough!~~> <①They are unwilling to ask for help because ②they worry that they will put others off or upset them if ③they request their help. Teens who do not want to bother other people may think that asking parents or friends for help will burden ④them with their problems or that ⑤their anxiety is so extreme that it will overwhelm them.> <(((However, nothing could be farther from the truth.))) Most parents and friends often feel honored when asked to help a teen learn and apply tools to manage anxiety.> <Parents and friends much prefer helping in this way rather than providing a lot of reassurance to calm the anxious teen or doing all the things he is unable to do because of his anxiety.>

*reassurance 안심시키는 말(행동]

4-8 삽입

While I do believe that with practice we can improve our looking skills, I am not a great believer in attempts to teach art theory to otherwise reasonably well-educated adults. It is far more important and enjoyable to just get out and look at art. (((From a social point of view, however, there may be virtue in attending lectures and panel discussions at your local museum, or even perhaps joining a guided tour.))) If there is an annual art fair where you live, there will definitely be organized tours for the public and often additional educational efforts. You will be in the company of like-minded people. I don't entirely exclude the possibility of thus finding a life partner, but the odds of simply making friends are better than on a subway platform. All types of educational institutions offer opportunities to visit works of art with other people, whether recreationally or as part of a study course that can be audited by nondegree students of any age.

*like-minded 취미가 같은 **audit (대학 강의를) 청강하다

6-1 주제, 빈칸

주제 : 우리의 잘못된 기대가 그릇된 자부심을 형성한다.

Let's face a difficult and painful truth: most of us don't know how to live an authentic, effective, healthy, and fulfilling life. This fact is obvious, but we resist seeing it and facing it. We don't want to see our limitations. We ~~don't want to face our shortcomings~~: because that means we'll have to do something about them. We'll have to work at getting and learning new information. We'll have to ask for help. We are not skillful when it comes to knowing how to live a balanced and satisfying life. Our unreasonable expectations create a false pride that prohibits us from letting others know that we do not have the answers — that we need help. Some of us try to become wantless. When our false pride is in charge, ~~ignorance becomes something of which to be ashamed~~. Being ignorant doesn't fit with our self-image, so we deny it. We become more concerned with "saving face rather than saving our behinds."

*authentic 진정성이 있는

6-6 순서, 연결사, 삽입

<The emergence of a primitive hunting technology involving simple tools was the first great technological advance. This was followed by agricultural developments that led to plant cultivation, which had far-reaching social consequences, since now food could be stored and refilled.> (((<(Thus), population size was no longer partially controlled by the lack of food resources.))) Because hunting and gathering societies required physical mobility, it was inefficient to have large numbers of children to take along in the search for food.> <(As a result) of the agricultural revolution, however, agriculturists, living in settled communities, found additional children beneficial in helping with chores.> <(Moreover), some members of agricultural societies were now free to engage in pursuits other than food gathering, resulting in a more elaborate social structure with a division of labor that allowed for occupational specialization.>

6-7 빈칸, 순서

<Growing up as "technology natives" has profoundly affected what young people expect from life and how they relate to it.> <The intensity and extent of exposure to technology has had a major impact on how people perceive work as well as when, where, and how it can be done. It permits a round-the-clock connection to others, but especially to work.> <As such, this round-the-clock connectivity removes the traditional restrictions of office hours and location. Technology encourages networks and a lack of boundaries that makes operating in hierarchies problematic and challenges traditional ways of doing and managing work.> <At first, this difference appears to be generational, but it is not solely that. It is the difference between those who view technology as a tool or a toy and those who see it as the way they interact with the world – a(n) extension of them or, as it has been said, their oxygen.>

7-3 순서,삽입

<An individual driven by companionship is motivated by the opportunity to get things done as a member of a group.> <The key factor here is not the capability of being a team player, nor is it the team spirit itself. It is how much somebody is motivated to follow through and achieve a peak result by the fact that he is working together with others to achieve the desired result.> <Think of exercise bikes, for example. Some people have no problem being disciplined and riding them in the gym, where there are others doing the same.> <(((But if they have one at home, it collects dust and is never used.)))> The reason is not lack of character or missing discipline; the reason is that the powerful companionship motivator of these individuals is not activated when alone at home. >

7-4 연결사, 삽입

Some of the skills and abilities that are encouraged in video games are useful for many different purposes. (((Most of all, video games are excellent for developing visual awareness.))) (For example), recent studies show that they can significantly improve a surgeon's skill in using her hands when performing operations. Also, playing video games has been shown to increase short-term memory of people in test groups. The reason for this is that most games require players to spread their attention over the screen quickly in order to detect and react to changing events. (In fact), playing video games may trigger previously inactive genes that are important for developing neural pathways necessary for spatial attention. Research is now suggesting that playing video games could even increase attention spans rather than reduce them.

7-6 삽입,빈칸

Learn to express what you want rather than putting the emphasis on what you don't want when speaking with a child. Children are highly responsive to the messages they receive. If an adult says, "Don't slam the door," the child listening hears the phrase *slam the door*, with the word *don't* in front of it. The child must figure out that slamming the door is the undesirable thing to do, which is difficult to comprehend, especially for young children. (((The chances for a successful response from a child increase dramatically when an adult says, "Please close the door gently."))) Now the child has a visual image to follow. The words spoken fit together well with the request, which makes it much easier to understand.

*slam [타] 닫다

11-4 빈칸, 주제

주제 : 지성이 감정에게 영향을 끼쳐 감정적에너지의 방향을 돌릴 수 있다.

The intellect cannot command the emotions, but it can channel currently existing emotional energy. If, for example, the emotions want X, the intellect might talk them into wanting to do Y by pointing out that doing it will get them X. As soon as the emotions are convinced that doing Y will get them X, the anxiety they felt with respect to X will transfer to Y. The intellect can then point out to the emotions that by doing Z, they can get Y; again, the anxiety will transfer. In this manner, anxiety flows down the chains of desire formed by the intellect . We thereby become motivated to fulfill the instrumental desires in these chains, even though doing so won't itself feel good— indeed, even though doing so will feel bad.

*instrumental desire 도구적 욕구(자체의 충족이 아니라 다른 욕구의 충족을 위한 도구로서 갖게 되는 욕구)

12-2 순서, 삽입

Different media accumulate their audiences in different ways. In print media, such as newspapers and magazines, one measure of success is the actual number of publications distributed, or circulation. <However, more than one person usually reads each copy of a publication: (((for example, most newspapers average two readers per copy, while certain magazines, such as *People*, may have upwards of eight readers per copy.)))> <So the total audience is the circulation multiplied by the readers per copy. Thus, in print media, the circulation is the number of copies printed, while the audience is the number of persons who read those copies of the publication.> <Because you want to attract more than one reader per copy of the publication, the number for the audience will usually be larger than the number for circulation.>

14-2 연결사, 삽입

By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives. To some extent, (therefore), the essential task has been predetermined. You may have selected a research topic or theme around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted. If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include, and what you wish to exclude. (((However), if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review.))) You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

14-4 연결사,빈칸,삽입

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, as is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded as different languages by everyone. Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded as speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are supposed to understand each other. (((But here, there are many exceptions.))) (For example), Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded as different languages. (On the other hand), many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are supposed to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to rely on the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

14-7 삽입

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul spotted a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. (((The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly.)))The pace increased so fast Barb could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation until – suddenly – all three parties realized that Paul had gone *above* the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone *below* Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they compromised, laughed, and settled the deal.

*retreat 물러나다

15-1 빈칸,연결사

After being picked, an apple requires only the energy it takes to get from farm to market. When an apple goes into a jar of applesauce before reaching the market, (however), much more energy is necessary. This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also requires energy. And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. (Therefore), a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods whenever possible. If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple.

*puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉하게 만들다

15-4 연결사, 빈칸, 제목

제목 : Recorded music and radio : Something to change

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, (however), was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. This occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." (On the other hand), it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a ~~strong complement~~, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

15-7 순서, 빈칸

<You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised.> <In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer.> <Most offered up the explanation that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). The producers of the film suggested that these misconceptions point to significant flaws in the way science is taught.> <The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has ceased to have meaning in their lives. If it is presented as a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons.>

*oblivious 알아차리지 못하는

16-1 순서, 빈칸

<Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive.> <There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do.> <However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for a countless number of reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for.> <In such cases, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.>

*trauma 외상

16-3 지칭

Hiring practices vary between individual-oriented and group-oriented cultures, and this may cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade, an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from Sarbia, worked for a German engineering firm. ①His daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-known German university. Rade considered it his duty to find his daughter a job, and ②he wanted his German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana was well qualified for the position, ③his individualistic orientation led him to refuse to have a father and daughter working in the same office. Seeing his boss's actions from the perspective of a contrasting culture, Rade thought it was unfair – ④he saw no problem in his daughter working with him in the same office. The unfortunate outcome was that Lana was neither considered nor hired, and the positive working relationship between Rade and ⑤his boss ended.

16-4 순서,요지

요지 : 단어의 연상학습은 좋은점도 있으나, 다른 단어를 회상하는데 방해한다.

<Imagine that after studying word pairs such as *red/blood* and *food/radish*, you are given red as a cue and recall that *blood* went with it. This act of recall strengthens your memory of the two words appearing together, so that next time you are given *red*, it will be easier for you to recall *blood*.> <Remarkably, however, recalling that *blood* went with *red* will also make it more difficult later to recall *radish* when given *food*!> <When practicing *red/blood*, it is necessary to suppress retrieval of recently encountered "red things" other than blood, so that your mind is not littered with irrelevancies that could interfere with the recall of the word you seek.> <But there is a cost to suppressing retrieval of unwanted items such as *radish*: they are less accessible for future recall, even to a cue (*food*) that would seem to have nothing to do with "redness."

*radish 적환무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 딴) **suppress 억누르다

20-1 빈칸,삽입,연결사

It may be fair to say that the Vikings' voyages had little lasting effect on the fate of the world. Should textbooks (therefore) leave them out? Is impact on the present the sole reason for including an event or fact? It cannot be, of course, or our history books would shrink to twenty-page pamphlets. We include the Norse voyages, not for their apparent geopolitical significance, but because including them gives a ~~more complete picture of the past.~~ (Moreover), if textbooks would only intelligently compare the Norse voyages to Columbus's second voyage, they would help students understand the changes that took place in Europe between 1000 and 1493. As we shall see, Columbus's second voyage was ten times larger than the Norse attempts at settlement. The new European ability to mobilize was in part responsible for Columbus's voyages taking on their awesome significance.

20-4 요지, 빈칸

요지 : 더 나은 판단을 위해서 도덕적 진보의 필요성

The analogy below allows us to recognize that moral progress is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made inaccurate judgments regarding the causes of disease. With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they'd previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — many of which we still accept today. Similarly, in the moral sphere, when people don't have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools. We can see then, for instance, how the limited perspective of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that racism was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize ~~how terribly mistaken that earlier judgment was.~~

21-1 빈칸

Suppose that Earth systems are resilient. It would not follow from this that environmental problems are not worth taking seriously. Even if Earth systems successfully respond to our environmental insults, there may still be a high price to pay in the loss of much that we value: species diversity, quality of life, water resources, agricultural output, and so on. Through centuries of warfare, European nations demonstrated their resilience, but millions of people lost their lives and much that we value was destroyed. Moreover, even if it is highly unlikely that human action could lead to a collapse in fundamental Earth systems, the consequences of such a collapse would be so disastrous that avoiding the risk altogether would be preferable. Just as it is best not to have to rely on the life-saving properties of the airbags in one's car, so it would be best not to have to rely on the resilience of Earth's basic systems.

21-2 빈칸, 순서

<The scientific value of wildlife results from the role it serves in the advancement of science. Much of what we know about ecology and behavior came from studying wildlife.> <Some types of wildlife serve as sentinel species and are used to ~~monitor environmental health~~. Nevertheless, spotted owls are used by environmentalists to monitor whether we have preserved enough old-growth forests in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S.> <Because spotted owls have large home ranges, they are one of the first species to be affected when old-growth forests become scarce.> <Hence, we reason that if there are sufficient old-growth forests to support a healthy population of spotted owls, then there should be a sufficient amount of forests to ~~meet the needs of other species.~~>

24-2 어법,빈칸

Why have visual artists looked so often and so insistently at dance? In its largest sense, dance has interested visual artists as part of the moving surface of the world, and it is clear that the dancer's will to move has been, in many cases, no less urgent than the visual artist's will to record that movement. The visual artist has often been faced with the paradox of trying to fix — to make permanent — an image of the dance, while at the same time sustaining the fiction of motion. All of this resonates across American culture to find a literary echo in William Faulkner's famous assertion that "the aim of every artist is to arrest motion, which is life, by artificial means and hold(holds조심) it fixed so that a hundred years later, when a stranger looks at it, it ~~moves again since it is life.~~" Thus, in their paintings, sculptures, prints, and photographs, American artists have struggled with the essence of movement, asking probing visual questions about how dance movements differ from other forms of movement.

