

18 목적 : 댄스 동아리의 운동장 사용 허락을 요청

1. To the Principal of Gullard High School,
2. My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School.
3. We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of **awards** and trophies.

↖ one of + 복수명사 / 분사구문

4. However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to **mess up** the field.
5. This is causing us to lose practice time and **ultimately** results in creating a bad high school experience for us.

↖ cause N to V

6. We promise to use the space **respectfully**.
7. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice.
8. I would be **grateful** if you **reconsider** your decision. Thank you very much.
9. Sincerely, Nancy Watson

19 다음 글에 드러난 Ryan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could.
 2. Finally, summer break had started!
 3. When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him.
 4. She told him to pack his bags.
- ↳ tell N to V :
5. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. Pack for what?
 6. Are we going to Disneyland? He couldn't remember the last time // his parents had taken him on a vacation.
 7. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned.
 8. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer."
 9. The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash.
 10. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm.
 11. He sighed.

20. 주장 : 설득하고자 할 때 상대방이 스스로 관점을 돌아보게 하는 질문을 하라.

1. When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong.
2. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work.
3. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down.
4. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions.

↳ 형용사절 내의 사역동사 목적격보어

5. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we think we thought of it first.
6. Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact.
7. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

21. 주제 : 과학자들이 실패와 도전의 과정은 무시하고 그들의 성공만을 가르치는 교육

1. In school, there's one **curriculum**, one right way to study science, and one right **formula** **that** **spits out** the correct answer on a **standardized** test.
2. Textbooks with **grand** titles like The Principles of Physics magically **reveal** "the principles" in three hundred pages.
3. An **authority figure** then **steps up** to the **lectern** to feed us "the truth."
4. **As** **theoretical physicist** David Gross **explained** in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often **ignore** the many **alternate** paths **that** people **wandered** down, the many false clues // they followed, the many misconceptions // they had.
5. We **learn** about Newton's "laws" — **as if** they **arrived** by a grand **divine visitation** or a stroke of genius — but not the years he **spent** exploring, revising, and changing them.
6. The laws **that** Newton **failed** to establish —most **notably** his experiments in **alchemy**, **which** **attempted**, and **spectacularly** failed, to turn lead into gold — don't make the cut as part of the **one-dimensional** story told in **physics** classrooms.
7. Instead, our education system **turns** the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

22. 주제 : 사람들과 잘 어울려 일하는 능력이 성공을 가능하게 한다.

1. The vast **majority** of companies, schools, and **organizations** **measure** and **reward** "high performance" in terms of individual **metrics** such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores.
2. The problem with this **approach** is that it is based on a belief // we thought science **had** fully **confirmed**: that we live in a world of "**survival of the fittest.**"
3. It **teaches** us that those with the best grades, or the most impressive **resume**, or the highest point score, **will be** the ONLY ones to succeed.
4. The **formula** **is** simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful.
5. But this formula **is** **inaccurate.**
6. Thanks to new research, we now **know** that achieving our highest potential **is** **not** about survival of the fittest **but** survival of the best fit.
7. In other words, success **is** **not** just about how creative or smart or driven you are, **but** how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

23. 주제 : 사람 직선으로 걷지 못하고 원을 그리며 걷는 이유들

1. I **was brought up** to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later **end up** where I started.

↖ 선행사 생략 관계부사

2. Without knowing it, people who **are lost** **will** always **walk** in a circle.

3. In the book Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass, author Harold Gatty **confirms** that this is true.

4. We **tend** to walk in circles for several reasons.

5. The most important **is** that **virtually** no human **has** two legs of the **exact** same length.

6. One leg **is** always slightly longer than the other, and this **causes** us to turn without even noticing it.

7. In addition, if you **are hiking** with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack **will** **inevitably** **throw** you off balance.

8. Our **dominant** hand **factors** into the mix too.

9. If you are right-handed, you **will have** a **tendency** to turn toward the right.

↖ 시간 조건 부사절은 _____가 미래시제를 대신한다

10. And when you meet an **obstacle**, you **will** **subconsciously** **decide** to pass it on the right side.

↖ 시간 조건 부사절은 _____가 미래시제를 대신한다 / 구동사의 대명사 목적어

24. 주제 : 경제활동에서 표현된 언어는 정확하고 모호하지 않아야 한다.

1. In government, in law, in culture, and in **routine** everyday **interaction** beyond family and immediate neighbours, **a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence.**
2. When dealing with **property**, with **contracts**, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, **concepts** and **descriptions** **need** to be as **precise** and **unambiguous** as possible, otherwise misunderstandings **will arise**.
3. If full communication with a potential **counterparty** in a deal **is not** possible, then **uncertainty** and probably **a measure of** distrust **will remain**.
4. As economic life **became** more **complex** in the later Middle Ages, the need for **fuller and more precise communication** **was accentuated**.
5. A shared language **facilitated clarification** and possibly **settlement** of any **disputes**.
6. In **international** trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language **aided** the process of **translation**.
7. The Silk Road **could** only **function** at all because translators **were** always **available** at **interchange points**. * accentuate: 강조하다

