

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1. <1강 1번>

It will never be possible to establish the origins of human music with any certainty; however, it seems probable that music developed from the prosodic exchanges between mother and infant which ① foster the bond between them. From this, it became a form of communication between adult human beings. As the capacity for speech and conceptual thought developed, music became less important as a way of conveying information, but ② retained its significance as a way of communicating feelings and cementing bonds between individuals, especially in group situations. Today, we are so accustomed to considering the response of the individual to music that we are ③ liable to forget that, for most of its history, music has been predominantly a group activity. Music began by serving ④ communal purposes, of which religious ritual and warfare are two examples. It has continued to be used as an accompaniment to ⑤ individual activities; as an adjunct to social ceremonies and public occasions.

\*prosodic 운율적인 \*\*adjunct 부속물, 부가물

2. <1강 5번>

The destructiveness of ① idealized social media presentation is twofold. When people read the glowing status updates of others, they are likely to feel worse about their own ② flawed lives, especially if they are the type of people who tend to judge their self-worth in comparison to others. In addition, when people put forth a version of themselves that is not ③ fake, they can actually feel bad about themselves. In one study, some college students had to pretend to understand made-up words (e.g., besionary) to complete a test, while others did not. Afterward, both groups were praised for their performance. The praise raised the self-esteem of those who did not have to fake understanding of nonwords, but ④ lowered the self-esteem of the students who pretended to understand them. In other words, when people ⑤ portray their life as better than it actually is on social media, all of the “likes” they get for their status updates and pictures may actually make them feel worse about themselves.

3. <1강 6번>

A quality of the human brain is known as induction, how something positive generates a contrasting negative image in our mind. This is most obvious in our visual system. When we see some color — red or black, for instance — it tends to ① intensify our perception of the opposite color around us, in this case, green or white. As we look at the red object, we often can see a green halo forming around it. In general, the mind operates by ② contrasts. We are able to formulate concepts about something by becoming aware of its opposite. The brain is continually dredging up these contrasts. What this means is that whenever we see or imagine something, our minds cannot help but see or imagine the ③ same. If we are forbidden by our culture to think a particular thought or entertain a particular desire, that taboo instantly brings to mind the very thing we are forbidden. Every no ④ sparks a corresponding yes. We cannot control this vacillation in the mind between contrasts. This ⑤ predisposes us to think about and then desire exactly what we do not have.

\*halo 후광 \*\*dredge up ~을 끌어 올리다  
\*\*\*vacillation 동요, 흔들림

4. <1강 7번>

The bottlenose dolphin is second only to humans in the ratio of brain size to body size, and dolphins apparently ① outdo humans in some cooperative games. The discussions of cartels and the prisoner’s dilemma convey the value and difficulty of cooperation among players when there is an incentive to cheat. Individual cartel members ② undermine cooperative strategies by selling more than they should, hoping nobody will notice. Firms that can’t cooperate on pricing or environmental strategies end up taking actions with ③ superior outcomes. Dolphins face ④ similar dilemmas. When eating from a school of fish, dolphins encircle the fish and take turns eating, one dolphin at a time. There is an incentive for the circling dolphins to cheat by eating while on duty. However, if a significant number of dolphins followed that incentive, the fish would disperse and the benefits from coordination would be lost. In reality, the trustworthiness of on-duty dolphins ⑤ prevails to benefit all of dolphin society.

\*cartel 카르텔, 연합

## 5. &lt;1강 9번&gt;

As the ancient skeptics taught, contentment is ①possible without the need to cling to comforting beliefs. As proof, we have the example of David Hume, who lived an entirely admirable life without any belief in the supernatural. His personal example shows that nobody need feel ②gloomy because life has no ultimate purpose, or because conventional conceptions of moral responsibility are built on foundations of sand. So what if our fine feelings and intellectual achievements are just the stretching and turning of so many springs or wheels, or our value systems are ③mirrored by those of chimpanzees and baboons. Our feelings are no less fine, and our values no less precious because the stories we have traditionally told ourselves about why we hold them turn out to be ④fables. In ⑤accepting the metaphysical baggage with which the human race bolstered its youthful sense of self-importance, Hume taught us that we throw away nothing but a set of intellectual chains.

\*metaphysical 형이상학적인

\*\*bolster 지지하다, 강화하다

## 6. &lt;2강 1번&gt;

Your comfort zone is like an ①invisible barrier around you, inside which if you stay, you feel comfortable. Your comfort zone and your confidence are linked together. Step outside it and you feel uncomfortable and fearful. However, your comfort zone is not ②fixed. If you constantly stay within your comfort zone it ③shrinks, filling you with fear of what is outside it, and then your confidence reduces. If you step outside your comfort zone, and do something you are fearful or nervous about doing, then your comfort zone expands and your confidence increases. Try something new to ④expand your comfort zone and increase your confidence. Trying something new reduces your limitations and you'll live your life with ⑤more barriers.

## 7. &lt;2강 2번&gt;

Given our unique life-scripted beliefs about how things should be: our expectations — differences in preferences, attitudes, and beliefs are ①inevitable, and not all of them need to be resolved. ②Many, in fact, add the spice to relationships. But sometimes you cannot just agree to ③disagree. Some issues impact each of you and perhaps others (your children or coworkers) in ways that require a clear, ④ambiguous resolution. You and your partner may need to decide where you will live and whether to rent or purchase a home. A decision must be made, or you may find yourselves living in the backseat of your car. Often you can't have things both ways, so a choice must be made. For example, you can't practically visit your mother in Florida and your father in Connecticut on Thanksgiving Day. So coping with conflicts as we traverse the ups and downs of daily life is not just a useful tool; it is absolutely ⑤necessary for the kinds of successful relationships and outcomes we most desire.

\*traverse 가로지르다, 횡단하다

## 8. &lt;2강 3번&gt;

The personal computer has done more to ①alter work methods and procedures than any other innovation of the past several decades. Computers have ②replaced typewriters and other office machines almost completely, and they have dramatically changed the way many jobs are performed. Unfortunately, the computers — and tablets and smart phones and other electronic devices — have also ③opened wide a door to a variety of time-wasting personal uses including games and nonbusiness e-mail (personal correspondence, jokes, inspirational messages, anecdotes, etc.). It is not ④reasonable to conclude that much of the efficiency gained through the use of such devices is cancelled out by their misuse. The personal computer may well be the most useful and ⑤versatile tool ever to come into common organizational use, but by many who spend hours at keyboard and screen the computer is treated more as a toy than a tool.

9. <2강 4번>

In the circumstances of entertainment and aesthetic engagement, overt manifestations of the perception-action cycle are often ① blocked or transformed. Watching films and television, looking at paintings or sculptures in a gallery, and listening to music in a concert hall deliberately place perceivers in a relationship with the objects of perception that prevents them from acting upon or exploring those objects in an ② hindered fashion. Many of the reactions that people have to these special circumstances (reaching out to touch a sculpture; foot- and finger-tapping in response to music) are a residue of the more ③ usual relationship between perception and action, as are the specific conventions that regulate these reactions ("Please do not touch" signs at exhibitions, socially enforced silence and immobility at conceits, applause at regulated moments). The interruption or suspension of the perception-action cycle that characterizes some forms of aesthetic ④ engagement is, of course, culturally specific. It is at its most extreme in some of the "high" art forms of the West and in circumstances in which ⑤ formal ceremony and aesthetics interact.

\*overt 명시적인, 명백한 \*\*residue 잔여물, 유산

10. <2강 6번>

Severe depression is not something people can pull themselves out of any more than they can pull themselves out of congestive heart failure, kidney disease, or gallstones. When patients with congestive heart failure develop difficulty breathing, they are usually ① grateful for treatment that relieves their distress. They rarely believe they can ② handle such illnesses themselves because they have no sense of being in control over the workings of their heart. We also do not sense our brains at work, but we feel in control of our minds. This sense of being in control of our minds ③ forbids those with depression to believe they can pull themselves out of the severe depression. In my experience, once older adults understand that depression is a disease of the brain, and not something they have control over, they become more ④ open to considering treatment. It's not that they can't handle their problems any longer; rather, their brain has let them ⑤ down. I often say to my patients, "It's not you; it's your brain."

11. <2강 10번>

So far as diet is concerned, I belong to no school; I have learned something from each one, and what I have learned from a trial of them all is to be ① shy of extreme statements and of hard and fast rules. To my vegetarian friends who argue that it is morally ② wrong to take sentient life, I answer that they cannot go for a walk in the country without committing that offense, for they walk on innumerable bugs and worms. We cannot live without ③ asserting our right to subject the lower forms of life to our purposes; we kill innumerable germs when we swallow a glass of grape juice, or for that matter a glass of plain water. I shall be much ④ surprised if the advance of science does not some day prove to us that there are basic forms of consciousness in all vegetable life; so we shall ⑤ reject the argument of Mr. Dooley, who said, in reviewing "The Jungle:" that he could not see how it was any less a crime to cut off a young tomato in its prime or to murder a whole cradleful of baby peas in the pod!