25-1 삽입,순서

<For most of us there is an underlying assumption that as soon as we finish our education we will walk into a job that we love.> <It is an unsurprising assumption given that we can only specialize in those subjects for which we have shown an expectable level of ability. Some unique individuals decide long before they can speak exactly what they want to be when they grow up, and then go out and do it. (((<The majority, however, feel dissatisfied with their jobs or prove unsuccessful in their job hunt.>))) <This can be for a combination of reasons: right job but wrong organization, right organization but wrong job, wrong role, poor wage, and so on. Even when people have planned their careers and have found a job they love, they can find themselves mismatched with the working environment.>

25-2 빈칸, 순서, 제목

That's why people hardly understand the principles of science

<The explanation for the general public's poor understanding of how science functions is astonishingly simple.> <The point of the matter is that at all levels science teaching and textbooks emphasize the factual recall of science content to the near total exclusion of the knowledge-generation process of science.> <Science teachers rarely have opportunities to learn how science functions in their own studies and, not surprisingly, fail to emphasize that aspect of science to their students. Lakin and Wellington reported that teachers in their study, having never reflected on issues relating to the nature of science, tended to undervalue such ideas in their teaching.> <Furthermore, educators who would like to incorporate something of the pageant of science in their science lesson must consult the same textbooks that frequently misrepresent or even omit discussion of the way in which science knowledge is produced.>

25-3 삽입, 연결사

What type of play is the most appealing to preschoolers, those ranging from three to six years of age? Role-playing games in which the child acts out a situation or imitates a person. According to psychologist Daniil Elkonin, in this type of game, the major influence is the realm of human activity, especially work and relationships among people. (Therefore), the child is precisely trying to reconstruct these aspects of reality. This reality that surrounds the child may be divided into two spheres: that of objects and that of human activity. (((At the beginning of their lives, children concentrate their activities on objects and on the actions that adults carry out with these objects.))) (However), as the role-playing game begins to evolve, the focus is shifted to the relationships that adults establish among themselves. Children then use the actions performed with objects as guidelines. In other words, children become more interested in the relationships that exist among human beings and begin to reproduce them when they play.

26-2 연결사, 순서, 요지

요지 : 독서과정에서 시각화는 어떻게 일어나는가?

<Most often, readers create mental images by retrieving pictures that are already stored in their memory.> <(In other words), they make a connection with something they have seen or know about and that is what helps them to create the image. It is more challenging to visualize things we have not personally experienced.> <This all happens in an instant, but if we were to slow it down, we might see it as similar to searching through archives of photo files to find a specific photo. Our brains search through our files until we find an image we can use to support the text we are reading.> <When a reader has no specific experience or memory from which to draw, imagination can often support visualizing. Readers who were first introduced to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, (for example), had never personally experienced it; however, J.K. Rowling's rich descriptions helped us all to "see" it with our imaginations.>

27-1 빈칸

Congestion — which basically consists of waiting in line — is the nation's principal means of allocating scarce road space among competing users during periods when too many people want to use that limited space at the same time. That "excess demand" for roadways during peak hours is the real problem, to which ~~congestion is the most practicable solution.~~ The problem of excess demand arises because modern society is organized in such a way as to generate the need for far more people to travel during certain limited times of the day than any practicable road system can handle then at maximum flow speeds. Society cannot eliminate the resulting "excess demand" for travel during these peak hours without fundamentally reorganizing the entire economy and all our schools in ways that are totally unacceptable to most people.

27-2 순서, 연결사

<One of the most common types of entertainment programming on television involves high levels of violence. Violence also finds its way into advertising. It may surprise you, (however), that violent TV programming actually reduces memory for the commercials in those shows and reduces the chance that people will intend to buy those products.> <In attempting to explain this finding, Bushman suggests one reason may be that watching violence raises one's physiological arousal by making people angry and putting them in a bad mood.> <An angry mood can prime aggressive thoughts, which in turn may interfere with recall of the ad content. Negative moods are known to interfere with the brain's encoding of information.> <Also, the effort taken to try to repair the bad mood may distract one from attending to and processing the ad. (Thus), it may be that advertisers are not getting as much "bang for their buck" with violent content as with nonviolent content.>

28-3 삽입, 순서

<Empathy could be a highly generalized characteristic in that people who are empathic toward animals would be more likely to be empathic toward people.> <This makes sense if we assume that many of the processes underlying empathy (a living creature is involved, distress cues can be perceived and correctly identified, relieving the distress of another is a valued trait) are applicable to both people and animals.> <Unfortunately, a lack of empathy may also be a general characteristic of some people; little concern or care is shown toward victims of distress, human or animal. There is also the possibility that empathy is more specific.> <(((Some people may be highly empathic toward the suffering of other human beings but insensible to or unconcerned with animal distress.))) The opposite may also occur in cases where a person has great affection and empathy for animals but cares little for the concerns and welfare of other people.>

28-4 빈칸

제목 : Self-Complexity : Great Shell of Protecting Selves

People differ in the number of attributes, memories, and self-schemas that are part of their self-concept. Some people have highly complex selves and others much less complex. Self-complexity is important in influencing ~~how people react to the good and bad events in life~~. Someone who is, say, an engineer, an opera lover, a mother, and an artist can absorb a blow to one of her selves without much damage to her overall self-concept. If her latest artistic efforts meet unfavorable reviews, this woman's sense of self is buffered by the fact that there is much more to her than being an artist. She is still a mother, an engineer, an opera lover, and much more. People who are low in self-complexity may be deeply shocked by negative events, because ~~there is little else to act as a buffer~~.

29-3 순서, 삽입

<One critical finding is that most organizations do not know how to secure their assets, including intellectual assets, during times of crisis. As a result, many organizations lose their most valuable intellectual assets during times of greatest crisis.> <This results in the inability of the organization to recover from crisis events. Consider the following: if an organization does not have people to help rebuild the organization after an event, no amount of financial reserves will help.> <Moreover, simply having the ability to hire new staff is not sufficient, as it is the knowledge in and around people that keeps an organization afloat.> (((<This is not easily replaced, especially during times of high stress.))) Securing knowledge before and during a crisis and mobilizing knowledge during the recovery period are important issues which cannot be left to wishful thinking.>

test1-5 빈칸

Most psychologists would argue that early childhood memories can be activated as procedural memories by some event in the present and can influence our behavior even though ~~the memory activation has occurred outside conscious awareness~~. For instance, say that a young child's parents left him overnight with Aunt Agatha while they were out of town attending a wedding. A transportation problem delayed their return by a couple of days. It was the little boy's first separation experience, and his overwhelming emotions were unhappiness and anxiety. He has no conscious autobiographical memory of that weekend, but on the rare occasions when Aunt Agatha comes to visit later in his life, his unaccountable instinctive emotional reaction is an overwhelming desire to slam the door, based on procedural memories associated with Aunt Agatha.

test1-7 빈칸, 삽입

For those of us who fear failure, inaction can feel like a safer option than the anticipated pain of not succeeding. But the more we avoid those things that make us anxious, the greater the fear becomes. Initial avoidance eases our anxiety, and that leads us to employ the same strategy next time a similar situation presents itself. And by avoiding the things that make us anxious we give ourselves no opportunity to test the validity of our fears, so the exaggerations and distortions are reinforce. With each incidence of avoidance it becomes more difficult to ~~face up to whatever we are afraid of.~~ The difficult phone call, the tense meeting or the tough project that we have repeatedly postponed and worried about becomes almost impossible to think about. We are locked into a vicious spiral of avoidance.

test1-14 빈칸

When we expect others to act in our interests, we do not expect them to act against their own interests. As political scientist Russell Hardin proposes in his account of trust, we must believe that their interests incorporate ours. When a parent sends a child on an errand to buy a loaf of bread, the coincidence of interest is all but total. Both are concerned before all else with the safety of the child; both want to obtain the loaf, which they will both consume. The potential conflicts of interest are marginal and matters of interpretation: the child might prefer not to bother, or might prefer the tastier white bread over the healthier brown, but his mother will readily make the case for why doing as she asks is good for his health and character. Negotiations such as these will help to embed her preferences within his.

test1-15 연결사, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 의사소통과 동의는 별개다

Good communication is often mistakenly defined by the communicator as “agreement” instead of “clarity of understanding.” If someone disagrees with us, many of us assume the person just didn't fully understand our position. (In other words), many of us define good communication as having someone accept our views. But a person can understand very clearly what you mean and not agree with what you say. (In fact), when a manager concludes that a lack of communication must exist because a conflict between two employees has continued for an extended period of time, a closer examination often reveals that there is plenty of effective communication going on. Each fully understands the other's position. The problem is one of equating effective communication with agreement.

test1-16 삽입

Why did mass extinctions not occur in the plant kingdom? The answer to this question reveals something about the versatility of plants and why they are so successful. Most animal species are very mobile, and if their habitat becomes less suitable for survival, they can simply move to a new region. However, if the changes are far-reaching, it may not be within the organism's capacity to move beyond the stressed habitat and death or extinction is likely. These major extinction events are all likely to have been global disasters resulting in major changes in the world's climate; therefore, escape would have been impossible. ((Plants, however, have always had to tolerate the inconvenience of not being able to move; therefore they have evolved to be adaptable to survive local disasters.))) These survival mechanisms appear to have been so effective that even after global disasters plants appear to have bounced back very rapidly.

test1-17 순서

<In the past, government involvement in sports was grounded in the belief that fitness and physical abilities are related to economic productivity.> <Although this relationship is hard to prove, some private corporations in countries with market economies fund their own fitness centers and sport programs, thinking that it will make their employees more productive while improving employee health and controlling insurance costs.> <However, many are discovering that productivity and worker satisfaction are related to the overall quality of working conditions and workers' autonomy, not to employee fitness or opportunities to participate in sports.> <This is not to say that neither governments nor corporations should provide sport participation opportunities for people. Instead, it emphasizes that sport provision does not replace the need to provide overall working conditions that are safe, fair, and responsive to the lives of workers.>

test1-22 순서

<A list of the foods available 100 years ago would be relatively short.> <It would consist of whole foods — foods that have been around for a long time, such as vegetables, fruits, meats, milk, and grains. These foods have been called basic, unprocessed, natural, or farm foods.> <By whatever name, choosing a sufficient variety of these foods each day is an easy way to obtain a nutritious diet. On a given day, however, almost three-quarters of our population consumes too few vegetables, and two-thirds of us fail to consume enough fruits.> <Also, although people generally consume a few servings of vegetables, the vegetable they most often choose is potatoes, usually prepared as French fries. Such dietary patterns make development of chronic diseases more likely.>

test2-21 순서

<The growth of radio in the UK can be traced to the 1990 Broadcasting Act, which allowed commercial radio to target a specific audience for the first time. Prior to this, commercial radio stations were bound to provide programming for everyone in their transmission area.> <This made radio stations less attractive to advertisers, who wanted to target specific audiences. Following the 1990 Act, radio stations began to tailor their output to attract specific audiences that could be delivered to advertisers.> <The most attractive audience for advertisers was the 24-35-year-old woman, as they were regarded as having the largest disposable income and tended to be responsible for the purchase of fast-moving consumer goods.> <Unsurprisingly, this was the audience that most commercial stations targeted, tailoring their programmes, including the news, to this sector. As more radio stations came on air, they began to target different audiences in order to attract a wider range of advertisers.>

test2-23

<Although buildings can be protected by copyright, they may always be photographed without permission if they can be viewed from a public place — for example, a public street. When an architectural photograph enters the public domain, it may ordinarily be used freely without permission from the owner of the copyright of the building itself>. <But there is one possible exception: If the building serves as a trademark — that is, it helps identify a product or service sold to the public — a photograph of it may violate the trademark laws if the photograph is also used as a trademark.> <For example, the distinctive pyramid-shaped Transamerica building in San Francisco serves as a trademark for the Transamerica Corporation.> <Using a photo of the building to advertise or promote a product or service could violate Transamerica’s trademark rights. This could be so even if the photo was not protected by copyright.>

test3-4 삽입

It is said that we are the most free as children and young adults to think and pursue our imaginative thoughts. This becomes less true as you age, probably because responsibilities become your priorities. (((However, there is a danger in not living imaginatively past your youth, and it is that you will never truly be fulfilled.))) (((I am not suggesting you live dangerously, irresponsibly, or take unhealthy risks.))) I am suggesting that you embrace the possibility that a dynamic life is yours to have at any age and you can decide when and how to design it. Life is too short to waste on doubts, fears, and failures. It can, however, be a truly magnificent time to spend living purposefully, accomplishing the most that you can.

test3-8 순서,삽입

<Identification of specific sport-related strengths is a powerful means for athletes to develop their confidence.> <This strategy increases confidence by requiring athletes to focus on their strengths and taking their mind off their weaknesses. It is not uncommon for athletes to have difficulty identifying their strengths. (((Athletic strengths can be identified and acknowledged in several ways.)))> <Athletes can take an inventory of their strengths, which helps them clarify their physical, technical, strategic, and mental assets. Athletes can also keep a journal or “confidence log” of their past accomplishments and their ongoing successes in training and competition. This “success focus” acts as a constant reminder of their abilities.> <When athletes experience failure and begin to lose confidence, they can turn to their inventory and confidence log to remind them of their capabilities and why they should remain confident.>

test3-14 순서, 삽입

<The underlying force behind popular psychology is the need for constant change. By teaching us to structure our experience exclusively in terms of problems (or ‘challenges’) and solutions, the self-help industry keeps us on a never-ending treadmill.> <There is no sense that you can relax, that things might actually be good enough as they are, or that even if they aren’t so great right now, this might be something to be tolerated and endured rather than fixed.> <Although I suspect he was referring to the problems of the Middle East, the Israeli politician Shimon Peres once said something profoundly true: ‘If a problem has no solution, it may not be a problem, but a fact — not to be solved, but to be coped with over time.’ (((However, popular psychology is having none of that.)))< Instead it feeds off our dissatisfaction with ourselves and our lot. It tells us not only that things can be improved but also that it is our responsibility to improve them. >

test3-15 연결사

Herbert Spencer, an English sociologist, had a different view of how society works. He believed that a society can be compared to a living organism. Each part of an animal — its heart, lungs, brain, and so on — has its own function to perform, yet all the parts are interdependent: a change in one part affects all the others. (Moreover,) each part contributes to the survival and health of the animal as a whole. If one organ becomes diseased, the others adapt by working harder to ensure the animal's survival. (Similarly), in Spencer's view, each part of a society performs its own function and contributes to the survival and stability of the whole. Family, religion, government, and industry are all seen as parts of one organism:society.