정확한 : precise = accurate = exact = unambiguous = certain

모호한 : ambiguous = faint = uncertain = vague

29. 주제 : 우리의 몸과 완전히 다른 구조를 가지는 곤충의 몸

1. One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air ① lies in their outer covering — a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating.
2. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air ② passively and can be opened and closed as needed.
3. Instead of blood ③ contained (~~containing~~) in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body.
4. The nervous system is modular — in a sense, each of the body segments has ④ its own individual and autonomous brain — and some other body systems show a similar modularization.
5. These are just a few of the many ways ⑤ in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own. * hemolymph: 혈림프 ** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

30 주제 : 모든 건축 환경에서 디자인의 중요성

1. On projects in the built environment, people **consider** safety and **functionality nonnegotiable**.
2. But the **aesthetics** of a new project — how it is designed — **is** too often **considered irrelevant**.
3. The question of **how** its design **affects** human beings **is** rarely **asked**.
4. People **think** **that** design **makes** something **highfalutin**, called **architecture**, and **that** architecture **differs** from building, just as **surely** as the Washington National Cathedral **differs** from the local community church.

↳ 과거분사구 / 명사절 병렬 / 명사절의 동사자리 / 부사의 원급 비교

5. This **distinction** between architecture and building — or more generally, between design and utility — **couldn't be** more wrong.
6. More and more we **are learning** **that** the design of all our built environments **matters** **so** **profoundly** **that** safety and functionality **must not be** our only urgent **priorities**.

↳ so 형/부 that :

7. All kinds of design **elements** **influence** people's experiences, **not only** of the environment **but also** of **themselves**.
8. They **shape** our **cognitions**, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being.
9. They actually **help** **constitute** our very sense of **identity**. * highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

31 주제 : 산소가 풍부한 오늘날의 대기는 초기 원시생물체에서부터 시작된 생명체들의 결과이다.

1. Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's **primordial atmosphere** was probably largely water **vapour**, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen.
2. The **appearance** and **subsequent** evolution of **exceedingly primitive** living **organisms** (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) **began** to change the atmosphere, **liberating oxygen** and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.
3. This **made** it **possible** **for** higher organisms **to** develop.

↳ 가목적어 / 진목적어 to V의 의미상 주어

4. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei **evolved** about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere **seems** to **have had** only about 1 percent of its **present content** of oxygen.

↳ 완료형 to V

5. With the **emergence** of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen **reached** about one-third of its present **concentration**.
6. It **had risen** to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, **when** animals first **spread** on to land.
7. **Today's atmosphere** is thus **not just** a **requirement** to **sustain** life as we know it—it is **also** a **consequence of life**. * primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

32. 요지 : 음악은 감정과 연관된 기억들과의 상호작용으로 내면세계에서 중요성을 가진다.

1. One of the **primary** ways by which music is able to take on **significance** in our inner world is by the way it **interacts** with memory.
2. Memories associated with important emotions **tend** to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events.
3. Emotional memories **are** more likely to be **vividly** remembered and **are** more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than **neutral** memories.
4. Since music **can be** extremely emotionally **evocative**, key life events **can be** emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event **become** deeply **encoded**.
5. **Retrieval** of those memories is then enhanced by **contextual** effects, in which a **recreation** of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded **can facilitate** their retrieval.
6. Thus, re-hearing the same music associated with the event **can activate intensely** vivid memories of the event. * evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

33. 주제 : 자신의 목적에 맞게 환경을 변화시킨 인류

1. We are now **imposing** ourselves on nature, **instead of the other way around.**
2. Perhaps the clearest way to see this **is** to look at changes in the **biomass** —the total worldwide weight — of **mammals.**
3. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably **weighed** only about **two-thirds as much as** all the bison in North America, and less than **one-eighth as much as** all the elephants in Africa.
4. But in the **Industrial** Era our population **exploded** **and** we **killed** bison and elephants at industrial **scale** and in terrible numbers.
5. The balance **shifted** greatly as a result.
6. At **present,** we humans **weigh** more than 350 times as much **as** all bison and elephants **put together.**
7. We **weigh** over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals **combined.**
8. And **if** we **add** in all the mammals // we've **domesticated** —cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the **comparison becomes** truly **ridiculous** : we and our **tamed** animals now **represent** 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass.
9. This comparison **illustrates** a **fundamental** point : **instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to illustrate it to our own ends.** * bison: 들소

34. 주제 : 미지의 것에 대한 탐험보다는 현재의 상태 안에서 안전하고 쉬운 길을 추구하려는 인간

1. In the modern world, we look for **certainty** in uncertain places.
2. We search for **order** in **chaos**, the right answer in **ambiguity**, and **conviction** in **complexity**.
3. "We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world," best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, "than on trying to understand it."
4. We look for the easy-to-follow **formula**.
5. Over time, we lose our ability to interact with the unknown.
6. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night.

↖ 현재분사구 (형용사구)

7. He knows // he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them **underneath** the lamp, **because** that's **where** the light is.

↖ 동사병렬 / 보어로 쓰인 선행사생략 관계부사

8. Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue **seemingly safe solutions** —by looking for our keys under street lamps.
9. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our **current** state, **however inferior** it may be.

