

2016 EBS 독해연습 1강 테스트

독해연습-1강-1 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 생태계보존 개념의 변화

1) Protected area policy and practice have changed dramatically over the past century, in response to shifting societal values, conservation politics, and scientific understanding, and ever-increasing human environmental impacts.

2) Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest priority in U.S. national parks.

3) At the start of the twentieth century, only the "desirable" native species were protected, while others were exterminated; "undesirable" ecosystem elements, such as fire, were controlled wherever possible.

4) But by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to embrace all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as critical cornerstones of biodiversity conservation.

5) At the same time, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a minimum, to allow nature to take its course free from ◆human intervention◆.

독해연습-1강-2 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 자연발생적인 감정에 의해 강화되는 저항력

1) Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, has for decades done extensive research exploring the connection between our emotional life and our immune system.

2) She found that "negative" and "positive" feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously.

3) Her research showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, increased the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular.

4) The body showed heightened resistance for the duration of the experienced feeling — this was observed with joy, fear, anger, and sadness!

5) The idea that ◆negative feelings are harmful to us◆ clearly does not hold up.

6) On the contrary!

7) The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.

독해연습-1강-3 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 가족이나 친척에 대한 무조건적인 신뢰

- 1) It is unfortunate that a lot of people find it extremely difficult to build trust in their created relationships, like in a spouse, and yet find it extremely natural and safe to trust their parents or siblings.

- 2) Sometimes it is necessary to wonder if this trust stems from some biological connection in the blood or basically has been built over the years of growing up together.

- 3) But then there are situations when people who may not have grown up together or even met before (as in cases of cousins and distant relatives) still find it easy to trust and depend upon each other as when they say, "Oh, but he is family", as if that is supposed to indicate a certain sense of togetherness to justify ◆entrusting one's faith◆ even in a total stranger.

독해연습-1강-4 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 작가가 사용하는 인유의 기법

1) Creative writers can strengthen their work with allusions without explaining them.

2) The trick is not to annoy readers with the unexplained: Either it does not matter or the allusion ◆contains its own explanation◆.

3) For example, we could safely write, without explaining who W. C. Fields was: "Like W. C. Fields, she hated children and animals."

4) Most readers will know about Fields, but those who don't will know that whoever he was, he hated children and animals.

5) Obviously, the world is richer for those who can pick apart layers of meaning.

6) The unexplained allusion is sort of a subterranean communication between writer and reader — a salute to a world of shared information.

7) The reader who recognizes an allusion is twice blessed, but the reader who doesn't recognize will still understand it if it is carefully presented.

* allusion 인유 ** subterranean 숨은, 비밀의

독해연습-1강-5 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 확산적 사고를 유도하는 질문

- 1) Resist the temptation of leaning too much towards the use of convergent thinking to the exclusion of divergent thinking.
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- 2) It's easy for us to fall into the trap of telling our children what is right and wrong even when it comes to ideas and suggestions which may be relatively open-ended and highly subjective.
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- 3) We also need to look at the way we phrase our questions, making sure we ask questions which promote divergent thinking.
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- 4) For example, instead of saying 'Let's use some glue to stick the pictures to make a collage,' you may say 'I wonder how we can attach this to this so that we can make it special.'
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- 5) Simply by rephrasing what we say, we are not just suggesting one correct solution, but rather, we can encourage children **◆to think about different solutions to a problem◆**.
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* convergent (의견 등이) 수렴하는 ** divergent (의견 등이) 확산하는

독해연습-1강-6 [연결어]

[소재] 유전자의 발현 시기와 유전자의 선택

- 1) Some genetic characteristics can be expressed only during specific periods in the life of an organism.

- 2) If an organism dies before the characteristic is expressed, it never has the opportunity to contribute to the overall fitness of the organism.

- 3) Say, for example, a tree has genes for producing very attractive fruit.

- 4) The attractive fruit is important because animals select the fruit for food and distribute the seeds as they travel.

- 5) (A)◆However◆, if the tree dies before it can reproduce, the characteristic may never be expressed.

- 6) By contrast, genes such as those that contribute to heart disease or cancer usually have their effect late in a person's life.

- 7) Because they were not expressed during the person's reproductive years, they were not selected against, because the person reproduced before the effects of the gene were apparent.

- 8) (B)◆Therefore◆, such genes are less likely to be selected against than are those that express themselves early in life.

독해연습-1강-7 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 아이들의 일반적이지 않은 취침시간

1) I was surprised to learn that the notion of a ◆bedtime◆ is not the norm around world, even among other industrialized societies.

2) For example, in Southern European countries like Italy, Spain, and Greece, children are typically allowed to participate in the family's late evening life, falling asleep in cars or laps instead of their own rooms, and there is no specified time for going to bed.

3) The same is often true for families in Central and South America.

4) In many tribal cultures, such as the Mayan or the Balinese, infants and toddlers are held, carried, or accompanied continuously by a series of caretakers.

5) They are able to doze, fall asleep, stir, and waken under many circumstances, even in the middle of noisy, all-night ritual observances, with little need for special sleep aids like pacifiers, blankets, or stuffed animals.

* pacifier 고무젓꼭지, 달래는 사람

독해연습-1강-8 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 상황에 따른 동물들의 식별 방식

- 1) Animals may switch ◆identification modes◆ depending on circumstances.

- 2) If a zebra foal gets lost from her family group within the herd, family members frantically rush around in search of the youngster.

- 3) The foal runs from one zebra to another, calling.

- 4) Hans and Ute Klingel, who studied zebras for most of the 1960s, concluded that zebras can recognize one another by sight, voice, and smell.

- 5) They use their unique stripe patterns by day, and it is only at night, in large concentrations of other zebras or in dense bush, that they resort to vocal recognition.

- 6) Smell functions effectively only at close range.

- 7) The Klingels observed that lost foals would touch noses with other zebras, but that when the foal saw its mother it would walk up to her without touching noses.

- 8) Zebras who had been subjected to the disorientation of being immobilized with a tranquilizer dart also would walk in a straight line back to their family group within the herd.

* foal (말·나귀 따위의) 새끼 * frantically 미친 듯이, 극도로 흥분하여 * tranquilizer 진정제

독해연습-1강-9 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 사무실에서의 옷 경쟁

- 1) At the office, it is important not only to look good and to fit in; it's also usual for men and women to try to outdress their coworkers.

- 2) Thus there is the woman who somehow manages to wear a new outfit to the office just about every week.

- 3) Similarly, there is the man who seems to have an endless number of different new suits.

- 4) If nothing else, employees must at least make an effort to keep up with office norms and office trendsetters.

- 5) Conforming to office dress codes is an expensive proposition, and as trends and fashions change, many employees are hard-pressed to keep up with the times.

- 6) Nevertheless, there is a definite air of ◆competition◆ and there always seem to be some employees who are more determined than others to keep up with fashion trends.

- 7) There are personal bragging rights to be had by being a trendsetter and these can be achieved through appropriate dress.

* trendsetter 유행의 선도자 ** proposition (처리해야 할) 문제, 일

독해연습-1강-10 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 사교능력의 중요성

- 1) Our first lessons in empathy begin in infancy, when we are held in our mother's or father's arms.

- 2) These primary emotional bonds lay the groundwork for learning how to cooperate and be welcomed into a game or group.

- 3) The extent to which we master this emotional curriculum determines our level of social competence.

- 4) Take children on the playground who don't pick up the crucial cues for smooth interaction; when they want to join a game, they'll often just wade in and thereby disrupt it.

- 5) More socially skilled children, on the other hand, wait and watch awhile.

- 6) They tune in to the game first and then enter seamlessly at a natural opening.

- 7) It's the same with adults: ◆Picking up the social rhythm and timing of those we work with◆ is essential.

* wade in (싸움 토론 게임 등에) 마구 뛰어들다[덤벼들다] * seamlessly 매끄럽게, 이음매 없이

독해연습-1강-11 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 다른 생명체가 인간에게 미친 영향

1) Humans have never been alone on the Earth.

2) Their lives—culture, technology, and art—have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them.

3) So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought.

4) He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and nightingales.

5) They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests.

6) "In the most important concerns," he wrote, "we are pupils of the animals."

7) A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued in a book filled with examples from every part of the world that dance owes its origin and elaboration to human imitation of the varied movements of mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, etc.

8) The idea of the impacts of other forms of life on humans can be followed even further.

9) Our species, from earliest times down through history, **◆gained more from the others than a few crafts◆**.

10) Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.

* immeasurably 헤아릴 수 없을 정도로

독해연습-1강-12 [연결어]

[소재] 영원하지 않은 첫인상

1) Although first impressions are powerful, they aren't necessarily permanent.

2) For example, when Suzette first met her hairstylist, Trey, she didn't like him at all.

3) At the time, he had just come from a contentious visit with the manager of his salon, and he was in a bad mood when Suzette sat down in his chair.

4) (A) ◆As a result◆, he seemed distant and uninterested while he cut her hair.

5) His behavior made a poor impression on Suzette, and she decided to switch to another stylist at the same salon after that.

6) As she continued to see Trey on her subsequent visits, (B) ◆however◆, he would always greet her warmly and ask her about her family.

7) Over time, Suzette began to realize that her initial negative impression of Trey was inaccurate and that he is actually a nice, caring person.

2016 EBS 독해연습 2강 테스트

독해연습-2강-1 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 관찰과 실험을 통한 가설 검증

- 1) A scientist's first step in solving a natural mystery is to propose a reasonable explanation based on what is known so far.
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- 2) This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement that must then be tested through observation and experimentation.
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- 3) From the time of Aristotle, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life — for example, mold out of drying bread.
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- 4) French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized that microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air.
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- 5) To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, completely protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively **disproving** spontaneous generation.
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- 6) Although others had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's thorough testing of his hypothesis through experimentation that finally convinced the scientific community.
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*nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액 *spore 흄씨, 포자

독해연습-2강-2 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 과학적 질문에 대한 설명

- 1) Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory.

- 2) This may be due to our expectations: They may be unrealistic.

- 3) For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could let you know the favorite meals of the goby quite easily.

- 4) If, however, you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a different story.

- 5) The sentences would be full of "probably" and "likely" meals for the fish.

- 6) Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more specific you get, the more problems there are.

- 7) Things get fuzzier the more specific your demands.

- 8) It is the same for planets, plants, and people.

- 9) Astronomy, too, is much better at ◆explaining the general than the specific◆.

- 10) We can say more confidently, for example, how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.

*goby 망둑어 **fuzzy 불분명한

독해연습-2강-3 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 협력학습의 중요성

1) Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike.

2) First, the child watches while the parent does it.

3) Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers.

4) Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently.

5) This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence.

6) Too often, teachers forget the vital second stage.

7) They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process.

8) This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place.

9) Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and **◆move to cooperative discovery◆** before asking students to independently apply their learning.

독해연습-2강-4 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 예술적 창의성에 대한 오해

1) Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention.

2) We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators.

3) But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century.

4) In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness.

5) Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world.

6) In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history.

7) Yet ◆few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling◆ in fine art.

8) In general, when the facts clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.

*MFA (Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

독해연습-2강-5 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 세계적인 식량 체계의 문제점

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

독해연습-2강-6 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 불운을 바꿀 수 있다고 믿었던 메소포타미아사람들

1) Mesopotamians believed that if a person learned of the bad fate in store for them, they could change the future by performing certain rituals or by trying to fool fate.

2) ◆For example◆, if a fortuneteller said that a king was going to die, a substitute king would be crowned and allowed to rule for a certain length of time.

3) Then the substitute would be killed and buried, so the prophecy could be fulfilled.

4) Afterwards, the real king could be restored to his throne and live a long life.

5) On one occasion, however, it did not work out as planned.

6) A fortuneteller had predicted that the king was going to die, so the king had his gardener crowned as king.

7) He planned to kill the gardener later and then be restored to the throne.

8) ◆However◆, while the gardener was king, the real king happened to die.

9) So, the gardener ruled for the next 24 years.

독해연습-2강-7 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 삶의 교훈으로서 의정직

- 1) One of my earliest life lessons was about ◆honesty◆.

- 2) As a child, I was a mischief magnet. I didn't mean to be. I was just a curious kid.

- 3) When I was 7, the police caught me "breaking and entering" into the vacant house across the street.

- 4) I thought I was exploring.

- 5) The following year, I killed my pet hamster — it was an accident.

- 6) At 9, I set the living room sofa on fire while conducting experiments with my dad's cigarette lighter and lighter fluid. I was sorry about that.

- 7) My parents were wise. They knew that punishment ran the risk of turning their well-intentioned little troublemaker into a dissatisfied, rebellious teen.

- 8) They reasoned that the more I told them about my antics, the better chance they had of gently guiding my energies toward more productive outlets.

- 9) So, instead of yelling at me, they showed me that truth was the best way out of trouble.

- 10) Finding and telling the truth has been my credo ever since.

*mischief 장난, 나쁜 짓 *antics 우스꽝스러운 짓 ***credo 신조

독해연습-2강-8 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 인상주의 화풍

1) Considered by many to be the father of Impressionism, Claude Monet was one of a group of avant-garde painters who rebelled against traditional concepts of artistic merit.

2) Until the invention of photography, a work of art was judged by its realism.

3) When artists realized that it was impossible to be more realistic than a photograph, they sought new ways of artistic expression.

4) Monet said it best when he told a journalist: "I paint what I see; I paint what I remember and I paint what I feel."

5) It was what an artist felt about a subject that broke with tradition.

6) Because this new style of painting was so different from classical art, and represented what an artist saw **◆with his inner eye◆**, it took a long time for the public to appreciate its value.

7) Until his mid-forties Monet struggled to earn a living.

8) Only when his work began to sell to American collectors was he able to purchase his own home in Giverny and live the good life of a largely self-sufficient lifestyle.

*avant-garde 전위적인. 실험적인

독해연습-2강-9 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 미스터리 해결의 의의

1) Mysteries, however small, are fascinating because there's always the possibility that their solution may ◆lead to a fundamental shift in our understanding of the world◆,

2) Copernicus's thoughts in the sixteenth century on a relatively minor problem concerning the geometry of the Ptolemaic Earth- centered model of the solar system, for instance, led him to shift the center of gravity of the entire universe away from humankind.

3) Darwin's obsession with the geographical distribution of animal species and the mystery of why isolated island species of finches and mockingbirds tend to be so specialized led him to propose his theory of evolution.

4) And German physicist Max Planck's solution to the mystery of blackbody radiation, concerning the way warm objects emit heat, led him to suggest that energy came in lumps called "quanta," leading to the birth of quantum theory in the year 1900.

*finch 핀치(되새) **blackbody radiation 흑체 복사 ***quantum 양자 (pl. quanta)

독해연습-2강-10 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 침팬지 행동 변화의 유전적 요인

- 1) The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual peculiarities.

- 2) Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way.

- 3) Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur, in general, without genetic mutations.

- 4) For example, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male.

- 5) Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances.

- 6) Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and stage a feminist revolution.

- 7) Male chimpanzees cannot gather in a constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals.

- 8) Such dramatic changes in behaviour would occur only if **◆something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA◆**.

*mutation 돌연변이 **alpha male 우두머리 수컷 ***egalitarian 평등주의의

독해연습-2강-11 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 꿀벌과 말벌의 차이

- 1) Most important among behavioral differences between bees and wasps is that bees are pollen eaters.

- 2) Wasps, in contrast, are meat eaters.

- 3) While both visit flowers for nectar (the "energy drink" of the insect world), bees also visit flowers in order to collect pollen for their young.

- 4) On the contrary, wasps pursue other insects and drag them back to the nest for their offspring to devour.

- 5) This one ◆dietary◆ difference has resulted in very different bearings.

- 6) To aid in the gathering of pollen, bees are usually hairy (pollen sticks to hair), and many species look like cotton candy with wings.

- 7) Searching around in flowers is messy business, and a few minutes rummaging among floral parts leaves a bee coated in hundreds of tiny grains of pollen.

- 8) Using her many legs, the bee grooms herself, wiping all the pollen to the back of her body, where she stuffs it into the spaces between special stiff hairs on the legs or belly.

- 9) Quite the opposite of the ◆furry◆ bee, wasps look like Olympic swimmers, with no hair, skinny-waisted, and with long thin legs.

*wasp 말벌 **rummage 살살이 뒤지다

독해연습-2강-12 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 지문분석의주관성

- 1) Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process; when identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information.
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- 2) ◆Yet◆ the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors.
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- 3) Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty that examiners are forced to use hides the element of subjective judgment from the court.
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- 4) He proposes that fingerprint evidence be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches.
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- 5) In a criminal case, ◆for example◆, an examiner could testify that there was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it.
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- 6) "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."
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*probabilistic 확률적인

2016 EBS 독해연습 3강

3강-1 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 서로 다름에 대한 존중

1) It is crucial to value ◆differences◆ in our increasingly interdependent world.

2) Even if you are not operating globally, but just in a workplace in a small town, you will find that there is an increasing level of diversity among the people you work with: old, young, tall, small, black, white, rich or poor.

3) You should not place more value on one over the other, because they are all needed to form the whole.

4) That's called synergy, meaning that the whole is more than the sum of the individual parts.

5) Value that. It may take some initial adjusting for all parties, but it pays off in the long run.

6) Homogeneity is a thing of the past.

7) Heterogeneity has proven its value: More brains, more values, more perspectives, better solutions, greater output, more creativity, and increased understanding.

8) Those are just some of the advantages of embracing the fact that not all herrings in the barrel are the same.