test3-17 삽입,순서

<Electrical resistance (measured in ohms) refers to how easily an electrical current passes through some material. Some substances, such as many metals, are low in resistance, so electrical currents pass easily through them.> <In contrast, materials such as glass and rubber are high in resistance and thus are poor electrical conductors. The actual resistance of any given material when it is placed in an electrical circuit depends upon its physical properties, e.g. diameter and length in the case of wire.> <The resistance of an electric wire decreases as the diameter of the wire increases. That is, all other things equal, a wire of small diameter is more resistant than one of larger diameter.> <In addition, the resistance of any material increases as its length increases: a 2-foot length of wire is twice as resistant as a 1-foot length of the same wire.>

test3-20 연결사, 빈칸

Regardless of what Plato might have thought, there is no way that our minds have direct access to “eternal truths.” Our senses, especially vision, hearing, and touch, are our only gates to reality. Essential as they are, (however), our senses can also mislead us. Vision provides some good examples. “~~Seeing is believing,~~” but what we see doesn’t always produce a reliable belief. Errors can arise because what we think we see is influenced by what we already believe. We often “see” what we expect to see, and don’t see what we don’t anticipate. In a famous 1949 experiment, the psychologists Jerome Bruner and Leo Postman presented quick glimpses of pictures of trick playing cards to a group of subjects. Quite often the subjects said that a black three of hearts, (for example), was either a normal three of spades (misperceiving the heart for a spade) or a normal three of hearts (misperceiving the black color for red). Expectations about the playing cards interfered with accurate perception.

test3-22 순서

<While many of the measures are based on walking speed and length of a pace, there was no clear standard for distances covered by a ship at sea. The speed of sailboats can depend on a number of factors: their length, width, load, and hull shape.> <One common technique to estimate the speed of a ship is the *log line*. A log or piece of wood with a long rope attached to it was thrown overboard and allowed to drift behind the ship.> <A sandglass was turned over the moment it hit the water, and the navigator would allow rope to run out as long as sand was running in the glass.> <Once the sand stopped, a seaman stopped the rope, pulled it back in and measured its length. Knowing time from the sandglass, he could figure out his speed.>

test3-24

It is useful to consider what we are comfortable with and what we are not, and then to experiment with expanding our area of comfort. We should remember that whatever we try is for ourselves alone. It does not matter what anyone else might think. The idea is to expand our comfort zone in small steps. We go beyond 'good stress' into 'bad stress' if we attempt too big a leap across zones. When I started to push out my inner circle to ~~gradually include the other zones~~, I felt more confident about all the challenges within that original inner zone. I also found that when I set myself a doable challenge and succeeded, my self-esteem and self-confidence rose in all areas. The greatest leap I made was when I went from not being able to run 100 yards to completing the London Marathon. I am sure this is what gave me the confidence to go on submitting my book, *Couch Fiction*, after its first round of rejections. It was eventually published in May 2010. I have also experienced that if I do not keep on testing my limits, my comfort zone shrinks back. Challenges that had seemed comfortable one year took courage to achieve the next. I do not want to get into that position again; so, onwards and outwards.

수능특강 독해

1-1 어휘

Protected area policy and practice have changed dramatically over the past century, in response to shifting societal values, conservation politics, and scientific understanding, and ever-increasing human environmental impacts. Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest priority in U.S. national parks. At the start of the twentieth century, only the "desirable" native species were protected, while others were exterminated: "undesirable" ecosystem elements such as fire, were controlled wherever possible. But by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to embrace all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as critical cornerstones of biodiversity conservation. At the same time, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a minimum(maximum주의), to allow nature to take its course free from human intervention.

1-4 빈칸

Creative writers can strengthen their work with allusions without explaining them. The trick is ~~not to annoy readers with the unexplained~~: Either it does not matter or the allusion contains its own explanation. For example, we could safely write, without explaining who W. C. Fields was: "Like W. C. Fields, she hated children and animals." Most readers will know about fields, but those who don't will know that whoever he was, he hated children and animals. Obviously, the world is richer for those who can pick apart layers of meaning. The unexplained allusion is sort of a subterranean communication between writer and reader -- a salute to world of shared information. The reader who recognizes an allusion is twice blessed, but the reader who doesn't recognize will still understand it if it is carefully presented.

1-6 빈칸, 삽입

Some genetic characteristics can be expressed only during specific periods in the life of an organism. If an organism dies before the characteristic is expressed, it never has the opportunity to contribute to the overall fitness of the organism. Say, for example, a tree has genes for producing very attractive fruit. The attractive fruit is important because animals select the fruit for food and distribute the seeds as they travel. However, if the tree dies before it can reproduce, the characteristic may never be expressed. (((By contrast, genes such as those that contribute to heart disease or cancer usually have their effect late in a person's life.))) Because they were not expressed during the person's reproductive years, they were not select⁴ed against, because the person reproduced before ~~the effects of the gene were apparent~~. Therefore, such genes are less likely to be selected against than are those that express themselves early in life.

1-9 연결사

At the office, it is important not only to look good and to fit in; it's also usual for men and women to try to outdress their coworkers. Thus there is the woman who somehow manages to wear a new outfit to the office just about every week. (Similarly), there is the man who seems to have an endless number of different new suits. If nothing else, employees must at least make an effort to keep up with office norms and office trendsetters. Conforming to office dress codes is an expensive proposition, and as trends and fashions change, many employees are hard-pressed to keep up with the times. (Nevertheless), there is a definite air of competition and there always seem to be some employees who are more determined than others to keep up with fashion trends. There are personal bragging rights to be had by being a trendsetter and these can be achieved through appropriate dress.

1-11 순서, 어휘, 빈칸

<Humans have never been alone on the Earth. Their lives -- culture, technology, and art -- have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them. So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought.> <He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and nightingales. They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests. "In the most important concerns," he wrote, "~~we are pupils(master주의) of the animals.~~"> <A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued in a book filled with examples from every part of the world that dance owes its origin and elaboration to human imitation of the varied movements of mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, etc. The idea of the impacts of other forms of life on humans can be followed even further.> <Our species, from earliest times down through history, gained more from the others than a few crafts. Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.>

2-2 빈칸, 연결사, 어휘

Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory. This may be due to our expectations: They may be ~~unrealistic~~. For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could let you know the favorite meals of the goby quite easily. If, (however,) you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a different story. The sentences would be full of "probably" and "likely" meals for the fish. Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more specific you get, the more problems there are. Things get fuzzier(~~clearer~~주의) the more specific your demands. It is the same for planets, plants, and people. Astronomy, too, is much better at explaining the general than the specific. We can say more confidently, (for example,) how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.

2-3 빈칸, 삽입

Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence. <Too often, ~~teachers forget the vital second stage.~~> They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process. This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place. Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and move to cooperative discovery before asking students to independently apply their learning.

2-4 삽입, 빈칸

Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century. In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. (((Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world.))) In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. Yet few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling in fine art. In general, when the facts clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.—

2-5 어휘, 요지

요지 : 세계적 식량시스템 문제의 상반된 의견들

Everyone accepts that things are seriously wrong with the global food system, but there is no consensus about how or why it is wrong, or how it might be 'fixed.' Conceptualization of the problem and its associated policy recommendations are, in fact, diametrically opposed. At one extreme of the spectrum are those who advocate more industrial food production and urge us to embrace new technologies emerging from corporate research laboratories. This vision praises the technological revolution that has transformed agricultural production since the end of the Second World War and argues that revolution should be further diffused, extended and intensified. At the other extreme are those who argue that the nature of contemporary food production is the cause(solution주의) of the current crisis, and that its promotion will simply worsen the problems we face now and in the future. This vision calls for a fundamental rethinking of global food provisioning, and argues for changes at every stage of the food commodity chain.

2-10 빈칸

The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual peculiarities. Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way. Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur, in general, without genetic mutations. For example, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male. Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances. Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and stage a feminist revolution. Male chimpanzees cannot gather in a constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals. Such dramatic changes in behaviour would occur only if something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA.

2-12 순서, 어휘, 빈칸

<Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process; when identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information.> <Yet the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks ~~the language of certainty~~ that examiners are forced to use ~~hides~~(reveals주의) the element of subjective judgement from the court.> <He proposes that fingerprint evidence be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches.> <In a criminal case, For example, an examiner left the mark but a one-in-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear." >

3-1 삽입

It is crucial to value differences in our increasingly interdependent world. Even if you are not operating globally, but just in a workplace in a small town, you will find that there is an increasing level of diversity among the people you work with: old, young, tall, small, black, white, rich or poor. You should not place more value on one over the other, because they are all needed to form the whole. That's called synergy, meaning that the whole is more than the sum of the individual parts. Value that. It may take some initial adjusting for all parties, but it pays off in the long run. Homogeneity is a thing of the past. (((Heterogeneity has proven its value: More brains, more values, more perspectives, better solutions, greater output, more creativity, and increased understanding.))) Those are just some of the advantages of embracing the fact that not all herrings in the barrel are the same.

3-6 순서, 삽입, 요지

요지 : 도덕적 강도가 우리 윤리 인식에 영향을 끼친다

<Thomas Jones proposed that individuals are more likely to recognize the ethical nature of issues that are *morally intense*.> <The moral intensity of an issue is higher when the consequences for others are potentially large, these consequences are relatively immediate and likely to occur, and the potential victims are psychologically or physically close to the decision-maker.> <For example, a decision to allow toxic chemicals to leak into the local water supply is very likely to harm many people in one's own community. Such a decision is "morally intense," and therefore the decision-maker is more likely to see it as an ethical issue.> <(((In contrast, a decision that might require laying off a few individuals in a foreign subsidiary would be less likely to trigger ethical awareness.))) Only a few people will be affected, the consequences will occur in the future, and these individuals are both psychologically and physically distant from the decision-maker.>

3-8 어휘, 빈칸

Generalizations are similar to stereotypes. In the stereotype there exists one small kernel of truth, but that truth does not tell the whole tale. Relying on that one little truth to reach a conclusion distorts the whole truth. In writing, relying on sweeping generalizations alone ~~is likely to undermine your credibility~~. Oddly enough, in fact, generalizations are necessary starting point for stating an overview of your basic message. For example: *There are indications that business is improving*. The challenge for this statement will be to add supporting facts consisting of numerical data, such as recent sales figures, surveys of consumer buying trends, and factual proof of additional or resurgent interest in your company's products or services (possibly including professional opinions from sales representatives and buyers to support sales or production data). So although generalizations can serve as initial foundations of thought, they can never serve as conclusive(dubios 주의) ones as well without hard, supporting evidence.

4-4 순서, 요지

요지 : 다른 동물들이 거대한 뇌를 가지지 않은 이유

<Humans have extraordinarily large brains compared to other animals. Mammals weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cubic centimetres.>
<The earliest men and women had brains of about 600 cubic centimetres. Modern Sapiens sport a brain averaging 1,200-1,400 cubic centimetres. That evolution should select for larger brains may seem to us like a no-brainer.> <We are so fascinated by our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to cerebral power, more must be better. But if that were the case, the cat family would also have produced cats who could do calculus and frogs would by now have launched their own space programme. Why are giant brains so rare in the animal kingdom?> <The fact is that a jumbo brain is a jumbo drain on the body. It's not easy to carry around, especially when encased inside a massive skull. It's even harder to fuel. In *Homo sapiens*, the brain accounts for about 2-3 per cent of total body weight, but it consumes 25 per cent of the body's energy when the body is at rest. >

4-5 순서, 어법

<The hot hand belief is that if a player is in a hot streak, the chance that that player will *continue* to score is higher than his or her personal average; and that this is true even if the game is purely random.> <It says that the mere fact of success in the past alters the probability of success in the future. There's a very strong belief in this phenomenon -- even to the extent that it influences play. In basketball, teammates will often pass the ball to players believed(believing주의) to be in a hot hand streak, believing that their sequence of successful shots makes them more likely to score next time.> <It means that the belief in the hot hand phenomenon changes how the players are behaving, and that very change might later the chance of scoring.> <It will certainly give the player who receives the ball more opportunity to score, even if it doesn't alter the chance of scoring at each attempt. And if those increased opportunities to score translate into more points, it could well reinforce the impression of a hot hand streak.>

4-6 순서

<When a ball is thrown at an angle, two components make up the motion of the object. There is a vertical component, which causes the ball to move up and down, and a horizontal component, which causes it to move forward.> <If a ball is thrown at a high angle, it has a large vertical component, which will make it stay in the air longer. However, it will have a small horizontal component, so it will not travel as far.> <If a ball is thrown at a low angle, it will have a large horizontal component but a small vertical component. That means that the ball will only stay in the air a short time. To get a ball to travel farther, you need to trade off time in the air (vertical component) for speed of the ball (horizontal component). This is usually at about a 45-degree angle.> <Nevertheless, not every throw should be at 45 degrees. There are several other factors that influence the best angle to throw for distance. For example, if air resistance is a factor, such as on a windy day, you should throw the ball lower.>

4-11 연결사, 빈칸

The superstitions of baseball players are legendary, as much a part of their peculiar subculture as rosin bags and chewing tobacco. They fear the jinx, wear lucky socks, and place faith in the power of "rally caps." But superstitions are not unique to athletes. Many people -- most of us, in fact -- hold beliefs that are irrational. (For example,) it is widely thought that the position of the stars at the time and place of one's birth helps determine one's health, physical characteristics, personality, and future destiny. Although evidence does not support the validity of astrology, millions of people throughout the world believe in it. (Furthermore), many people carry good-luck charms or engage in simple acts, such as knocking on wood or crossing fingers, that they hope will prevent bad fortune and bring on good. In our scientifically advanced society, this behavior seems paradoxical. Our understanding of the natural world tells us that these signs and gestures cannot possibly affect the events at which they are directed, yet superstition is extremely common, if not universal.