\*sentient 지각이 있는

12. <2강 11번>

Indeed, one of the most problematic aspects of global warming from the point of view of social policy stems from the fact that the phenomenon has so far manifested itself very ① unevenly around the world. Some places have had little warming in the past century, and some have even experienced cooling. "For extensive regions of the Earth, the warming of the past 80 years has ② deviated strongly from the global average," notes climate expert Ken Hare. ' This fact ③ raises major difficulties for political action: in many countries, future temperatures will differ strongly from the global norm and global warming will seem like a fiction to local politicians.' He points out, for example, that the ④ lack of a strong warming trend in the United States accounted in part for the reluctance of the U.S. government to support the 1992 international convention on climate change. "If you're considering political action, you have to remember that you're asking a considerable number of people in the world to take on faith that this is a truly ⑤ local effect," he said.

## 13. &lt;3강 2번&gt;

If I say to you, 'Don't think of a white bear', you will find it difficult not to think of a white bear. In this way, thought suppression can actually ①increase the thoughts one wishes to suppress instead of calming them. One common example of this is that people on a diet who try not to think about food often begin to think much more about food. This ②ironic effect seems to be caused by the interplay of two related cognitive processes. This dual-process system involves, first, an intentional operating process, which consciously attempts to locate thoughts ③unrelated to the suppressed ones. Second, and simultaneously, an unconscious monitoring process tests whether the operating system is functioning effectively. If the monitoring system encounters thoughts ④consistent with the intended ones, it prompts the intentional operating process to ensure that these are replaced by appropriate thoughts. However, it is argued, the intentional operating system can fail due to increased cognitive load caused by fatigue, stress and emotional factors, and so the monitoring process filters the inappropriate thoughts into consciousness, making them highly ⑤accessible.

## 14. &lt;3강 4번&gt;

The philosopher Nelson Goodman argued that we should ①replace the question "What is art?" with the question "When is art?" The same object can function as a work of art or not, depending on how the object is ②viewed. When an object functions as art, it exhibits certain "symptoms" of the aesthetic. For example, an object functioning as art is relatively replete (full), meaning that more of its physical properties are part of its meaning and should be attended to than when that ③different object is not functioning as a work of art. Goodman asks us to consider a zigzag line. Told that the line is a stock market graph, all we attend to are the peaks and dips. We could get the same information from a set of numbers. But if this same line is part of a drawing (say, the outline of a mountain), all of the line's physical properties are suddenly ④important and part of what the artist wants us to attend to — its color, texture, edges, thickness, among other things. And we cannot ⑤translate this experience into a set of numbers.

## 15. &lt;3강 5번&gt;

Because of the perceptual frames users of computer software and websites have, they often click buttons or links without looking carefully at them. Their perception of the display is based ①more on what their frame for the situation leads them to expect than on what is actually on the screen. This sometimes confounds software designers, who expect users to see what is on the screen — but that isn't how human vision works. For example, if the positions of the "Next" and "Back" buttons on the last page of a multistep dialog box switched, many people would not immediately ②notice the switch. Their visual system would have been lulled into inattention by the ③inconsistent placement of the buttons on the prior several pages. Even after unintentionally going backward a few times, they might continue to perceive the buttons in their ④standard locations. This is why consistent placement of controls is a common user-interface guideline, to ensure that reality ⑤matches the user's frame for the situation.

\*confound 당황케 하다 \*\*lull 안심시키다

## 16. &lt;3강 6번&gt;

In 1979, Christopher Connolly cofounded a psychology consultancy in the United Kingdom to help high achievers perform at their best. Over the years, Connolly became curious about why some professionals floundered outside a narrow expertise, while others were remarkably adept at ①expanding their careers — moving from playing in a world-class orchestra, for example, to running one. Thirty years after he started, Connolly returned to school to do a PhD ②investigating that very question. Connolly's primary finding was that early in their careers, those who later made successful transitions had broader training and kept multiple "career streams" ③open even as they pursued a primary specialty. They "traveled on an eight-lane highway," he wrote, rather than down a single-lane one-way street. They had ④range. The successful adapters were excellent at taking knowledge from one pursuit and applying it creatively to another, and at avoiding cognitive entrenchment. They employed what Hogarth called a "circuit breaker." They drew on outside experiences and analogies to ⑤help their inclination toward a previous solution that may no longer work. Their skill was in avoiding the same old patterns.

\*flounder 허우적거리다 \*\*adept 능숙한 \*\*\*entrenchment 고착, 고착화

17. <3강 7번>

In a recent discussion of human rights in social work and human services practices, a researcher argues that the risk of strongly held primary values is that they can easily become an ①inflexible form of universalism, in which a single view of what it is to be human can become imposed by those with power (whether political, economic, professional, academic or cultural). This can lead to an ironic situation in which human rights become associated with totalitarian ways of ②imposing particular ideals, through asserting that what it is to be human has to take one particular form. The answer, for the researcher, is to ③seek a 'shared humanity', in which all members of a community are able to play active roles in the construction of what humanity means, and allows for these definitions to differ and to overlap without having to be identical. This requires that practitioners ④maintain their understanding of community, in which there is a balance between what unites people and the many ⑤differences between them.

18. <3강 9번>

Self-awareness, or reflective thought, is the main attribute ①distinguishing humans from animals. It is the consciousness that enables us to contemplate ourselves. Reflection is the power to turn one's consciousness upon oneself, to know oneself and, especially, to know that one knows. Humans are the only creation in the universe who can be the object of their own reflection and, because of that, another world is born: an inner world, a reality in which no ②lower animal can ever participate. Incapable of contemplating itself, or of being ③unaware of itself as the conscious subject, not even a higher type of animal, such as a dog or cat that knows who its master is and where its food is, can know that it knows. In consequence, it is ④denied access to a whole domain of reality in which mankind can move freely. Systems of physics, philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, for example, have all been constructed because of man's ⑤unique ability to reflect inwardly.

19. <3강 11번>

The fact that emotions are unlearned, automated, and set by the genome always raises the specter of genetic determinism. Is there nothing personal and educable about one's emotions? The answer is that there is ①plenty. The essential mechanism of the emotions in a normal brain is indeed quite similar across individuals, and a good thing too because it provides humanity, in diverse cultures, with a ②common ground of fundamental preferences on the matters of pain and pleasure. But while the mechanisms are distinctly similar, the circumstances in which ③certain stimuli have become emotionally competent for you are unlikely to be the same as for me. There are things that you fear that I do not, and vice versa; things you love and I do not, and vice versa; and many, many things that we both fear and love. In other words, emotional responses are considerably ④customized relative to the causative stimulus. In this regard, we are quite ⑤unlike but not entirely.

\*specter 망령,유령

20. <4강 1번>

Opera is conventional. Nobody sings all the time in the real world. Nobody has an orchestra that begins to play whenever he feels emotional. Conventions are of course ①necessary in the theater, and even more so in opera. We ②like conventions, provided that we understand, accept, and desire them. Conventions are simply the result of participants' agreeing on the rules, of ③simplifying a complex world so that we can concentrate on what interests us. We are ④accustomed, for example, to detective novels, television situation comedies, and western movies. We understand how each genre works, and we know that not every murder has six suspects who can be gathered in one room in the last chapter by a brilliant detective. Yet we gladly accept the ⑤reality of the situation because of the pleasure it provides us.

## 21. &lt;4강 2번&gt;

One great danger of intellectual property lies in the ①threat to liberty. When a group of scientists stop working on a protein molecule because there are too many intellectual property rights that surround the use of the molecule, a basic freedom, the freedom to research, has been interfered with. The liberty cost of intellectual property rights may seem ②close because most of us do not carry out research on proteins. But we all have an interest in seeing public research programmes into diseases and health being carried out. We want, for example, public researchers to continue working on the genes for breast and ovarian cancer and ③helping to develop cheaper, more effective clinical tests. We do not want them obstructed by announcements like the following: This important patent ④solidifies Myriad's dominant proprietary position on the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes' (the genes linked to breast and ovarian cancer). Companies are ⑤entitled to protect their treatments for disease but not, through use of their patents, to prevent others from access to genes which are linked to the origins of disease.

\*ovarian cancer 난소암 \*\*solidify 확고히 하다

\*\*\*proprietary 독점적인

## 22. &lt;4강 4번&gt;

In today's business environment, firms may ①face competition from companies located in their own home market as well as from those based halfway around the world. Also, customer trends which take root in one country may quickly spread to other parts of the world, creating either new marketing opportunities or potential threats to a firm's ②established products and business models. In addition, political and economic crises in one region may have important ③implications for consumer and business confidence around the world. One need look no further than the sovereign debt crisis in Europe that began to ④unfold in 2009 or the sub-prime mortgage crisis in the USA, to appreciate the impact of such events on economic growth, consumer spending and prosperity. Economic and political events taking place around the world may have a profound effect on a company's prospects for survival and growth. It should be noted that whether or not a firm elects to operate internationally, it is still ⑤invulnerable to changes taking place in the global marketplace.