*homogeneity 동질성 **heterogeneity 이질성 ***erring 청어

3강-2 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 다양한 먹거리

- 1) From tropical to temperate environments, most contemporary foragers have highly diverse diets in comparison with agriculturalists in the same regions; they are even more diverse than some industrialized societies.
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- 2) This diversity is well illustrated in the Kung San of the southern African Kalahari Desert, who regularly hunt thirty-four different species of animals, and occasionally hunt another twenty-four species.
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- 3) The San identify fourteen edible fruits and nuts, fifteen edible berries, forty-one roots and bulbs, and another seventeen vegetables that a westerner might find in his or her salad.
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- 4) Prior to settlement, the Ache of Paraguay hunted fifty-six animal species and gathered another forty-four plant species as well as honey.
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- 5) Studies of the Australian Anbarra, the East African Hadza, and the Central African Efe reveal similarly diverse diets.
-
-
- 6) The diversity of these diets increases the likelihood of meeting all nutritional requirements for health in general, and healthy immunity in particular.
-
-
- 7) Thus, we should not be surprised to find evidence that our species has evolved physiological "incentives" for ◆seeking a variety of foods◆.
-
-

*temperate 온대의 "forager 수렵 채집 생활을 하는 사람 이 physiological 생리적인

3강-3 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 생태계의 필요성

1) One of the greatest mistakes made by modern urban humans is to think about themselves as existing and acting without reference to other forms of life.

2) No species exists alone; every one relates to others in one or more of a number of communities that ecologists like to call ecosystems.

3) Ecosystems are groups of ◆interacting◆ organisms in particular environments, which recycle water, foods, and minerals in manifold ways.

4) Energy flows through the system from the primary producers, which are plants, through a series of herbivores, carnivores, and decomposers.

5) Each species has its own role and preferred habitat within the ecosystem, a "job" and an "address" that are created and limited in relation to other species.

6) The human species evolved in at least one ecosystem, and historically it became adapted to several ecosystems.

7) We could not exist without an ecosystem to supply the necessary elements for life.

*herbivore 초식동물 **carnivore 육식동물 ***decomposer 분해자

3강-4 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 번역의 역할

1) There are many creative domains that require individuals to ◆insert as little of themselves as possible into the work◆.

2) In translating a novel or poem into a different language, the translator is unavoidably creative; this is reflected by the fact that the translator receives attribution, and his or her name is published in the work next to that of the original author.

3) But the ideal translator is one who most faithfully retains the creative spirit of the original, thereby keeping his or her own contribution to the translation as minimal as possible.

4) Dubbing a foreign movie into one's own language requires that the translator develop a version of the original line that can most easily be spoken in the time that the foreign actor's mouth is moving, and it also requires the voice-over actors to match their delivery to the moving image.

5) Although these are unquestionably creative activities, they're activities in which individual inspiration and originality would be detrimental to the work.

*dub (영화 등을) 더빙하다 **detrimental 손해를 입히는, 유해한

3강-5 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 창의력을 바라보는 새로운 관점

- 1) There was an important shift taking place in the history of creativity.

- 2) It was the emergence of a new movement which viewed creativity as a 'technique' that could be learned, just like you could learn to touch-type or ride a horse.

- 3) It was a potentially liberating and democratizing idea implying that each of us has a creative potential waiting to be realized, and that originality and invention are not primarily innate gifts from God, or the result of a favorable genetic inheritance.

- 4) Rather, creativity stems from a grounding of appropriate technique and hard work, a view supported by recent research showing that 80 percent of creativity ◆is acquired through education or training◆.

- 5) This has been reinforced by studies suggesting that to become an expert, whether a creative one like a concert violinist or novelist, or in an area such as sport, you need to put in around 10,000 hours of practice — the equivalent of three hours a day, every day, for ten years.

① occurs in a relaxed state of mind

3강-6 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 도덕적 강도의 차이

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

*subsidiary 지(子)회사

3강-7 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 동물원 치타의 모의사냥

- 1) The captive cheetahs at Edinburgh Zoo, Scotland, have been the subjects of a program of environmental enrichment.
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- 2) By providing the animals with a simulated ◆hunting◆ opportunity the research team involved hoped to increase the diversity of the behaviors exhibited by the animals.
-
- 3) Prior to enrichment the animals were fed one rabbit per day and their food was thrown onto the floor in front of them.
-
- 4) This particular cheetah enclosure is built on sloping ground.
-
- 5) During the period of enrichment the mode of food delivery was modified.
-
- 6) The rabbits were suspended from a wire that ran the length of the enclosure, parallel to the slope.
-
- 7) Because the rabbit was introduced up-slope, gravity pulled it along the wire until it reached the fence at the down-slope end of the enclosure where a system of pulleys yanked it out of the cheetahs' reach.
-
-
- 8) After a suitable period of training the cats learned to catch their "prey" before this happened.
-

*enrichment 풍부화, 질의 향상 **pulley 도르래 ***yank 획 잡아당기다

3강-8 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 일반화

1) Generalizations are similar to stereotypes.

2) In the stereotype there exists one small kernel of truth, but that truth does not tell the whole tale.

3) Relying on that one little truth to reach a conclusion distorts the whole truth.

4) In writing, relying on sweeping generalizations alone is likely to undermine your credibility.

5) Oddly enough, in fact, generalizations are a necessary starting point for stating an overview of your basic message.

6) For example: There are indications that business is improving.

7) The challenge for this statement will be to add supporting facts consisting of numerical data, such as recent sales figures, surveys of consumer buying trends, and factual proof of additional or resurgent interest in your company's products or services (possibly including professional opinions from sales representatives and buyers to support sales or production data).

8) So although generalizations can serve as initial foundations of thought, they can never serve as conclusive ones as well without ◆hard, supporting evidence◆.

*kernel 알맹이 **resurgent 되살아나는, 다시 유행하는

3강-9 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 상실감을 잊는 방법

- 1) When I was about five years old I found a wild mouse in a field near my house.

- 2) Obviously it was sick, otherwise it would not have let me pick it up and take it home.

- 3) My father made it a cage and I fed it grass seeds.

- 4) The next day, when I returned from school bringing a handful of grasses for my new 'friend', the mouse was dead.

- 5) I remember to this day how sad I was. This was my first loss.

- 6) My father, who could not bear my unhappiness, scooped me up.

- 7) We went to a pet shop and got a new mouse.

- 8) Without anybody consciously teaching me, I learned that grieving could be avoided by ◆replacing◆.

- 9) When, some 14 years later, a much-loved cat died, I was at the cat rescue centre choosing a kitten, also a white male.

- 10) It has taken me many years of adult life to learn how to grieve.

*scoop up 안아 올리다

3강-10 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 야생 동물관리 수단으로서의 사냥

1) Hunting is sometimes used as ◆a wildlife management tool◆.

2) In the absence of predators, populations of deer and other prey species sometimes exceed the ability of the habitat to support them, and in unchecked numbers they threaten the health of the ecosystem or human safety.

3) Hunters reduce the number of animals so that the survivors have enough food and shelter to lead healthy lives.

4) For example, limits have been removed for hunting some species of geese, which have become so numerous that they are destroying the Arctic and subarctic breeding grounds of many species.

5) Professional hunters are sometimes hired to control animals in populated areas, such as bears in parks.

6) Modern American hunters support conservation efforts to protect their sport by buying land to set aside or by lobbying governments for game-animal protection.

3강-11 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 독립사건

1) Suppose the chance that a particular stock will go up tomorrow is 50%.

2) Now suppose on Tuesday the stock goes up.

3) What are the chances it will go up on Wednesday?

4) If Tuesday's result and Wednesday's result are independent of each other — that is, if there is no trend — then the chance it will go up on Wednesday is 50%, just like the chance on Tuesday.

5) The fact that the stock went up on Tuesday hasn't changed anything.

6) Whether or not the stock goes up on Wednesday has nothing to do with whether it went up on Tuesday.

7) Most studies and measurements have found that ◆there was no tendency to trend◆.

8) When you assess the chances of what will happen tomorrow, it doesn't help you to know what happened yesterday.

① there was no tendency to trend

3강-12 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 전화 통화에서 전달되는 비언어적 단서

1) Telephone communication experts will tell you that most of the information that is communicated in face-to-face encounters comes from nonverbal signals, such as body language.

2) This presents some obvious problems in telecommunications where you can't see nonverbal signals.

3) ◆However◆, you can pick up on nonverbal clues by listening carefully to a person's tone of voice, emphasis, pace, and diction.

4) Although the ability to listen is important to face-to-face communications, it is critical to telecommunications.

5) To gain as much as you possibly can from a telephone conversation, listen not only to what someone says, but how they say it — or do not say it.

6) Does the tone of their voice sound interested or uninterested?

7) Is the pace of their conversation relaxed or anxious?

8) ◆For example◆, if their voice trails off at the end of a sentence or is soft on key words, they may be giving you a clue about their lack of commitment or interest in the theme of your conversation.

*diction 말투 **trail off 잦아들다

2016 EBS 독해연습 4강

4강-1 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 유대감을 느끼기 위한 비교

- 1) Much social comparison research has stressed how people compare themselves to others on objective characteristics that invite evaluation.
-
- 2) Typically, such comparisons result in contrast effects, whereby one sees one's own attributes as different from or distinctive relative to others.
-
- 3) But people often compare their feelings or reactions with those of others in situations that may yield a sense of ◆bonding◆.
-
- 4) For example, if you, re on a plane that suddenly begins to rock and lurch rather wildly before settling down, you may well compare your reactions with those of nearby passengers.
-
- 5) Your purpose in so doing might be less a desire to evaluate your own response of fear than to experience a sense of belonging and comfort with others who are sharing the experience.
-

*lurch 갑자기 기울어지다

4강-2 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 집단 계획 오류

- 1) Groups underestimate the time it will take for projects to be completed — a bias that Sanna et al. (2005) refer to as the group planning fallacy.

- 2) Noteworthy examples of this fallacy include the Sydney Opera House (10 years late), Boston's Central ArteryTunnel project (8 years late), and Boeing's 787 Dreamliner, which was 2 years late.

- 3) Sanna and colleagues' research indicates that temporal framing influences the group planning fallacy.

- 4) In one study, students had to estimate when they would complete a semester-long group project.

- 5) The researchers varied how far away the deadline seemed with a clever (and subtle) manipulation

- 6) : Students were informed that "you still have 12 weeks remaining" or that "you only have 12 weeks remaining."

- 7) The group planning fallacy was reduced in the latter condition.

- 8) Groups in the little-time-remaining condition ◆were more accurate◆ in their estimates of when they would complete the project.

*et al. (이름 뒤에 써서) 등, 외 **fallacy 오류

① took a shorter time

4강-3 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 쟁기질의 부정적 영향

1) The plow might be a sacred symbol of agricultural productivity, but it wrecks the soil and, as we've known for a long time, compromises basic agricultural health.

2) In her 1943 book, *The Living Soil*, Lady Eve Balfour declared that "the criteria for a sustainable agriculture can be summed up in one word — permanence, which means adopting techniques that maintain soil fertility indefinitely?"

3) Tilling soil to manage weeds, however, ◆does precisely the opposite◆

4) ; it dries soil out, causes chronic erosion, and in so doing renders soil impermanent.

5) It is for this reason that, also writing in 1943, Edward Faulkner noted in *Plowman's Folly* that "there is nothing wrong with our soil except interference."

6) For Faulkner, as his book's title suggests, interference meant the plow.

*till (땅을) 갈다 *render (어떤 상태가 되게) 만들다

- ① leads to what is profitable
- ② does precisely the opposite
- ③ always wins the weed battle
- ④ implies a practical alternative
- ⑤ performs the hard work perfectly

4강-4 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 동물의 뇌가 거대하게 진화하지 않은 이유

- 1) Humans have extraordinarily large brains compared to other animals.

- 2) Mammals weighing sixty kilograms have an average brain size of 200 cubic centimetres.

- 3) The earliest men and women had brains of about 600 cubic centimetres.

- 4) Modern Sapiens sport a brain averaging 1,200-1,400 cubic centimetres.

- 5) That evolution should select for larger brains may seem to us like a no-brainer.

- 6) We are so fascinated by our high intelligence that we assume that when it comes to cerebral power, more must be better.

- 7) But if that were the case, the cat family would also have produced cats who could do calculus and frogs would by now have launched their own space programme.

- 8) Why are giant brains so rare in the animal kingdom? The fact is that ◆a jumbo brain is a jumbo drain on the body◆.

- 9) It's not easy to carry around, especially when encased inside a massive skull. It's even harder to fuel.

- 11) In Homo sapiens, the brain accounts for about 2-3 per cent of total body weight, but it consumes 25 per cent of the body's energy when the body is at rest.

*Sapiens '호모 사피엔스' 종의 일원들 **no-brainer 쉬운 결정[문제] ***cerebral 뇌의, 대뇌의

extraordinarily 엄청나게	assume 생각ㄴ, 추측ㄴ	skull 머리뼈, 두개골
mammal 포유류	calculus 미적분학	account for (~의 비율을) 차지ㄴ
cubic centimetre 세제곱센티미터	launch 착수ㄴ, 시작ㄴ	drain (~을) 지치게 하는 것[사람]
sport 자랑해 보이다, 뽐내다	rare 드문, 희귀한	
evolution 진화	carry around ~을 가지고 다니다	
fascinated 매료된	encase 둘러싸다, 감싸다	

4강-5 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 핫 핸드(hot hand)에 대한 믿음

1) The hot hand belief is that if a player is in a hot streak, the chance that that player will continue to score is higher than his or her personal average; and that this is true even if the game is purely random.

2) It says that the mere fact of success in the past alters the ◆probability◆ of success in the future.

3) There's a very strong belief in this phenomenon — even to the extent that it influences play.

4) In basketball, teammates will often pass the ball to players believed to be in a hot hand streak, believing that their sequence of successful shots makes them more likely to score next time.

5) It means that the belief in the hot hand phenomenon changes how the players are behaving, and that very change might alter the chance of scoring.

6) It will certainly give the player who receives the ball more opportunity to score, even if it doesn't alter the chance of scoring at each attempt.

7) And if those increased opportunities to score translate into more points, it could well ◆reinforce◆ the impression of a hot hand streak.

*hot streak 연속적인 호조

4강-6 [연결어]

[소재] 공의 연직 분력과 수평 분력

- 1) When a ball is thrown at an angle, two components make up the motion of the object.

- 2) There is a vertical component, which causes the ball to move up and down, and a horizontal component, which causes it to move forward.

- 3) If a ball is thrown at a high angle, it has a large vertical component, which will make it stay in the air longer.

- 4) ◆However◆, it will have a small horizontal component, so it will not travel as far.

- 5) If a ball is thrown at a low angle, it will have a large horizontal component but a small vertical component.

- 6) That means that the ball will only stay in the air a short time.

- 7) To get a ball to travel farther, you need to trade off time in the air (vertical component) for speed of the ball (horizontal component).

- 8) This is usually at about a 45-degree angle.

- 9) ◆Nevertheless◆, not every throw should be at 45 degrees.

- 10) There are several other factors that influence the best angle to throw for distance.

- 11) For example, if air resistance is a factor, such as on a windy day, you should throw the ball lower.

*vertical component 연직 분력 **horizontal component 수평 분력

4강-7 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 시대를 앞서 간 수학자와 과학자

- 1) ✓In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found to have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be valueless despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them almost to his final moments.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 2) The mathematical propositions were novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and to lead nowhere.
- _____
- _____
- 3) ✓✓It was only after the passage of several years during which mathematics advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent that their creativity was recognized.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 4) ✓✓Other creative scientists such as Galileo have also suffered extreme ◆social disapproval◆ because they introduced what was in effect a new paradigm whose relevance and effectiveness were beyond the ability of a particular age to appreciate.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- 5) In Galileo's case this was the now commonplace idea that the earth revolves around the sun.
- _____

*duel 결투 **proposition 명제

4강-8 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 감정을 경험하는 것의 중요성

1) Some of us don't know what we're missing.

2) We don't have access to our emotions, and we can't imagine what they feel like or what good could come of them.

3) ✓The difference between acknowledging our emotions and cutting off our ability to experience them can be as big as the difference between what a child at four knows and what a child at seventeen understands, or the difference between dating and falling in love.

4) We ◆can't know until we get there◆.

5) Think of two turtles — one from a pond and one from an ocean — sharing stories.

6) The pond turtle cannot comprehend the magnificence of the ocean because his pond environment is limited.

7) The ocean turtle invites the pond turtle to go with him to the ocean because he knows that the pond turtle will only truly understand by seeing for himself.

4강-9 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 인식의 변화가 가져온 결과

- 1) Alia Crum designed a poster that described how hotel housekeeping qualified as exercise.

- 2) Lifting mattresses to make beds, picking towels off the floor, and pushing heavily loaded carts — these all require strength and stamina.

- 3) The poster even included the calories burned while the housekeepers were doing each activity.

- 4) At four of the seven hotels, Crum communicated this information to the housekeepers.

- 5) She also hung copies of the poster on the bulletin boards in the housekeepers' lounges.

- 6) Crum told them
that they were clearly meeting or exceeding the surgeon general's recommendations for physical exercise
and should expect to see the health benefits of being active.

- 7) The housekeepers at the other three hotels were a control group.

- 8) Four weeks later, Crum checked in with the housekeepers.

- 9) Those who had been informed that their work was exercise had lost weight and body fat.

- 10) Their blood pressure was lower. They even liked their jobs more.

- 11) They had not made any changes in their behavior outside work.

- 12) The only thing that had changed was ◆their perception of themselves as exercisers◆.

- 13) In contrast, housekeepers in the control group showed none of these improvements.

*surgeon general 공중 보건국장

4강-10 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 쇼핑에 대한 인식

- 1) Most people view shopping as both a chore and a recreational pastime.

- 2) In our latest Unity Marketing survey among shoppers, nearly three-fourths of shoppers say that "shopping is something that has to be done."

- 3) Only 60 percent say that "shopping is fun."

- 4) Their frequency of shopping bears out this distinction — that ◆shopping is more often a duty than a pleasure◆.

- 5) The typical shopper goes shopping nearly nine times (8.9 times) per month for necessities, i.e. basic personal, family, and household necessities such as food, drugs and prescriptions, basic clothing and necessities, home cleaning and care supplies, home equipment, and so on, as compared to 4.4 times for fun or recreation.

- 6) That amounts to two shopping trips driven by the need for necessities for every one shopping trip undertaken for fun or as recreation.

4강-11 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 미신의 대중성

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

*charm 부적

4강-12 [연결어]

[소재] 스트레스에 대한 대처

- 1) Throughout the world, there are different approaches to dealing with the problem of "burnout," or exhaustion from stress.