4-12 삽입

Throughout the world, there are different approaches to dealing with the problem of "burnout." or exhaustion from stress. The Western world has devised several stress management techniques, but fails to confront the sources of stress. As a result, stress reduction becomes just another stressful life obligation. (((Eastern culture considers this condition a failure in self-enlightenment and says self-reflection can alleviate it.))) (((As a result of more time spent turning inward, however, intimate personal relationships become neglected and loneliness results for the contemplator and his or her family.))) The Japanese call burnout *karoshi*, which means working oneself to death, and it is now Japan's leading cause of death. Many Japanese try to deal with their overwork by taking hurried and intense one-week vacations they call "the golden week."

5-2 빈칸

Surround yourself with people who will tell you what they really think, not just what they think you want to hear. It defies human nature to tell friends things that you know may upset or disappoint them. Reassure them that you will not be offended by their reactions, however harsh, and that spotting potential downsides is the best way they can help you. ~~Don't undermine the criticism process by politely listening, then simply dismissing all input that doesn't agree with your preconceptions and hopes.~~ Remember, you *want* to know the potential problems so you can avoid them or solve them in advance.

5-4 삽입, 연결

Black uniforms are viewed more negatively by people than light-colored uniforms, in a variety of situations, thus implying that the public may respond better to firefighters in lighter turnout gear. (Further), our findings show that many firefighters had concerns specific to black gear. (((Given these factors, the popularity of black turnout gear by some firefighters is somewhat puzzling.))) The reason may lie in the psychological profile of the men and women who become firefighters. (((U.S. firefighters tend to be conservative, and reluctant to change traditional gear.))) (For example), recent developments in European firefighter uniforms and helmets that are more form-fitted and have functional advantages are generally rejected by U.S. firefighters. This can be due to two different factors: the desire to maintain their traditional image, and the fact that they feel comfortable in the uniform they currently wear -- they know and trust its functions and limitations. Changing to a new uniform, which must protect you from life-threatening conditions, is not as simple as deciding on a new dress fashion.

5-7 순서, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 성인 권위의 모호함이 교과학습을 축소시킨다.

<The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past.> <Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements. The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood where their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently called into question by educational experts.> <One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that self-consciously question the status of subject-based knowledge, leading to ~~the downsizing of academic learning~~ in the school curriculum.> <Many policymakers and curriculum engineers argue that learning from current experience is more rewarding than the study of subject-based knowledge. They often dismiss academic subject-based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out' of the curriculum. >

5-9 연결사, 삽입

When we discuss knowledge, we often focus on theoretical 'knowledge of the head' and overlook practical 'knowledge of the hand'. Indeed, there seems to be something of a prejudice against the latter. (For example), the abstract knowledge of the scientist is generally held in higher esteem than the practical knowledge of the car mechanic or the craftsman. This prejudice may derive from the widespread assumption that our capacity for reason is what distinguishes us from the rest of the animal kingdom. <(However), it could be argued that our ability to manipulate things is just as unique, and that the hand with its opposable thumb is as good a symbol of human intelligence as the head with its bulging cranium.> There is a sense in which know-how is prior to, and more fundamental than, know-that. After all, we need basic skills, such as the ability to speak and the ability to manipulate objects, before we can acquire any kind of knowledge

5-10 빈칸, 순서

<There are two fundamental approaches to designing an intelligent system. In the human approach, one looks at how people do things and then attempts to get a computer or robot to perform them the same way.> <In what has been deemed the "alien" approach researchers use whatever means they have at their disposal to create an ability regardless of the way it might be executed in people.> <It may be that human attempts are always doomed to failure because of engineering limitations, while the alien approach, which is free to pursue other options, can succeed. An example of this comes from flying.> <Early attempts at flying involved being recreating as closely as possible the actions of birds. These devices had flapping wings. Eventually, the airplane was invented that could fly successfully, but its operation only loosely resembled that of a bird.>

5-11 어휘, 삽입

In the less heavily forested woodlands, animals travelling between trees are exposed to more heat from the sun. Peter Wheeler, an ecological physiologist from Liverpool's John Moores University, has studied the heat stress the ancestral apes would have experienced as they moved through the wooded savannahs of Africa. His calculations show that an animal which walks upright receives up to a third less radiant heat from the sun, especially during the middle of the day when the sun is at its hottest. (((This is simply because less of the body surface is exposed to the direct rays of the sun when standing upright than when walking on all fours.))) It is a point intuitively obvious to sunbathers: they always lie down to expose as much of the body surface as possible. You'll never get brown quickly standing up.

Moreover, on two legs you benefit from the slight increase(decrease조심) in wind speed that occurs above the surface of the earth. Friction from the vegetation and even the ground itself slows the wind down close to the earth's surface in much the same way that a brake acts on a wheel. The increase in wind speed has a significant cooling effect from about three feet above the ground. Of course, large animals benefit from this, but smaller animals can benefit too if they stand on their hind legs. Animals about the size of chimpanzees are in the narrow range of body size where standing upright is worthwhile. Smaller species like baboons are not tall enough for standing on two legs to make any difference.

6-8 빈칸, 순서

<Dogs, like most other mammals, have their own language of play that scientists have only begun to decode. My puppy will approach another dog with a ceremonial bow, crouching on his forelegs and raising his hind end in the air while barking and wagging his tail.> <According to Marc Bekoff, a professor at the University of Colorado in Boulder, who's studied dogs and their wild counterparts for 30 years, these are fixed communication signals that dogs use to establish what he calls a "play mood" -- their way of saying, "Hey! I'm here to play."> <What follows looks an awful lot like fighting, as dogs bite each other, growl, bare teeth, and wrestle on the ground in mock combat.> <But, as the professor says, dogs use bows and other signals continuously throughout these matches to reassure their playmates, as if to say, I'm sorry I just bit you hard, but it was all in good fun.>

6-9 어법, 빈칸

A critical insight of modern biology is that ~~our family history extends to all other living things~~. Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies. The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which(them주의) are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

6-11 순서

<Negative experiences might have value for a person. For instance, working the graveyard shift in a bottling plant one summer while in college toughened me up.>
<But negative experiences have inherent negative side effects, such as psychological discomfort or the health consequences of stress. They can also create or worsen conflicts with others. When my wife and I were tired and irritable raising two young children, we snapped at each other more often. The costs of negative experiences routinely outweigh their benefits, and often there's no benefit at all, just plain with no gain.> <Since neurons that fire together wire together, staying with a negative experience past the point that's useful is like running laps in Hell: You dig the track a little deeper in your brain each time you go around it. On the other hand, positive experiences always have gain and rarely have pain. They usually feel good in the moment. Additionally, the most direct way to grow inner strengths such as determination, a sense of perspective, positive emotions, and compassion is to have experiences of them in the first place.> <If you want to develop more gratitude, keep resting your mind on feeling thankful. If you want to feel more loved, look for and stay with experiences in which you feel included, seen, appreciated, liked, or cherished. The answer to the question of *how* to grow good things inside your mind is this: Look after your body and mind alike. . This will weave them into your brain, building up their neural circuits, so you can take them with you wherever you go. >

7-3 삽입, 빈칸

Dr. Isaac Herschkopf, a psychiatrist, notes that we not only become good people by doing good deeds, but we become healthy people by doing healthy deeds. Dr. Herschkopf once had a patient with a dog phobia so severe that she refused to address it; indeed, she stopped seeing the doctor. Several years later she called him; she now had a son and was scared that he would inherit her phobia. Dr. Herschkopf explained that inheritance would come from learning, not from genetics. (((To avoid her son learning her phobia, the woman came to realize that she couldn't avoid dogs in his presence.))) So, when a dog came up to her while she was pushing her stroller, she didn't run away. In the doctor's words, "she would stay there, and she would die a thousand deaths, but for her son's sake, she wouldn't move." In the end, her son never developed her phobia, and she, because of her ~~repeated exposure~~ for her son's sake, ended up curing her own phobia.

7-5 순서, 어휘

<What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document? Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders are possible under this heading.>< Too many writers interpret the term *logical* to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work. Usually, this is tactically weak. Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.> <Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders. The interesting thing for them is the new information -- the new findings and conclusions. So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information. To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate(inappropriate주의) only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.>

<Readers usually find papers much more attractive if information is in order of importance *from their point of view*. It is most effective to start with the new, interesting and arresting information, preferably in outline form in a summary. The summary may be detached as a separate unit with a heading or it may be simply a summarizing opening paragraph. But, however it is presented, it should serve the same purpose: giving the reader a quick clear 'potted' version of the essence of the story that is to come.>

8-2 빈칸, 삽입

The most devastating attack on biodiversity comes from deforestation. For most of human history, dense forests, which happen to nurture the world's highest rates of biodiversity, carpeted the landscape of Central and South America. One reason for the proliferation of rich forestland in these regions was the fact that pre-Columbian American Indians lacked livestock. <Although they burned forests to clear some areas for planting and hunting, they had no need to clear and systematically for pasture or to cultivate grain to feed cattle.> With the post-Columbian proliferation of livestock, however, this situation changed dramatically. Today the rainforest is eroded at the rate of 11 acres a minute in order to grow soybeans for cattle feed.

8-8 어법

Can some of the techniques used to study collective animal behavior be applied to understanding human societies? The answer is a qualified "yes." In narrowly defined social situations, such as in pedestrian movement and spectator crowds, some of the techniques used to understand collective animal behavior can be applied to humans. In wider situations, such as consumer decision-making and the "evolution" of fads and fashions, there could also be applications. Recent studies have looked at how our tendencies to buy particular items, find employment, and even commit crime change(change 주의) with the behaviors of those around us. Many of the underlying dynamics of these processes are similar to those seen in animal groups.

8-11 빈칸, 순서

<When I lived for a couple of years in Africa, people would point to this plant or that one and tell me, "You could eat this." It happened often enough that I finally asked someone why it was so important for me to know what plants I could eat.>
<He explained that during the recently ended civil war, the people had been driven from their city homes into the jungle. They were starving, because no one knew what was edible and what was deadly. Their ancestors had carried this knowledge with them, but these city dwellers had stopped passing it on to their children, and the knowledge had died.> <So the former urbanites, now living in the bush, cooked various plants and fed them to their chickens to see if the chickens would cluck or croak. And gradually they rebuilt their knowledge base. "We have decided," my friend told me, "that we must never again forget what we can eat, so that's why we tell one another what is edible." Their traditions had meant survival to the society. Clearly, though, traditional information has to be reliable.> <Thus, in societies that depend on their traditions, knowledge is passed down only by people qualified to do so, and unregulated production of new information is not encouraged. There is an emphasis within traditional societies on ~~memorizing the information that exists~~ rather than using existing information to create new knowledge. The development of new knowledge in such cultures is a deliberate and slow process performed with care and authorized only by experts in the existing tradition. Otherwise, the next plant you eat could well be your last. >

9-1 순서

<What we do know is that everything that has mass exerts a gravitational force on everything else that has mass. So there's a gravitational force between the lamp and the chair, between a pencil and a house, and between a car and a bird.> <All right then, if everything is attracted to everything else, why doesn't everything in the world just cling together in one big pile? Why don't you "fall" toward a house or a car even when you haven't had one too many drinks?> <The answer is that gravitational forces between things are very, very, very, very, very, very, very big. That is, unless one of the things has a very, very, very, very, very, very, very large mass. The gravitational attraction between objects such as you and a car is so small as to not even be noticeable.> <In fact, you have to set up some sophisticated equipment to measure the gravitational force between ordinary objects. This suggests that the attraction between you and the last piece of chocolate cake must not be primarily gravitational. >

9-2 연결사, 빈칸

We have seen only cases in which human intelligence is equal to or greater than animal intelligence. Perhaps the wild mind is altogether inferior to the human mind. Clearly, humans are vastly superior to all earthly animals in their ability to learn and use language. (However), if we accept this view we have jumped to the wrong conclusion. Animals do have unique abilities not shared by humans. Perhaps the most convincing case is dolphins' talent for acquiring and processing acoustic information. This skill is highly adaptive and is a type of intelligence according to any reasonable general definition. (Furthermore), not only can unaided humans not match dolphins' ability, but also the best human-designed transducers, computers, and software cannot match their ability. Only by ~~adopting radically-speciesist definitions of intelligence~~ could we deny that this ability is a type of intelligence.