\*sovereign debt crisis 국가 부채 위기

## 23. &lt;4강 7번&gt;

Researchers of the Earth's system have been focused, appropriately, on developing a better understanding of the vast and ①interconnected processes that create our environment, and they have made a great deal of progress since the publication of A Sand County Almanac, a 1949 non-fiction book by Aldo Leopold. Although there are many problems left to solve, knowledge about planetary life-support systems has progressed far more ②rapidly than society's willingness to use this knowledge. The biggest challenge facing humanity is that our political, social, and economic systems are ③shortsighted. Long-term planning typically considers years or decades, but the global environmental processes we are now influencing play out over centuries, millennia, or more. We need to instill a sense of geologic time into our culture and our planning, to incorporate ④truly long-term thinking into social and political decision making. This is what "thinking like a mountain" should come to mean in the Anthropocene. If we succeed in ⑤preserving our culture, residents of the later Anthropocene will look back on the early twenty-first century as a time of human enlightenment, when people learned to truly think like mountains by anticipating their long-lasting and complex effects on the world.

\*instill 서서히 불어넣다

\*\*the Anthropocene 인류세(지구에 대한 인류의 영향을 특징으로 하는 지질학적 시기)

## 24. &lt;4강 9번&gt;

It is clear that even a single initial encounter with a word can potentially leave a memory trace of its use. Why is this clear? Consider the counterfactual: if no memory trace could exist after a single exposure, then the second time the word was encountered would be exactly the same as the first time. But then no memory trace of the word would be ①left upon this second encounter. This situation could be repeated ad infinitum without any memory trace of the meaning being ②retained. If this were the case, we would be utterly ③able to learn any words. Therefore, it must be possible for an initial memory trace to exist in order for it to be ④strengthened upon subsequent exposure. Fortunately, we know that human brains have a vast capacity for ⑤implicit memory, even though memories may not readily be brought to consciousness (they are not always easy to recall or make explicit).

\*counterfactual 사실과 반대되는 가정

\*\*ad infinitum 무한히

25. <4강 10번>

Consider for a moment a fish. Fish belong in the water, and when it is in the place where it belongs, it ①dominates all other things that do not belong there that may try to compete with it. Man is no ②match for the fish as long as it remains in the water, so in order for us to have any power over the fish, we have to capture it by using tools and many forms of trickery to get it out of the place of its dominance. We understand that man versus fish in the water, fish wins. But if we can succeed in taking it out of the water, the fish will lose every time. The thought that I am trying to convey to you is that, once you discover who you are and operate in that realm, you will always come out ③successful. But if you follow the guile of other things that may seem attractive and ④stay in the place of your power, you will never win. Life is about winning, not necessarily about winning against others but winning at being you, and the way to win is to ⑤figure out who you are and do it.

\*guile 간교한 속임수

26. <4강 12번>

Today companies frequently require of their employees a different level and quality of ①engagement with the company. In earlier periods, employees were often treated like machines, but their private lives, consisting in their leisure time, passions, and beliefs, remained largely ②unaffected. Nowadays, employees frequently contribute more than physical labor; they are required to innovate, make decisions, and work effectively as a team. As a result, they no longer leave work when they go home but instead continue at some level ③nonstop. The fact that workers are being asked to contribute ④collectively to the production of goods and services has begun to reweave the fabric of the social, from one based in the distinction between public and private spaces to one in which networks of associations and the advantages they may offer to move ahead now function as the organizing force in most daily interactions. As Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri describe it, we have ⑤kept from a society in which there are factories to a factory society in which the entire social performs as a factory.

27. <5강 1번>

If you have become much less active, spending a lot of time alone focused on feeling depressed, think about activities that engage your attention and that require a moderate level of concentration and effort. Driving, for example, is probably not ideal, because it is such an ①automatic behavioral sequence for most people that it siphons off only a small amount of attention. Something like strenuous aerobic exercise may be much more effective, because it captures more attention. But you would not want to choose exceedingly complex, demanding tasks, such as studying for a math exam, because any difficulties you have doing such a task could ②reinforce negative, self-critical thinking. When you are feeling depressed, a mentally demanding task may become ③overwhelming, and then you will start ruminating about failing the task (e.g., "Depression is going to ruin me, because I can't even concentrate on this simple math"). Thus moderately engaging activities are probably the best ④distracters for rumination. Take some time to discover the ⑤negative activities that are most effective in reducing or eliminating your bouts of rumination.

\*siphon off ~을 흡수하다, 빨아드리다

\*\*ruminate 어떤 생각을 계속해서 떠올리다

\*\*\*bout 기간, 한동안

28. <5강 3번>

Sport sends some messages that ①support socioeconomic inequities. For example, winning is the most prevalent organizing theme in newspaper stories and telecasts of sporting events. Winning is usually ②attributed to self-discipline, talent, and hard work. If an athlete or a team doesn't win, then we assume that the player or the team was lazy or lacked talent and so didn't deserve to win. Such beliefs ③undermine the American conception of merit — we often link hard work and talent to financial success. ④The flip side is that if someone fails financially, it must be because she or he isn't talented or didn't work hard. This reasoning allows us to hold the belief that the rich and poor both deserve whatever money they have. The point here is not that merit is a bad idea. The problem is that this logic often leads us to ⑤overlook the societal barriers (e.g., poor nutrition, neighborhood gang violence, poor access to libraries and computers, dysfunctional families, lack of child care) that prevent poor people from developing themselves to the fullest and becoming valuable members of society.

\*inequity 불공평

\*\*dysfunctional family 역기능 가족

## 29. &lt;5강 4번&gt;

According to Wikipedia, of the countries that have ①adopted color television, twenty-nine had done so by 1969. The vast majority of these were in Europe and North America. The rise in the use of television in the 1950s ②opened up the creativity of advertising within a more emotional and powerful medium. The addition of color must have been seen as a powerful ③boost if used wisely. Though, no doubt, early color commercials were likely simply reshot black-and-white spots, creative directors at agencies from New York to London to Paris and beyond must have seen this new technology as an advantage in promoting brands. In many ways, this transition from black and white to color must have been similar to the ④challenges facing actors when sound was introduced to movies. For advertising agencies in the 1960s, an entire world of new possibilities and requirements put them back to square one: they could either understand how to use color effectively or ⑤avoid losing clients.

\*spot 짧은 광고

\*\* put ~ back to square one ~을 원점으로 되돌리다

## 30. &lt;5강 5~6번&gt;

Much evidence suggests that flatter bureaucracies with decentralized decision making and multiple lines of communication ①produce more satisfied workers, happier clients, and bigger profits. Some of this evidence comes from Sweden and Japan. Beginning in the early 1970s, Volvo and Toyota were at the forefront of bureaucratic innovation in these countries. They began ②eliminating middle-management positions. They allowed worker participation in a variety of tasks related to their main functions and delegated authority to ③autonomous teams of a dozen or so workers that were allowed to make many decisions themselves. They formed "quality circles" of workers to monitor and correct defects in products and services. Consequently, product quality, worker morale, and profitability ④improved. Today, these ideas have ⑤oppressed well beyond the Swedish and Japanese automobile industries and are evident in many large North American companies, both in the manufacturing and in the service sectors.

## 31. &lt;5강 8번&gt;

The distinctions — between mind and body, and war and peace — appear to have ①lost credibility altogether, with the result that we now experience conflict intruding into everyday life. Since the 1990s, rapid advances in neuroscience have ②elevated the brain over the mind as the main way by which we understand ourselves, demonstrating the importance of emotion and physiology to all decision making. Meanwhile, new forms of violence have emerged, in which states are attacked by non-state groups, interstate conflicts are fought using nonmilitary means (such as cyberwarfare), and the distinction between policing and military intervention becomes ③blurred. As society has been flooded by digital technology, it has grown harder to ④specify what belongs to the mind and what to the body, what is peaceful dialogue and what is conflict. In the ⑤evident space between mind and body, between war and peace, lie nervous states: individuals and governments living in a state of constant and heightened alertness, relying increasingly on feeling rather than fact.

## 32. &lt;5강 9번&gt;

The obvious problems being caused by economic growth have not been ignored by academics: they were noticed by some in the economics profession, who then attempted to ①incorporate these concerns into their discipline. This led to the development of environmental economics, and also the related study of natural-resource economics. Conventional economics considers environmental impact to be an 'externality', something outside its concern. Environmental economists were keen to bring these ②negative impacts back within the discipline. However, they still ③approached the subject in a scientific and measurement-based way, for example, using shadow pricing to measure how much people were concerned about noise pollution or the loss of habitat. In other words, the way in which economics traditionally marginalizes or ignores something that cannot be priced was still ④adhered to, but the response was to attempt to evaluate in some way aspects of life which economics had ignored. Green economists would consider this to be a category ⑤success; in other words, they believe it is important to accept that some aspects of life have social or spiritual worth that simply cannot be measured.

