J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #20 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it. Some cities ① allocate an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle. This motivates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone. As bicycles become more ② prevalent in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to accommodate more of them. Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still ③ necessitate motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks. Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to making cities greener. A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more ④ unproductive transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each. Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors ⑤ enables them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #21 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most ① efficacious way to ② weaken a habit is to practice it. The most ③ ruinous way to weaken a habit is to not practice it. This is the first rule of behavior change: what is rewarded is repeated. What is punished is avoided. When you repeat an experience, the neural circuits associated with that habit are ④ triggered. This means that the more you practice an action, the more you alter the physical structure of your brain. As James Clear notes, “Habits are like the interstate of our neural pathways.” The more you travel a route, the more ingrained it becomes. The task of building a habit is the process of activating a neural pathway in your brain. Each time you repeat an action, you activate the circuit. This is why repetition is a form of change. The more you repeat an action, the more you ⑤ bolster the habit. The more you reinforce the habit, the more difficult it becomes to break it.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #22 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most significant challenge for the development of AI is not a technological one. Instead, it is the challenge of managing the societal impact of AI. As AI systems become more powerful and integrated into various aspects of our lives, concerns about job displacement, privacy, algorithmic bias, and autonomous decision-making become increasingly ① conspicuous. Addressing these concerns requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving not only technologists but also policymakers, ethicists, sociologists, and the public. We need to develop robust regulatory frameworks, ethical guidelines, and public education initiatives to ensure that AI development aligns with societal values and promotes human well-being. Furthermore, fostering public trust and understanding of AI is ② pivotal for its widespread adoption and acceptance. Without public confidence, even the most advanced AI systems may face ③ opposition and limited deployment. Therefore, open dialogue, transparency, and accountability are ④ indispensable in shaping the future of AI. The ultimate goal is to harness the transformative potential of AI while mitigating its potential risks, ensuring that AI serves humanity in a way that is equitable, safe, and ⑤ advantageous.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #23 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The advent of the Internet has brought about a significant transformation in the way we access information, communicate, and conduct business. While it offers unprecedented opportunities for connectivity and knowledge sharing, it also presents a myriad of challenges. One major concern is the ① surge of misinformation and disinformation, which can easily spread through social media platforms, making it difficult for individuals to ② distinguish truth from falsehood. Moreover, the digital divide remains a persistent issue, as not everyone has equal access to the Internet, leading to ③ inequalities in educational and economic opportunities. Privacy concerns are another significant drawback, with personal data often being collected and ④ leveraged without explicit consent. Despite these drawbacks, the Internet's positive impact on global communication, commerce, and education is undeniable. It has fostered a more interconnected world, enabling instant communication across vast distances and facilitating the exchange of diverse ideas. Furthermore, it has democratized access to information, allowing individuals to learn and grow in ways previously unimaginable. The challenge lies in harnessing its potential while mitigating its inherent risks, ensuring that its benefits are widely distributed and its negative consequences are ⑤ alleviated.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #24 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The human brain, a marvel of biological engineering, is incredibly adaptable. This adaptability, known as neuroplasticity, allows the brain to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections throughout life. For instance, if one part of the brain is damaged, other parts can sometimes compensate for the lost function, demonstrating the brain's remarkable capacity for ① restoration. This process is not limited to injury; learning new skills or languages also ② modifies the brain's structure and function. Studies have shown that musicians, for example, often have ③ augmented auditory cortices, reflecting their extensive engagement with sound. Similarly, taxi drivers in London, who must memorize a vast and complex map of the city, have been found to have ④ expanded hippocampi, a brain region crucial for spatial navigation. This continuous modification enables individuals to adapt to new experiences and environments, making the brain a dynamic and ever-evolving organ, rather than a static, immutable entity. The brain's ability to constantly ⑤ regulate and optimize its networks is fundamental to human learning, memory, and overall cognitive function.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #29 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most effective way to manage a large number of people is to make them feel that they are in control. This is a common (1) potent tactic in various fields, from customer service to political campaigns. When people believe they have a say, they are more likely to (2) collaborate and less likely to resist. For instance, in a restaurant, offering a limited number of choices on a menu can make customers feel (3) enabled, even though the options are carefully curated to maximize profit. Similarly, in a negotiation, allowing the other party to suggest solutions, even if those solutions are within your predetermined boundaries, can lead to a more (4) dependence agreement. This approach fosters a sense of autonomy and reduces the perception of being manipulated. Ultimately, giving people the illusion of control is a powerful tool for achieving desired outcomes without resorting to overt (5) harmonious.