9-3 순서, 어휘

<Medieval armies just lived off the land, which is a polite way of saying that they stole food from the towns in their path or else they went hungry.> <Modern armies have elaborate staffs that calculate how many provisions will be needed each day and where, as well as how to get them there.> <Some of these innovations were pioneered by Prussia, a small country in northern Europe that was surrounded by bigger, more powerful neighbors. Prussia needed to find some advantages to make it competitive.> <The traditionalists in other armies scoffed when Prussian officers began spending their days doing paperwork, but after the Prussians defeated them a few times they began to recognize the advantages of planning (as in having the right quantities of men, weapons, and food in the same place at the same time), and eventually they all began to copy(abandon주의) the Prussian methods. >

9-4 어법

Many employers are interested in hiring a person with a mental illness because they have a family member or neighbor with a mental illness. They understand the difficulties that(what주의) the person is facing and want to provide an opportunity. The employer may have her own mental illness and be willing to give a qualified candidate a chance. Disclosing a mental illness to an employer who is knowledgeable about mental illness through a personal experience or someone they are close to often gives(give주의) the job applicant an advantage. Some employers will hire the qualified candidate with a disability over the qualified candidate without a disability. Disclosing the mental illness to employers who are interested in hiring people with disabilities increases the possibility of applicants getting(get주의) hired.

9-10 빈칸, 삽입

Approximately 7,000 residents live in Copenhagen's city center. On an ordinary weekday evening in the winter season a person walking through the city can enjoy the lights from about 7,000 windows. ~~The proximity to housing and residents plays~~ a key role in the feeling of safety. It is common practice for city planners to mix functions and housing as a crime prevention strategy and thus increase the feeling of safety along the most important streets used by pedestrians and bicyclists. (((The strategy works well in Copenhagen, where the city center has buildings between five and six stories high, and there is ~~good visual contact between residences and street space.~~))) The strategy does not work as well in Sydney. Although the Australian metropolis has 15,000 people living in its heart, the residences are generally from 10 to 50 stories above street level, and no one who lives high up can see what is happening down on the street.

9-11 빈칸, 어법

Pretending that politics and science do not coexist is foolish, and cleanly separating science from politics is probably neither feasible nor recommended. Indeed, most scientists and politicians would advocate that science should be relevant to policy. What(that 주의) one needs to guard against, however, is science and public health policy ~~being dictated by ideology~~. Policy makers should strive for an honest interpretation of scientific findings, which then would drive the formulation of policy making. Independent and critical thinking contributes to the dynamic dialogue; muzzling those whose views are at odds with the majority party or distorting evidence to fit one's point of view is not only bad science, but also bad politics. Policy, it should be said, is also compromised when it is solely determined by science at the exclusion of social, cultural, and ethical considerations.

10-4 삽입, 어법

Foods are refined to such an extent that their value is lost, even if they become more pleasing to the taste buds and the eye. In the process of preparing food we tend to lose many of the vitamins. An example is the boiling of vegetables, most of which tend to use their value if over-bodied. The polishing of rice and the refining of sugar are other examples where the preference for a nicer look leads(leading 주의) to the destruction of their essential value as foods. As is known to everybody, there are certain trace elements in our body which are required to keep us in good health. (((Any lowering of their small amounts in the system will give rise to many disorders; for example, the lack of iron in the blood will give rise to anaemia and weakness.))) Sodium deficiency leads to many disorders

11-1 삽입

Self-monitoring is a process of being aware of your self and how you are coming across to others. It involves being sensitive to other people's expressions and reactions and using this information in deciding how to act and what roles to play. In other words, it is a process of observing, analyzing, and regulating your own behavior in relation to the response of others. (((Self-monitoring is an internal thought process, so others probably don't know that you are monitoring and making choices about how to act.))) Think of the times when you consciously monitored how you were coming across in a situation. If you have ever been in an unfamiliar situation and made a flip remark that was met with stares or glares, you may have said to yourself, "Wow, that was a stupid thing to say! Let me see if I can fix it." Then, based on this self-monitoring, you are able to make a repair.

11-2 연결사

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allows us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. (For instance), if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words for color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color. Knowing various words for shades of white, such as *ecru*, *eggshell*, *cream*, *ivory*, *pearl*, *bone china white*, and *antique white*, actually helps you see differences in shades of white. (Similarly), there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until a word is coined to describe them. Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as *google*, *texting*, *couch potato*, or *mouse potato*. The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were coined. But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.

11-8 지칭

Ishan works for a larger PR and advertising company, where he is responsible for sourcing images from photographic agents. He reports to the creative director who is very supportive and encouraging when Ishan wants to discuss work issues face to face, but appears uncaring and combative when ①he communicates with Ishan via e-mail. This is because when the creative director writes e-mails, he does not include the 'softer' elements of the conversation that take place when ②he is discussing the issues face to face. ③His e-mails are written in a list style, setting out the tasks that must be completed to 'fix' the situation, whereas when he meets with Ishan ④he will acknowledge the difficulties and will even make jokes about the problems to lighten the atmosphere. This more relaxed approach is not reflected in his written style, and even though Ishan knows he means no harm, his e-mails imply impatience and anger about the situation which makes Ishan worry, and question whether ⑤he should have raised the issue in the first place.

11-9 연결사

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientists, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses. (For example), a psychologist or a linguist might hypothesize that the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be the first to disappear. This hypothesis will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. This is where psychologists and linguists sometimes differ. Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully controlled experiments. Linguists, (on the other hand), test their hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances. They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.

11-11 순서

<Processing speed isn't a one-dimensional concept. it's not just about how fast we see, or how fast we write, or how fast we can process what we've heard. It's really a combination of all of those factors.> <In fact, processing speed deficits can be observed in *visual processing*, *verbal processing*, and *motor speed*. Problems in one or more of these areas can manifest in problems with *academic fluency* and *general difficulties*.> <However, it is rare to be slow at *all* of the voice. For example, a child with a language-based learning disability may be quite slow to interpret spoken language, but she might be very quick on the soccer field because she has quicker visual processing abilities.> <In that case, her problems with auditory processing speed may get in the way of her athletic skills when she is required to put into practice the coach's directions quickly. >

12-9 순서, 연결사, 빈칸

<The importance of the retail sector to the global economy is particularly evident during times of crisis. World leaders, faced with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help.> <After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans to carry on with their lives, to not lose confidence, and to continue spending. Leaders made similar requests in response to the recent global recession, because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt.> <(In contrast), when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, making stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms.> <(Meanwhile), governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes. Consumers are at ~~the heart of all this~~ economic activity.>

T1-3 빈칸

"Always something new out of Africa," exclaimed a Roman emperor 2,000 years ago, and so it is today. In the rainforest of the northeastern Congo, workers paid a pittance for their labors are digging from the ground coltan, a raw material used in the manufacture of mobile phones. From uranium in the atomic age to oil in the fossil-fuel era, Africa has always had what it takes -- for the rest of the world. But concern for Africa's well-being should not focus on the relentless acquisition of its commodities. Africa's problems and the world's concerns coincide because the world is functionally shrinking, and when one of the neighborhoods of the "global village" suffers more than any other from a combination of maladies, the remedy benefits all. So assisting in the recovery of Africa is not mere altruism; it is a matter of ~~self-interest~~ for the rest of world.

T1-4 빈칸

We've all heard the sentiment, "It's the thought that counts." Not true. There's a huge difference between thinking about buying flowers for a wedding anniversary and actually buying the flowers. The thought of attending a child's piano recital or soccer game isn't the same as sitting there in the front row and cheering them on. A grieving widow doesn't experience your love theory, only your loving presence and comforting words. The hungry person at a homeless shelter can't quite sink his teeth into your good intentions like he can some meat loaf and mashed potatoes. We don't act without thoughts, but thoughts alone don't "do" anything. We do not express genuine love until we take specific actions. The road to hell is truly paved with good intentions that never transform into action.

T1-6 빈칸

Whereas touch, sight and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system, the prefrontal part of the brain where emotions are formed and memories are stored. Animals that depend upon their sense of smell for survival have highly developed limbic systems. The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival. The close relationship between olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that may resist logic. Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.

T1-15 빈칸, 어휘

The frontal lobes, an area of the brain, are heavily involved in many forms of complex thought processes, particularly those involving planning sequences or remembering the order in which events occurred. The frontal lobes do this in a variety of ways, but a key method is to inhibit unwanted responses. Typically our thought processes generate not just one, but several alternative responses to any question, and the frontal lobes suppress(permit 주의) the answers that are less plausible, and only allow the most probable answer to be given. For example, if asked 'Who is the president of the USA?', the correct answer (at the time of writing) is 'President Obama' ; in generating this answer, the brain probably produced other answers that are connected to the question but are incorrect, such as 'David Cameron' (current Prime Minister of the UK) or 'Ronald Reagan' (previous President of the USA). For this reason frontal-lobe activity is often referred to as inhibitory functioning or similar.

T1-16 삽입, 순서

<Sometimes journalists will write an article on ASD and refer to "those who suffer from autism and Asperger's syndrome." This statement causes me to become very annoyed, as I feel there is both a misunderstanding and a misinterpretation on the part of the writer.> <(((You do not "suffer" from Asperger's syndrome in the sense of it being a recognized medical cause of acute or chronic physical pain and discomfort, which is usually the implication in these articles.)))> <(((However, there is a degree of suffering for those who have Asperger's syndrome, and that is from low self-esteem.))) The primary causes for low self-esteem are rejection, being ridiculed and tormented by peers, and a belief that being different means being defective.> <This can lead to feelings of depression, irritability and an active avoidance of social interactions. The problem is not Asperger's syndrome itself, but the attitude of others towards someone who is different.>

T1-21 빈칸

In 1969, when John was twenty-three, he taught briefly at a Navajo Indian boarding school in Shiprock, New Mexico. His third-grade students were among the poorest children in America, possessing little more than the clothes on their backs. The school had few toys or other sources of entertainment. Yet John never heard the children say they were bored. They were continually making up their own games. They were, at the age of ten, happy and well-adjusted children. That Christmas, John went home to visit his family. He remembers the scene, a floor full of packages under the tree. His own ten-year-old brother opened a dozen or so of them, quickly moving from one to the next. A few days later, John found his brother and a friend watching TV, the Christmas toys tossed aside in his brother's bedroom. Both boys complained to John that they had nothing to do. "We're bored," they proclaimed. For John, it was a clear indication that children's happiness doesn't come from stuff.

T1-24 순서, 삽입

<Plants don't want us to eat their trunk and roots. That is why the roots are hidden in the ground. The roots are for the microorganisms in the soil. The trunk is purposely covered with hard and bitter bark. With greens, plants demonstrate their perfect ability to develop symbiosis with different creatures. Plants "allow" humans and animals to eat all of their fruits, but only part of their leaves, because plants need to have leaves for their own use -- which is manufacturing chlorophyll.> <At the same time, plants depend on moving creatures for many different reasons, such as pollination, fertilizing the soil, and hanging around to help eat the ripe fruit. However, if, for example, a deer eats all the green leaves off a lilac bush, the plant will inevitably die.> <(((To prevent this, nature placed a minute amount of alkaloids (poisons) in every green leaf on earth.))) That is how animals are forced to rotate their menu, and that is why all wild animals are browsers. They eat a small amount of one kind of leaf, then move on to many other plants during the course of the day.> <The amount of alkaloids in a single plant is minute and is healthy, as it strengthens the immune system. This principle became the basis of the science of homeopathy. However, one has to be careful not to accumulate larger amounts of alkaloids by continuously eating the same plant over a long period of time. >

T2-3 순서, 삽입, 연결사

<There are some very successful scientists who claim that they make no attempt, before starting a problem, to find out what has previously been done.> <They argue that too great a familiarity with the methods used by others destroys their freshness of approach. There is, indeed, something to be said for this argument.> <(((However), usually those who put it forward are better acquainted with their subjects than they admit.))) (Furthermore), the risk of making ridiculous mistakes, already described by others, is so great that few are willing to take this course.> <(Consequently), it is almost always necessary to undertake some sort of study of the literature of a subject before entering the planning stage. It should not be carried too far, or it will go on forever and serve as a complete bar to action, but it should be adequate. >

T2-6 삽입, 순서

<A bottle or bag of fertilizer, whether synthetic or organic, usually displays a set of three numbers that look something like this: 6-6-4.> <These three numbers are called the NPK ratio and refer to the relative proportions of three main nutrients in fertilizers: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (in that order).> <Plants require a host of trace minerals and secondary nutrients beyond these, but these are the three biggies. (((This numbers business can seem like an added chore; however, understanding the numbers on the bag will help you choose the right fertilizer mix for the job.)))> <As an example, leafy plants prefer nitrogen-rich fertilizers for growing healthy and green, so choose a mix that shows the first number listed (nitrogen) as the highest. A balanced fertilizer has an equal proportion of all three nutrients and can be used as a general all-purpose fertilizer. No sweat.>

T2-13 빈칸

Some people believe that a problem arises if a person becomes angry. This idea is not true. To pass judgment on anger and condemn those who admit to becoming angry is the equivalent of robbing people of their humanness. Disallowing oneself from any part of the human experience weakens the experience in its totality. Sadness gives a reference point that makes happiness more appreciated. Tension can be better understood when compared with relaxation. It is about time we stopped ~~making value judgments about anger~~. No one has ever gotten in trouble for becoming angry. You could be furious right now, but no one would know it unless you demonstrated some behavior associated with the anger. The belief that anger is bad is so strongly ingrained that people will sometimes deny its existence even when it is spilling out all over the place.

