

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 _____ of the school, _____ a lot of _____ and trophies.
4. [: :], the school isn't allowing our club _____ on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to _____ the field.
5. This is causing us _____ practice time and _____ results in creating a bad high school experience for us.
6. We promise to use the space _____
7. [: :], _____
8. I would be _____ if you _____ 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 _____ the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, _____ for him.
4. She told him _____ his bags.
5. Ryan's heart _____ like a balloon. Pack for what?
6. Are we going to Disneyland? He couldn't remember the last time // his parents _____ him on a vacation.
7. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan _____
8. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer."
9. The _____ he _____ felt _____ in a flash.
10. For three whole _____ 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 _____ someone to change their mind, most people try to _____ a logical _____ or make a _____ 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 _____ that you are on a _____ to change their mind, the _____ shutters go down.
4. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone _____ their own _____.
5. We tend to _____ of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we think we thought of it first.
6. □, _____ someone _____ their own worldview will often _____ better results than _____ them into accepting your opinion as fact.
7. _____

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

1. In school, there's one _____ one right way to study science, and one right _____ that _____ the correct answer on a _____ test.
2. Textbooks with _____ titles like The Principles of Physics magically _____ "the principles" in three hundred pages.
3. An _____ then steps up to the _____ to feed us "the truth."
4. As _____ David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often _____ the many _____ paths that people _____ 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 _____ 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 _____ his experiments in _____ which _____ and _____ failed, to turn lead into gold — _____ the cut as part of the _____ story _____ in _____ classrooms.
7. Instead, _____

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

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

1. The vast _____ of companies, schools, and _____ and reward "high performance" in terms of individual _____ such as sales numbers, resume accolades, and test scores.
2. The problem with this _____ is that it is based on a belief // we thought science had fully _____ that we live in a world of "_____."
3. It teaches us that those with the best grades, or the most impressive _____ or the highest point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed.
4. The _____ is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful.
5. _____
6. Thanks to new research, we now know that _____ our highest potential is
7.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

23. 주제 : 사람 직선으로 걷지 못하고 원을 그리며 걷는 이유들

10. I was _____ to believe that if I _____ lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started.
1. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle.
2. In the book Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass, author Harold Gatty _____ that this is true.
3. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons.
4. The most important is that _____ no human has two legs of the _____ same length.
5. One leg is always slightly longer than _____ and _____
6. , if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will _____ throw you off balance.
7. Our _____ hand factors into the mix too.
8. If you _____ right-handed, you will have a _____ to turn toward the right.
9. And when you _____ an _____ you will _____ decide to _____ the right side.

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

1. In government, in law, in culture, and in _____ everyday _____ beyond family and immediate neighbours, _____
2. When _____ with _____ with _____ or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, _____ and _____ need _____, otherwise misunderstandings will arise.
3. If full communication with a potential _____ in a deal is not possible, then _____
4. As economic life became more _____ in the later Middle Ages, the need for _____
5. A shared language _____ and possibly _____ of any _____
6. In _____ trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language _____ the process of _____
7. The Silk Road could only function at all because _____
* 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 _____ to insects' successful survival in the open air lies in their outer covering — a hard _____ layer that helps _____ their tiny bodies from _____
2. To take _____ from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the _____ which _____ in air _____ and can be opened and closed as needed.
3. Instead of blood _____ in _____ they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps _____ their bodies _____ aids movement, and _____ the _____ of _____ and waste materials to the _____ parts of the body.
4. The nervous system is _____ — in a sense, each of the body segments _____ its own _____ and _____ brain — and some other body systems show a similar _____
5. These are just a few of the many ways in which _____
_____. * 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 _____
2. But _____ — how it is designed — _____
3. The question of how its design affects human beings is rarely asked.
4. People think that design makes something **highfalutin**, _____ and that architecture _____ from building, just as _____ as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church.
5. _____ — or more generally, between design and utility — _____.
6. More and more we are learning that _____
7. All kinds of design _____ influence people’s experiences, not only of the environment but also of _____.
8. They shape our _____ emotions, and actions, and even our well-being.
9. They actually help _____ our very sense of _____. * highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

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

1. Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth’s _____ was probably largely water _____ carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen.
 2. The _____ and _____ evolution of _____ living _____ (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, _____ and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.
 3. This made it _____ for higher organisms to develop.
 4. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei _____ about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to _____ only about 1 percent of its _____ of oxygen.
 5. With the _____ of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present _____
 6. It _____ to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land.
 7. _____
- _____ * primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