- 2) The Western world has devised several stress management techniques, but fails to confront the sources of stress.

- 3) ◆As a result◆, stress reduction becomes just another stressful life obligation.

- 4) Eastern culture considers this condition a failure in self-enlightenment and says self-reflection can alleviate it.

- 5) As a result of more time spent turning inward, ◆however◆, intimate personal relationships become neglected and loneliness results for the contemplator and his or her family.

- 6) The Japanese call burnout karoshi, which means working oneself to death, and it is now Japan's leading cause of death.

- 7) Many Japanese try to deal with their overwork by taking hurried and intense one- week vacations they call "the golden week."

2016 EBS 독해연습 5강

5강-1 [어법선택]

[소재] 빈정대는 것에 대한 분석

- 1) Researchers have reported various nonverbal features of sarcasm.

- 2) Most disagree as to whether nonverbal cues are essential to the perception of sarcasm or the emotion that prompts it.

- 3) Even so, research confirms the finding ◆that◆ nonverbal cues are more credible than verbal cues, especially when verbal and nonverbal cues conflict.

- 4) Also, nonverbal cues are better indicators of speaker intent.

- 5) As the nature of sarcasm implies a contradiction between intent and message, nonverbal cues may "leak" and reveal the speaker's true mood as they ◆do◆ in deception.

- 6) Ostensibly, sarcasm is the opposite of deception in that a sarcastic speaker typically intends the receiver to recognize the sarcastic intent; whereas, in deception the speaker typically intends that the receiver not ◆recognize◆ the deceptive intent.

- 7) Thus, when communicators are attempting to determine if a speaker is sarcastic, they compare the verbal and nonverbal message and if the two are in opposition, communicators may conclude that the speaker is being sarcastic.

*sarcasm 빈정댐, 비꼼 **ostensibly 표면상으로

5강-2 [무관한문장]

[소재] 타인의 지적을 통해 자신의 문제점 해결하기

1) Surround yourself with people who will tell you what they really think, not just what they think you want to hear.

2) It defies human nature to tell friends things that you know may upset or disappoint them.

3) Reassure them that you will not be offended by their reactions, however harsh, and that spotting potential downsides is the best way they can help you.

It is a very good idea to cite statistics or other hard numbers to support or refute their opinion.

4) Don't undermine the criticism process by politely listening, then simply dismissing all input that doesn't agree with your preconceptions and hopes.

5) Remember, you want to know the potential problems so you can avoid them or solve them in advance.

*defy ~에 반하다, 반항하다

5강-3 [글의순서]

[소재] 도토리를 보고 용기를 얻은 벤처사업가

1) Jonathan was thinking about leaving his mid-management job in a large corporation to start his own business.

2) Though he was excited about the prospect of having his own small company, he was also nervous.

3) (B) He knew if his venture was a failure he would not have an easy time getting another corporate position because jobs were scarce.

4) He took a walk while he was contemplating whether to follow his dream or stay at his uninspiring, yet safe, job.

5) (A) As he meandered down a wooded pathway he observed a large acorn in the middle of the path.

6) He stooped down and picked it up.

7) As he held the smooth, brown nut in his hand he thought about how small acorns become great and powerful oak trees.

8) (C) He knew the acorn was a sign for him that, even though he was starting small, his business would become strong like the oak tree.

9) He gave in his notice that very day and embarked on his own business which became a strong and profitable one.

*meander 거닐다 "acorn 도토리

5강-4 [어법오류]

[소재] 새로운 제복에 대한 소방관들의 입장

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

*turnout gear 방화복

5강-5-6 [장문독해1]

[소재] 비만을 일으키는 요인들

1) Eating habits, such as eating quickly, eating larger portions, and eating until feeling stuffed, represent behavioral factors that can lead to weight gain and obesity.

2) Environmental factors also contribute to the problem.

3) We live in a food-absorbed environment in which we are constantly bombarded by food cues — TV commercials showing displays of tempting foods, aromas permeating the air as we walk by the bakery, and on and on.

4) Consider that, among children, Ronald McDonald is the second most widely recognized figure, after Santa Claus.

5) Laboratory research shows that exposure to food advertisements increases food consumption in both children and adults.

6) Emotional states, such as anger, fear, and depression, can also prompt excessive eating.

7) Many of us overeat in anger, or when we're feeling lonely, bored, or depressed.

8) Have you ever tried to quell anxiety over an upcoming examination by finishing off a carton of ice cream?

9) We may find we can soothe our negative feelings, at least temporarily, by treating ourselves to food.

10) Might obesity be ◆catching◆?

11) Investigators find that obesity tends to be shared among people in social networks comprising friends, neighbors, spouses, and family members.

12) These findings suggest that the people with whom we socialize influence what we eat, how much we eat, and judgments we make about the acceptability of obesity.

13) Environmental factors such as the prevalence of obesity in social networks and the communities in which we live may be an even stronger determinant of obesity than genetic factors.

14) But if social networks can encourage unhealthy eating, friends who make healthy eating choices can serve as positive role models.

*permeate 퍼지다 **quell 가라앉히다, 누그러뜨리다

5강-7 [어법선택]

[소재] 성인의 권위로 야기된 교과학습의 축소

- 1) The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past.

- 2) Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements.

- 3) The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood ◆where◆ I their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently called into question by educational experts.

- 4) One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that self-consciously question the status of subject-based knowledge, ◆leading◆ to the downsizing of academic learning in the school curriculum.

- 5) Many policymakers and curriculum engineers argue that learning from current experience ◆is◆ more rewarding than the study of subject-based knowledge.

- 6) They often dismiss academic subject- based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out, of the curriculum.

*inextricably 불가분하게, 떨 수 없을 정도로 **pedagogical 교육학적인

5강-8 [무관한문장]

[소재] 기술의 변화가 그림책 생산에 미친 영향

1) Changes in technology in the mid-1980s had an enormous impact on book production, especially in the area of picture books.

2) Advances such as high-speed presses, computer technology, and scanning devices not only allowed for accurate reproduction of full-color art but also accomplished it at a lower cost.

3) These changes encouraged the entry of many new fine artists into the field, who employed a great variety of techniques and styles.

Those fine artists who experienced a series of three or more unrelated job changes over time were classified as having occasional careers.

4) Children's book art expert Dilys Evans has characterized this as a visual renaissance in which "full-color printing has reached a new stage of high performance."

5) Even the slightest, most pedestrian story is given the level of art production that was formerly reserved for established and highly praised book creators such as Ludwig Bemelmans, Maurice Sendak, and Marcia Brown.

*pedestrian 재미없는, 보행자의; 보행자

5강-9 [글의순서]

[소재] 이론적인 지식보다 앞서는 실질적인 지식

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

*bulging 볼록 나온 **cranium 두개골

5강-10 [어법오류]

[소재] 지능화 시스템의 설계

1) There are two fundamental approaches to designing an intelligent system.

2) In the human approach, one looks at how people do things and then ① attempts to get a computer or robot to perform them the same way.

3) In ② what has been deemed the "alien" approach researchers use whatever means they have at their disposal to create an ability regardless of the way it might be executed in people.

4) It may be that human attempts are always doomed to failure ③ because of engineering limitations, while the alien approach, which is free to pursue other options, can succeed.

5) An example of this comes from flying.

6) Early attempts at flying involved ◆being◆ recreated as closely as possible the actions of birds.

7) These devices had flapping wings.

8) Eventually, the airplane was invented that could fly successfully, but its operation only loosely resembled ⑤ that of a bird.

5강-11~12 [장문독해1]

[소재] 직립보행의 이점

- 1) In the less heavily forested woodlands, animals travelling between trees are exposed to more heat from the sun.
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- 2) Peter Wheeler, an ecological physiologist from Liverpool's John Moores University, has studied the heat stress the ancestral apes would have experienced as they moved through the wooded savannahs of Africa.
-
- 3) His calculations show that an animal which walks upright receives up to a third less radiant heat from the sun, especially during the middle of the day when the sun is at its hottest.
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- 4) This is simply because less of the body surface is exposed to the direct rays of the sun when standing upright than when walking on all fours.
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- 5) It is a point intuitively obvious to sunbathers: they always lie down to expose as much of the body surface as possible.
-
- 6) You'll never get brown quickly standing up.
-
- 7) Moreover, on two legs you benefit from the slight increase in wind speed that occurs above the surface of the earth.
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- 8) Friction from the vegetation and even the ground itself slows the wind down close to the earth's surface in much the same way that a brake acts on a wheel.
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- 9) The increase in wind speed has a significant ◆cooling◆ effect from about three feet above the ground.
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- 10) Of course, large animals benefit from this, but smaller animals can benefit too if they stand on their hind legs.
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- 11) Animals about the size of chimpanzees are in the narrow range of body size where standing upright is worthwhile.
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- 12) Smaller species like baboons are not tall enough for standing on two legs to make any difference.
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2016 EBS 독해연습 6강

6강-1 [어법오류]

[소재] 과도하게 남성다움과 여성다움을 추구하는 것의 폐해

1) Some people conform too much, **for which** they pay a price. Socialization into men's roles can encourage aggression and a zeal for risk-taking.

2) Men have a lower life expectancy and higher rate of accidental death than **do** women, probably because of the risky behaviors associated with men's roles, that is, simply "being a man." Women's gender roles carry their own risks.

3) Striving **excessively** to meet the beauty ideals of the dominant culture can result in feelings of low self-worth and may encourage harmful behaviors, such as smoking or severely restricting eating to keep one's weight down.

4) Being a man or woman is not inherently bad for your health, but conforming to gender roles to an extreme can compromise your physical and mental health.

5) Women and girls are more likely than men and boys, for example, **to suffer** from eating disorders or to have an unhealthy self-image.

6강-2 [무관한문장]

[소재] 수영을 배울 때 물안경을 써야 하는 이유

- 1) First things first, as a swimming instructor, I believe in the use of goggles when teaching someone to swim, especially a beginner.

- 2) If some people are nervous in the water then, in my experience, encouraging them to submerge their face with their eyes closed will increase the fear.

- 3) They will only see darkness and as the saying goes, 'the worst fear is the fear of the unknown.'

Some swim coaches prefer their students to learn swimming without goggles as they feel that a person should be able to swim in an emergency setting where goggles are not available.

- 4) Equally encouraging our pupils to open their eyes in the pool without goggles will result in chlorine irritation which is not pleasant and can result in a soreness and itching of the eyes.

- 5) For these reasons I would strongly advise that you buy a nice comfortable pair of goggles, ideally with a soft silicone style seal around the eyes and an adjustable nose piece.

*submerge 물속에 넣다 **chlorine 염소

6강-3 [글의순서]

[소재] 사업주가 직원들의 질문에 효과적으로 대처하는 방법

- 1) Many business owners find themselves in a reactive mode throughout their working day, because they are always available to answer questions or help staff members solve problems.

- 2) (C) While this is important, it can also be an unproductive use of the owner's time.

- 3) A simple system to avoid this is to allocate two periods of the day where you, as the business owner, are available to answer these questions.

- 4) (B) If someone has an issue or question, they write it down in a "question registry," which you will attend to twice a day.

- 5) Make sure there is space available next to the question for them to write down what the person thinks the answer is.

- 6) (A) This will make people start to think through the issue, and invariably, many people will be able to solve the problem themselves.

- 7) If they can't, you can start to see how your staff deals with problem solving and the areas you need to focus on in terms of increased training.

6강-4 [어법선택]

[소재] 대중매체가 일상에 미치는 영향

- 1) The mass media have extraordinary power to shape culture, including **that** people believe and the information available to them.

- 2) If you doubt this, observe how much the mass media affect your everyday life.

- 3) A video in a famous website "goes viral" and everyone seems to be talking about it.

- 4) Or, friends may talk about last night's episode of a particular show or I **laugh** about the antics of their favorite sitcom character.

- 5) You may have even met your partner or spouse via the electronic media.

- 6) Your way of dressing, talking, and even thinking has likely been shaped by the media, despite the fact that most people deny this, **claiming** "they are just individuals."

- 7) You can find the mass media everywhere"-- in airports, elevators, classrooms, bars and restaurants, and hospital waiting rooms.

*go viral 입소문이 나다 **antics 익살맞은 동작

6강-5~6 [장문독해1]

[소재] 수정주의 역사관

1) Even the best accounts of the past are open to change based on new evidence or the work of historians who approach a subject with a different lens of interpretation.

2) In this sense, history is more about competing perceptions of the past than it is about nailing down a definitive account of a specific event or life.

3) As David Lowenthal notes, "History usually depends on someone else's eyes and voice: we see it through an interpreter who stands between past events and our apprehension of them."

4) While the past never changes, history changes all the time.

5) Think, for example, about two eyewitness accounts of the same auto accident.

6) ✓ Even if we can assume that the drivers involved in the accident believe that they are telling the truth about what happened, it is still likely that the police will receive two very different accounts of how the accident occurred and two different accounts of who is to blame or who caused the accident.

7) It is thus up to the police officer in charge, or perhaps a judge, to weigh the evidence and come up with a plausible interpretation of this historical event.

8) But let's imagine two weeks after the paperwork is filed and the case is closed, a reliable eyewitness to the accident emerges with new evidence to suggest that the person who the judge held responsible for the accident ◆was actually not at fault◆

9) This new information leads to a new historical narrative of what happened.

10) History has changed. This is called revisionism, and it is the lifeblood of the historical profession.

*plausible 그럴듯한

6강-7 [어법오류]

[소재] 세계적인 할리우드

- 1) Hollywood has always been a global business based in Los Angeles.

- 2) After World War I, Hollywood established a worldwide distribution network that has only grown more **complete** during the past century.

- 3) And other countries' attempts to place limits on the circulation of Hollywood films through quotas or financial regulation **◆have◆** rarely been effective.

- 4) From very early on, Hollywood made films to appeal to a global audience, and **its** talent magnet has consistently brought the world's best actors, directors, and writers to Los Angeles.

- 5) Since the 1910s, the US government has devoted significant resources to helping Hollywood **succeed** as a global industry, and Hollywood is sometimes seen as a mechanism for Americanizing the world.

- 6) But the studio system has always been both a receptacle for and a distributor of global culture, equally **Hollywoodizing** America and the rest of the world.

*quota 할당(제) **receptacle 저장소

6강-8 [무관한문장]

[소재] 개의 놀이 언어

- 1) Dogs, like most other mammals, have their own language of play that scientists have only begun to decode.
-
- 2) My puppy will approach another dog with a ceremonial bow, crouching on his forelegs and raising his hind end in the air while barking and wagging his tail.
-
- 3) According to Marc Bekoff, a professor at the University of Colorado in Boulder, who's studied dogs and their wild counterparts for 30 years, these are fixed communication signals that dogs use to establish what he calls a "play mood" - their way of saying, "Hey! I' m here to play."
-
- 4) What follows looks an awful lot like fighting, as dogs bite each other, growl, bare teeth, and wrestle on the ground in mock combat.
-

The best way to approach a dog is by crouching down and holding out your hand, for him to sniff.

- 5) But, as the professor says, dogs use bows and other signals continuously throughout these matches to reassure their playmates, as if to say, I'm sorry I just bit you hard, but it was all in good fun.
-

*crouch 쭈그리다. 웅크리다 **hind end 엉덩이 *omock 모의의, 가짜의

6강-9 [글의순서]**[소재] 생물의 계통 밝히기**

- 1) A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things.

- 2) Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way.

- 3) An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related.

- 4) A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warmbloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects.

- 5) Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people.

- 6) Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies.

- 7) The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies.

- 8) We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

6강-10 [어법선택]

[소재] 바이러스의 구조와 특이성

- 1) Viruses, unlike bacteria, have no nucleus and no cell wall.

- 2) They are the minimum of life honed to a structural simplicity.

- 3) Though there are many kinds, in general, a virus is a strand of DNA or RNA surrounded by a mathematically elegant polyhedron, called a capsid, whose shape is virus specific.

- 4) For what are called "enveloped" viruses, the capsid is surrounded by one or more protein envelopes.

- 5) This simplified structure makes them different than bacteria, for example, but no less alive.

- 6) They are a unique life form (but that is no reason to discriminate against them).

- 7) They are very much like seeds: They only grow when they find the right soil in which to do so.

- 8) And like seeds, even though in a suspended state, they constantly monitor the exterior world around them.

hone 잘 다듬다 **strand 줄, 가닥 ***polyhedron 다면체

6강-11~12 [장문독해1]

[소재] 부정적 경험과 긍정적 경험의 효과

- 1) Negative experiences might have value for a person.

- 2) For instance, working the graveyard shift in a bottling plant one summer while in college toughened me up.

- 3) But negative experiences have inherent negative side effects, such as psychological discomfort or the health consequences of stress.

- 4) They can also create or worsen conflicts with others.

- 5) When my wife and I were tired and irritable raising two young children, we snapped at each other more often.

- 6) The costs of negative experiences routinely outweigh their benefits, and often there's no benefit at all, just pain with no gain.

- 7) Since neurons that fire together wire together, staying with a negative experience past the point that's useful is like running laps in Hell

- 8) : You dig the track a little deeper in your brain each time you go around it.

- 9) On the other hand, positive experiences always have gain and rarely have pain.

- 10) They usually feel good in the moment.

- 11) Additionally, the most direct way to grow inner strengths such as determination, a sense of perspective, positive emotions, and compassion is to have experiences of them in the first place.

- 12) If you want to develop more gratitude, keep resting your mind on feeling thankful.

- 13) If you want to feel more loved, look for and stay with experiences in which you feel included, seen, appreciated, liked, or cherished.

- 14) The answer to the question of how to grow good things inside your mind is this: ◆Take in experiences of them◆.

- 15) This will weave them into your brain, building up their neural circuits, so you can take them with you wherever you go.

*graveyard shift (3교대 근무제의) 자정부터 아침 8시까지의 근무 **neuron 신경세포 ***circuit 회로

2016 EBS 독해연습 7강

7강-1 [어법선택]

[소재] 말 훈련 시키는 방법

1) Horses and mules learn through many small steps, and your ability to follow through successfully with the small steps will help you refine your animal to **whatever** level you desire.