T2-17 빈칸

Noncontrolling language is communication that is nonevaluative, flexible, and informational. Autonomy-supportive teachers communicate classroom rules, requirements, and expectations with informational and noncontrolling language. Such language avoids rigid, pressuring phrases such as *have to* and *got to*. For instance, instead of saying "You must work harder" and hence closing down students' autonomy and communication, the teacher might openly invite the student into the problem-solving situation, saying, "You may want to participate" or "I've noticed that your writing doesn't quite have the same spark it did last week; would you like to talk about it?" In these two examples, the teacher supports both the classroom requirement and the student's autonomy. In contrast, a teacher with a controlling motivating style verbally pushes and pressures students toward compliance without enlisting the student's input or perspective (e.g., "You must improve your spelling.").

T2-19 빈칸, 삽입

A mnemonic device that uses imagery is known as 'the method of place.' Here you form an ~~association~~ between something you want to remember and a particular location on a familiar walk. Let's say that you have to present a speech about healthy eating habits in one of your classes and that your speech consists of seven main ideas. You simply imagine yourself taking a very familiar walk. As you pass the first familiar landmark on that walk, you develop an image that somehow connects that familiar landmark to the first point in your speech. (((For example, the image of a tree with a nest of baby birds could help you remember that you have to begin providing healthy foods when children are young.))) You continue in this manner until you have developed an image connecting each point in your speech to a landmark. Then, when it's time to present the speech, you simply imagine that you're taking that familiar walk.

T2-23 어휘, 빈칸

In a job interview, anyone can offer a self-description full of flattering adjectives, regardless of whether they're true or not. You can say, "I am competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic," but so what? How can you prove it or measure it? Using adjectives to describe your work and yourself is offering only *subjective* data. Describe who you are and what you have accomplished with concrete examples that use facts and figures. If you say, "I am great at raising money," it doesn't have the same "pop" or persuasive currency as if you say, "Last year I raised 1.2 million dollars in revenue selling our two top products." Adjectives ~~weaken~~(strengthen 주의) ~~your~~ case. Let your achievements and the corresponding results speak for you. The interviewer can then decide if you are "competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic."

T3-5 삽입, 빈칸

A good way to understand the story invention process is to observe it firsthand. Unfortunately, when people create a new story, we have difficulty knowing exactly how they found the various pieces of the story they are telling. We cannot easily know what has been invented out of thin air and what has been adapted from prior experiences or other stories. ((((We can reasonably assume, however, that true creation can hardly exist with respect to stories.)))) Every story we tell has to have its basis in something that we have already experienced. Of course, the better we are at telling stories, the better we are at giving them the appearance of being complete fiction. This can mean that even we as tellers see the story as fictional, not realizing the adaptation process that we ourselves have used. Even stories that are pure fantasy are adaptations of more realistic stories where certain constraints of the real world are relaxed.

T3-13 빈칸, 삽입

The Greeks may have borrowed heavily from Egypt in order to arrive at their first full-sized, free-standing figures. But the schematic principles of Egyptian practice were not transplanted. On the contrary : instead of working from grids and fixed mental images, Greek artists turned directly to the actual or intended subjects of their representation. Of course, not all these objects were visible. The poets could weave tales about many-headed monsters, but illustrating them remained a task for the imagination. (((But the gods on high, the heroes of the past, and contemporary patrons all shared the same essential form -- that of the human body.))) To *represent* such subjects, to create a virtual reality with art, required Greek artists to depart from convention and ~~use their eyes~~. So they did.

T3-17 순서, 삽입

<When people cut back on carbohydrates (or processed foods or *whatever*), they usually end up consuming fewer calories -- even when they're not trying to restrict their calorie intake.> <For example, a study found that people who followed a strict low-carb diet but were otherwise allowed to eat as much as they wanted ended up reducing their calorie intake by about the same amount as people who were consciously restricting their calories.> <There are a couple of things going on here. First, when people have a limited variety of foods to choose from, they tend to eat less than they do when presented with a lot of options. Secondly, when people avoid carbohydrates, they generally increase their intake of protein and fat.> <(((Because these nutrients are digested more slowly than carbohydrates, meals that are high in carbohydrates.))) As a result, people who cut back on carbs often report that they aren't as hungry between meals -- and may snack less.>

T3-22 빈칸, 연결사

Memory, experiences, intelligence, and cultural background all affect the way a color's impact can vary from individual to individual. This is not to say that the color will be perceived differently by the eye, but that its psychological perception will mean different things to different people. In most Western cultures, (for example), black is associated with death, but in China and India white is regarded as a symbol of death. In America and many Western cultures, a bride usually wears white, as white is deemed a bridal or wedding color. In China, (however), a bride is attired in red. The mailboxes on the streets of the United States are blue, but in Sweden the mailboxes are red. An American tourist in Sweden might have a more difficult time finding a site to send postcards home because of the color change from the familiar blue to red.

T3-23 순서, 빈칸

<Stress is a hot topic in American culture today. Its popularity stems from the need to get a handle on this condition -- to deal with stress effectively enough so as to lead a "normal" and happy life. But dealing with stress is ~~a process, not an outcome.~~> <Many people's attitudes, influenced by their rushed lifestyles and expectations of immediate gratification, reflect the need to eradicate stress rather than to manage, reduce, or control their perceptions of it.> <As a result, stress never really goes away; it just reappears with a new face. The results can and do cause harm, including bodily damage.> <Studies now indicate that between 70 and 80 percent of all disease is strongly related to, if not directly associated with, stress. So-called lifestyle diseases, such as cancer and coronary heart disease, are leading causes of death; both seem to have direct links to the stress response.>

수능완성

1-4 순서, 삽입

<Very often it appears that ecotourism is just about wildlife. Tourists appear generally to be more interested in watching animals than they are in meeting and seeking to understand people of different cultures.> <Seeing an elephant or lion in Africa is seen as more important than meeting Maasai tribespeople. Observing the whales which live below the sea off Iceland and Norway is more interesting than finding out about the fishermen who work above the waves.> <(((Yet, ecotourism should be about ecosystems and ecosystems are about both wildlife *and* people. Indeed people are simply another form of animal life.)))> <In many ecotourism destinations the landscape and the wildlife are a direct result of the interaction between humans and the rest of the wildlife. To ecotourists, therefore, both people and wildlife should be of equal importance.>

2-4 어법, 어휘

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern (satisfaction 주의) that tourists overcrowd (overcrowding 주의) the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

*tranquility 고요함

3-2 단어, 빈칸

We see the effects of lack of knowledge on creative performance every day, when people come up with ideas that are original for them but that nevertheless have been thought of before. A strikingly pitiful case of this phenomenon is that of the Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan, considered one of the most brilliant mathematical thinkers ever. Because of his lack of contact with the outside world, he unknowingly spent much of his lifetime independently "rediscovering" much of what was already known in Western mathematics. Had he first gained a broad perspective of his field, he could have avoided this amazing yet useless(worthwhile 주의) career and instead turned his considerable talents to advancing, not rehashing, the mathematical knowledge base.

4-2 삽입, 단어

Most patients are keen to have information about a proposed treatment and its likely outcome. If they are not, or are simply not ready to have it yet, they still need to know that the information is on offer and should be encouraged to keep their decision to refuse, or limit, information under review. All patients need to be aware of the core facts or their consent may be considered invalid(valid 주의). (((They also need the facts to be given in a way they understand.))) A bland menu of options is generally unhelpful and can be difficult for patients to assess in a meaningful way. Advice about what is likely to be most effective or appropriate for their particular situation is often more helpful. Sometimes, it is unclear how much the patient is taking in, particularly when the news is bad, unexpected or very complicated. In such cases, the health team should give patients time to reflect and encourage them to ask questions.

*bland 단조로운

4-3 순서, 삽입

<When you ask passionate readers how much time they spend reading every day, most can't tell you a concrete number of minutes or hours. They don't know. Passionate readers don't keep reading logs.> <(((Nevertheless, 78 percent of our Passionate Reader Survey respondents reported reading more than four hours a week, and many shared that they read as much as twenty hours a week.)))> <During weekends, holiday breaks, and vacations, passionate readers read upward of forty hours a week. Passionate readers don't have more hours in the day than other people, so how do they find the time?> <It turns out that they read in the edge times, grabbing a few minutes of reading time between appointments, while waiting for their children during dance practice, or before falling asleep at night. Life is full of wasted moments in between our daily commitments.>

4-4 빈칸, 순서

<Since history represents a body of information, people frequently try to look at it as a science and to propose scientific explanations for historical events and developments.> <History would indeed be easy to understand if all events could be accounted for on the basis of a set of simple laws like Newton's laws in physics. Of course, natural laws do come into play—people are physically subject to the law of gravitation and biologically subject to the law of death.> <But in the actual historical situation there are so many complex and variable factors, so much of the unpredictable human element, that it is impossible to use the ordinary scientific notion of "law."> <There are no identical situations, only parallels; there are no laws, only tendencies; there is no inevitability, only likelihood. There are always opportunities and alternatives for purposeful human action, just as there are always conditions limiting what people can accomplish by their action.>

*gravitation 중력

5-2 순서, 빈칸

<Online communities provide social and political outlets that were not possible before the invention of the Internet. They also allow for new forms of political and social engagement that **are** not subject to control by gatekeepers who exercise power in a vertical, top-down fashion.> <The interests of the user determine **whom** users interact with. But the very power of peer-to-peer relationships should give pause to those engaged in **them**, as sometimes this engagement comes at great expense to personal privacy.> <This is not to say that an individual should avoid participating in social networking activities, only **that** the individual should consciously choose what personal information to reveal to the world.> <Though individuals might not realize it, through the release of this information the individual is creating a digital identity that ~~once **formed** can be difficult to change.~~>

5-3 삽입, 순서

<Both Vietnam and Brazil are major producers of black pepper, but they found it hard **to sell** their pepper even at cut-rate prices after India had a huge crop in 2001.> <So Vietnam turned in a big way to the production of shrimp. Over 1 million acres are now in ponds, and the value of the country's shrimp exports in 2001 **was** \$780 million. That's impressive, but shrimp prices are declining, too, and shrimp production is technically risky, especially when the producers are small and **heavily** indebted, as they typically are in Vietnam.> <(((In a world as tightly knit as ours today, it's not just the Vietnamese shrimp producers who are in trouble.))) American shrimpers on the Gulf Coast now supply only 15% of the American market, and the prices they receive at the dock are so low **that** many are going out of business.> <Perhaps their future lies in advertising their product as wild, instead of farmed. For the moment, they're hoping a new tariff on imported shrimp will save **them**. Restaurant owners are opposed to a tariff, of course, as are the Vietnamese.>

*tariff 관세

5-4 빈칸, 삽입

To explore the effects of mood on communication, researchers asked either happy or sad participants to accept or reject the videotaped statements of targets who were questioned after a staged theft, and were either guilty, or not guilty. The targets **were instructed** to either steal or leave in place a movie pass in an empty room, unobserved by anyone, and then deny taking the movie ticket. (((So some targets were lying and some were telling the truth when denying the theft.))) Those in a positive mood were more likely to accept denials as truthful. Sad participants made significantly more guilty judgements, and were significantly better at **correct** detecting deceptive (guilty) targets. Negative affect thus ~~improved the accurate distinction of truths from lies in the observed interviews.~~ A signal detection analysis also confirmed that sad judges were more accurate in detecting deception (identifying guilty targets as guilty) than **were** neutral or happy judges, consistent with the predicted mood- induced processing differences.

*staged 일부러 꾸민 **theft 절도

6-1 삽입, 요지

요지 : 애매함에는 여러 가지 장점이 존재한다.

Most of us assume that for people to communicate well they must share precise meanings for events and words and that people always need to be clear and unambiguous to **achieve** good communication. Of course, people often need to share meaning and **clarity** in communication. Yet there are times when we may need or want to be less than clear in our communication. Being ambiguous can have two main **benefits**. First, ambiguity can help people with diverse sets of opinions collaborate with each other. (((If there is ambiguity about what beliefs or values are important, people may assume they share the same beliefs and values and be **willing** to work together.))) When communication is clear, the differences between people become more distinct and may lead to excessive conflict. Second, ambiguous communication can promote creativity. For example, sometimes teachers may be ambiguous in their instructions about how to complete a particular assignment to encourage students to be creative in the way they accomplish the task.