\*shadow pricing 잠재 가격



33. <5강 10번>

Until fairly recently, human beings lived in kin bands of usually no more than twenty people, ①loosely associated into tribes of perhaps a few hundred. Open to nature and each other, they knew each other more ②intimately than we can imagine today. Speech may have been superfluous, as it often is between lovers, or between mother and baby. When we know someone that well, we know without asking what they are thinking and feeling. All the more in prelinguistic times, when our empathetic faculties were yet ③clouded by the mediatory apparatus of language. Spend some time alone with a person or small group in ④silence, and observe whether, after just a few days or even hours, you feel more intimately connected with them than if you'd been talking. The empathy and intuitive understanding of others that develops in such circumstances is ⑤amazing.

\*superfluous 불필요한, 과도한

34. <5강 11~12번>

When students in a civilian college are found to be cheating on an examination, it does not ①make a story in the national media — not even headlines in the local papers and probably not a story in the college newspaper. The students may have a hearing before a student/faculty disciplinary board, and a penalty may be imposed if the verdict is that the students are ②innocent. The penalty may be a failure in the course or a brief suspension from the institution; often it is less ③severe than either of these. The West Point scandal of 1976 made front-page news across the country. Military students were cheating, which violated the honor code. That event, a most serious matter, was followed by student dismissals and lengthy editorial comment. In the junior class, 184 students were formally accused of cheating, and 152 of those were ④expelled. Similar cheating “scandals” at the Naval Academy in Annapolis and at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs have also been given the most serious ⑤attention. \*verdict 평결

35. <6강 2번>

We presumably play many games because they are exciting, but will playing a particular game result in a positive or a negative mood? This is where the fundamental ①unpredictability of games comes in, since failure will likely result in a worse mood than success will. To play a game is to take an ②emotional gamble. The higher the stakes, in terms of time investment, public acknowledgment, and personal importance, ③the higher are the potential losses and rewards. We make very ④rough estimates of this gamble, factoring in the likelihood of failure along with the time investment required, the audience for our performance, and our personal investment in performing well. We are probably also not very good at doing the calculation — optimists may be ⑤able to believe that failure is a possibility, for example.

\*stake (내기 등에) 걸려 있는 것

36. <6강 3번>

Just as other living creatures thrive or perish depending on how well they adapt to the environment, so too do humans, although the consequences are not usually so ①dramatic. For example, students often fail to adapt their attention and work habits to the demands of educational institutions. In the short term, their grades suffer, but the long-term difficulties associated with this maladaptation are no ②less palpable. They might have trouble adjusting their behaviour once they enter the workforce, which ultimately might deprive them of career advancement and financial remuneration. On the other hand, more ③rigid work habits can be adaptable in other ways. They might induce lower levels of stress (and its related health risks) by shielding individuals from certain jobs that place ④undue tension on work-life balance. Those who do adapt to the ⑤demands of higher education might enter high-stress careers that call for adaptive techniques of their own, such as meditation or effective time-management.

\*palpable 명백한

\*\*remuneration 보수

## 37. &lt;6강 4번&gt;

Some years ago in the United States, a woman named Linda Kenney nearly died when, prior to an operation, anesthesia was administered to her improperly. Her husband, ①understandably, wanted to sue the doctor and the hospital. Then the anesthesiologist wrote the couple a note expressing his regrets and grief. He told her, "Whenever you want to speak to me, I will make myself available. Here is my phone number." The Kenneys later learned that the doctor did not ②inform the hospital or its lawyers of what he was doing. He knew that they would probably have ③forced him to contact the patient, because acknowledging his responsibility so frankly would put him and the hospital at great risk if the patient sued. The Kenneys were deeply moved by the doctor's letter, and even more ④impressed when he came to their home and begged forgiveness. The couple ⑤ended up not pursuing a malpractice suit, and instead, in conjunction with the doctor, started a group to help both doctors and families deal with the trauma of medical and surgical errors.

\*anesthesia 마취

\*\*sue 고소하다

## 38. &lt;6강 7번&gt;

Now, back to the essential issue at hand — that of human intellect being dependent upon the application of logical principles. There is much evidence that the quality that we usually refer to as intelligence (in humans), is ①closely related to the individual's capacity for logical thought. For example, a great mathematician must be highly intelligent, because his/her successful learning and manipulating of mathematical rules is ②possible, apart from much capacity for logical thinking. Even though mathematics is inherently a highly logical discipline, any person who performs brilliantly in language, or any such endeavor, is showing high intelligence, because any such ③effective use of language, and such reasoning powers, must involve much logical thinking. And, in general, ④the greater capacity one has for effective application of logical principles (whether in language, mathematics, artistic creations, or whatever), the greater is one's power of intelligence. Therefore, it can be seen that intelligence and logic are closely ⑤intertwined.

## 39. &lt;6강 11~12번&gt;

Picasso's quote — Computers are useless. They can only give you answers. — is just about half right. Computers are not useless, but they're still machines for generating answers, not posing interesting new questions. That ability still seems to be ①uniquely human, and still highly valuable. We predict that people who are good at idea creation will continue to have a comparative advantage over digital labor for some time to come, and will find themselves in ②demand. In other words, we believe that employers now and for some time to come will, when looking for talent, follow the advice attributed to the Enlightenment sage Voltaire: "Judge a man by his questions, not his answers." Ideation, creativity, and innovation are often described as 'thinking outside the box,' and this characterization indicates another large and reasonably ③sustainable advantage of human over digital labor. Computers and robots remain ④good at doing anything outside the frame of their programming. Watson, for example, is an amazing Jeopardy! player, but would be ⑤defeated by a child at Wheel of Fortune, The Price is Right, or any other TV game show unless it was substantially reprogrammed by its human creators. Watson is not going to get there on its own.

\*sage 현자, 현인

\*Watson 슈퍼 컴퓨터

## 40. &lt;7강 1번&gt;

Whether or not they allow some contemporary technology to be squeezed in, the reformers fundamentally believe that they can ①bring back "what once worked." That belief has ②tragic ramifications for our students today. It is tragic because so much of what we do currently teach, and what so many want to preserve, is now ③important because the context for education has changed so radically. In the current environment, every field and job — from factory work to retail to healthcare to hospitality to garbage collection — is in the process of being ④transformed dramatically, and often unrecognizably, by technology and other forces. And while most reformers recognize that society is going through dramatic changes (even though few truly "get" their extent, speed, and implications), they too often — and ⑤paradoxically — do not see the need for education to change fundamentally to cope with them.

\*ramification 파급 효과

41. <7강 2번>

Heller and Eisenberg claimed that gene patenting may cause a problem of the “tragedy of the anti-commons” for biomedical research, because a gene patent can be broad enough to ①cover any commercial use of the gene and the gene product. When people hold a resource in common, they tend to overuse it because they ②lack any incentive to conserve the resource. This overuse is generally referred to as a “tragedy of the commons,” and privatization is often used to ③solve this problem. However, when a scarce resource is ④overprivatized the result can be a “tragedy of the anti-commons,” which will result in the under-use of a resource because too many people are excluded from using the resource. Under-use in human gene patents was said to be ⑤uncommon, because the high licensing fee limits any further research, especially when most diseases are polygenic, meaning that multiple genes are involved in the manifestation of a disease and several pieces of genetic material are needed to develop a product.

42. <7강 3번>

The thing about maintaining a lawn is that the very action of cutting ①encourages grasses to multiply. Trees, for example, do very poorly if you repeatedly and regularly cut them down just above the ground. In fact, many plants cannot cope with being regularly felled. The bit of a plant that does the growing is called a meristem, and in plants such as tulips, begonias and carnations, the meristems are at the tips of the growing shoots. If you cut these plants off at the ground, you chop off the meristem, and they have to start the process of producing a shoot all over again. This regrowth can only happen at ②considerable energy cost to the plant. If you keep doing this, eventually the plant will give up the ghost and die. On the other hand, grasses keep their men stems ③tucked away at the base of the plant. If you chop off the leaves of a grass plant it merrily continues to grow from the bottom, ④concerned by the decapitation it receives. Grasses have evolved this system in response to being repeatedly eaten by herbivores. By regularly mowing a lawn, the only plants that can ⑤survive are grasses.