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #30 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most significant challenge in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) is not merely technical; it is also ① deeply ethical. As AI systems become more ② intricate, their capacity to make autonomous decisions and influence human lives grows. This raises critical questions about accountability, bias, and control. For instance, if an AI-driven car causes an accident, who is responsible? Is it the programmer, the manufacturer, or the AI itself? Furthermore, AI algorithms, trained on vast datasets, can inadvertently ③ sustain and even amplify existing societal biases, leading to discriminatory outcomes in areas like hiring, lending, and criminal justice. Ensuring fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI development requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving not only computer scientists but also ethicists, sociologists, and policymakers. Without careful consideration of these ethical dimensions, AI's potential to benefit humanity could be severely ④ unfettered, leading to widespread distrust and societal ⑤ upheaval.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #31 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it. Some cities reserve an ① comprehensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle. This ② stimulates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone. As bicycles become more ③ prevalent in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to ④ house more of them. Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks. Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually a ⑤ trivial component to making cities greener. A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more inefficient transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each. Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors allows them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #32 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The human brain, a marvel of evolution, possesses an extraordinary capacity for learning and adaptation. From birth, our brains are wired to absorb information, process experiences, and form connections that shape our understanding of the world. This remarkable plasticity allows us to acquire new skills, modify behaviors, and even recover from certain types of brain injury. However, this adaptability comes with a significant caveat: the brain's tendency to form habits. While habits can streamline routine tasks and conserve cognitive energy, they can also become rigid, making it difficult to ① accept new perspectives or ② discard outdated beliefs. The brain's inherent preference for efficiency often leads it to ③ strengthen existing neural pathways, even if those pathways are no longer optimal. This phenomenon, known as neural entrenchment, can ④ promote creativity and problem-solving by limiting our ability to explore novel solutions. Overcoming this ingrained resistance to change requires conscious effort and a willingness to ⑤ question our own assumptions, pushing the boundaries of our cognitive comfort zones.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #33 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

When we consider the nature of the human mind, we often focus on its capacity for rational thought, problem-solving, and complex language. However, a significant aspect of human cognition that is frequently overlooked is our ability to engage in metacognition – thinking about thinking. This involves monitoring and regulating our own cognitive processes, allowing us to plan, evaluate, and revise our strategies for learning and problem-solving. For instance, when a student recognizes that they are not understanding a concept, they might ① deliberately decide to reread the material, seek clarification, or try a different approach. This self-awareness is crucial for effective learning and intellectual growth. Furthermore, metacognition plays a vital role in emotional regulation. By reflecting on our thoughts and feelings, we can gain a deeper understanding of our emotional responses and develop more ② flexible coping mechanisms. This internal dialogue helps us to manage stress, overcome challenges, and cultivate resilience. In a broader societal context, metacognition fosters critical thinking and intellectual ③ modesty. It encourages individuals to question their own assumptions, consider multiple perspectives, and acknowledge the limits of their knowledge. This ④ impedes intellectual rigidity and dogmatism, hindering open-mindedness and collaborative problem-solving. Ultimately, developing strong metacognitive skills is essential for navigating the complexities of modern life, fostering personal well-being, and contributing to a more informed and ⑤ knowledgeable society.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #34 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The human brain, a marvel of evolution, possesses an extraordinary capacity for adaptation and learning. This plasticity allows it to reorganize itself in response to new experiences, injuries, or even changes in the environment. For instance, studies have shown that musicians often have ① expanded areas of the brain dedicated to processing auditory information and fine motor skills, reflecting years of intense practice. Similarly, individuals who learn a second language in adulthood demonstrate ② augmented neural connections in regions associated with language processing. This remarkable ability to ③ reconfigure its structure and function is not limited to childhood; it continues throughout life, albeit with some ④ increase in efficiency as we age. However, this age-related decline is not necessarily a sign of irreversible damage. Engaging in mentally stimulating activities, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, and fostering social connections can significantly ⑤ alleviate the impact of aging on cognitive function, promoting brain health and resilience.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #35 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most ① notable challenge for individuals with hearing loss is not the inability to hear sounds, but rather the difficulty in understanding speech, especially in noisy environments. Hearing aids can amplify sounds, but they often struggle to ② distinguish between speech and background noise, leading to a ③ muddled listening experience. This ④ constraint can result in social isolation, reduced participation in conversations, and a decline in overall quality of life. Furthermore, the stigma associated with wearing hearing aids can deter some individuals from seeking the help they need, exacerbating their communication difficulties. Therefore, advancements in hearing aid technology must focus on improving speech clarity and noise reduction, rather than merely increasing sound volume. Developing devices that can intelligently process sound, filtering out irrelevant noise while ⑤ diminishing speech frequencies, is crucial for truly improving the lives of those with hearing loss.