35. 소재 : 아프리카에서 영적인 중요성을 가졌던 머리카락

1. As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special **spiritual significance** in Africa.
2. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and **identity** in the body.
3. Hair was regarded as a source of power that **personified** the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to **cast a spell**.
4. Since it **rests on** the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with **divine** spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil.
5. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, "communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul."
6. In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness. * potion: (마법의) 물약

36. 주제 : 강한 유대관계보다 약한 유대관계로부터 오는 정보가 더 많고 새롭다

1. Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people.

1. (C) He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties ; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties.

↖ 동사 수일치 / with 부대상황

2. Strong ties can be more **homophilistic**.

3. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us.

우리의 가장 친한 친구들은 종종 우리와 가장 비슷한 사람들이다.

4. (A) This means that they might have information that is most **relevant** to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed.

5. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both **geographically** and demographically.

6. (B) Their information is more **novel**.

7. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a **sizable** source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access. * demographically: 인구통계학적으로 ** homophilistic: 동족친화적인

37, 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

1. When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of our culture.
2. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars.
3. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed.
4. (C) For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts.
5. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone.
6. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake.
7. (B) They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures.
8. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives ; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death.
9. (A) Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity.
10. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings.
11. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating. * forage: 수렵 채집하다

38. 주제 : 물의 압축되지 않고 흐르는 성질의 영향

1. Liquids are **destructive**.
2. **Foams** feel soft because they are easily compressed ; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give **beneath** you.
3. Liquids don't do this; instead they flow.
4. You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee.
5. When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you.
6. (④) But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you.
7. It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete.

↑ it is ~ that 강조

8. (⑤) The **incompressibility** of water is also why waves can have such **deadly** power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily. * compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

39. 주제 : 생각이나 행동의 전파는 다른 정보전달 보다 더 강한 결속을 요구한다.

1. In the late twentieth century, researchers **sought to** measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations **moved**.
2. More recent research **has shown** that ideas —even emotional states and **conditions**—**can be transmitted** through a social network.
3. The evidence of this kind of **contagion** **is** clear: ‘Students with **studious** roommates **become** more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters **eat** more food.’
4. **However**, according to Christakis and Fowler, we **cannot transmit** ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends’ friends’ friends (in other words, across just three degrees of **separation**).
5. This **is** **because** the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour **requires** a stronger **connection** **than** the **relaying** of a letter or the communication **that** a certain employment opportunity **exists**.

↖ 원인 접속사 / 동격 명사절 접속사

6. **Merely** knowing people **is** not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat.
7. **Imitation** **is** indeed the **sincerest** form of flattery, even when it is **unconscious**. * flattery: 아첨

모방 : imitation = mimic = copy = following = echo = mirror

40. 소재 : 기억에 대한 외부 요인의 영향

요지 : 기억은 내부요인(거짓정보 자체)에는 안정적이지만, 외부 요인(다른 참가자의 거짓응답)에는 왜곡되었다 (조작이 가능하다)

1. In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues **conducted** an interesting experiment about **external factors of memory manipulation.**
2. In their experiment, **participants** were shown a two minute documentary film **and** then **asked** a series of questions about the video.
3. Directly after viewing the videos, participants **made few errors** in their responses **and** were **correctly** able to **recall** the details.
기억 실수를 하지 않았고
4. Four days later, they **could still** remember the details and **didn't allow** their memories **to be swayed** **when** they **were presented with** any false information about the film.
5. This **changed, however,** **when** participants **were shown** fake responses about the film **made by other** participants.

↖ 과거분사 / 불특정 부정대명사

6. **Upon seeing** the incorrect answers of **others,** participants **were** also **drawn** toward the wrong answers themselves.

↖ upon (=on) V-ing : / 부정대명사

7. Even **after** they **found** out **that** the other answers **had been fabricated** and **didn't have anything to do with** the documentary, it **was** too late.

↖ 과거완료 수동태

8. The participants **were** no longer able to **distinguish** between truth and fiction.
9. They **had** already **modified** their memories **to fit the group.**

↖ 시제 논리성

[41 ~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. **Evolutionary biologists** believe // **sociability** drove the evolution of our **complex** brains.
2. **Fossil** evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not unusual for Homo sapiens to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip.
3. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups **extended** far beyond their own families.
4. Remembering all those connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required **considerable** processing power.
5. It also required wayfinding **savvy**.
6. Imagine trying to maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness.
7. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were—you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone.

↳ 병렬

8. To do this, you needed **navigation** skills, **spatial awareness**, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around.
9. Canadian **anthropologist** Ariane Burke believes that our ancestors developed all these **attributes** while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours.
10. Eventually, our brains became **primed** for wayfinding.
11. **Meanwhile** the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set ; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went **extinct**.

↳ 양보 전치사 / 전치사의 목적어로 쓰인 수동 동명사구

12. In the **prehistoric badlands**, nothing was more useful than a **circle** of friends. * savvy: 요령, 지식
** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의