2) Introducing a new watering device or some other barn feature will give you an opportunity to help the animal to learn.

3) Let's say that the waterer is an automatic one with a **ball** to push to access the water reservoir.

4) The horse will not know to push on the ball unless **taught**.

5) You can teach him to push the ball by first familiarizing him with the waterer.

6) Then bounce the ball up and down; the animal may startle at first, but will soon recognize the ball as harmless.

7) **Push** the ball down so the water comes to the surface and splash your hand in it.

8) Remember, you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink.

9) You will probably have to repeat this process more than once.

*mule 노새

7강-2 [무관한문장]

[소재] 음악 연주에 대한 청중의 참여

- 1) Public performance of music in non-Western cultures occurs in a freer, more relaxed environment.

- 2) In Africa, it is not uncommon to see a group of accomplished musicians surrounded by people who join in by singing, clapping, playing rattles, and dancing along.

- 3) In Indian Hindustani music, tradition dictates that the audience supply the tala (beat and meter) by quietly clapping.

- 4) Interaction between the performers and community is an important part of the music-making process.

- 5) Prior to the nineteenth century, concerts in the West were similar to this freer, more interactive experience.

- 6) Not until the Romantic era, when composers made musical compositions admired "works of art" and composers themselves became "geniuses," was the audience required to sit in respectful, meditative silence

7강-3 [글의순서]

[소재] 개공포증 극복

- 1) Dr. Isaac Herschkopf, a psychiatrist, notes that we not only become good people by doing good deeds, but we become healthy people by doing healthy deeds.
-
-

- 2) (C) Dr. Herschkopf once had a patient with a dog phobia so severe that she refused to address it; indeed, she stopped seeing the doctor.
-
-

- 3) Several years later she called him; she now had a son and was scared that he would inherit her phobia.
-

- 4) (B) Dr. Herschkopf explained that inheritance would come from learning, not from genetics.
-

- 5) To avoid her son learning her phobia, the woman came to realize that she couldn't avoid dogs in his presence.
-
-

- 6) So, when a dog came up to her while she was pushing her stroller, she didn't run away.
-

- 7) (A) In the doctor's words, "she would stay there, and she would die a thousand deaths, but for her son's sake, she wouldn't move."
-
-

- 8) In the end, her son never developed her phobia, and she, because of her repeated exposure for her son's sake, ended up curing her own phobia.
-
-

7강-4 [어법오류]

[소재] 새로운 이야기를 받아들이기를 꺼리는 이유

- 1) Understanding, for a listener, means mapping the speaker's stories onto the listener's stories.

- 2) One of the most interesting aspects of the way stories are used in memory **is** the varied effect they have on understanding.

- 3) Different people understand the same story differently precisely **because** the stories they already know are different.

- 4) When they hear new stories, understanders attempt to construe these stories as old stories they have heard before.

- 5) They do this because it is actually quite difficult to absorb new information.

- 6) New ideas ramify through our memories, causing us to revise beliefs, make new generalizations, and **perform** other effortful cognitive operations.

- 7) We prefer to avoid all this work.

- 8) One way to do this is to simply assume that **what** we are seeing or hearing is just the same old stuff.

- 9) The real problem in understanding, then, is identifying which of all the stories you already know is the one **◆being told◆** to you yet again

*construe 이해[해석]하다 **ramify 가지를 뻗다

7강-5~6 [장문독해1]

[소재] 보고서나 논문에서 내용 전개순서

- 1) What is the best order for a report, paper or other technical document?

- 2) Of course, it must be logical; but that means simply that the paper must have connection and sequence, and a variety of orders are possible under this heading.

- 3) Too many writers interpret the term logical to mean chronological, and it has become habitual to begin reports and papers with careful reviews of previous work.

- 4) Usually, this is tactically weak.

- 5) Most readers of reports and papers are reading the documents because they are interested in, and know something about, the subject.

- 6) Therefore, to rehearse to them the findings of previous work is simply to bore them with unnecessary reminders.

- 7) The interesting thing for them is the new information - the new findings and conclusions. So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information.

- 8) So it is usually best to start with those pieces of information.

- 9) To give a long chronological account of work or procedures is normally appropriate only when the essential point of the paper is the chronological sequence.

- 10) Readers usually find papers much more attractive if information is in order of ◆importance◆ from their point of view.

- 11) It is most effective to start with the new, interesting and arresting information, preferably in outline form in a summary.

- 12) The summary may be detached as a separate unit with a heading or it may be simply a summarizing opening paragraph.

- 13) But, however it is presented, it should serve the same purpose: giving the reader a quick, clear 'potted' version of the essence of the story that is to come.

7강-7 [어법선택]

[소재] 소규모 농장의 몰락

1) In Northern NY, Rebecca's grandfather and great grandparents made a good living from dairy farms that **consisted** of under two hundred cows, some chickens, and enough acreage to grow the hay and corn to feed them.

2) Milk was sold to local dairies who in turn bottled it and sold it to the local grocers in nearby towns and villages.

3) Since World War II, however, and the introduction of farm subsidies that benefitted big farms, milk prices have dropped considerably, **making** it difficult for small farms to survive.

4) Today, the countryside is now dotted with the broken-down remains of small farms.

5) No longer able to compete with subsidized CAFOs (confined animal factory operations), the land is either going fallow, or being sold to developers for new housing.

6) And, the prison industry has taken over **where** there was once a thriving farm economy.

*acreage 면적, 토지 **fallow 사용되지 **않는**, (밭이나 토지를) 묵히고 있는

7강-8 [무관한문장]

[소재] 전후 미국 의류 산업의 발달

- 1) The 1950s were a boom time in which many people hoped to live the "American Dream."

- 2) In the United States, a huge growth in industry caused large, modern factories to spring up across the land.

- 3) Some of these factories produced clothes and new fabrics

- 4) Within a few years of the end of the war, clothes were being mass-produced, and they filled the new department stores.

- 5) For the first time in history, people other than the very wealthy could afford to own a range of items, not just the few clothes they needed for everyday wear.

- 6) "Ready-to-wear" collections were launched; a cross between made-to-measure and mass market clothes, they offered a degree of high fashion and exclusivity to people of moderate means.

*boom (사업, 경제의) 호황

7강-9 [글의순서]

[소재] 문명의 발달에 따른 시스템과 도구의 필요

- 1) As human civilization has become more complex, it has a need for more complex systems and tools. Traditional societies that depended on agriculture for subsistence had fewer requirements.

- 2) Traditional societies that depended on agriculture for subsistence had fewer requirements.

- 3) (B) People worked on a farm from morning to evening and returned home when it became dark.

- 4) There was no need for much more than a secure place to live, food to eat, and basic clothes. Their tools were designed for basic living.

- 5) Their tools were designed for basic living.

- 6) (A) Some communities still live this sort of life, as seen with the Amish people in various parts of the United States.

- 7) This community has little need for many of the advanced tools that we are familiar with and lives a comfortable life with minimal technological intervention.

- 8) (C) On the other hand, most people living in the twenty-first century want the comforts of technology in their lives.

- 9) Basic and applied research have produced new tools that help to fulfill those wants (which eventually become not just wants, but needs.)

*subsistence 생존, 최저 생활 *intervention 개입

7강-10 [어법오류]

[소재] 환경에 따라 다르게 평가받는 아이들의 행동

1) Children raised in modern westernized contexts may have a hard time discriminating what's possible in modern situations versus what would have been considered **appropriate** under ancestral conditions.

2) In large city, a child can throw chewed gum on the sidewalk without much cost.

3) And I think this probably happens - at least in New York!

4) ✓ Under ancestral conditions, **engaging** in such socially questionable behavior would not only be more likely to get noticed (remember, it's a small group), but it would be more likely to lead to punishment and harmful effects on one's reputation.

5) A kid who did the equivalent of throwing gum on the sidewalk in an ancestral clan **risked** adverse effects to his or her reputation

6) A kid who does this on the busy streets of Manhattan **does not**.

7) We need to raise our children not for the busy streets of modern Manhattan, but for the small, tight-knit villages **that** typified the environments of our ancestors.

*clan 집단 **tight-knit 유대가 긴밀한 ***typify (~의) 특징을 나타내다

7강-11~12 [장문독해1]

[소재] 아이였을 때의 경험이 성인이 된 후에도 미치는 영향

1) It probably is not hard for you to recognize that what happened when you were a child had an influence on what is happening in your life right now.

2) Yes, childhood has a great influence on our adult lives.

3) We are not as adult as we look; we are children in an aging skin.

4) It is as if the child from the past is still living inside of us.

5) Maybe you even know certain foods or drinks that you did not like as a child and still do not like today.

6) Maybe you had to drink or eat them back then and strongly objected.

7) Maybe you still fight it as an adult today.

8) You can now ask yourself, "Is the person refusing at this moment the adult of today or the child of yesterday?"

9) I, for example, do not like tomatoes to this day.

10) My grandma told me, "If you put sugar on them they will taste just like strawberries."

11) That is how I was seduced into eating tomatoes and afterwards I felt truly betrayed.

12) I still cannot **stand** tomatoes.

13) If you think about certain childhood fears, are they fully gone in your adult life?

14) Many people who developed a fear of dogs in childhood still do not like to be around them in their adult lives.

15) Who is scared of the dog now: you as an adult or the child within you?

seduce 꺾다, 유혹하다

2016 EBS 독해연습 8강

8강-1 [어법오류]

[소재] 20세기 초 현대 미술의 경향

- 1) By the beginning of the twentieth century, the belief that the task of art was to "represent reality" **had lost** much of its meaning.

- 2) By that time, the new psychology and the new physics had made it **evident** that many people were not sure what constituted reality anyway.

- 3) Then, too, the development of photography gave artists another reason to reject visual realism.

- 4) **Invented** in the 1830s, photography became popular and widespread after George Eastman created the first Kodak camera for the mass market in 1888.

- 5) What was the point of an artist **doing** what the camera did better?

- 6) Unlike the camera, **which** could only mirror reality, artists could create reality.

- 7) In modern art, as in literature, individual consciousness became the source of meaning.

8강-2 [무관한문장]

[소재] 20세기 초 현대 미술의 경향

1) The most devastating attack on biodiversity comes from deforestation.

2) For most of human history, dense forests, which happen to nurture the world's highest rates of biodiversity, carpeted the landscape of Central and South America.

3) One reason for the proliferation of rich forestland in these regions was the fact that pre-Columbian American Indians lacked livestock.

4) Although they burned forests to clear some areas for planting and hunting, they had no need to clear land systematically for pasture or to cultivate grain to feed cattle.

The pre-Columbian civilizations were extraordinary developments in human society and culture, ranking with the early civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and China.

5) With the postColumbian proliferation of livestock, however, this situation changed dramatically.

6) Today the rainforest is eroded at the rate of 11 acres a minute in order to grow soybeans for cattle feed.

proliferation 확산, 증식

8강-3 [글의순서]

[소재] Anthony Hopkins가 경험한 우연

1) In the summer of 1972, the actor Anthony Hopkins was signed to play a leading role in a film based on George Feifer's novel *The Girl from Petrovka*, so he traveled to London to buy a copy of the book.

2) Unfortunately, none of the main London bookstores had a copy.

3) Then, on his way home, waiting for an underground train at Leicester Square tube station, he saw a discarded book lying on the seat next to him.

4) It was a copy of *The Girl from Petrovka*.

5) As if that was not coincidence enough, more was to follow.

6) Later, when he had a chance to meet the author, Hopkins told him about this strange occurrence.

7) Feifer was interested.

8) He said that in November 1971 he had lent a friend a copy of the book — a uniquely annotated copy in which he had made notes on turning the British English into American English for the publication of an American version — but his friend had lost the copy in London.

9) A quick check of the annotations in the copy Hopkins had found showed that it was very the same copy that Feifer's friend had mislaid.

8강-4 [어법선택]

[소재] 행동 지침으로서의 사회적 역할

1) Suppose that a woman decides that she is not going to wear dresses — or a man that he will now wear suits and ties — regardless of what anyone says.

2) In most situations, they'll stick to their decision.

3) When a formal occasion comes along, however, such as a family wedding or a funeral, they are likely to cave in to norms [that they find **overwhelming**].

4) Almost all of us follow the guidelines for what is "appropriate" for our roles.

5) Few of us are bothered by such constraints, for our socialization is so thorough that we usually want to do **what** our roles indicate is appropriate.

6) The sociological significance of rules is that they lay out what is expected of people.

7) As individuals throughout society **perform** their roles, those roles mesh together to form this thing called society.

8강-5~6 [장문독해1]

[소재] Horatio Alger 신화의 사회적 기능

- 1) In the late 1800s, Horatio Alger was one of the country's most talked-about authors.

- 2) The rags-to-riches achievements of his fictional boy heroes and their amazing successes in overcoming severe odds motivated thousands of boys of that period.

- 3) Although Alger's characters have disappeared from U.S. literature, they remain alive and well in the psyche of Americans.

- 4) From real-life examples of people of humble origin who climbed the social class ladder, Americans know that anyone can get ahead if they really try.

- 5) In fact, they believe that most Americans, including minorities and the working poor, have an average or better than average chance of getting ahead - obviously a statistical impossibility.

- 6) The accuracy of the Horatio Alger myth is less important than the belief that ◆limitless possibilities exist for everyone◆.

- 7) Functionalists would stress that this belief is functional for society.

- 8) On the one hand, it encourages people to compete for higher positions, or, as the song says, "to reach for the highest star."

- 9) On the other hand, it places blame for failure squarely on the individual.

- 10) If you don't make it - in the face of ample opportunities to get ahead the fault must be your own.

- 11) The Horatio Alger myth helps to stabilize society: Since the fault is viewed as the individual's, not society's, current social arrangements can be regarded as satisfactory.

- 12) This reduces pressures to change the system.

*psyche 마음, 정신 사 squarely 정확히

8강-7 [어법오류]

[소재] 체로키 문자 언어의 탄생

- 1) In 1809 a mixed-blood Cherokee Indian **named** Sequoyah learned to sign his name on his silversmith work.

- 2) That was his introduction to the written language.

- 3) A few years later, while serving in the U.S. Army during the Creek War, he saw American soldiers write letters, read orders, and **record** historical events of the war.

- 4) Sequoyah realized that his fellow men in Cherokee Nation could derive spectacular benefits from a written language.

- 5) Sequoyah spent the next twelve years **developing** a written Cherokee language.

- 6) When he was done, he had constructed a syllabary that consisted of eighty-five characters representing each syllable in the Cherokee language.

- 7) The syllabary was so easy to learn **that** within weeks thousands of Cherokees could read, and it gave Cherokee Nation the ability to create the first Native American newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix.

- 8) Sequoyah is the only person in the world known to **have** created an entire written language on his own and is considered a genius to this day.

*silversmith work 은 세공품 **syllabary 음절 문자 체계

8강-8 [무관한문장]

[소재] 동물과 인간의 행동 연구 기법

1) Can some of the techniques used to study collective animal behavior be applied to understanding human societies?

2) The answer is a qualified "yes."

3) In narrowly defined social situations, such as in pedestrian movement and spectator crowds, some of the techniques used to understand collective animal behavior can be applied to humans.

Although animal behavior is a growing discipline, competition for jobs in teaching and research is very keen.

5) In wider situations, such as consumer decision-making and the "evolution" of fads and fashions, there could also be applications.

6) Recent studies have looked at how our tendencies to buy particular items, find employment, and even commit crime change with the behaviors of those around us.

7) Many of the underlying dynamics of these processes are similar to those seen in animal groups.

*fad 일시적 유행

8강-09 [글의순서]

[소재] 아이의 행동 이면에 숨겨진 감정

- 1) I have been counseling a thirteen-year-old boy who was very angry whenever he was with his parents.

- 2) They described him as well-mannered, friendly, and a great kid at school and when he was around his grandparents.

- 3) (B) With his parents, however, he barely spoke to them, was rude (told them to "shut up), and rarely responded to their questions.

- 4) To me, he looked angry.

- 5) And he said he was angry.

- 6) (C) What appeared to be beneath his anger, however, was fear.

- 7) This young boy exhibited numerous problems, including poor academic performance, lying about his activities with friends, aggression toward his brother and sister, and refusal to complete chores.

- 8) His misbehavior resulted in criticism and consequences from his parents at pretty high rates.

- 9) (A) Eventually, the boy came to recognize that, while he was unhappy and angry about the negative consequences from his parents, he was really afraid that his parents didn't love him.

8강-10 [어법선택]

[소재] 인터넷의 교육적 사용

1) The Web is quickly changing from a context defined by text content and interactions to **one** in which all forms of media are supported.

2) Much of the early work on instructional use of the Internet assumed that asynchronous text-based interaction defined the medium, thus techniques were developed to maximize interaction using this relatively lean media.

3) We are now entering an era, however, **where** streaming video, video and audio-conferencing, pod and videocasts, and immersive worlds are readily available for educational use.

4) Thus, online learning theory needs to help educators decide which of the numerous technological options **is** best suited for their application.

*asynchronous 비동시성의, 동시에 일어나지 않는 **immersive world 가상현실의 세계

8강-11~12 [장문독해1]

[소재] 생존 지식의 전수

- 1) When I lived for a couple of years in Africa, people would point to this plant or that one and tell me, "You could eat this."

- 2) It happened often enough that I finally asked someone why it was so important for me to know what plants I could eat.

- 3) He explained that during the recently ended civil war, the people had been driven from their city homes into the jungle.

- 4) They were starving, because no one knew what was edible and what was deadly.

- 5) Their ancestors had carried this knowledge with them, but these city dwellers had stopped passing it on to their children, and the knowledge had died.

- 6) So the former urbanites, now living in the bush, cooked various plants and fed them to their chickens to see if the chickens would cluck or croak.

- 7) And gradually they rebuilt their knowledge base.

- 8) "We have decided," my friend told me, "that we must never again forget what we can eat, so that's why we tell one another what is edible."

- 9) Their traditions had meant survival to the society.