\*give up the ghost 멈추다

\*\*meristem 분열 조직

\*\*\*decapitation 목 베기

43. <7강 4번>

The effect of one’s actions on collective consequences, and one’s participation in those consequences regardless of one’s actions, is relevant because there is a dollar value associated with these actions. Furthermore, that dollar value can be ①complicated. When the cost of gasoline is high enough, the extra initial cost of a more fuel-efficient vehicle — or one that does not use gasoline at all — can seem ②more expensive, even if one does not quite believe the car will “pay for itself” through its fuel savings. However, if enough people were to buy those vehicles — in sufficient numbers to ③reduce the demand for gasoline — the cost of gasoline would come down. Then again, so would the cost of the vehicles, thanks to economies of scale. There is a push and pull of cost and relative savings that is difficult for consumers to predict, as it is ④affected so greatly by their collective actions. It brings to mind economist John Maynard Keynes’ description of stock-market investing: a beauty contest in which the winner is not any of the contestants, but the judge whose scores come closest to the average scores of the judges ⑤collectively.

44. <7강 7번>

Most employees want to do a good job, make a difference, and be valued for their efforts. Regardless of the situation, the company must take time to ①determine what employees need. Employee performance is often tied ②more to personal factors like being appreciated for doing a good job than to money. Recognizing accomplishments in a timely manner by a simple, sincere “Thank You” can ③go a long way in improving performance. The level of motivation in part will be determined by the time ④lapse between the occurrence and awarding the recognition. The closer the recognition to the occurrence, the greater will be the motivation, creating a positive environment that ⑤neglects improved performance. Really listening to what employees are saying lets employees feel they are contributing, giving them a sense of worth.

## 45. &lt;7강 9번&gt;

Even people who do not live near the ocean can have an impact on ①marine communities and ecosystems. Burning of fossil fuels, for instance, increases the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, leading to climate change such as global warming, rising sea levels, and increased acidity of the ocean. Another way in which inland populations can affect the marine environment is by contributing nutrients to the ocean. Nitrogen is a major nutrient that ②supports the growth of algae in aquatic ecosystems. When nitrogen-containing chemicals from terrestrial sources reach the ocean they support an enormous increase in the growth of algae. When the algae die, the decomposition of their remains ③robs the water of oxygen. Marine organisms that can swim away, such as fishes, migrate to better water while those that cannot, such as clams and worms, die from ④lack of oxygen. The decomposition of their bodies removes more oxygen from the water, making a bad situation even worse. The result of this excessive decomposition is an area of ocean water that is oxygen ⑤generated. Because so little marine life can survive in such an area, it is referred to as a dead zone.

\*algae (해)조류

\*\*terrestrial 육지의, 육생의

## 46. &lt;7강 10번&gt;

The use of critical thinking has been identified as particularly important in the digital age as relatively quick access to a wide range of information means that the user needs the ability to critically ①evaluate the validity and relative value of information accessed. In the past, the library, a book, or an expert (e.g., a teacher) were the student's source of knowledge, and the value or validity was unlikely to be ②questioned. When the Internet was originally introduced to school-based learning programmes, a number of educators were ③reluctant to use it as a teaching resource as the information may not contain correct facts. This view ④reflected the limited information available at the time through the Internet, the lack of social media where large numbers of people and experts were developing knowledge, and a positivist orientation to schooling (purpose is to learn truths). The abundance of information at the touch of a digital technology means that learners need to be able to critically evaluate its relevance, validity and significance. This type of critical thinking ⑤limits the scientific orientation of critical thinking using reasoning to evaluate credibility.

\*positivist orientation 실증주의적 지향

## 47. &lt;8강 3번&gt;

The Westernized "developed" economies are, by a very large margin, the largest markets for prescription medicines. It is, therefore, ①inevitable that any coverage of the biopharmaceutical industry will assume that its research and development activities are directed almost exclusively at these affluent nations. The problem for millions of people in the developing world is that treatments for tropical diseases such as malaria are not ②economical to develop and that medicines for "Western" diseases are too expensive. This situation is now ③changing because of economic, political and social factors, including the rise of "venture philanthropy" and new pricing models. Perhaps most significantly, rapidly growing economies (China, India and Brazil, for example) are ④sustaining a large number of people with Western lifestyles and the diseases to match. This may be one reason for an increased willingness on the part of multinational pharmaceutical companies to invest heavily in research and development in these countries and to offer ⑤expensive pricing models for drugs that treat infectious diseases such as malaria.

\*pharmaceutical 제약의, 약학의

\*\*philanthropy 자선 사업

\*\*\*affluent 부유한

## 48. &lt;8강 4번&gt;

The relevance of ①generalized knowledge that is applicable to particular individual phenomena is especially important in the applied areas of psychology — where the layperson's and scientists perspectives cross paths. Successful application of the basic knowledge of psychology in ②particular concrete situations — be those situations examples of individual or group psychotherapy, of consultation in a business firm, or of dealing with a troubled adolescent — can be ③consistent only if the basic scientific basis of these applications is adequate to the reality. Certainly it is possible to achieve occasional practical success on the basis of ④adequate scientific knowledge — as with the many people who believe in, and try to confirm, predictions made on the basis of horoscopes. Such occasional success, however, would be based on the particular combination of circumstances in the case of a concrete application, and need not ⑤follow from any adequate scientific understanding of the phenomenon.

\*layperson 비전문가

\*\*horoscope 별점

49. <8강 9번>

In terms of parenting, limited funds may restrict parents' ability, for example, to pay for the best private schools or to satisfy their children's demands for the latest gaming console. Yet constraints need not be ①exclusively of a financial nature. For many parents, the most significant constraints are time and capabilities. Some parents need to work ②long hours, cutting down the time they can spend with their children. In some instances, time constraints can be ③extreme: some parents migrate without their families in pursuit of work, enduring separation from their children for years. Limits to parents' knowledge and abilities are equally important. Some parents may have the time and resources to care for their children, but ④fail to provide them with an appropriate diet because they are unaware of the nutritional properties of different types of food. Others ⑤overestimate the importance of education as a means of getting on in society and do not put effort into motivating their children to do well in school.

50. <8강 10번>

From today's perspective, it is difficult to imagine the depth of the Great Depression, and the desperation and deprivation it ①created among people from all walks of life and social conditions. Complete industries disappeared, the ranks of the unemployed swelled to unthinkable levels, families ②lost their life savings and had no one to turn to. Homes and farms were repossessed by the thousands. Soup kitchens could not serve enough meals to those going hungry, banks collapsed in rapid ③succession, and children stopped going to school. Complete families thought about emigrating, only to ④find out that the Depression was a worldwide phenomenon and that relatives who had stayed behind in the old world were suffering as much as they were. Not only that: uncles and cousins who had gone to faraway places, such as Argentina or Australia, were in even ⑤better conditions. There were no jobs, no relief, and nowhere to go.

\*repossess 압류하다

51. <8강 11~12번>

It is almost universally accepted that one can only quantify an individual's intelligence by referring to the reference or norming group. The principal advantage to this approach is that an individual's intelligence is indexed in a way that it has the ①same meaning, even though norming groups may change from one decade to the next (e.g., in terms of the core knowledge and skills that are within the capabilities of the larger reference group). The principal disadvantage to this approach is that it renders comparisons ②across norming groups somewhat problematic. For example, it is arguably ③sensical to say that a large sample of today's 18-year-olds is more or less 'intelligent' than a large sample of 18-year-olds in 1930. The average 18-year-old today has very ④different knowledge and skills from the 18-year-old in 1930, in areas of math, science, arts and literature, and so on. An intelligence test designed for 18-year-olds in 1930 would be expected to yield very different performance norms if administered today, yet an IQ score for 18-year-olds in 1930 on a then-current test has the same normative meaning as an IQ score for an 18-year-old today on a current test. The IQ score only tells us the individual's standing with ⑤respect to other members of the norming sample.

52. <9강 10번>

What was arguably the all-time greatest example of selection bias resulted in the embarrassing 1948 Chicago Tribune headline "Dewey defeats Truman." In reality, Harry Truman trounced his opponent. All the major political polls at the time had ①predicted Thomas Dewey would be elected president. The Chicago Tribune went to press before the election results were in, its editors ②doubtful that the polls would be correct. The statisticians were wrong for two reasons. First, they stopped polling too far in advance of the election, and Truman was especially ③successful at energizing people in the final days before the election. Second, the telephone polls conducted tended to ④favor Dewey because in 1948, telephones were generally limited to wealthier households, and Dewey was mainly popular among elite voters. The selection bias that resulted in the infamous Chicago Tribune headline was ⑤accidental, but it shows the danger and potential power — for a stakeholder wanting to influence hearts and minds by encouraging others to hop on the bandwagon — of selection bias.

\*trounce 완파하다.

## 53. &lt;10강 3번&gt;

Emotions can easily intrude upon the most simple messages. Some people can send us letters and e-mail messages that are clearly hostile or nasty and ①tempt us to respond in kind. At times maybe we should. How would you feel if you received this message! Whose job do you think you can do better? Mine or yours? Most likely you'd feel like socking the person who sent it. There are certainly people who can push us over the ②edge of civilized decorum. The question is how to respond to them. In this case, perhaps it's best not to respond at all. The writer is clearly upset and resentful, perhaps even ③insecure about something you may have said or suggested. If you receive an unsettling message such as this, do not respond ④immediately. No matter how justified or outraged you feel, your emotions will get the better of your ability to express your thoughts and, ironically enough, you may end up appearing the ⑤victim.