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

1. _____
2. Memories _____ with important emotions tend to be more deeply _____ in our memory than other events.
3. Emotional memories are more likely to _____ and are more likely to _____ with the passing of time than _____ memories.
4. Since music can be extremely emotionally **evocative**, key life events can be emotionally _____ by the presence of music, _____ that memories of the event become deeply _____
5. **Retrieval** of those memories _____, in which _____
6. _____
 * evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

33. 주제 : 자신의 목적에 맞게 환경을 변화시킨 인류

1. _____
2. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the _____ —the total worldwide weight — of _____
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 _____ Era our population _____ and we killed bison and elephants at industrial _____ and in terrible numbers.
5. The balance shifted greatly as a result.
6. At _____ 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 _____
8. And if we add in all the mammals // we’ve _____ —cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the _____ becomes truly _____ : we and our _____ animals now _____ 97 percent of the earth’s mammalian biomass.
9. This comparison _____ a _____ point : _____
 * bison: 들소

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

1. In the modern world, we look for _____ in uncertain places.
2. We search for _____ in _____ the right answer in _____ and _____ in _____
3. "We spend far more time and effort on trying _____," best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, "_____."
4. _____
5. Over time, _____
6. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man _____ for his keys under a street lamp at night.
7. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but _____ for them _____ the lamp, because that's where the light is.
8. Our _____ certainty leads us to _____ _____ _____ —by looking for our keys under street lamps.
9. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, _____

35. 소재 : 아프리카에서 영적인 중요성을 가졌던 머리카락

1. As far back as the seventeenth century, _____
2. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and _____ in the body.
3. Hair was regarded as a source of power that _____ the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to _____
4. Since it _____ the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with _____ spirits and it _____ in ways that were thought _____ good luck or protect against evil.
5. According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, "communication from the gods and spirits _____ 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 _____ 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.
2. He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network _____ from strong ties, with the rest _____ via medium or weak ties ; and with more than a quarter _____ via weak ties.
3. Strong ties can be more **homophilistic**.
4. Our closest friends are often those
5. This means that they might have information that is most _____ to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed.
6. , our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both _____ and demographically.
7. _____
8. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up _____ a _____ source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access. * demographically: 인구통계학적으로 ** homophilistic: 동족친화적인

37,

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,
4. For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts.
5. _____ the twentieth century, various human _____ cultures _____ tools of stone, wood, and bone.
6. _____
7. They held _____ knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and _____
8. And they experienced rich and _____ lives ; we know so because when their ways were _____ they fought to _____ to them, to the death.
9. Sadly, this remains _____ as the final _____ peoples get _____ by those who value money above _____.
10. We are living in their end times and, to _____ extents, we're all _____ to those endings.
11. _____ our values may even * forage: 수렵 채집하다

38. 주제 : 물의 압축되지 않고 흐르는 성질의 영향

1. _____
2. _____ feel _____ because they are easily _____ if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give _____ you.
3. _____
4. You see this in a river, or when you _____ a _____ 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. 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 _____ your skin as you _____ into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like _____.
8. The _____ of water is also why waves can have such _____ power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, _____ 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 _____ through a social network.
3. The evidence of this kind of _____ is clear: 'Students with _____ roommates become more studious. Diners _____ next to heavy eaters eat more food.'
4. _____
5. This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires _____ than the _____ of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists.
6. _____ knowing people is not the same as _____ to influence them to study more or over-eat.
7. _____ * 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 _____ an interesting experiment about
2. In their experiment, _____ 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 _____ errors in their responses and were _____ able to _____ the details.
4. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories _____ when they were presented with any false information about the film.
5. This changed, , when participants were shown fake responses about the film _____ by _____ participants.
6. _____ the incorrect answers of _____ participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves.
7. Even after they found out that the other answers _____ and didn't _____ the documentary, it was too late.
8. The participants were no longer able to _____ between truth and fiction.
9. They _____ already _____ their memories to fit the group.

[41 ~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

1. _____ believe [] drove the evolution of our _____ brains.
2. _____ evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, _____ 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 _____ far beyond their own families.
4. [], who was related to whom, and where they lived required _____ processing power.
5. It also required wayfinding **savvy**.
6. Imagine trying _____ maintain a [] 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, _____ where you last saw them or _____ where they might have gone.
8. To do this, you needed _____ skills, _____ a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around.
9. Canadian _____ Ariane Burke believes that our ancestors developed all these _____ while _____ their neighbours.
10. Eventually, our brains became _____ for wayfinding.
11. _____ the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, []; despite _____ hunters, well _____ to the cold and _____ to see in the dark, they went _____
12. In the _____ nothing was more useful than []. * savvy: 요령, 지식
** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의