- 10) Clearly, though, traditional information has to be ◆reliable.◆

- 11) Thus, in societies that depend on their traditions, knowledge is passed down only by people qualified to do so, and unregulated production of new information is not encouraged.

12) There is an emphasis within traditional societies on memorizing the information that exists rather than using existing information to create new knowledge.

13) The development of new knowledge in such cultures is a deliberate and slow process performed with care and authorized only by experts in the existing tradition.

14) Otherwise, the next plant you eat could well be your last.

*cluck (닭이) 꼬꼬댁거리다 **croak 죽다

2016 EBS 독해연습 9강

9강-1 [어휘선택]

[소재] 사물들 사이에 존재하는 인력

- 1) What we do know is that everything that has mass exerts a gravitational force on everything else that has mass.

- 2) So there's a gravitational force between the lamp and the chair, between a pencil and a house, and between a car and a bird.

- 3) All right then, if everything is **attracted** to everything else, why doesn't everything in the world just cling together in one big pile?

- 4) Why don't you "fall" toward a house or a car even when you haven't had one too many drinks?

- 5) The answer is that gravitational forces between things are very, very, very, very, very, very, very, very **small**.

- 6) That is, unless one of the things has a very, very, very, very, very, very, very large mass.

- 7) The gravitational attraction between objects such as you and a car is so small as to not even be **noticeable**.

- 8) In fact, you have to set up some sophisticated equipment to measure the gravitational force between ordinary objects.

- 9) This suggests that the attraction between you and the last piece of chocolate cake must not be primarily gravitational.

9강-2 [문장넣기]

[소재] 인간보다 훨씬 뛰어난 능력을 지닌 동물

1) We have seen only cases in which human intelligence is equal to or greater than animal intelligence.

2) Perhaps the wild mind is altogether inferior to the human mind.

3) Clearly, humans are vastly superior to all earthly animals in their ability to learn and use language.

4) However, if we accept this view we have jumped to the wrong conclusion.

5) Animals do have unique abilities not shared by humans.

6) ◆Perhaps the most convincing case is dolphins' talent for acquiring and processing acoustic information.◆

7) This skill is highly adaptive and is a type of intelligence according to any reasonable general definition.

8) Furthermore, not only can unaided humans not match dolphins' ability, but also the best human-designed transducers, computers, and software cannot match their ability.

9) Only by adopting radically speciesist definitions of intelligence could we deny that this ability is a type of intelligence.

*transducer 변환기 **speciesist 종차별주의(인간이 만물의 영장이라는 믿음)의

9강-3 [요약]

[소재] 프로이센이 개척한 군수 보급 기술

1) Medieval armies just lived off the land, which is a polite way of saying that they stole food from the towns in their path or else they went hungry.

2) Modern armies have elaborate staff that calculate how many provisions will be needed each day and where, as well as how to get them there.

3) Some of these innovations were pioneered by Prussia, a small country in northern Europe that was surrounded by bigger, more powerful neighbors.

4) Prussia needed to find some advantages to make it competitive.

5) The traditionalists in other armies scoffed when Prussian officers began spending their days doing paperwork, but after the Prussians defeated them a few times they began to recognize the advantages of planning (as in having the right quantities of men, weapons, and food in the same place at the same time), and eventually they all began to copy the Prussian methods.



6) Prussia first recognized the importance of ◆advance planning◆ in organizing ◆provisions◆ for their army, which influenced other countries.

*scoff 비웃다

9강-4 [부적절어휘]

[소재] 정신질환을 밝힘으로써 높일 수 있는 취업 가능성

1) Many employers are interested in hiring a person with a mental illness because they have a family member or a neighbor with a mental illness.

2) They understand the **difficulties** that the person is facing and want to provide an opportunity.

3) The employer may have her own mental illness and be **willing** to give a qualified candidate a chance.

4) Disclosing a mental illness to an employer who is **◆knowledgeable◆** about mental illness through a personal experience or someone they are close to often gives the job applicant an advantage.

5) Some employers will **hire** the qualified candidate with a disability over the qualified candidate without a disability.

6) Disclosing the mental illness to employers who are interested in hiring people with disabilities **increases** the possibility of applicants getting hired.

9강-5~7 [장문독해2]

[소재] Ella Wheeler의 유명한 시구의 탄생 과정

1) (A) "Laugh and the world laughs with you, cry and you cry alone."

2) These are familiar words to many.

3) Most don't know they were written in 1882 by a thirty-two-year-old Westport poet, Ella Wheeler, while she was a house guest of Madison municipal judge A. B. Braley and his wife.

4) (C) Wheeler was inspired to write these classic lines by an experience she had in February 1882.

5) She boarded a late-morning train at Westport for the ten-mile trip to Madison, where she planned to be a house guest of the Braleys and attend the inaugural ball that evening for Governor Jeremiah M. Rusk.

6) Wheeler boarded the train in high spirits, but then as she took her seat, she saw a friend dressed in black, her body shaking with sobs.

7) The last time Wheeler had seen her friend, she was a radiant bride.

8) But now she was a widow.

9) Wheeler tried to comfort her, but she found that instead of cheering up her friend, she was enveloped in her friend's sorrow.

10) (D) When Wheeler arrived in Madison, she was greeted by the vivacious Mrs. Braley, who excitedly told her about their plans for the late afternoon and evening.

11) Immediately Wheeler was swept into a world of laughter and happiness, and as the day passed the plight of her

12) However, as she stood before the mirror that evening, a vision of her mourning friend came rushing back and she realized how quickly she had forgotten her friend's sorrow.

13) She contrasted the joy of her situation with the sadness of her friend.

14) It was at that moment that Wheeler conceived those famous lines, "Laugh and the world laughs with you, cry and you cry alone."

15) (B) The following morning at breakfast she recited these lines and several additional stanzas to the Braleys.

16) The judge, who was a Shakespearean scholar, told her that if she finished the poem at the same high standard, it would be a "literary gem."

17) Two nights later she finished the poem.

18) It was first published by the New York Sun on February 21, 1883, and in May 1883 appeared in a collection of Wheeler's poetry entitled poems of passion, which sold 60,000 copies.

*vivacious 쾌활한 **plight 힘든 사정, 곤경 *municipal 지방의, 지역의
 *stanza 스탠자(4행 이상의 각운이 있는 시구) *inaugural 취임의 **radiant (행복감으로) 환한

9강-8 [어휘선택]

[소재] 물체를 붙잡을 때의 힘의 균형

- 1) Once a hand or gripper has been directed to an object by reaching, it can be grasped.

- 2) Grasping requires that fingers hold an object securely.

- 3) A secure grip is one in which the object won't slip or move, especially when displaced by an **external** force.

- 4) Your grasp on a hammer, for example, would not be secure if bumping against something caused you to drop it.

- 5) One precondition of a firm grasp is that the forces exerted by the fingers balance each other so as not to **disturb** the object's position.

- 6) The characteristics of an object such as its geometric configuration and mass distribution may demand that some fingers exert greater force than others to maintain stability.

- 7) The grasp and support forces must also match overall object mass and **fragility**.

- 8) An egg requires a more delicate touch than a rock.

*geometric configuration 기하학적 구성

9강-9 [문장넣기]

[소재] 균형 잡힌 상호 이익

- 1) A major economic motivation of balanced reciprocity is to exchange surplus goods and services for those that are in short supply.
-
- 2) Shortfalls and surpluses can result from different levels of technology, environmental variations, or different production capacities.
-
- 3) But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both parties in the exchange to maximize their consumption.
-
- 4) The Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, exemplify balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services.
-
- 5) According to social custom, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major saint's day.
-
- 6) ◆Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself.◆
-
- 7) Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his future surpluses.
-
- 8) Those who help out expect to be repaid in equivalent amounts when they sponsor a similar festival.
-

*reciprocity 상호 이익, 상호성 mortgage 저당 잡히다

9강-10 [요약]

[소재] 건물의 높이와 범죄 예방

- 1) Approximately 7,000 residents live in Copenhagen's city center.

 - 2) On an ordinary weekday evening in the winter season a person walking through the city can enjoy the lights from about 7,000 windows.

 - 3) The proximity to housing and residents plays a key role in the feeling of safety.

 - 4) It is common practice for city planners to mix functions and housing as a crime prevention strategy and thus increase the feeling of safety along the most important streets used by pedestrians and bicyclists.

 - 5) The strategy works well in Copenhagen, where the city center has buildings between five and six stories high, and there is good visual contact between residences and street space.

 - 6) The strategy does not work as well in Sydney.

 - 7) Although the Australian metropolis has 15,000 people living in its heart, the residences are generally from 10 to 50 stories above street level, and no one who lives high up can see what is happening down on the street.

- ↓
- 8) The ◆height◆ of buildings plays a significant role in preventing crimes, which is due to the ◆distance◆ between residents in the buildings and people on the street.

*proximity 근접, 가까움

9강-11 [부적절어휘]

[소재] 정치와 과학 공존의 필요성

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

*feasible 실현[실행] 가능한, 그럴싸한 **muzzle 말 못 하게 하다

9강-12~14 [장문독해2]

[소재]

- 1) Many people did nothing to help Jews during the Holocaust, but some people took action and rescued lives.

- 2) Teresa Prekerowa, who became a Polish historian, was 21 in 1942 when the Nazis were killing Jews.

- 3) She lived near the Polish ghetto, and she came across a crying Jewish girl, who was three or four years old and wearing very poor clothing.

- 4) (D) Ms. Prekerowa felt as if someone were watching her, and if someone was in fact watching her, she thought that it had to be the little girl's mother, who was hoping that someone would take her daughter and keep her safe, something that the mother was no longer able to do.

- 5) Ms. Prekerowa did in fact take the little girl to her home, risking her life to do so.

- 6) She points out, "People who got caught helping Jews didn't come back home." The little girl spoke only Yiddish, not Polish, so Ms. Prekerowa taught her a few Polish words, and she also got her some better clothing.

- 7) (C) After a few days, Ms. Prekerowa took the little girl to the convent of some nuns known as the Sisters of Nazareth on Czerniakowska Street in Warsaw.

- 8) She put a card in the little girl's hands: "I am Anja. My parents don't exist anymore. Please give me help."

- 9) Then Ms. Prekerowa stayed hidden and waited to see what happened to the little girl; fortunately, the nuns took care of her.

- 10) From a distance Ms. Prekerowa saw the little girl playing at the convent a couple of times, but that was all.

- 11) (B) Once the Holocaust was over and it was safe again, she asked what had happened to the little girl.

- 12) The nuns had taken care of many little Jewish girls during the Holocaust and so they could not identify this one little girl in particular, but they assured Ms. Prekerowa that "the Germans did not take anyone. All the girls survived."

*Holocaust 홀로코스트(독일 나치의 유대인 대학살) *ghetto 유대인 강제 거주 구역 *convent 수녀원

2016 EBS 독해연습 10강

10강-1 [부적절어휘]

[소재] 연기와 음악을 병행하는 배우들

- 1) There is a long history of television and film stars making music as part of their careers.

- 2) From the "singing cowboys" of early Western films, to the Disney "teen idols" of today, many actors have **incorporated** music into their lives and careers in some fashion.

- 3) In some cases their music making is directly associated with their work as actors, but in other instances it is entirely **separate**.

- 4) Whatever the case, it is certain that the impact of actors who also "do" music should not be **◆underestimated.◆**

- 5) Some actors compose music for orchestras, some for use in films.

- 6) There are actors who write and perform their own songs, either in a band or as solo artists.

- 7) And there are actors who simply have a music career on the side in addition to their work **on-screen**.

- 8) In many cases their impact on popular culture as musicians matches or exceeds the impact they make as actors.

- 9) Indeed, when actors are also **successful** musicians, their fans can enjoy their talents in many different ways, be it at the cinema, on the living room television, or on the car radio.

10강-2 [문장넣기]**[소재] 신화의 기원과 종교**

- 1) Early humans wondered at what they saw when viewing the heavens and nature around them.

- 2) Their observations of both the space and the time in which they lived were limited geographically and intellectually.

- 3) ◆But they did observe that there were patterns and sequences for certain events, such as night and day, floods and drought, earthquakes and volcanoes, and so forth.◆

- 4) Regardless of their fears or wishes, these events occurred with regularity for no apparent reason, so it was quite reasonable to believe that some unknown superpower, god, or spirit was responsible for these natural phenomena

- 5) It is also only natural to try to invent explanations for unexplained or no understandable events.

- 6) The Greeks, Romans, and people from other earlier civilizations believed in a great many gods, all of whom exerted or controlled the power of the good or bad events that occurred in their lives.

- 7) Many of these ancient myths were incorporated into modern religions and have become part of written and observed doctrines.

10강-3 [요약]

[소재] 인간과 동물을 구분 짓는 선택의 자유

- 1) Perhaps the most prominent theme in existentialism is that of choice and responsibility for the consequences of the choices we make.

 - 2) Most existentialists believe that what differentiates human beings from other creatures is the freedom and the capacity to make choices.

 - 3) Existentialists believe that human beings do not have a fixed nature, or essence, as other animals and plants do.

 - 4) Each human being makes choices that create his or her own nature.

 - 5) Choice is therefore central to human existence, and it is inescapable; even avoidance or the refusal to choose is a choice.

 - 6) That freedom to choose must also be accompanied by commitment to taking the responsibility to live with the consequences of those choices.

 - 7) Existentialists have argued that because individuals are free to choose their own path, they must accept the risk and responsibility of following their commitment wherever it leads.

- ↓
- 8) According to existentialists, human beings create their own nature freely with the ◆choices◆ they make, and they have to ◆embrace◆ the results of their actions.

*existentialism 실존주의

10강-4 [어휘선택]

[소재] 식품 가공으로 인한 영양소 손실

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

*anaemia 빈혈 **sodium 나트륨

10강-5~7 [장문독해2]

[소재] Anne의 결혼식 전날

- 1) (A) It was the day before Anne's wedding, so the house was full of people, all very busy getting things ready for the next day.

- 2) They were lifting clothes out of boxes and getting them out of cupboards, to be ironed and hung up.

- 3) There were the pretty flowered dresses of the bridesmaids, Anne's lovely wedding dress and veil, Mum's new outfit and hat, and Dad's suit.

- 4) It was so busy in the house that Dad had gone into the garden to cut the grass and to do a bit of digging.

- 5) (D) Suddenly Mum came to the back door and called out, "What trousers have you got on?"

- 6) "My old green gardening pair of course," Dad replied. "Why do you want to know?"

- 7) Mum seemed quite worried.

- 8) "I've got your best suit out of the cupboard and there's only the jacket on the hanger, no trousers. Do you know where they are?"

- 9) Dad said he had no idea, but he'd come and look.

- 10) He searched through his cupboard and everyone else's cupboards, but they weren't there.

- 11) (B) Then other people joined in the search, but it was no good, and soon everyone was worried - except Anne.

- 12) She was laughing. "You'll have to walk me up the church aisle in your best jacket and your old green gardening trousers, Dad," she said. "Then everyone will remember my wedding!"

- 13) Soon everyone was laughing and thinking of the un-wedding things they could wear - their aprons or their crash helmets.

14) Just then the doorbell rang and Mum opened the door.

15) (C) Anne's Grandpa, a retired tailor, was standing there with Dad's best trousers hanging over his arm.

16) He was surprised to find them all laughing and even more surprised when they all shouted, "Hooray! The trousers are here!"

17) Grandpa explained that he'd noticed a button that was loose when Dad had last worn them and he'd taken the trousers home to sew the button on properly.

18) Then he'd forgotten to bring them back. How pleased everyone was!

19) Anne gave Dad a hug. "I'm glad we've found your trousers," she said.

20) "But it's you I want at my wedding, and I really wouldn't mind what you wore - even those old green gardening trousers!"

5. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① (B)-(D)-(C) ② (C)-(B)-(D) ③ (C)-(D)-(B)
 ④ (D)-(B)-(C) ⑤ (D)-(C)-(B)

6. 밑줄 친 (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

7. 밑글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Anne의 집에 사람들이 모여 결혼식 준비를 하였다.
 ② Anne은 아버지의 바지가 없어진 것이 걱정되었다.
 ③ Anne의 할아버지가 아버지의 바지를 가지고 왔다.
 ④ Anne은 아버지의 바지를 찾은 것에 기뻐했다.
 ⑤ Anne의 아버지는 정원용 바지를 입고 있었다.

10강-8 [부적절어휘]

[소재] 큰바다쇠오리의 멸종 과정

- 1) What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin?

- 2) Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations cruelly **destroyed** by humans until almost all were gone.

- 3) Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and **unpredictable** ocean currents.

- 4) These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing.

- 5) After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, **disaster** of a different kind struck the Great Auk.

- 6) Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find sanctuary elsewhere.

- 7) The new island home they chose lacked the benefits of the old in one terrible way.

- 8) Humans could **abandon** it with comparative ease, and they did!

- 9) Within just a few years the last pitiful remnant of this once-plentiful species was entirely **eliminated**.

*find sanctuary 피난하다. 피난처를 찾다 **remnant 나머지

10강-9 [문장넣기]

[소재] 생명체의 핵심으로서의 세포

- 1) Life is so familiar and ubiquitous that it is easy to forget how astonishing it is, and how sharply living things differ from those that are not alive.

- 2) Living things draw matter and energy to themselves, maintain their identity, reproduce their own kind and evolve over time.

- 3) Nothing else in the known universe has this capacity.

- 4) Living things are made up of lifeless chemicals; their composition, and everything they do, is consistent with the laws of physics and chemistry.

- 5) ◆And yet there is nothing in those laws that would lead one to expect a universe that harbors life.◆

- 6) At the heart of the mystery lurk cells, the elementary units of life and the smallest entities that display all its characteristics.

- 7) Every living thing is made up of cells, either one cell or many, and every cell is itself a highly integrated ensemble of millions of molecules structured in space.

*lurk (눈에 띄지 않게) 존재하다 ensemble (조화된) 총체

10강-10 [요약하기]**[소재] 인간의 정리하고자 하는 속성**

1) The ancient Greeks sought to improve memory through brain training methods such as memory palaces and the method of loci.