6-3 삽입, 순서

<It is only possible to fully understand a social welfare system by comparing it with other systems and by assessing a system's place in the worldwide network.>
<Such study may expose widely accepted truisms as mere opinions. Politicians and corporate leaders in the United States, for example, have **resisted** the idea of paid parental leave.> <Their claims have been that to grant such leave would diminish American business competitiveness in the world economy. The argument sounds **less** convincing when compared to the policy and business practices of America's competitors in Western Europe.> <(((Almost all countries there offer leave with pay not only to new parents but also to employees with ill family members.))) Thus the comparative view shows that to claim that such a policy is impossible is clearly **invalid**: more accurately, it can be asserted that parental leave is not a policy priority in the United States.>

*truism 뻔한 사실

6-4 삽입, 순서

<Have you ever wondered whether it's best to have an inside or an outside lane in track races like the 200 m where you have to sprint around the bend? Athletes have strong **preferences**.> <Tall runners find it harder to negotiate the tighter curve of the inside lane than that of the gentle outer lanes. (((The situation is even more **extreme** when sprinters race indoors where the track is only 200 m around, so the bends are far tighter and the lanes are reduced in width from 1.22 m to 1 m.)))> <This was such a severe **restriction** that it became common for the athlete who drew the inside lane for the final (by being the slowest qualifier on times) to scratch from the final in indoor championships.> <This was because there was so little chance of winning from the inside and a considerable risk of injury. As a result, this event has largely **disappeared** from the indoor championship roster.>

*scratch (경기 참가 등을) 포기하다 **roster (운동 경기) 목록

11-check 빈칸, 순서

<Do you feel that you need to get a second opinion before you start on something?> <Some of us feel the need to test the water, to collaborate, consult or get advice. Sometimes this may be the smart thing to do, say, when we are doing something that requires specialist expertise.> <But, let's be honest, most tasks don't. Our advice hunting is a substitute for action. We may even be hoping that the people from whom we seek advice will actually do the work for us.> <Rather like a child asking for help with their homework, we're looking for someone better equipped than us to ~~take on the task.~~>

*test the water 남의 반응을 살피다

11-2 어법, 어휘

The intimate interconnectedness of art and religious life is well illustrated in Bali (Indonesia), a culture with a long and rich tradition of dance and music. The large number of ceremonies that occur annually on the Bali-Hindu calendar involve(involving 주의) elaborate displays and performances designed to attract the gods and please the people. Various life-cycle events such as births and funerals are celebrated by special orchestras with music and dance. Some musical instruments, thought to be the gift of the gods, are considered so sacred(unsacred 주의) that they can only be displayed, not actually played. According to one Balinese expert, "Music and dance are spiritual musts. The arts are an invitation for the gods to come down and join the people. There is a very physical contact with the unseen, with the ancestors ... that makes the people in the village very happy."

12-check 빈칸, 삽입

Suppose one devotes a great deal of time and energy to making a decision, and then, because of some combination of regret, missed opportunities, and high expectations, one ends up disappointed with the results. The questions this person might ask are, "Why?" or "What went wrong?" or "Whose fault is it?" And what is the likely answer to these questions? When the choice set is small, it seems natural and straightforward to blame the world for disappointing results. "They only had three styles of jeans. What could I do? I did the best I could." (((However, when the choice set is large, blaming the world is a much less plausible option.))) "With so many options available, success was out there to be had. I have only myself to blame for a disappointing result." In other words, self-blame for disappointing results becomes more likely as the choice set grows larger .

*plausible 그럴듯한. 이치에 맞는

12-3 어휘, 순서

<In court we have seen many expert witnesses who have an impressive list of degrees and the highest IQs who use a simple vocabulary and adopt obviously simplistic ways to express their ideas.> <They echo the way they know the average juror speaks and thinks and purposely attempt to relate to them at that level. And the jurors know it.> <The jurors realize that the expert has purposefully avoided the use of technical terms they won't understand in order to communicate with them more effectively. They appreciate the expert's efforts, and view her as sensitive and humble.> <The expert's image as intelligent and competent is not diminished in the process either. If anything, it's enhanced by demonstrating that she has the good judgment to know how to modify her presentation to make it meaningful(meaningless 주의) to her audience.>

*juror 배심원

12-4 빈칸, 순서

<In one study, psychologists Davis, Woolley, and Bruell presented children with a sequence of pictures illustrating a story about a girl, a bird, and a butterfly. The final picture depicted the girl with the bird nearby.> <The girl was waving her arms as if to fly, and a "thought bubble" above the girl's head indicated that she was thinking about the butterfly. Children were asked which of the two animals the girl was pretending to be.> <The girl's flying actions were consistent with both the bird and the butterfly, so if the children did not understand that pretending involves thinking about something, they should have chosen randomly between the two animals.> <However, even 3-year-olds were quite successful at this task, and 4- and 5-year-olds performed perfectly. This study suggests that by age 3, children have begun to understand that the act of pretending involves mental representation. This understanding improves with age, and seems to be relatively well established by about age 5.>

13-check 삽입, 순서, 빈칸

<Pain is not always helpful in ~~letting you know the location of the problem.~~ Sometimes pain is felt in one part of the body, but it is actually caused by an injury or illness in another part of the body.> <This is *referred pain*. For example, the pain associated with a heart attack may be felt in the left arm, even though the heart is in the chest. An ulcer or other irritation of the stomach may be perceived as pain in the shoulder.> <This is because during fetal development the nerves that attach to different organs come out of the spinal cord at levels close to where those organs are located in the fetus.> <(((However, when the organs migrate to new positions as the fetus grows, the attachments that lead from the spinal cord stay in the same place.))) As a result, we feel pain as if the affected organs are still located where they were at early stages of embryonic development.>

*fetus 태아 **spinal cord 척수 *** embryonic 배아의

13-2 빈칸, 순서

< In her book *We Don't Play With Guns Here*, early-years researcher Penny Holland argues that for younger children play fighting, gun play and rough-and-tumble play are neither primitive displays of animal aggression nor mindless imitations of yesterday's TV.> <Rather, they are outward signs of a sophisticated and largely unconscious learning process. According to psychologists, these forms of play allow children to ~~perfect some important social skills~~ in a context where real harm is not part of the game.> <For instance, they give children invaluable experience in reading facial expressions and body language, and they enable children to learn about their position and status in their peer group.> <What is more, researchers have known for years that most children quickly become skilled at reading the body language of play fighting – unlike adults, who can find it difficult to distinguish between play and the real thing.>

*rough-and-tumble 거친

13-3 어휘, 삽입

Normally, humans are effective at conveying ideas to each other and responding fittingly. This is due to many factors: the richness of the language they share, the common understanding of how the world works, and an implicit understanding of everyday situations. When humans interact within cultures, they enjoy a higher degree, or capability, to use implicit situational information (context) to increase the level of comprehension. However, this ability to interact becomes complicated when humans interact across cultures. (((In such intercultural circumstances, social actors attempt interactive exchanges with a hindrance, the lack of common understanding.))) Consequently, individuals from differing cultures, trying to interact, are unable to use context as an expedient channel to comprehension. By increasing each person's understanding of the other's cultural context (language, norms, rules, etc.), in other words increasing their access to context, we increase the richness of communication interaction and enable(prevent 주의) mutual success.

*expedient 임시방편적인

13-4 삽입, 요지

요지 : 고용주가 불황기에 변화하는 방식이 시대에따라 변화했다

It should be noted that there has been a change in the way employers have responded to recessionary periods over time. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, layoffs were not commonly used. (((Instead, employers resorted to devices such as work sharing and reducing wages in an effort to keep as many people employed as possible.))) (((These practices changed after the passage of the Social Security Act (that is, unemployment insurance) in 1935.))) A person must be totally out of work to collect unemployment insurance; benefits may not be collected if a person is working part-time. As a result, employers stopped using work sharing and similar arrangements and moved toward using layoffs. For example, layoffs were not very common during the major recessions of 1893, 1921, or 1929 but were very common in the early 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s.

*recessionary 불황의 **layoff 일시 해고

15-3 어법, 요지

요지 : 문화가 개인에게 큰 영향을 끼치나, 자유의지가 있기에 개인의 행동을 모두 결정짓지는 않는다.

Our cultures exercise a powerful influence on our conduct, often without our even being aware of it. However, to argue that culture influences our behavior is hardly the same as arguing that it determines our behavior. Deviance from cultural norms is found in all societies. Because(because of 주의) individual members of any society maintain, to varying degrees, a free will, they have the freedom to say no to cultural expectations. Unlike the honeybee, which behaves according to its genetic programming, humans can make a range of behavioral choices. Of course, choosing an alternative may result in unpleasant consequences, but all people have the option of doing things differently from what is culturally expected.

*deviance 일탈

16-3 어휘, 빈칸

We know that we have some bad habits. We know that we would be better off without them. We have all tried to change many times with various degrees of success. But the changes have never been deep enough or lasting. The problem is that our approach to attacking this problem is faulty. We tend to take a bad habit and just try hard to stop doing it. We gather all of our will to *not* do something. This creates a sense of deprivation in our mind. We did whatever the wrong behavior was because we enjoyed it. So we are actually removing something that provided pleasure and are creating a void in our lives. Naturally, this type of change is not sustainable(temporary 주의). Sooner or later we will have to fill that void again and ~~we will inevitably return to those old behaviors~~ because that's the only way we can fill that void.

*void 상실감 **deprivation 박탈

16-4 어법, 요지

요지 : 전세계의 여러 재활용프로그램

The difficulty in determining whether correlation equals causation causes an enormous number of misunderstandings. Until a specific mechanism demonstrating how A causes B is identified, it's best to assume that any correlation is accidental, or that both A and B relate independently to some third factor. An example that highlights this is the correlation between drinking milk and cancer rates, which some support groups use to argue that drinking milk *causes* cancer. A more likely explanation is that cancer diagnoses and milk consumption both have a positive correlation with increased age: On average, milk drinkers live longer than non-milk drinkers, and the older you are, the more likely you are to develop cancer. This does not, however, mean that drinking milk actually causes people to live longer: It could be that people who drink milk have better access to high-quality health care or eat more healthily than those who do(are 주의) not.

17-1 어법, 순서

<The spread of Western clothing to areas in which little or no clothing was worn in the past has sometimes produced disastrous results in terms of health and cleanliness.> <In many such cases, people took over only one part of the clothing complex, that is, the wearing of clothes. They knew nothing of the care of clothing and in many cases lacked the necessary equipment for such care.> <When they had worn no clothing, their bodies got a cleansing shower in the rain, and the bare skin dried quickly in the sun and air. When they obtained clothing, however, a shower meant wet clothes that did not dry so quickly(quick 주의) as bare bodies, and pneumonia or other lung diseases sometimes resulted.> <Often they had little or no water for washing clothes, even if they had known how to do it. There were no fresh clothes to change into so people usually simply wore what they had until the clothes fell apart.>

*pneumonia 폐렴

17-3 어법,요지

요지 : 고용주는 후보자의 스펙이 아닌, 사람을 보고 고용해야한다.

In order to build a high-impact team, you have to teach executives that they are hiring people, not resumes. Eager to see in bold print a handful of "branded," big-name colleges and universities, a huge number of companies make the mistake of hiring the latter. They use people's academic credentials as reflections of their character, initiative, flexibility, and entrepreneurship. One private firm I consult with cherry-picks(picking 주의) candidates exclusively from the senior classes of a handful of Ivy League colleges. An obvious point: most of the first-generation founders of these companies did not attend these schools, and certainly many would have been denied admission. What ultimately made these entrepreneurial founders so successful was their ambition and hunger for success. Once they attained it, they proceeded to *send* their children to these colleges and universities, and many firms today are hiring *that* generation of young people, based solely on their academic credentials as opposed to their characters.

*academic credentials 학위증명서 **cherry-pick 선별하다

18-2 빈칸, 연결사

Easter Island was a typical Polynesian society in terms of its language, artifacts and main social institutions. (Yet), with its writing and impressive statues, Easter Island seems to have exceeded the level of cultural development typical for Polynesian islands of its size. This may be connected to its extreme isolation, three thousand miles from the nearest inhabited land, freeing it from the endemic fighting that characterized most Polynesian island groups. (Similarly), it has been argued that Britain's success during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries stemmed from ~~its island location~~. It was neither forced to defend itself by land nor tempted to seek extension of its boundaries. It therefore grew strong at the same time that continental countries were dissipating their energy and resources in ultimately pointless conflicts.

*endemic 고질적인 **dissipate 낭비하다

18-4 연결사, 빈칸

Most European conceptions of art would separate music from dance and both music and dance from the social situations that produced them. Most traditional African conceptions, (on the other hand), couple music with ~~one or more other art forms, including dance.~~ And most Africans experience music as part of a multidimensional social event that may take place in a village square, a town plaza, a courtyard, a dance plaza, a marketplace, a street corner where groups normally meet for singing and dancing, or a sacred place selected for a particular rite. Invariably audience members participate verbally and through physical movement. Indeed, societal values encourage this kind of participation because it allows members of the community to interact socially in musical situations. (Moreover), expressing the beat through motor response heightens one's enjoyment of the music and makes one feel more involved in the musical event.

test1-23 어법, 요지

요지 : 언어적 다양성이 상실되면, 문화적 다양성도 잃게 된다.

The loss of linguistic diversity is of great concern to linguists. Losing a language causes an erosion of cultural and environmental knowledge about local plant and animal life because "information about local ecosystems is so complicatedly woven into these languages that it cannot be replaced simply through translation". Abandoning native or what are often called heritage languages causes a loss of culture and identity, and is symptomatic of the loss of cultural diversity. Many native languages are oral, which means losing their vocabularies is a form of cultural poverty; communities are deprived of their history, artistic expression (e.g., songs, poems), cultural and environmental knowledge, and human experience. Speech communities, and indeed the world, lose the unique identity and worldview attached(attaches 주의) to a language when it disappears.

test1-33 삽입, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 환자들은 자신들을 위해 더 많은 것이 이뤄질 때 더 만족한다.