\*intrude upon ~에 침범하다

\*\*sock 세게치다

\*\*\*decorum 예의, 점잖음

## 54. &lt;10강 9번&gt;

Composers compose music. They write down a series of dots and lines on a page; then performers come along with their instruments and voices, look at the dots and lines on the page, and make sounds from them. It's all very ①mysterious. Or is it? After all, these words you're reading are just another series of dots and lines; you know what they ②mean, so you can look at them and make sounds (and sense) from them. So maybe music is really just another language, with its own meaning; but there IS something more ③magical about music than about any other language. The range of sounds is far, far huger than that of any spoken language; and because they aren't ④tied to any specific meaning, the sounds can express much more. There's no musical sound meaning 'sausage' or 'dirty laundry', for instance. On the other hand, a musical sentence, or phrase, can sound happy, sad, thoughtful, nostalgic and eager — all at the same time! Words would get ⑤enriched if they tried to express as many meanings as that.

## 55. &lt;11강 2번&gt;

Our insatiable appetite for seafood, coupled with the brutal efficiency of our industrial fishing technologies, has wreaked havoc. But above all, it has been a combination of government weakness, industrial greed and a scientific community ①lacking the courage to sound the alarm that has resulted in one of the greatest ecological tragedies of our time. Decision-makers have routinely ②ignored the warning signs. The reason is that they have been frightened of upsetting the 'fishing lobby'. As a result, they have set hopelessly unrealistic quotas, and have ③gone out of their way to appease industrial fishing companies. For example, in November 2008, the inappropriately named International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) set a catch quota for bluefin tuna that is nearly 50 per cent ④lower than its own scientists advise. Citing concern for jobs, livelihoods and consumer interest, politicians have brought fish stocks to the brink of collapse, and by their failure, they threaten the very people in whose ⑤interests they claim to be acting.

\*insatiable 만족할줄 모르는

\*\*wreak havoc 많은 문제를 초래하다

\*\*\*appease 요구를 들어주다

## 56. &lt;11강 10번&gt;

In a study, 77 undergraduate students were interviewed. During these interviews, they were presented with various events (e.g., falling on their head, getting a painful wound, or being sent to a hospital emergency room). They were told that, according to their parents, these events had ①occurred in their childhood. The ②interviewer gave further details about the events supposedly given by the parents. Unknown to the interviewees, the events were invented by the researchers and had ③never happened to the participants according to their parents. Guided imagery instructions were given to the participants to help them generate images for the ④true event (e.g., "Visualize what it might have been like and the memory will probably come back to you"). Results indicated that 26% of students "recovered" a complete memory for the false event, and another 30% ⑤recalled aspects of the false experience.

57. <12강 2번>

TV shows were more popular in the seventies than they are now not because they were better, but because we had ①fewer alternatives to compete for our screen attention. What we thought was the rising tide of common culture actually turned out to be less about the triumph of Hollywood talent and more to do with the sheepherding effect of broadcast distribution. The ②great thing about broadcast is that it can bring one show to millions of people with unmatched efficiency. But it can't do the ③opposite — bring a million shows to one person each. Yet that is exactly what the Internet does so well. The economics of the broadcast era required hit shows — big buckets — to catch huge audiences. The economics of the broadband era are ④maintained. Serving the same stream to millions of people at the same time is hugely expensive and wasteful for a distribution network ⑤optimized for point-to-point communications.

\*sheepingherding effect 양떼 효과

(무리에서 혼자 뒤처지거나 동떨어진 것을 싫어해서 따라하는 현상)

\*\*broadband era 광대역 (고속 데이터 통신망) 시대

58. <12강 3번>

In one study Barbara Weston and I attempted to determine whether or not 2- and 3-year-old babies would show evidence of ①familiarity to the perfume the mother wore during regular feedings. She would wear her own perfume and the same one each time. The perfumes included 'L'Air du Temps', 'Jontu' and 'Maximi'. After a few such ②exposures, we tested the babies in the laboratory. The perfume was presented to the infant on a cotton swab and the babies' sucking, respiration, general activity and heart rate were recorded on a polygraph. There were two control groups: a test with an ③odourless cotton swab, and a test with another perfume, 'Cachet', which was not worn by any of the mothers in the experimental group. The results for 15 infants, 8 girls and 7 boys, showed 80 per cent ④response on trials with the perfume versus virtually zero with the odourless control. However, the infants responded about ⑤inequally to mothers' perfume and the control perfume, Cachet .

\*cotton swab 연봉 \*\*respiration 호흡

\*\*\*polygraph 다원 기록기

59. <12강 9번>

When electromagnetic wavelengths start to get too long to bend retinal (a biological chemical in the retina of the eye), we call them infrared because they are just below the visible color red. When the wavelengths are a little too ①short to be seen we call them ultraviolet because they are just beyond the visible color violet. Visible light is squeezed in between the ②invisible infrared and ultraviolet wavelengths. If we consider visible light to be the dividing line within the universe of invisible electromagnetic waves, what can we say about wavelengths on either side of the visible? Those wavelengths shorter than visible light carry more energy. The shorter wavelength radiations (think x-rays) carry enough energy that they go beyond simply bending molecules; they can actually ③break them. And it is the breaking of biological molecules that results in radiation's ④adverse biological effects. In contrast, those radiations with longer wavelengths carry much less energy than light (think radio waves), not even enough to bend retinal or other biological molecules. If these low energy radiations have biological effects, their mechanism is more ⑤clear and beyond what we currently understand about biology.

\*bend 구조를 바꾸다 \*\*retina (눈의) 망막

60. <12강 10번>

Pain has always been philosophically and politically problematic. Whereas physical injuries and diseases can be observed by others, pain has an apparently ①private quality, which potentially cuts the sufferer off from others. By its nature, it can be difficult to adequately communicate, a quality that led the cultural theorist Elaine Scarry to describe intense pain as "world-destroying." The sufferer feels ②alone with their pain, and depends on the capacity of others to empathize and to believe them. As Scarry puts it, "To have pain is to have certainty; to hear about pain is to have ③doubt." This ④generates its own political strains, as some sufferers are inevitably viewed as more credible than others, while some are assumed to exaggerate their pains. The politics of pain involves differing views of who deserves compassion and how much, a matter that generates its own ⑤common political positions. For example, American conservatives have historically taken the harsher view that those in pain are less deserving of sympathy or pain relief.

61. <Test 1 7번>

We live in times of great change, in which much is being asked of us. We live at a time when we are less and less able to listen and really hear one another in society, at a time when those with different views, beliefs, or backgrounds are so easily ①cast as the "other." At this time when great forces of political, social, economic, and environmental change are sweeping the globe and intensifying our ②separation from self, others, and life, we need to learn how to speak and listen in a new way. We need to learn how to ③reperceive our world with fresh eyes, beyond inherited historical and economic structures of competition and separation that can so easily determine our relationships. True dialogue is more than the mere exchange of ideas. It is a ④preservative process based on trust and mutual respect, in which we come to see another in new and more accurate ways. As theologian David Lochhead explains, "it is a way of knowing truth that neither party ⑤possesses prior to the dialogue."

62. <Test 1 15번>

Social exchange is the general category of social process and involves people in the organization trading resources and attempting to make sure that their rewards ①outweigh their costs. Many of the social interactions occurring in an organization consist of transactions in which one person offers resources to the other person and in return ②receives something from that individual. There are costs involved in the transactions as well as benefits, and the motivation of each party to the exchange is to maximize the positive and minimize the negative. Social exchange theorists propose that all interactions among people ③constitute social exchanges, even those involving love and marriage. Explaining something as personal as love as an exchange that continues as long as it is profitable may seem ④cynical. You might protest and say that remaining in a loving relationship is not reducible to rewards and costs. Social exchange theorists would counter by stating that an important part of any continuing relationship is achieving an ⑤unfavorable balance sheet in the transactions with the other person.

63. <Test 1 19번>

Many authors have implied that heritable traits are difficult or impossible to alter. Heritability is defined in percentages. If a characteristic is 0% heritable, all differences in the trait are entirely determined by the ①environment, and if it is 100% heritable, then all differences are defined by genetics. The majority of personality traits are 60% ②heritable. Nevertheless, the fact that a trait is heritable does not mean we cannot modify it. Instead, a high heritability means that current environmental factors impact ③minimally on individual differences in a trait. The figure does not relate to the potential effects of new environments. We can also ④cause heritable conditions. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is 100% heritable and means carriers cannot break down the amino acid phenylalanine. Those with PKU can avoid the negative symptoms (mental retardation) by excluding phenylalanine from their diets, thus ⑤modifying the effects of the heritable trait.