2) At the same time, they and the Egyptians became experts at externalizing information, inventing the modern library, a grand storehouse for externalized knowledge.

3) We don't know why these simultaneous explosions of intellectual activity occurred when they did (perhaps daily human experience had hit a certain level of complexity).

4) But the human need to organize our lives, our environment, even our thoughts, remains strong.

5) This need isn't simply learned; it is a biological imperative - animals organize their environments instinctively.

6) Most mammals are biologically programmed to put their digestive waste away from where they eat and sleep.

7) Dogs have been known to collect their toys and put them in baskets

8) ; ants carry off dead members of the colony to burial grounds

9) ; certain birds and rodents create symmetrically organized barriers around their nests in order to more easily detect intruders.



10) Human beings' tendency to arrange things including information may be innate as also shown in other animals' behaviors.

*method of loci 장소법 **rodent 설치류 동물

10강-11 [적절한어휘]

[소재]

1) It is important to note that in the middle of the last century, it was common for doctors to withhold bad news from patients for fear they would collapse emotionally, even physically.

2) In the 1960s, only 10 percent of physicians believed it was correct to tell a patient of a fatal diagnosis.

3) Today, of course, we know that to be not so.

4) Surveys have shown that 90 percent of patients wish to know what the future holds for them, and almost all physicians feel that patients should be ♦told♦.

5) Patients trust their physicians to be empathetic and supportive, yet direct and honest.

6) Indeed, there have been patients who, after receiving news of an incurable cancer, have thanked their doctor, showing more concern for the doctor than themselves, saying, "It must have been hard for you to tell me this."

*empathetic 공감할 수 있는

10강-12~14 [장문독해2]

[소재]

- 1) (A) Peter Singer met Matt Wage in 2009 when Matt took his Practical Ethics class at Princeton University.

- 2) In the readings relating to global poverty and what people ought to be doing about it, Matt found an estimate of how much it costs to save the life of one of the millions of children who die each year from diseases that people can prevent or cure.

- 3) This led Matt to calculate how many lives he could save, over his lifetime, assuming **he** earned an average income and donated 10 percent of it to a highly effective organization, such as one providing families with bed nets to prevent malaria, a major killer of children.

- 4) (C) Matt discovered that he could, with that level of donation, save about one hundred lives.

- 5) Peter was impressed when he said to **him**, "Suppose you see a burning building, and you run through the flames and kick a door open, and let one hundred people out.

- 6) That would be the greatest moment in your life.

- 7) And I could do as much good as that!"

- 8) (B) Two years later Matt graduated, receiving the Philosophy Department's prize for the best senior thesis of the year.

- 9) **He** was accepted by the University of Oxford for postgraduate study.

- 10) Since Peter knew many students who majored in philosophy dreamed of an opportunity like that, he was surprised find out that Matt had done a lot of thinking about what career would do the most good.

- 11) (D) Over many discussions with others, Matt came to a very different choice: **he** took a job on Wall Street, working for an arbitrage trading firm.

12) On a higher income, he would be able to give much more, both as a percentage and in dollars, than 10 percent of a professor's income.

13) One year after graduating, Peter was told Matt was donating a six-figure sum - roughly half his annual earnings - to highly effective charities.

14) He was on the way to saving a hundred lives, not over his entire career but within the first year or two of his working life and every year thereafter.

*arbitrage trading (주식, 외환 등의) 차익 거래

2016 EBS 독해연습 11강

11강-1 [어휘선택]

[소재] 자기 주시

- 1) Self-monitoring is a process of being aware of yourself and how you are coming across to others.

- 2) It involves being **sensitive** to other people's expressions and reactions and using this information in deciding how to act and what roles to play.

- 3) In other words, it is a process of observing, analyzing, and regulating your own behavior in relation to the response of others.

- 4) Self-monitoring is an **internal** thought process, so others probably don't know that you are monitoring and making choices about how to act.

- 5) Think of the times when you consciously monitored how you were coming across in a situation.

- 6) If you have ever been in an unfamiliar situation and made a flip remark that was met with stares or glares, you may have said to yourself, "Wow, that was a stupid thing to say! Let me see if I can fix it."

- 7) Then, based on this self-monitoring, you are able to make a **repair**

*flip 경솔한 **glare 노려봄

11강-2 [문장넣기]

언어가 사고에 미치는 영향

- 1) Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to.

- 2) Language allows us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them.

- 3) For instance, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words for color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color.

- 4) Knowing various words for shades of white, such as ecru, eggshell, cream, ivory, pearl, bone china white, and antique white, actually helps you see differences in shades of white.

- 5) ◆Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until a word is coined to describe them.◆

- 6) Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as google, texting, couch potato, or mouse potato.

- 7) The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were coined.

- 8) But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.

* couch potato(오랫동안 가만히 앉아 텔레비전만 보는 사람)

** mouse potato'(컴퓨터 앞에서 시간을 많이 보내는 사람)

11강-3 [요약]

[소재] 나와 너'그리고'나와 그것'이라는 두 종류의 관계

- 1) Martin Buber taught that there are two kinds of relationships: I-Thou and I-It.

 - 2) As an example of the difference between the two, imagine heading to work on a daily route that includes a stop at one of the corporate coffee chain stores.

 - 3) You place the same order each morning, get the same stuff, throw down the money and pick up the change.

 - 4) This automatic, mechanical, "It's early! I'm sleepy!" interaction with the person behind the counter is the kind of relationship Buber would call I-it.

 - 5) Then, one day, instead of a muffin, you order a whole wheat bagel with no-fat cream cheese.

 - 6) The barista smiles and comments, "On a diet?" and you are taken by surprise, to the point of embarrassment.

 - 7) Here you thought that the counter clerk did not even recognize you, let alone remember what you eat.

 - 8) The dull routine has broken; you discover that, unbeknownst to yourself, your presence makes a difference.

 - 9) Leave the shop, instead of dragging with fatigue as usual, you realize your mood has lifted a little, thanks to the reaction you received.

 - 10) Buber would say that this exchange was I-Thou.

- ↓
- 11) The kind of relationship Martin Buber would call I-It is characterized by ◆impersonal◆interaction, and in the kind of relationship he would call I-Thou, we feel we are perceived as a(n) ◆particular person.◆

*thou 너, 당신 **unbeknownst to ?도 모르게

11-4 [부적절어휘]

[소재] 언어적 메시지와 비언어적 행위가 상호작용하는 방식

- 1) Communication researchers have identified five ways that nonverbal behaviors interact with verbal communication.

- 2) First, nonverbal behaviors **repeat** verbal messages.

- 3) For example, you might say "yes" while nodding your head.

- 4) In making a public presentation, you might hold up one, then two, and then three fingers to signal to listeners that you are moving from the first to the second to the third points of your speech.

- 5) Second, nonverbal behaviors may highlight verbal communication, as when you use inflection to **emphasize** certain words ("This is the most serious consequence of the policy that I oppose").

- 6) Third, nonverbal behaviors may **◆complement◆** words.

- 7) When you see a friend, you might say, "I'm glad to see you" and underline the verbal message with a smile.

- 8) Fourth, nonverbal behaviors may contradict verbal messages, as when a group member says, "Nothing's wrong" in a **hostile** tone of voice.

- 9) Finally, we sometimes **substitute** nonverbal behaviors for verbal ones.

- 10) For instance, you might roll your eyes to indicate that you are annoyed by something.

*inflection 억양

11-5~7 [장문독해2]

[소재] Michael Brooke이 작가가 된 사연

- 1) (A) Michael Brooke was a terrible salesperson.

- 2) He had no trouble getting sales jobs, though, since he gave a great job interview.

- 3) But a few months into each new sales job, Michael would be let go.

- 4) Sales was the only area where Michael had any measurable experience, so he limped his way from terrible sales job to terrible sales job, trying to make ends meet.

- 5) By 1997, Michael had hit rock bottom.

- 6) He had given himself three months to find a new job, and he was into the final month.

- 7) He had a wife, two kids, a mortgage, and car payments.

- 8) (D) Frustrated and desperate, Michael did the only thing he knew he was good at

- 9) : he summoned up yet another great job interview and bluffed his way into a sales position at Xerox, calling on publishers and attempting to sell them professional DocuTech copiers.

- 10) Things weren't looking any brighter for Michael at Xerox.

- 11) By all indications, this sales job would end up at the same dead end as all of the previous ones.

- 12) (B) One day Michael managed to get an appointment to see Nick Pitt at a company called Warwick Publishing.

- 13) With his usual low expectations, Michael walked into Nick's office.

- 14) It was evident early in the meeting that Nick wasn't all that interested in the Xerox DocuTech copiers that Michael was selling, but the two seemed to have a certain rapport.

15) The following small talk turned to Michael's hobby, skateboarding and working on a small homemade website about the history of the sport.

16) Suddenly, Nick was intrigued. He leaned forward.

17) "We are looking at doing a book on skateboarding. Can you put together an outline?"

18) (C) Two weeks later, Michael submitted an outline for a book on the history of skateboarding.

19) Warwick Publishing loved it, and Michael walked out with a check in hand as his advance to write his first book.

20) It was an amazing tum of fortune.

21) Thanks to a chance meeting, Michael was quitting his dead-end sales position at Xerox and starting a new career as an author!

*bluff one's way into (허세를 부려) ~을 얻다

11강-8 [어법선택]

[소재] 만나는 방식에 따라 달라지는 태도

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

11강-9 [문장넣기]

[소재] 심리학자와 언어학자의 차이

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

*disintegrate 해체되다

11강-10 [요약]

[소재] 동물의 신체 형태와 행동의 관계

- 1) If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behavior, then there are likely to be biological clues.

- 2) It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and smooth, with fins and a powerful tail.

- 3) Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water.

- 4) Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at its wings that flying was its normal mode of transport.

- 5) However, we must not be over-optimistic.

- 6) Biological clues are not essential.

- 7) The extent to which they are found varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity.

- 8) For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to what might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet they weave webs out of very short strands.

- 9) To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

- ↓
- 10) It is said that animals' ◆biological features◆ indicate(s) their innate behaviors, but such a generalization is too hasty because sometimes their actual behaviors and physical forms show ◆mismatch◆.

11강-11 [어법선택]

[소재] 정보 처리 속도의 차이

Processing speed isn't a one-dimensional concept.

It's not just about how fast we see, or how fast we write, or how fast we can process what we've heard.

It's really a **combination** of all of those factors.

In fact, processing speed deficits can be **observed** in visual processing, verbal processing, and motor speed.

Problems in one or more of these areas can manifest in problems with academic fluency and general difficulties.

However, it is **rare** to be slow at all of the above.

For example, a child with a language-based learning disability may be quite slow to interpret **spoken** language, but she might be very quick on the soccer field because she has quicker visual processing abilities.

In that case, her problems with auditory processing speed may get in the way of her **athletic** skills when she is required to put into practice the coach's directions quickly.

*deficit 결함

11강-12~14 [장문독해2]

[소재] 다리 부상을 입은 황소

1) (A) My wife, Joanne, started our evening barn chores without us.

2) As my son and I were finishing up the very last of the hay that day, Joanne came up by us.

3) She asked me to come down in the barn because one of our bulls, Fireball, couldn't stand up.

4) This greatly surprised me. Fireball was a young bull, full of energy.

5) Normally he could jump to his feet and run to the far end of the pasture at full speed.

6) I knew if **he** wanted to, he could definitely outrun me.

7) Now, here my wife was telling me Fireball wouldn't get up, which sounded totally unbelievable.

8) (C) We went in the barn and I saw Fireball had his rear feet in the gutter.

9) He tried to get up, but he just couldn't.

10) I called up the veterinarian to get his professional advice.

11) **He** told me exactly what I had thought.

12) Fireball had a pinched nerve so his rear legs wouldn't work right.

13) The veterinarian said if I left him on the concrete floor, he would never get up again.

14) If I got Fireball out on the soft grass, there would be a chance he might be able to get up in time but no guarantee.

15) (B) So early the next morning I hurried and made a sled and then carried it to the barn.

16) We gently rolled and worked Fireball onto the sled.

17) Then I started to pull it out of the barn and across the cemented barnyard out to the pasture.

18) I got **him** out on some nice grass, and then we got him off the sled.

19) We gave him hay and water to eat and drink and kept praying for him.

20) He kept trying to get up, but just couldn't do it.

21) I knew as long as he kept trying, there was hope.

22) (D) That night came, and we were finishing up milking, and my son looked out in the pasture and said, "Fireball is gone!"

23) Sure enough, **he** was. Then we saw him way out in the pasture with the other cattle eating grass.

24) He was walking real tenderly on his rear legs, but he was walking.

25) This is a number of weeks later now, and I am happy to report that Fireball is 100 percent back to **his** old self.

26) Now once again, he can outrun me to the other end of the pasture.

2016 EBS 독해연습 12강

12강-1 [어휘선택]

[소재] 자원 분할(resource partitioning)

1) The idea that "complete competitors cannot coexist" was proposed by the Russian biologist G. F. Gause to explain why mathematical models of species competition always ended with one species **disappearing**.

2) The competitive exclusion principle, as it is called, states that no two species can occupy the same ecological niche for long.

3) The one that is more **efficient** in using available resources will exclude the other.

4) We call this process of niche evolution resource partitioning.

5) Partitioning can **allow** several species to utilize different parts of the same resource and coexist within a single habitat.

6) Species can **specialize** in time, too.

7) Swallows and insectivorous bats both catch insects, but some insect species are active during the day and others at night, providing **◆noncompetitive◆** feeding opportunities for day-active swallows and night-active bats.

12강-2 [문장넣기]

[소재] 세계 최초의 전화번호부

- 1) The telephone created an occasion
for the new technology of telecommunications to join with a much older technology - print.
- _____
- _____
- 2) Subscribers to the new telephone services needed to know how to contact other subscribers
- otherwise the new invention would be little more than a toy.
- _____
- _____
- 3) Hence the publication of the first telephone directory, called simply The Telephone Directory.
- _____
- 4) ◆It was issued in Connecticut in 1878 by the New Haven District Telephone Company, the world's first,
and comprised a single-sheet list of 50 subscribers.◆
- _____
- _____
- 5) Most of the entries were for businesses or public services such as the police and the post office.
- _____
- 6) Only 11 were for private residences,
4 of those for individuals connected to the company.
- _____
- _____
- 7) The directory did not actually give the subscribers' telephone numbers
- callers had to ring the New Haven exchange to be put through.
- _____
- _____

12강-3 [요약]

[소재] 결합 오류(conjunction error)

- 1) In one study, students were told that a fellow student was gregarious and literary.

- 2) When asked how likely it was that he was an engineering major, they responded that it was very unlikely.

- 3) However, when asked how likely it was that he would start out as an engineering major but switch to journalism, participants gave this possibility a much higher rating.

- 4) But note that the likelihood that any given student is an engineering major is much higher than the likelihood that a student beginning as an engineering major will switch to journalism.

- 5) Thus, although starting out in engineering and switching to journalism seems more likely because journalism fits our ideas of what gregarious and literary people do, it is far less probable than the likelihood of staying in engineering.

- 6) This error is called the conjunction error.

- 7) It is an error because people believe the conjunction of two events (majoring in engineering and switching to journalism) is more likely than either of the events alone (majoring in engineering or majoring in journalism), which is incorrect reasoning.

- ↓
- 8) The conjunction error occurs when it is assumed that the possibility of any combination of events that seem to go together **exceeds** the possibility of each **component** event.

*gregarious 사교적인 **conjunction 결합

12강-4 [어휘선택]

[소재] 필연적인 결과를 통한 훈육

1) Discipline through logical consequences.

2) The idea here is to try to teach, usually through logic, ways your teen can learn the **connection** between his choices and his actions and behaviors.

3) This is not punishment.

4) ✓It is discipline inasmuch as your teen is learning that when he chooses to go outside of the rules, boundaries, family contract or law, there are also consequences.

4) For example, by choosing to **violate** a curfew, your teen also chooses to lose his freedom to drive the car.

5) Or if he won't put his helmet on while skating (even though you have nagged him repeatedly), then he forfeits skating for a prearranged time period.

6) Good discipline spells out the consequences ahead of time and then **enforces** the rules without question.

7) No anger, just plain action.

*curfew 귀가 시간 **forfeit (자유·권리 등을) 박탈당하다

12강-5~7 [장문독해2]

[소재] 음악가 Hans von Bulow의 일화

- 1) (A) Hans von Biilow was considered by the political authorities of Berlin and Leipzig as a great annoyance as well as a great musician.
-
- 2) This arose from the fact that he persisted in inserting in the speeches he frequently made at his concerts, remarks of a political nature.
-
- 3) In the latter city this "concert preacher," as he was called, was compelled by the police to sign a promise not to speak a word at his concerts, not even to announce the date of **his** next appearance.
-
-
- 4) (D) But it was in Berlin that he had a still greater difficulty with the authorities.
-
- 5) Having conceived a strong dislike for the government official who had control of the operatic performances, who in this case happened to be Count von Hulsen, he referred to him in one of his impromptu concert speeches in an insulting way, and to the opera as "the circus that von Hulsen runs."
-
-
- 6) (C) As von Hulsen was a court officer, this brought on Biilow's head the wrath of the court, and he was removed from **his** rank as court pianist, and stripped of his medals.
-
-
- 7) Shortly after, von Hulsen died, and at a memorial concert **his** successor gave orders to the ushers that they were not to admit von Biilow, and furnished them photographs of him that there should be no mistake.
-
-
- 8) So when von Biilow arrived he was spotted and immediately thrown out.
-
- 9) (B) But the pianist had **his** revenge.
-
- 10) The next night, on his appearance at a concert, when he sat down at the instrument he began to improvise on a theme from Mozart's "Figaro."
-
- 11) Immediately the audience broke into laughter and applause, realizing he was making a fool of Count von Hulsen.
-
- 12) The theme he had chosen was in the opera, set to the words "Will the Count venture on a little dance?"
-

*impromptu 즉흥적으로 한

12강-8 [부적절어휘]

[소재] 익숙함이 소비 선호에 미치는 영향

1) In 2011, Dan King of the National University of Singapore and Chris Janiszewski of the University of Florida demonstrated that an imaginary brand of anti-dandruff shampoo was better liked when it was called Zinc 24 than when it was called Zinc 31.