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #36 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most common way to measure the health of a democracy is to look at how well its elections are run. Free and fair elections are certainly a ① indispensable condition for a healthy democracy, but they are not ② adequate. Elections are, by their nature, periodic and therefore provide only a snapshot of the health of a democracy. Between elections, the media, the courts, and civil society organizations play a vital role in ensuring that the government remains accountable to the people. These institutions are particularly important in countries where democratic traditions are ③ potent or still developing. They provide a ④ uninterrupted check on power, ensuring that the government does not overstep its bounds or abuse its authority. Without these checks and balances, even a democratically elected government can become autocratic. Therefore, while elections are essential, a ⑤ sturdy democracy requires more than just the ballot box; it demands strong, independent institutions that uphold the rule of law and protect individual liberties.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #37 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most ① prosperous long-term relationships are those in which both partners feel that they are getting a good deal. This is not to say that they are ② perpetually calculating the costs and benefits of the relationship, but rather that they feel a general sense of fairness and equity. When one partner consistently feels that they are giving more than they are receiving, or that their contributions are not being appreciated, resentment can build. This can lead to a gradual ③ deterioration of trust and intimacy, eventually threatening the relationship's stability. Conversely, relationships where both partners feel valued and supported tend to ④ decline. They are more ⑤ robust in the face of challenges and more likely to endure over time. The key is not perfect equality in every interaction, but a shared perception of mutual benefit and respect.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #38 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most ① consequential challenge in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) is not the creation of intelligent machines themselves, but rather the ethical and societal implications that arise from their increasing capabilities. As AI systems become more autonomous and integrated into various aspects of human life, questions concerning accountability, bias, privacy, and control become ② foremost. For instance, if an AI-driven car causes an accident, who is responsible? If an AI algorithm used in hiring exhibits discriminatory patterns, how can we ensure fairness? The potential for AI to ③ aggravate existing inequalities or create new forms of social stratification is a serious concern. Moreover, the 'black box' nature of many advanced AI models, where their decision-making processes are ④ impenetrable even to their creators, poses significant challenges for transparency and trust. Addressing these complex issues requires a multidisciplinary approach involving technologists, ethicists, policymakers, and the public to establish robust frameworks and regulations. The goal is not to ⑤ facilitate innovation but to guide it responsibly, ensuring that AI development benefits all of humanity while mitigating its potential risks.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #39 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most common way to measure the economic health of a country is to look at its GDP, or Gross Domestic Product. GDP is the total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, usually a year. While GDP is a useful indicator for comparing the economic output of different nations, it has significant ① advantages as a measure of overall societal well-being. For instance, GDP does not account for the distribution of wealth, meaning a high GDP could coexist with extreme income ② disparity. It also fails to capture non-market activities, such as volunteer work or household production, which contribute to quality of life but are not exchanged for money. Furthermore, GDP does not differentiate between economic activities that ③ ameliorate well-being and those that detract from it. For example, a natural disaster might ④ stimulate GDP due to reconstruction efforts, even though it represents a massive loss of human and natural capital. Similarly, increased healthcare spending due to rising chronic diseases would increase GDP, but it hardly indicates an improvement in public health. Therefore, relying solely on GDP can lead to a ⑤ misleading understanding of a nation's true progress and prosperity. Alternative measures, such as the Human Development Index (HDI) or the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), attempt to provide a more comprehensive picture by incorporating social and environmental factors alongside economic ones.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #40 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The human brain, a marvel of evolution, possesses an ① exceptional capacity for adaptation and learning. This plasticity allows it to reorganize itself in response to new experiences, constantly forming and ② weakening neural connections. From mastering a new language to developing complex problem-solving skills, the brain demonstrates an incredible ability to reshape its structure and function. This adaptability is not ③ restricted to childhood; even in adulthood, the brain continues to exhibit remarkable flexibility, a phenomenon known as neuroplasticity. However, this remarkable capacity also comes with a vulnerability. While the brain is highly ④ productive at learning and adapting, it can also be susceptible to the formation of maladaptive patterns. For instance, chronic stress or trauma can lead to neural pathways that ⑤ bolster negative emotions or behaviors, making it difficult to break free from them. Therefore, understanding the brain's inherent flexibility is crucial not only for enhancing cognitive abilities but also for developing effective interventions for neurological and psychological disorders. By harnessing the power of neuroplasticity, individuals can actively participate in shaping their own neural landscape, fostering resilience and promoting mental well-being.

J English Factory 2\_2024\_9 voc1 #41 [question]

다음 글에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The digital age has brought about a significant ① alteration\* in the way we consume information. With the proliferation of smartphones and the internet, access to knowledge has become ②\*unparalleled easy and instantaneous. While this accessibility offers numerous benefits, such as the democratization of information and the ability to learn on demand, it also presents challenges. The sheer volume of information available can be ③ daunting, leading to information overload and difficulty in discerning reliable sources from unreliable ones. Moreover, the constant influx of notifications and updates can ④ bolster our attention spans and foster a culture of ⑤ shallow engagement rather than deep, critical thinking. Therefore, developing strong media literacy skills is crucial to navigate this complex landscape effectively and to cultivate a more thoughtful and discerning approach to information consumption.