\*phenylketonuria 페닐케톤노증

\*\*phenylalanine 페닐알라닌 (필수 아미노산의 일종)

64. <Test 1 21번>

In developmental psychology, there is a great deal of research that aims to understand how specific parenting styles affect child development. A main finding in a number of empirical studies is that, on average, the children of authoritative parents perform ①better in school than children exposed to other parenting styles. A frequently cited article by Sanford Dornbusch of Stanford University and a number of coauthors considers a sample of 7,836 high school students in the San Francisco Bay Area and finds that children who experience authoritative parenting obtain higher grades. Several other studies using data from other areas of the United States ②reverse their findings. Sociologists Tak Wing Chan and Anita Koo study the effect of parenting styles ③beyond school performance. Using the Youth Panel of the British Household Panel Survey, they ④document that children exposed to an authoritative parenting style not only obtain stronger academic results but also report higher levels of subjective well-being and self-esteem. In addition, these children enjoy better health and are ⑤less likely to indulge in risky behavior such as smoking cigarettes or engaging in fights.

\*empirical 실증적인

\*\*indulge in ~에 빠지다, ~에 탐닉하다



65. <Test 1 22번>

Many agricultural chemicals have long been known to have ①toxic effects when improperly handled, stored, or applied. It is clear that neither manufacturers nor producers intended or wanted these consequences, and both groups have made efforts to mitigate and control unintended consequences. Nevertheless, ②unintended consequences of agricultural chemicals pose ethical problems in that it is impossible to eliminate the risk of an unwanted event entirely. Furthermore, there is often ③agreement about the degree of risk associated with agricultural chemicals. Some individuals express far ④greater concern about exposure to pesticides than others. Producers, scientists, and chemical manufacturers thus face the problem of managing concern for unwanted effects, even when the empirical evidence for such effects is scant, controversial, and even nonexistent. Whether real or imagined, unwanted consequences of agricultural chemicals have significantly ⑤affected the reception of many agricultural technologies, including mechanization and biotechnology, among producers and food consumers since 1962.

\*mitigate 완화하다, 누그러뜨리다

\*\*empirical 실증적인

\*\*\*scant 불충분한

66. <Test 1 23번>

In a study, participants first had to perform a series of very lengthy, extremely tedious tasks (like turning pegs in peg holes). Afterwards they were asked to tell the next participant that the tasks they would do were actually really interesting! The idea was to create in each participant the ①dissonant cognitions that, on the one hand, they had disliked the experiment but, on the other hand, they had told another person that they enjoyed it. In addition, half of the participants were given \$20 for ②compliance with the 'lying' request and the other half a meagre \$1. The idea here was that those in the \$1 group would experience a higher level of cognitive dissonance than those in the \$20 group because they had insufficient ③justification for the inconsistency between their attitudes (i.e. 'that really was a boring task') and their actual behaviour (i.e. lying about the behaviour to another person). The \$20 group had the justification of a ④decent money payout and would thus experience less dissonance. It was predicted that the \$1 participants, being highly cognitively dissonant, would change their attitude towards enjoying or liking the tasks so as to ⑤eliminate consonance; those in the \$20 condition would not. This was exactly what happened when attitudes towards the task were measured after the experiment.

\*peg 못 \*\*dissonant 조화되지 않는 \*\*\*meagre 변변찮은

67. <Test 2 3번>

There are times when even the best leaders ①lose their emotional balance. Leadership brings with it responsibility, and responsibility, in times of serious adversity, brings emotional confusion and strain. In this sense responsibility is like a lever, which can ②upset a leader's emotional balance when adversity presses down hard on one end. When the adversity is threatening enough or comes without warning, it can ③balance the leader at a single stroke. Even a leader as great as Lincoln was floored more than once in this way. Other times the effect is cumulative, coming after a period of sustained high tension — of pressure on one end and resistance on the other — until finally the leader's equanimity begins to ④give way. The point is that every leader has their emotional limits, and there is no ⑤shame in exceeding them.

\*floor 곤혹을 겪게 하다

\*\*cumulative 누적된

\*\*\*equanimity 평정, 집착

68. <Test 2 4번>

It's tempting to believe that we can trust the media with our kids, that we don't need to pay close attention to what movies or TV shows our kids are watching, what computer games they're playing, or where they're surfing on the Internet. It's much ①easier to believe that we can trust the media. After all, we're only adding more work and more worry to our lives if we ②admit that we now need to be as wary of the media as we are of strangers approaching our children on the street. As a result, many parents are in a state of "media ③acceptance," while others feel overwhelmed and helpless. But the fact is, we need to take as much responsibility for our children's media ④consumption as we do for their performance in school and their physical well-being. If we're worried about what our kids eat, then we should ⑤certainly be worried about what our kids are watching.

\*wary of ~을 조심하는

69. <Test 2 5번>

As more companies expand their operations globally, the need to understand the cultures of foreign countries becomes more important. A firm has ①little chance of selling products in a culture it does not understand. Like people, products have cultural values and rules that ②influence their perception and use. Culture, therefore, must be understood ③before the behavior of individuals within the cultural context can be understood. Colors, for example, may have ④same meanings in global markets than they do at home. In China, white is the color of mourning and brides wear red. In the United States, black is for mourning and brides wear white. American designers at Universal Studios had to learn about Japanese culture when planning a new theme park for Japan. After ⑤extensive surveys and product testing, the result was a Universal Studios theme park with an orderly clockwise layout, Japanese-style American food, and a Jurassic Park water slide designed to prevent riders from getting wet.

70. <Test 2 16번>

The figures regarding the comparative cost of bottled water show just how ①unacceptable it is for public money to be spent on bottled water. At 36 cents a liter, tap water is 141 times cheaper than the best-selling mineral water in Europe. Arguably the costs of producing bottled water can be borne by Western industrialized countries, but from the perspective of middle-income countries, such as Mexico, such prices are disproportionately high, and it is worrying that the proliferation of bottled water could induce municipal authorities in developing nations to ②emphasize public drinking water provision. A related issue ③involves the rapid proliferation of "dual water pipe" systems, especially in China and East Asia. On the basis of the assumption that standard municipal hook-ups are unfit for human consumption, developers have been quick to "add value" (and profit) to their developments by installing separate "pure water" supply lines, at great ④cost to the consumer. What is more, the greater the proliferation of such systems, the more municipal supply of drinking water (which depends on extensive cross-subsidies, from urban to rural, from rich to poor, etc.) is ⑤undermined.

\*municipal 시장 \*\*hook-up (수도의) 연결부

\*\*\*cross-subsidy 상호 보조금

71. <Test 2 19번>

The sense of touch is one of the factors which prevent people from being ①ignorant of the truth that the senses of sight, hearing and taste occur within the brain. For example, if you told someone that he sees a book within his brain, he would, if he didn't think carefully, reply "I can't be seeing the book in my brain — look, I'm touching it with my hand". Or, if we said "we cannot know whether the original of this book exists as a material object outside or not", again the same ②superficially minded person might answer "no, look, I'm holding it with my hand and I feel the hardness of it — that isn't a perception but an existence which has material reality". However, there is a fact that such people cannot understand, or perhaps just ignore. The sense of touch also occurs in the brain as much as do all the other senses. That is to say, when you touch a material object, you ③sense whether it is hard, soft, wet, sticky or silky in the brain. The effects that come from your fingertips are transmitted to the brain as an electrical signal and these signals are perceived in the brain as the sense of touch. For instance, if you touch a rough surface, you can ④never know whether the surface is, in reality, indeed a rough surface, or how a rough surface actually feels. That is because you can never touch the original of a rough surface. The knowledge that you have about touching a surface is your brain's ⑤interpretation of certain stimuli.

72. <Test 2 20번>

When the amygdala is triggered, it "hijacks" or commandeers our entire biological system to respond to threats. When we ①detect danger, the response time of the amygdala is around thirty-three milliseconds — and for some people, half that time. The prefrontal cortex (our "thinking" brain) requires at least ten times that amount of time to process information from the environment as a ②conscious thought. For millions of years in human evolutionary history, the "fight or flight" reaction pattern triggered by the amygdala has survived because it saves lives. In the "tooth and claw" days, this adrenaline-charged system ③forbade our ancestors to club the predator, or grab the baby and run. In modern life, the stress response still saves lives when we hit the brakes to avoid an oncoming car. However, since our hair-triggered reactions to extreme stressors do not ④include a "cognitive review," we also react to a lot of false alarms. Think of road rage as the adult equivalent of a two-year-old's (or twelve-year-old's) temper tantrum. Every day, in families all over the world, people yell, scream, curse, and ⑤take flight from loved ones when their buttons (amygdalae) are pushed.