2) The respondents preferred Zinc 24 so much that they were **willing** to pay ten percent more for it.

3) King and Janiszewski argued that customers prefer 24 because they are more **familiar** with the number from their schooldays, when the lines $3 \times 8=24$ and $4 \times 6=24$ are drummed into pupils by rote.

4) By comparison, 31 is a prime number and does not **appear** in any school multiplication table.

5) The professors claimed that increased familiarity with 24 means we process the number more **fluently**, which gives us the feeling that we like it more.

6) Our preference for 24 over 31, they argued, **transfers** to a preference for Zinc 24 over Zinc 31.

*anti-dandruff 비듬 방지의 **by rote 기계적으로, 외워서 ***prime number 소수(素數)

12강-9 [문장넣기]

[소재] 소비의 중요성

1) The importance of the retail sector to the global economy is particularly evident during times of crisis.

2) World leaders, faced with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help.

3) After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans to carry on with their lives, to not lose confidence, and to continue spending.

4) ◆Leaders made similar requests in response to the recent global recession, because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt.◆

5) In contrast, when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, making stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms.

6) Meanwhile, governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes.

7) Consumers are at the heart of all this economic activity.

*recession 경기 불황 **grind to a halt 서서히 멈추다

12강-10 [요약]

[소재] 돈에 대한 생각이 사람들의 행동에 미치는 영향

1) Although money can provide all kinds of wonderful things from tastier food to safer neighborhoods' wealth comes at a cost.

2) Just thinking about it can push us away from the kinds of behaviors that promote happiness such as playing nicely with others.

3) In one study, students received a big stack of Monopoly money and spent several minutes imagining a wealthy future.

4) Other students were left with no Monopoly money and spent time thinking about their plans for the next day.

5) Suddenly a research assistant stumbled in front of them, spilling pencils everywhere.

6) Students with the stack of cash picked up fewer pencils.

7) In another study, individuals who merely saw a photograph of money preferred solitary activities, choosing personal cooking classes over a catered dinner with friends.

8) This research helps to explain why our would-be lottery winners sought isolation.



9) Just thinking of imaginary or real ◆wealth◆ may lead people to ◆isolate◆ themselves in social situations.

*Monopoly (놀이판에서 하는) 부동산 취득 게임

12강-11 [어휘선택]

[소재] 온라인 학술 저널 논문의 신뢰성

1) Does all electronic publishing diminish quality?

2) No. Most scholarly journals online continue to use the gatekeeping process of peer review, by which submitted manuscripts are rated by scholars in the subject discipline in order to determine whether they are worthy to be published.

3) This is a key distinction between a scholarly journal article and what you might find through the average Web search.

4) A website on a topic may be as electronic as the journal article on the same topic, but the journal article has been evaluated by experts before it ever sees the light of day.

5) ✓ Maybe those experts were biased or missed something important (like faked lab results), but on average the peer review process does provide more confidence that the article is reliable than you would have from a website on the same topic written by your uncle Fred.

*gatekeeping 게이트키피(기자나 편집자와 같은 뉴스 결정권자가 뉴스를 취사선택하는 과정) **manuscript 원고

12강-12~14 [장문독해2]

[소재] 내면적 태도의 힘

1) (A) One day, David started up a mountain in Dharamsala - a mountain that often called his name for a hike.

2) On this particular day, he decided to climb it later than normal
; the sun was shining, and it felt like it would shine forever.

3) Up the mountain,
he saw beautiful hills blanketed with rhododendrons and prayer flags streaming from every house.

4) On **his** way toward a mountain overlook,
he passed a yak, children doing puzzles, and Tibetans practicing traditional dance for an upcoming performance.

5) The hills were alive with ancient sounds. Then, all of a sudden, he realized the sun was setting.

6) **He** hurried down the mountain as fast as he could.

7) The sun was setting quickly, his water had run out,
the temperature was dropping - and now, in front of him, he saw a band of monkeys.

8) No way could he get around those beasts. A big grandfather-type monkey bared his fangs.

9) **He** knew that when an animal shows his teeth, he's trying to scare you away - and David was scared.

10) So he stood in fear and froze.

11) Suddenly out of nowhere, an old man appeared from the top of the mountain.

12) He looked at David, and then at the monkeys.

13) "They are scared," the old man said. "Yes, I know," he replied.

14) I'm scared, too." The old man smiled and said, "Follow me."

16) Then the old man walked with certainty past those growling monkeys, displaying an air of confidence.

17) (B) The monkeys backed down,
letting the old man pass easily. Amazed, David followed him.

17) The monkeys had picked up on his fear,
but the old man's calmness, poise, and inner power parted that band of beasts
as though they were the Red Sea.

18) David thanked him greatly, and he disappeared into the night.

*rhododendron 진달래속(屬)의 식물 *yak 야크(중앙아시아에 사는 숫과의 동물)
*fang 송곳니 *poise 침착함

2016 EBS Mini Test1

Test1-1 [목적]

[소재] 보험 고객 추천 부탁

Dear Mr. Gordon

1) It was good to meet with you for lunch last week.

2) I'm glad I was able to fill your needs with the disability insurance policy I recommended to you.

3) I trust you'll be as pleased with this product as you have been with insurance products you have purchased through me in the past.

4) At lunch you mentioned that you run into a good number of small-business owners in your business dealings.

5) If you think it is appropriate, I would welcome the opportunity to furnish these people with the same quality of service that I and my colleagues at Atlanta Insurance Benefits, Inc. have supplied you.

6) As I mentioned to you, Atlanta Insurance Benefits has been getting more and more into the area of insurance planning for small-business owners.

7) Would you consider thinking of a few business owners you know who could use my services?

8) A referral from you would go a long way in opening new doors for me and my colleagues.

Sincerely, Jim Howard.

Test1-2 [분위기]**[소재] 몰아치는 폭풍우의 공격**

1) The storm picked up momentum as it rushed through town.

2) People who were unfortunate enough to be out on the streets of Cape Bluff watched the black funnel approaching, fully aware that a falling tree, power line, or lightning bolt was just as dangerous as the tornado itself.

3) The smart ones jumped in a nearby ditch and lay there.

4) That's the safest place outdoors, unless of course, you get swept away by a flash flood.

5) All over town, a continuous rumble could be heard in the distance.

6) As the funnel moved closer, it became a muffled whooshing sound, like a waterfall or air rushing past an open car window driven at high speed.

7) The roar grew sharper and louder, until it sounded like a freight train or jet engine.

8) The wind speed topped out at 260 miles per hour.

9) But nobody knew the speed for sure, because at the weather station the device they used to measure wind speed blew away.

10) Trees began to bend, and finally snap.

*funnel 깔때기 모양의 구름 **rumble 우르릉거리는 소리 ***muffled (소리를) 낮게 죽인

Test1-3 [요지]**[소재] 아프리카 지원에 동참해야 하는 이유**

- 1) "Always something new out of Africa," exclaimed a Roman emperor 2,000 years ago, and so it is today.

- 2) In the rainforest of the northeastern Congo, workers paid a pittance for their labors are digging from the ground coltan, a raw material used in the manufacture of mobile phones.

- 3) From uranium in the atomic age to oil in the fossil-fuel era, Africa has always had what it takes - for the rest of the world.

- 4) But concern for Africa's well-being should not focus on the relentless acquisition of its commodities.

- 5) Africa's problems and the world's concerns coincide because the world is functionally shrinking, and when one of the neighborhoods of the "global village" suffers more than any other from a combination of maladies, the remedy benefits all.

- 6) So assisting in the recovery of Africa is not mere altruism; it is a matter of self-interest for the rest of the world.

*pittance 아주 적은 돈 **malady 심각한 문제

Test1-4 [제목]**[소재] 실천의 중요성**

- 1) We've all heard the sentiment, "It's the thought that counts."

- 2) Not true. There's a huge difference between thinking about buying flowers for a wedding anniversary and actually buying the flowers.

- 3) The thought of attending a child's piano recital or soccer game isn't the same as sitting there in the front row and cheering them on.

- 4) A grieving widow doesn't experience your love theory, only your loving presence and comforting words.

- 5) The hungry person at a homeless shelter can't quite sink his teeth into your good intentions like he can some meat loaf and mashed potatoes.

- 6) We don't act without thoughts, but thoughts alone don't "do" anything.

- 7) We do not express genuine love until we take specific actions.

- 8) The road to hell is truly paved with good intentions that never transform into action.

Test1-5 [제목]**[소재] 약초의 인기**

1) Herbs are being embraced on a scale unmatched for two centuries - not only in cosmetics, foods and teas, but in domestic products, alternative medicines, even veterinary remedies.

2) Just what proportion of the original plant ingredients find their way into some of these products may be open to question.

3) The advertising world in particular has not been slow to play on worries about the increasing quantities of manmade chemicals in the environment, and the images and virtues associated with herbs have often been merged into a vague green wholesomeness that may have little to do with a specific plant or product.

4) But collectively their message is clear and the western world has seen an unprecedented revival of interest in herbalism and useful plants in the last two decades.

5) Even their images are everywhere - on fabrics, furniture, and street decorations.

6) So as fossil fuels and the chemicals that depend on them run out, it may not be fanciful to see the Chemical Age replaced by the Age of Plants.

*unprecedented 유례없는 **herbalism 약초 이용

Test1-6 [주제]**[소재] 후각 신경과 변연계**

1) Whereas touch, sight, and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system, the prefrontal part of the brain where emotions are formed and memories are stored.

2) Animals that depend upon their sense of smell for survival have highly developed limbic systems.

3) The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival.

4) The close relationship between the olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that may resist logic.

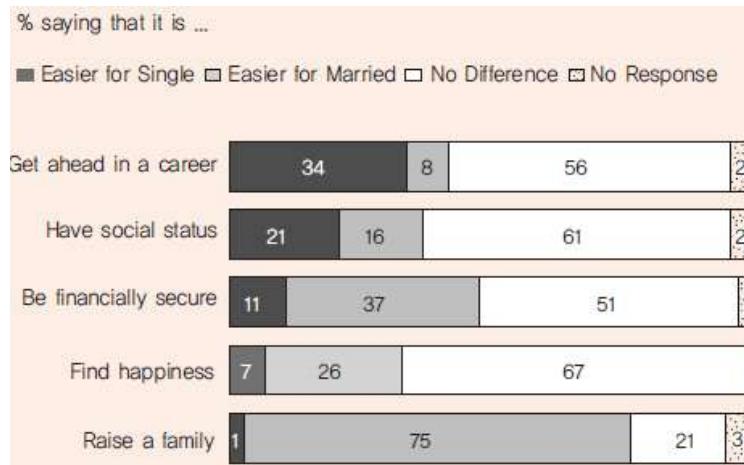
5) Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.

*cerebral cortex 대뇌 피질 **olfactory 후각의
 ***limbic system (대뇌의) 변연계(정서·행동 등을 관장하는 신경계)

Test1-7 [도표불일치]

[소재] 밀레니얼 세대의 결혼에 대한 태도

Millennials' Attitudes About Marriage. Being Single vs. Being Married



1) The survey on Millennials' attitudes about marriage asked respondents to rate whether it is easier for a single person or a married person to achieve five goals in life.

2) On all but one of the goals, more than half of the respondents said that marital status makes no difference.

3) The lone exception came on attitudes about raising a family; fully 75% said this is easier to do as a married person than as a single person.

4) Among those who said marital status does make a difference, married life was seen as being preferable to being single when it came to being financially secure and finding happiness.

5) Conversely, single life was seen as making it easier for someone to get ahead in a career.

6) Slightly more respondents thought it is easier for **◆a single person◆** to have social status than **◆a married person.◆**

*Millennials 밀레니얼 세대

Test1-8 [Ostia불일치]**[소재] 고대 로마의 Ostia 항구**

- 1) Ostia, situated at the mouth of Tiber River was one of Rome's first colonies.

- 2) Founded around 350 BC as a base against pirates, its walls covered only five acres.

- 3) Later it became one of the colonies Sulla, a Roman general, took for his veterans, expanding its walled area to around 160 acres.

- 4) Ostia was early Rome's main port, but its harbour was open to storms and plagued by sandbars, and never ideal because it was a river port and could not cope with big ships.

- 5) As Rome became crucially dependent on imported grain, Pozzuoli, near Naples, became the deep water harbour for Rome.

- 6) There, goods were transhipped to barges which crawled along the coast to Ostia.

- 7) The latter was still Rome's outlet to the sea.

- 8) This was expensive and risky, so in AD 42 Claudius, reviving one of Julius Caesar's grand projects, decided to build an artificial harbour on the coast two miles north of Ostia, called Portus.

*sandbar 모래톱 **barge 바지선(바닥이 납작한 배)

Test1-9 [Treetop Adventure일치]

[소재] 나무 꼭대기 모험

Treetop Adventure

**Admission**

Ages: 12-17 \$42 (2.5 hours)

Ages: 18 & above \$49 (2.5 hours)

No tiptoeing in these treetops!

Soar, zip, climb, crawl and swing

through the most unique and thrilling eco-adventure course of its kind in Georgia.

Treetop Adventure features zip lines and Tarzan swings at heights of up to 55 feet off the forest floor!

Treetop Adventure is a self-guided activity.

Once you are equipped, we will teach you how to operate your equipment

and you will swing through each course as many times as you want, for 2.5 hours.

Requirements:

- Casual clothing must be worn.

- Closed-toe shoes are required.

- Long hair must be pulled up.

- No necklaces, hoop earrings or loose jewelry is allowed.

- Everything from pockets must be removed, especially cell phones.

Treetop Course Rules: 나무 꼭대기 코스 규칙:

- Only 1 person may be on a ladder or crossing at one time.
- Only 1 person can descend a zip line at one time.

Test1-10 [Cream of the Crop Camp at McDaniel Farm 불일치]

Cream of the Crop Camp at McDaniel Farm

Ages : 7-9 year olds
 Start Date : July 18, 2016 End Date: July 22, 2016
 Time : 9:00 am to 3:00 pm



Experience everyday life on a farm!

Get your hands dirty by planting and caring for the McDaniel Farm garden and examine how the food you eat goes from being a seed in the soil to a meal on your plate!

Explore life on a 1930s farm as you learn how to churn butter, gather eggs, make homemade ice cream, and carry well-water, and discover muscles you didn't even know existed.

We will end the week with an exciting hayride as we explore all 125 acres of our historic farm.

Registration

Program Fee \$160

Discount

Sibling Program Fee \$144

For more information call 354-570-6767.

Test1-11 [어법오류]

[소재] 인간의 꿀에 대한 사랑

- 1) Eight thousand years ago, a Mesolithic artist painted a scene that imparts drama to a deep-rooted human greed.

- 2) The painting is still there, on the wall of a cave in northern Spain.

- 3) It portrays a human figure in a tree, **enveloped** in a cloud of insects. The insects are bees.

- 4) This ancient evidence of our species-wide love of intense sweetness probably proves what must **have been** a practice or custom among those people who depicted their experience on a cave wall.

- 5) Such quests for sweetness **are** characteristic of members of our species.

- 6) Chimpanzees and bonobos, primate relatives with **◆which◆** we share nearly 98 percent of our DNA, also rob beehives.

- 7) So far as can be told, wherever humans coexisted with bees, they went to great lengths to obtain the sweet sticky syrup.

- 8) Many people **are persuaded** that this strong desire has been part of primate nature for countless millennia.

*Mesolithic 중석기 시대의 **impart 부여하다 ***primate 영장류

Test1-12 [어휘선택]**[소재] 자유주의**

1) Liberal political movements and the thinkers who have supported those movements have engaged in a wide variety of political causes.

2) The history of liberalism is a history of **opposition** to various tyrannies.

3) Liberals have fought against religious persecution in favor of toleration, against caste hierarchy and privilege in favor of meritocracy and social mobility, against **arbitrary** rule in favor of the rule of the law, and against totalitarian regimes in favor of limited government.

4) These and other political causes have aimed to **secure** the freedom of individuals to lead their lives on their own terms and in free association with others as well as to expand the scope of those entitled to this freedom.

*persecution 박해 **meritocracy 능력주의 ***totalitarian 전체주의의

Test1-13 [지칭추론]

[소재] 가족 같은Gus

- 1) Gus wasn't related to us by blood but in a strange way he was family.

- 2) He'd fought beside my father in the Second World War, an experience, my father argued, that made them closer than brothers.

- 3) They stayed in touch and whenever Dad updated us on ◆his◆ old friend it was usually to report another in a long list of missteps.

- 4) Then one day just after we'd moved to New Bremen, Gus had shown up at our doorstep, out of work and with everything he owned stuffed in a pack in the sidecar of his motorcycle.

- 5) My father had taken him in, given him a place to live, found him work, and Gus had been with us ever since.

- 6) My brother Jake and I liked him immensely.

- 7) Maybe it was because he talked to us as if we weren't just kids.

- 8) Or because on occasion he got himself into trouble from which my father would predictably rescue him, which made him seem more like an errant older brother than an adult.

*misstep 실수 **errant 잘못 행동하는

Test1-14 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 발효 과정 활용의 이유

1) It isn't hard to understand why our ancestors first became interested in harnessing the process of fermentation.

2) It was a question of ◆survival◆.

3) If there is one thing our current love affair with seasonal eating has done successfully, it is to remind us of what our ancestors always knew: If you are going to make it from one season to the next, you need to prepare.

4) You need a place to shelter you, clothes to keep you warm, and food to keep you strong, even when the wild game is gone, the cow has gone dry, and the fruit trees are finished producing.

5) This is our human heritage, passed down to us by those who learned to harness microbes and make milk into cheese, grapes into wine, and anchovies into fish sauce.

**harness (자연력을) 활용하다 **fermentation 발효 anchovy 열치

Test1-15 [빈칸추론]**[소재] 전두엽의 억제 기능**

1) The frontal lobes, an area of the brain, are heavily involved in many forms of complex thought processes, particularly those involving planning sequences or remembering the order in which events occurred.