Paradoxically, some studies suggest that patients may be more satisfied when more is done, even if what is done doesn't improve their health. Researchers at nine Virginia hospitals tested the benefit of more doctor visits and more frequent telephone follow-up for patients released from the hospital. They studied patients with chronic problems: heart failure, diabetes, or emphysema. Unexpectedly, patients who got closer follow-up were more likely to be sent into hospital again and spent more days in the hospital than patients who just got their usual care. There were no differences in quality of life between the groups. (((Nonetheless, those with closer follow-up were more satisfied with their care.))) This suggested that ~~the added attention and care made patients happier but not healthier.~~

*diabetes 당뇨병 **emphysema 폐기종

test1-38 빈칸, 어휘

Mathematics as taught in school is perceived by most secondary school students as ~~a subject lacking history~~. The teacher becomes the source of all that has to be learned on the subject, and his task is to convey that knowledge to the student. Usually in the instructional process, the understanding of the process of mathematical creation and of the age-old grappling with mathematical problems are completely lost(achieved). Mathematics to most students is a closed subject, located in the mind of the teacher who decides whether answers are correct or not. This situation is particularly harmful to mathematics teaching, more than to teaching in most of the other sciences. Mathematics is by nature an accumulative subject; most of what was created millennia ago – both content and processes – is still valid today. Exposing students to some of this development has the potential to make the subject fun and to humanize it for them.

*grapple with ~을 해결하려고 노력하다

test1-39 어휘, 빈칸, 요지

요지 : 소비자는 회사와 지속적 관계를 유지하는 이유는 선택의 단순화 때문이다.

One reason consumers form continuing relationships with companies is their desire to reduce choices. Through relationships, they can simplify(다양화 주의) information gathering and the entire buying process as well as decrease the risk of dissatisfaction. They find comfort in brands that have become familiar through their ongoing relationships with companies. Such relationships may lead to more efficient decision making by customers and higher levels of customer satisfaction. A key benefit to consumers in long-term buyer-seller relationships is the perceived positive value they receive. Relationships add value because of increased opportunities for frequent customers to save money through discounts, rebates, and similar offers; via special recognition from the relationship programs; and through convenience in shopping.

*rebate 리베이트(대금의 일부를 돌려주는 것)

test2-21 어휘, 어법

Because of the way we treat information, not only do we occasionally accept inaccurate information, we actually need it. Making mistakes can be an important part of news reporting. While news media should aim to produce truthful information, it is as important that they get the information out quickly. Accurate information too late is of little(significant 주의) value in news terms. For example, a journalist covering(covered 주의) a train crash is told by the police chief that there are 60 people dead, but the ambulance chief says 58, while the hospital says the number is 59. What should the journalist report? That a number of people were killed, or should he or she choose one of the numbers and try to confirm which is right later on? Of course it might be weeks before the final death toll was determined. Most consumers, I suspect, would prefer to know the approximate number rather than wonder what range 'a number of deaths' came into.

test2-22 삽입, 순서

<You are clinging, always clinging. Think about this seriously — how you are continually holding on to memories of the past.> <You have a great meal at a restaurant, instantly put it on your list of favorites, and go back to it. You like a book by an author and get her other books. You try a particular strategy at work and it is successful, so you repeat it over and over.> <Think about how you use memory all the time. You experience something as good or bad by comparing it with some event you have stored in your memory, something you cling to.> <There is no question that this method simplifies life — perhaps this is the reason you do it. ((((But when too much of your life is run by memory and you don't even know it, you lose the ability to experience life spontaneously.)))) That's why the thrill of the rainbow or the green valley is so rare in your life.>

*spontaneously 자연스럽게

test2-31 어법, 빈칸

In modern economies, the distinction between goods and services itself is actually being obscured. One aspect of this shift to a service economy is what has been called the 'servitization' of products. The notion is that, in a modern economy, products cannot exist on their own and some degree of service is needed to make those products useful. Consider(considering 주의) the automobile, which is of course a real good. It is only useful, however, over an extended period of time if the owner submits it to continual checkups, fills it with gas and oil, and pays for insurance, registration, and taxes so that he can operate it on community roads. The car is a real good, but it is not necessarily useful unless one also includes the many services that accompany it.

test2-34 빈칸, 순서, 삽입

<Marian Dawkins at Oxford University has pioneered a number of studies that explore what animals prefer and how much they want it. To do this she has designed experiments where animals must work for access to different choices.>
<Measurements of how hard the animal will work begin to tell us how valuable that resource is to the animal. This provides a way of measuring the animal's strength of preference.> <For example, animals can be trained to push against a door to open it to get access to one type of resource or another. (((By putting heavier and heavier weights onto the doors you can find out how hard the animal is prepared to work to reach its choice.)))> <Similarly, you can make the animal do something it prefers not to. Chickens do not like to squeeze through narrow spaces, but they will if this gives them access to something they really desire such as a place where they can dust-bathe.>

*dust-bathe 모래 목욕을 하다

test2-36 빈칸, 순서

<Some adults respond to children's challenging the rules as though it were an attack on themselves.> <Authoritarian parents and teachers expect to be obeyed without question. Arguments are an insult to their authority. A child who argues for more flexibility may have no intention of challenging anyone's authority.> <He or she just wants more freedom. But if adults insist that respecting their authority means obeying without question, then children are forced to disrespect them in order to challenge the rules.> <Thus, whether children's speaking up for themselves is seen as an appropriate form of self-expression or an attack depends on how adults interpret it.>

*authoritarian 권위주의적인

test2-39 어법, 연결사

Performing from memory is often seen to have the effect of enhancing musicality and musical communication. It is commonly argued that the very act of memorizing can guarantee a more thorough knowledge of and intimate connection with the music. (In addition), memorization can enable use of direct eye contact with an audience that is more convincing than reference to the score. Those who "possess" the music in this way often convey(conveys 주의) the impression that they are spontaneously and sincerely communicating from the heart, and indeed, contemporary evidence suggests that musicians who achieve this are likely to find their audiences more responsive. (Moreover), when performers receive and react to visual feedback from the audience, a performance can become truly interactive, involving genuine communication between all involved.

*spontaneously 자연스럽게

test3-21 순서

<Many people believe that they are very good at detecting deception. They may even cite examples where they were correct in spotting a lie when others around them were not so sensitive.> <The problem with such unproved evidence is that it's difficult to know when one is wrong in believing a lie. Unless there was independent evidence later that someone was lying, how would you discover your incorrect judgment?> <By definition, successful lies go undetected and there is no way of keeping track of them. In fact, across scores of experiments, average detection accuracy is only slightly better than chance.> <Specifically, with 50% as a baseline for chance accuracy, the average detection accuracy is approximately 55%. Furthermore, there is little or no relationship between confidence in judgments and accuracy. >

*deception 속임수

test3-22 연결사, 삽입, 요지

요지 : 다른사람들과 친하지 않을 때, 사람들은 자신의 의견을 표출하는 것을 싫어한다.

Individuals may not want to disclose their preferences or opinions in front of others. That hesitancy may be most pronounced if they do not have close relationships with the others. (For instance), marketers find that focus group participants sometimes feel reluctant to disclose their tastes, needs, and desires in front of strangers. The lack of interpersonal trust drives a wedge between what people say and their actual behavior. At a forum, such as a town hall meeting, employees may face similar concerns. (((They may be together with people in other units of the organization, with whom they have not worked closely.))) The room also may contain managers from multiple levels of the hierarchy, including the direct supervisors of frontline employees. (Thus), people may not speak freely when invited to do so by senior leaders.

*drive a wedge 사이를 틀어지게 하다

test3-35 빈칸

How you prepare your food can have as profound an effect on your state of balance as what you eat. Instinctively we desire warming soups and casseroles in the winter and cooling, raw salads and fruits in the summer. Foods that require longer cooking over higher temperatures help us keep warm and maintain balance in cold weather. The reverse is also true – raw fruits and vegetables cleanse away excess fat and keep us cool and refreshed when it's warm. If you are someone who tends to feel too hot or too cold, consider what you eat and your environment for insight into how you might start to achieve greater balance.

*casserole 캐서롤(찜냄비 요리)

test3-37 요지

요지 : 협상가들은 충분한 정도의 시간 투자가 있어야 마지막의 시간손실을 막는다.

Dealmakers should resist the temptation to rush through prenegotiation and to start talking about the deal as soon as possible. Instead, they should use the prenegotiation period of deal making to learn as much about the background, interests, and organizational culture of the other side as possible and to inform the other side of their own background, interests, and organization. This initial phase of information exchange is vital if the parties are to know one another well. Knowing each other side well is an important part of any foundation for a good relationship. In order to secure such a foundation, the parties may even want to hire consultants or knowledgeable third parties to facilitate the process of getting to know one another thoroughly – especially for deals that will require substantial investments and close working relationships.

test4-21 빈칸, 순서

<Suppose you have a student who usually fails to complete his work. He manages to submit a project on time, although it's not very good. It's tempting to praise the student — after all, the fact that he submitted something is an improvement over his past performance.> <But consider the message that praising an ordinary project sends. You say "good job," but that really means "good job *for someone like you.*"> <The student is probably not so naive as to think that his project is really all that great. By praising substandard work, you send the message that you ~~have lower expectations for this student.~~> <Better to say, "I appreciate that you finished the project on time, and I thought your opening paragraph was interesting, but I think you could have done a better job of organizing it. Let's talk about how.">

*naive 순진무구한

test4-28 삽입, 빈칸

Species that are essential for functional and structural integrity of an ecosystem are termed keystone species. Keystone species typically influence processes that lead to the formation of a community. It is often impossible to point to a keystone species within functional ecosystems. (((Only after a keystone species disappears is the role they played revealed.))) The loss of a keystone species usually has a large effect on ecosystem integrity and can even cause disintegration and collapse. At the same time a population of a keystone species declines, another species can invade the vacant niche and replace the keystone species, thus ~~changing the ecosystem permanently.~~ Restoration of keystone species is, therefore, essential in attaining the original state of the ecosystem. Although it is a cost-effective approach in restoration, it requires great ecological knowledge.

*niche 틈새

test4-29 어법, 삽입

Like ideas about gender roles, ideas about race affect human relationships everywhere on earth. However, according to the science of biology, all people now alive on earth are members of one species, *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Biologically, race is a meaningless concept. The characteristics we popularly identify as race markers – skin color, hair texture, face, and body shapes – have(having 주의) no significance as biological categories. For any supposed *racial trait*, such as skin color, there are wide variations within human groups. (((In addition, many invisible biological characteristics, such as blood type and DNA patterns, cut across skin color distributions and other so-called *racial attributes* and are shared across what are commonly viewed as different races.))) In fact, over the last several thousand years there has been such massive gene flow among human populations that no modern group presents a distinct set of biological characteristics. Although we may look quite different, from the biological point of view, we are all closely related.

test4-31 어휘, 빈칸, 순서

<The anxiety many spectators experience when looking at and responding to art is well justified. Art is typically seen in its final resting place, in museums and galleries, disconnected from its original context.> <These passive displays conceal most of the history and processes that have determined the creation, meaning, and value of the work.> <The mandatory distance between viewers and art, rightfully observed by institutions, further heightens(diminishes 주의) the mystery of art. Labels, statements, and other materials are useful aids.> <However, the information, presented as concluding statements rather than a starting point for critical inquiry, leaves many viewers with unanswered questions. How was the art made? Why is it so expensive? Why is it in a museum?>

*mandatory 의무적인

test5-19 삽입, 빈칸

The fact that most animals do not do things as we do does not mean that we are "better" than them or that our perception of reality is more "true" than theirs. All living beings on earth are valuable on their own terms. Each knows and understands the world in their own way. It is true that we humans have unique capabilities that other animals lack. We can build cars, use computers, and fly airplanes. We can also think about abstract ideas, plan for the future, and worry about our taxes. (((But we cannot run as fast as cheetahs, see as well as hawks, swim like dolphins, or soar like eagles.))) So, rather than think that other animals are not as smart or capable as we are — that they are "less than human" — it is better to realize that being different is not in itself "good" or "bad." Animals are certainly not less than human.

test5-22 빈칸, 요지

요지: 제대로 된 기억능력의 파악은 합리적 목표 설계를 할 수 있게된다.

When you answer questions in class or take oral exams, present yourself in a credible way. Even when a person has successfully recalled something in a social context, he or she may still have a problem convincing others that what has been recalled is correct. There are five ways you can increase the likelihood that others will believe in what you recall. Express your recall with an appropriate degree of confidence. Strive to make the contents of your recall include the most essential details. Claim an honest level of confidence in the accuracy of what you say you know. Express your certitude or doubt prudently. Avoid overstatement or understatement in your confidence in what you have recalled. Alternatively, do not be shy; sit up and speak confidently if you are sure of what you know.

*certitude 확신

test5-33 연결사, 삽입

Nature has selected traits in nonsocial animals that enable them to obtain food, water, air, and other resources directly from the physical environment without the support of other animals. For social animals, nature selected for the capacity to cooperate. (((As a consequence), the brains of wolves differ substantially from the brains of chickens.))) Chickens need brains that facilitate their responses to changes in their physical environment but not brains for adjusting to changes in their fellow chickens. (That is), their capacity for survival is not dependent on the cooperation of other chickens. Wolves, on the other hand, hunt in packs with established social hierarchies — the strongest wolf is at the top of the social hierarchy. Thus, the survival of wolves is enhanced by life in the social context of the pack.

test5-35 연결사

When people face real adversity — disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age — affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of depressed or chronically ill patients. (In addition), pets are used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are deteriorating. Children who visit cannot help but remember what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. Animals, (however), have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once were and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.

*adversity 역경 **deteriorate 악화되다