\*amygdala 편도체 (뇌의 변연계에 속하는 구조의 일부)

\*\*commandeer 징발하다 \*\*\*temper tantrum 짜증

73. <Test 2 21번>

For years people thought that ice melting under pressure was the only reason for ice being slippery. But it turns out that the story is more ①complex than that, because it doesn't explain why ice is still slippery at temperatures well below its freezing point, or when the pressure isn't enough to melt it (e.g. ice is still slippery if you wear flat shoes, not just ice skates). It turns out that friction plays a big part — as the ice skates, skis, or glaciers slide, the friction generates heat, which melts the surface of the ice slightly. But that's still not the whole story, as it doesn't explain why ice is slippery even if you ②move still. Modern analysis has shown that because the molecules at the surface of ice are inherently ③unstable due to the lack of molecules above them, the surface reconstructs to form a liquid-like layer. This ④verified the original hypothesis made by the famous physicist Michael Faraday in 1850 that all ice has an intrinsic thin layer of water at the surface. So ice is slippery due to its inherent surface water layer, which can be ⑤enhanced using pressure and friction.

74. <Test 2 22번>

Extinction involves the ①removal of a positive reward. Extinction occurs when one tries to eliminate an undesirable behavior by withholding rewards when the behavior occurs. A student who is late for class misses the teacher's reward for ②promptness that day. By withholding the reward, the teacher can eventually eliminate the chronic tardiness (the tardiness becomes extinct). However, extinction can also work on good, ③desirable behaviors that are not rewarded. A student who works hard during class, but whose hard work goes ④noticed, may soon stop working as diligently. Can you imagine receiving the chapter, state, or American FFA (Future Farmers of America) degree with no awards, no banquet, and no State Convention or National Convention to attend? Without these awards or some other type of ⑤recognition, students would no longer do the work that goes into earning these awards — that behavior would become extinct.

\*tardiness 지각 \*\*chapter (협회 등익) 지부  
\*\*\*banquet 연회, 만찬

75. <Test 2 24~25번>

As railroads developed during the nineteenth century in the United States, they offered the world's first means of transportation that was largely ①resistant to the effects of bad weather and able to function throughout the year. The development of the nation's rail network from 1840 through the 1890s brought ②reliable movement of people and goods throughout the nation, with many fewer seasonal impacts than happened to other existing forms of transportation, all of which suffered greatly with the weather's capriciousness. Railroads now enabled farmers to get their harvested crops to market in a matter of days, whether they were shipped in July or January. Prior to the coining of the railroads, shipments of anything could not be accomplished during many months of the year, and other forms of moving goods were extremely slow and apt to be ③halted for days and weeks by conditions such as low water, muddy roads, and storms. By contrast, except in extreme weather conditions, trains could be ④counted on to reach their destinations on time. Even today, fog, heavy rain or snow and ice stop commercial aircraft operations and slow vehicular traffic, often causing multiple accidents. But trains ⑤stop to operate in such conditions.

\*capriciousness 변덕스러움, 불규칙적인

76. <Test 3 3번>

If you're a young athlete, you, your parents, and your coaches want you to experience success now because you and they believe that early success is highly ①predictive of later success in your sport. Our athletic culture is obsessed with the "phenom" and the "can't-miss kid," who show earlier dominance in a sport. Yet, although there have been phenoms who went on to great success later in their careers, this perception is as much ②fantasy as reality. For example, out of the thousands of young baseball players who have competed in the Little League World Series throughout the years, fewer than 50 went on to major-league careers. In fact, phenoms are a statistical ③rarity, and those can't-miss kids often do miss later in their athletic careers. More often than not, it is the athletes who ④keep at it through setbacks, plateaus, and failures who ultimately "make it." Your efforts early on as you strive for your sports goals should be devoted to preparing yourself for success in the future, when it matters most, not ⑤miss quick and immediate success.

\*phenom 천재 \*\*plateau 정체기

77. <Test 3 4번>

Why did evolution decide to ①ban muscle activity during REM sleep? Because by eliminating muscle activity you are prevented from ②acting out your dream experience. During REM sleep, there is a nonstop barrage of motor commands swirling around the brain, and they underlie the movement-rich experience of dreams. Wise, then, of Mother Nature to have tailored a physiological straitjacket that forbids these fictional movements from becoming reality, especially considering that you've ③stopped consciously perceiving your surroundings. You can well imagine the ④disastrous outcome of falsely enacting a dream fight, or a frantic sprint from an approaching dream foe, while your eyes are closed and you have no comprehension of the world around you. It wouldn't take long before you quickly left the gene pool. The brain paralyzes the body so the mind can dream ⑤dangerously.

^barrage 집중 공세 \*\*straitjacket 구속력

78. <Test 3 15번>

Entrepreneurs succeed by providing customers with businesses and services they ①value. This requires knowledge of what people value and how to provide those goods and services. It is hard to succeed without that knowledge. The person who observes a change in consumption patterns will not necessarily realize its importance unless he or she is ②familiar with the product or industry. Business people ③draw on their knowledge acquired from experience to make more accurate assessments of areas of possible demand. Part of this involves getting into the heads of the consumers to see how they perceive products in relation to their needs. In so doing, you need to be ④unaware of changes in lifestyles of consumers and their product needs. With this knowledge, you can create a product that connects with the changing lifestyles of the potential market. Firms that put together new combinations of technologies and build products that ⑤fit into buyers' thought systems should have greater potential for survival than those that do not.

79. <Test 3 16번>

The mystery of why we are attracted to sad music is a particularly fascinating ①paradox that has puzzled philosophers for centuries, with very little empirical research on the subject until the last decade. "Negative' emotions such as sadness are generally held to involve avoidance behaviours according to most models of emotion, ②impelling us to escape from situations or people that make us feel sad, thus protecting us from potential danger. We could expect, therefore, that people would usually display a preference for listening to happy music. Research supports this idea, with findings that people do mostly ③prefer to listen to up-tempo music in major keys, music which is usually perceived as happy. Counterintuitively, however, in the case of music or other aesthetic experiences, the evidence suggests that we also ④willingly seek out experiences of sadness, even seeming to enjoy them. As David Hume says, "they are pleased as they are afflicted, and never so ⑤sad as when they employ tears, sobs and cries to give vent to their sorrow."

\*empirical 실증적인 \*\*give vent to (감정 등을)발산하다

80. <Test 3 19번>

A very few animal species have rudimentary culture. A local troop of Japanese macaques have learned, from the example an innovative female in their midst provided, how to clean sweet potatoes by washing them in water. ①Equally impressive, members of at least one chimpanzee troop use bush stems stripped of leaves to fish for termite soldiers, the suicidally aggressive insect fighters that bite and hold on to any invader of their nest. Members of a second group of chimpanzees have learned from one another how to swim and dive or ②otherwise move through water. These are among the very rare examples of true cultures — behavior invented by individuals and groups and passed on by the ③social learning of others. But no animal species, at least none out of the more than one million known, has a language. What then is language — what exactly? Linguists define it as the ④lowest form of communication, an endless combination of words translatable into symbols, and arbitrarily chosen to confer meaning. They are used to ⑤label any conceivable entity, process, or one or more attributes that define entity and process.

\*rudimentary 초보적인

\*\*Japanese macaque 일본원숭이

\*\*\*termite 흰개미

81. <Test 3 20번>

Fear of radiation is problematic considering the trend in radiation exposures. Since 1980, the background radiation exposure level for Americans has doubled, and is likely to continue to climb. ①Similar patterns are occurring in all of the developed and developing countries. This increase in background radiation is almost entirely due to the expanding use of radiation procedures in medicine. The benefits of diagnostic radiology in identifying disease and monitoring treatment progress have been significant. However, radiation has also been ②overused in many circumstances, conveying little or no benefits to patients while still subjecting them to increased risks. Furthermore, medical radiation is not distributed ③evenly across the population. While some people are getting no medical radiation exposure at all, others are receiving ④substantial doses. Under such circumstances, the “average” background radiation level means little to the individual. People need to be aware of their ⑤average radiation exposures and weigh the risks and benefits before agreeing to subject themselves to medical radiation procedures.

\*diagnostic radiology 진단 방사선학

82. <Test 3 22번>

Formal education has had a major and positive impact on society, but it is also true that not all students ①meet their learning aspirations. Many children and adults struggle to learn and many are left behind. The problems that ②undermine their efforts to succeed (and instructors’ efforts to help them) arise from numerous sources. A short list includes poor nutrition, poor physical or mental health, a lack of motivation, boredom, social and interpersonal problems at school or at home, ineffective approaches to learning, learning disabilities, and poor access to educational resources. Successfully solving these problems will require many solutions and only a ③subset of them are targeted by cognitive psychologists. This subset of problems is nevertheless ④unimportant to education and, in general, includes the difficulties that many students have in effectively learning and understanding new ideas and concepts, correcting misconceptions, achieving proficiency in math and reading, and thinking critically. Even in the best of circumstances, many students will still struggle, and many of the efforts of cognitive and educational psychologists are ⑤aimed at helping students more effectively learn and teachers more effectively teach.

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