2) The frontal lobes do this in a variety of ways, but a key method is to ◆inhibit unwanted responses◆.

3) Typically our thought processes generate not just one, but several alternative responses to any question, and the frontal lobes suppress the answers that are less plausible, and only allow the most probable answer to be given.

4) For example, if asked 'Who is the President of the USA?' , the correct answer (at the time of writing) is 'President Obama'

5) ; in generating this answer, the brain probably produced other answers that are connected to the question but are incorrect, such as 'David Cameron' (current Prime Minister of the UK) or 'Ronald Reagan' (previous President of the USA).

6) For this reason frontal-lobe activity is often referred to as inhibitory functioning or similar.

*frontal lobe 전두엽 **plausible 그럴듯한

Test1-16 [빈칸추론]**[소재] 아스퍼거 증후군**

- 1) Sometimes journalists will write an article on ASD and refer to "those who suffer from autism and Asperger's syndrome."

- 2) This statement causes me to become very annoyed, as I feel there is both a misunderstanding and a misinterpretation on the part of the writer.

- 3) You do not "suffer" from Asperger's syndrome in the sense of it being a recognized medical cause of acute or chronic physical pain and discomfort, which is usually the implication in these articles.

- 4) However, there is a degree of suffering for those who have Asperger's syndrome, and that is from low self-esteem.

- 5) The primary causes for low selfesteem are rejection, being ridiculed and tormented by peers, and a belief that being different means being defective.

- 6) This can lead to feelings of depression, irritability and an active avoidance of social interactions.

- 7) The problem is not Asperger's syndrome itself, but ◆the attitude of others towards someone who is different.◆

*ASD(Autism Spectrum Disorder) 자폐 스펙트럼 장애 **torment 괴롭히다 ***defective 결함이 있는

Test1-17 [연결어]

[소재] 연구자와 참여자의 인식의 차이

- 1) Many researchers mistakenly assume that participants share their judgments about the purpose of research goals of a particular study, and risks benefits of participation.
-
-

- 2) Individuals, ◆however◆, may differ with respect to their understanding of the purpose of research procedures, their classification of risks and benefits, their attitudes toward science, and motives of the sponsors of the research (e.g., government).
-
-

- 3) For example, the aims of the study that are communicated to prospective participants may be met with skepticism as certain individuals may believe that the primary goal of any study is to promote the investigator's career.
-
-

- 4) ◆In addition◆, research that has the possibility of improving social programs and policy in a particular neighborhood may be viewed with caution by disenfranchised community members, who may fear that government officials may use the data to implement harmful government policies.
-
-

*skepticism 회의론 **disenfranchised 권리가 박탈된

Test1-18 [무관한문장]**[소재] 운송에서 철도가 차지하는 비율의 변화**

- 1) At the turn of the twentieth century, railroads held a virtual monopoly over intercity domestic passenger travel.

- 2) Only an occasional riverboat or coastal steamer would provide competition, and if it did, at costs roughly equal to rail and at elapsed times usually three or four times as great.

- 3) The rail share of intercity travel by common carrier in 1900 was almost certainly at the 90 percent level or greater and the rail share of service by all modes was probably not much lower (as the mass market automobile had yet to appear in large numbers).

- 4) The economic and political forces propelling the development of internal combustion engine technologies using highways and airways were just beginning to be visualized, and no one had yet taken off in a heavier-than-air flying machine.

- 5) By 1970, however, the rail share of common carrier traffic was heading below 10 percent, and the rail share of all transport modes was about 1 percent or a bit below.

*elapsed time 소요 시간, 경과 시간 **propel 추진하다

Test1-19 [무관한문장]**[소재] 어린 시절에 생긴 불안**

- 1) The list of anxieties over my lifetime starts with an intense fear of the dark as a child.

- 2) I couldn't enter a room without the lights being on, and would stop at the doorway as if there was a physical barrier stopping me.

- 3) Over the years, the fear went away gradually, but I was well into my thirties before it was pretty much gone.

- 4) I also had a peculiar anxiety about men with beards when I was growing up, probably caused by an uncle who startled me by accident.

- 5) Large dogs have always frightened me, and I've never been comfortable around big animals in general.

- 6) My fear of heights is somewhat less intense than it used to be, but I still avoid getting near ledges and windows that are too far above ground.

*ledge 바위 턱, 절벽에서 (선반처럼) 튀어나온 바위

Test1-20 [글의순서]**[소재] 시스템 변화에 적응하는 모범을 보이는 Jurgen**

1) Previously all patent applications (which can be several hundred pages long) were printed, and the attorneys marked up their amendments which were later typed up by assistants.

2) (B) Jurgen, the manager of a team of patent attorneys, had been doing this job for 30 years and was very comfortable with the old system.

3) He understood the resistance of his team to the move to new technology as he was worried that staring at a screen and directly typing in amendments would be hard to get used to.

4) (C) He was also very aware that he would be taking the lead on this change project.

5) He decided to start using the new technology on one of the applications he was supervising, and to write a blog letting his team know about his experiences.

6) (A) The blog described the successes and the problems he experienced, and how he overcame these problems with support from members of the IT team.

7) The blog allowed Jurgen to share his feelings and demonstrate that he was having exactly the same experience as his team members.

*attorney 변호사 **amendment (법 등의) 수정(안), 개정(안)

Test1-21 [글의순서]**[소재] 물질적 조건과 행복의 관계**

- 1) In 1969, when John was twenty-three, he taught briefly at a Navajo Indian boarding school in Shiprock, New Mexico.

- 2) His third-grade students were among the poorest children in America, possessing little more than the clothes on their backs.

- 3) (C) The school had few toys or other sources of entertainment.

- 4) Yet John never heard the children say they were bored.

- 5) They were continually making up their own games.

- 6) They were, at the age of ten, happy and well-adjusted children.

- 7) (C) That Christmas, John went home to visit his family.

- 8) He remembers the scene, a floor full of packages under the tree.

- 9) His own ten-year-old brother opened a dozen or so of them, quickly moving from one to the next.

- 10) (A) A few days later, John found his brother and a friend watching TV, the Christmas toys tossed aside in his brother's bedroom.

- 11) Both boys complained to John that they had nothing to do.

- 12) "We're bored," they proclaimed.

- 13) For John, it was a clear indication that children's happiness doesn't come from stuff.

*proclaim 단호하게 말하다, 선언하다

Test1-22 [문장넣기]

[소재] 나치의 의표를 찌르기

- 1) During World War II, the Danes saved many Jews by sailing them from Denmark to Sweden.

- 2) The Nazis realized that the Danes' fishing boats must have hidden compartments, so they began using specially trained dogs to sniff out Jews.

- 3) These dogs were so gifted that they could smell the Jews even after they had been hidden and a load of fish had been dumped over the entrance to their hiding place.

- 4) ◆Therefore, Swedish scientists developed a way to keep the dogs from sniffing out the Jews.◆

- 5) They created a powder made of dried rabbit blood and cocaine.

- 6) The dried blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed it, the cocaine dulled their sense of smell.

- 7) Danish fishermen began to carry handkerchiefs contaminated with the powder.

- 8) When the Nazis came around with their dogs, the fishermen would find a way to let the dogs sniff their handkerchiefs, perhaps by "accidentally" dropping them on the ground.

*sniff out ~을 냄새로 찾아내다 **cocaine 코카인(coca의 잎에서 채취하는 마취제, 마약

Test1-23 [요약]

[소재] 보호자가 있을 때 아이가 성질을 부리는 행동

1) Have you ever seen a toddler fall on her bottom?

2) It takes a while for her to sort her feelings; it is almost as if she has to think for a moment what she should be feeling

- "Maybe I should cry; then someone will come and comfort me."

3) A child practices her emotions - instinctively she knows that they are useful tools.

4) Emotions are an act at first; it is only later that we come to believe in them.

5) I recently saw a comical video of a small child throwing a tantrum.

6) When the parent shooting the film moved out of view from the boy, he stopped crying, and followed his parent to the next room.

7) There, when he knew he was being observed, he once again flopped on his stomach, kicking and screaming in rage.

8) As his father moved to the next room, the tears and screams stopped like a faucet turned off; he followed his father into the next doorway, only to start his tantrum all over again when he knew he was being observed.



9) Children are more likely to use their feelings as a tool for getting ◆attention◆ when they have a ◆caretaker◆ around them than when they don't.

*tantrum (특히 아이가 발끈) 성질을 부림[짜증을 냄] **flop 쓰러지다, 벌렁 드러눕다, 퍼덕이다

Test1-24~25 [장문독해1]

[소재] 잎을 일부분만 허락하는 식물의 지혜

- 1) Plants don't want us to eat their trunk and roots.

- 2) That is why the roots are hidden in the ground.

- 3) The roots are for the microorganisms in the soil.

- 4) The trunk is purposely covered with hard and bitter bark.

- 5) With greens, plants demonstrate their perfect ability to develop symbiosis with different creatures.

- 6) Plants "allow" humans and animals to eat all of their fruits, but only part of their leaves, because plants need to have leaves for their own use -which is manufacturing chlorophyll.

- 7) At the same time, plants depend on moving creatures for many different reasons, such as pollination, fertilizing the soil, and hanging around to help eat the ripe fruit.

- 8) However, if, for example, a deer eats all the green leaves off a lilac bush, the plant will inevitably die.

- 9) To prevent this, nature placed a minute amount of alkaloids (poisons) in every green leaf on earth.

- 10) That is how animals are forced to ◆rotate◆ their menu, and that is why all wild animals are browsers.

- 11) They eat a small amount of one kind of leaf, then move on to many other plants during the course of the day.

- 12) The amount of alkaloids in a single plant is minute and is healthy, as it strengthens the immune system.

- 13) This principle became the basis of the science of homeopathy.

- 14) However, one has to be careful not to accumulate larger amounts of alkaloids by continuously eating the same plant over a long period of time.

*symbiosis 공생 *chlorophyll 엽록소

***homeopathy 동종 요법(질병과 비슷한 증상을 일으키는 물질을 극소량 사용하여 병을 치료하는 방법)

Test1-26~28 [장문독해2]

[소재] 사랑받지 못한 개의 충성심

- 1) (A) A gentleman once owned a dog which guarded the house and yard, but had never any particular attention from his master.
-
- 2) One night, as his master was retiring to his room, attended by his servant, an Italian, the dog silently followed him upstairs, and to his master's astonishment, came into his bedroom.
-
- 3) He was at once turned out; but the poor animal began scratching violently at the door, and howled loudly for admission.
-
- 4) (C) The servant was sent to drive the dog away; but again he returned, and seemed more anxious than before to be let in.
-
- 5) Getting tired of his barking, the gentleman made the servant open the door so that he might see what it was the animal wanted to do.
-
- 6) As soon as he was let in, the dog walked to the bed, and crawling under it, laid himself down as if intending to spend the night there.
-
- 7) To save further trouble, this was allowed.
-
- 8) About midnight the bedroom door opened, and someone was heard stepping carefully across the floor.
-
- 9) (D) The gentleman started from his sleep; the dog sprang from under the bed, and seizing the unwelcome intruder, fixed him to the spot.
-
- 10) All was dark, and the gentleman rang his bell in great fear in order to light the lamp.
-
- 11) The person who was pinned to the floor by the courageous dog was roaring for assistance.
-
- 12) It was found to be the servant, who little expected such a reception.
-
- 13) He tried to apologize for his intrusion, and to make the reasons which led him to take this step appear plausible.
-

14) But the importunity of the dog, the time, the place, the manner of the servant, all raised the suspicions of his mater.

15) (B) The master then determined to refer the investigation of the business to the police.

16) The Italian at length confessed that it was his intention to murder his master and then rob the house.

17) This **he** would surely have done, had it not been for the great wisdom of the dog and his wonderful loyalty to a master who had never treated him with the kindness that he should have done.

*howl 짖다, 울부짖다 *plausible 그럴듯한 **importunity 끈덕짐

2016 EBS Mini Test2

Test2-1 [목적]

[소재] 제품의 리콜 안내

- 1) We are writing in regard to your recent purchase of the Mody Chinos or Mody Chino Shorts.

- 2) The satisfaction and safety of our customers is our top priority.

- 3) That's why we'd like to inform you of some concerns that the dye used during the manufacturing of the pocket linings for this product may have contained hazardous azo-colourants..

- 4) The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission recently sampled a range of our products and these two products were the only two to be found to contain azo dyes.

- 5) In the best interests of our customers, we have decided to recall certain styles of our Mody Chinos or Mody Chino Shorts sold between 21/05/2014 and 05/06/2015

- 6) Customers should cease using the product and return it to us for a full refund of the purchase price.

- 7) For further information please call 1-300-668-3456

*chinos 치노 바지(질긴 면직물로 만든 바지) **azo-colourant 아조 착색제

Test2-2 [분위기]

[소재] Delores가보낸어느오후

- 1) From the hill where she sat, Delores had a view of the entire valley.

- 2) The river glistened in the early afternoon sun as it wound, like a coiled snake, from the mountains in the east through the valley finally disappearing as it rounded the bend in the road about three miles away.

- 3) Smaller valleys and creeks merged with the river as it crisscrossed the horizon.

- 4) Tossed lightly by the wind, Delores' straw blond hair blurred her view of the river.

- 5) The purr of the wind in the nearby pines lulled her into a near sleep as she relaxed against the oak tree under which she sat.

- 6) Like so many similar afternoons visiting her sister, she felt safe.

- 7) The younger children were at the community grocery with Lanie.

- 8) Luke and Tyler, along with their cousin Joe, were exploring the nearby fields.

*crisscross 교차하다

Test2-3 [요지]**[소재] 문헌 조사의 필요성**

- 1) There are some very successful scientists who claim that they make no attempt, before starting a problem, to find out what has previously been done.

- 2) They argue that too great a familiarity with the methods used by others destroys their freshness of approach.

- 3) There is, indeed, something to be said for this argument.

- 4) However, usually those who put it forward are better acquainted with their subjects than they admit.

- 5) Furthermore, the risk of making ridiculous mistakes, already described by others, is so great that few are willing to take this course.

- 6) Consequently, it is almost always necessary to undertake some sort of study of the literature of a subject before entering the planning stage.

- 7) It should not be carried too far, or it will go on forever and serve as a complete bar to action, but it should be adequate.

Test2-4 [주장]

[소재] 가정으로 유입되는 화학 물질

- 1) It's no secret that environmental factors contribute to many extremely serious health issues.

- 2) But even as our bodies rebel against toxins, we continue exposing ourselves to them recklessly, without pausing to consider how our snap decisions might affect our health, or the health of future generations.

- 3) Most of us feel helpless when confronted with these terrifying realities.

- 4) We shrug off the health crisis our kids are facing as beyond our individual control.

- 5) I'm here to tell you that we can take action to improve this situation, and it's much easier than you might think.

- 6) As consumers, we have the power to control the level of toxins that enter our homes.

- 7) With a little knowledge, we can give our families a much healthier life.

- 8) Rethinking how we clean our homes is, to me, the most logical place to begin this process.

- 9) After all, unlike so many other modern conveniences, we don't use chemical cleaning products to save time or money.

- 10) We use them because our mothers used them because, quite simply, we don't know any better.

*recklessly 무모하게 **shrug off ~을 무시하다, 과소평가하다

Test2-5 [주제]**[소재] 민사 재판의 특성**

1) In contrast to a criminal case where the burden of proof lies with the prosecution and defendants are considered innocent until proven guilty, civil cases can be decided on a "preponderance of evidence."

2) This makes civil cases considerably easier to win than criminal cases when evidence is ambiguous.

3) A number of mitigating factors also are taken into account in determining guilt and assigning penalties in civil cases.

4) Guilt or innocence is based on whether the defendant could reasonably have anticipated and avoided the offense.

5) A "good faith effort" to comply or solve the problem can be a factor.

6) The compliance history is important.

7) Is this a first-time offender or a habitual repeater?

8) Finally, is there evidence of economic benefit to the defendant?

9) That is, did the violator gain personally from the action?

10) If so, it is more likely that willful intent was involved.

*preponderance 우세 **mitigating factor 정상 참작 요인

Test2-6 [제목]**[소재] 비료의NPK비(比)**

1) A bottle or bag of fertilizer, whether synthetic or organic, usually displays a set of three numbers that look something like this: 6-6-4.

2) These three numbers are called the NPK ratio and refer to the relative proportions of three main nutrients in fertilizers: nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (in that order).

3) Plants require a host of trace minerals and secondary nutrients beyond these, but these are the three biggies.

4) This numbers business can seem like an added chore; however, understanding the numbers on the bag will help you choose the right fertilizer mix for the job..

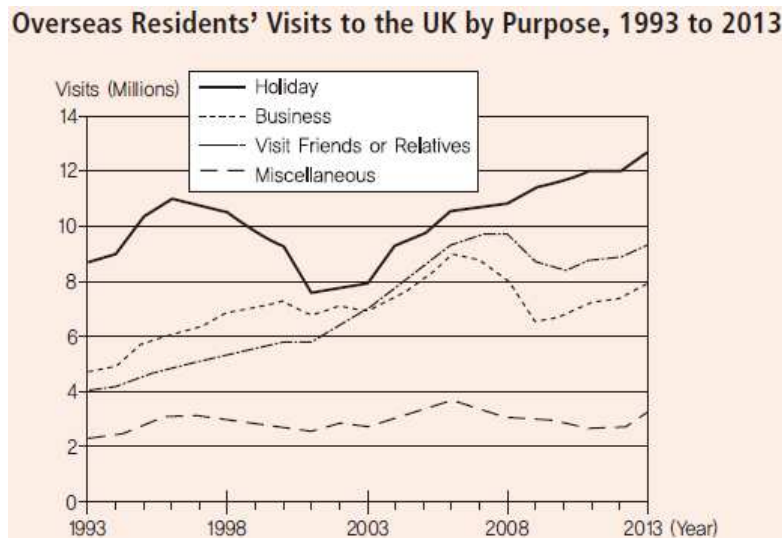
5) As an example, leafy plants prefer nitrogen-rich fertilizers for growing healthy and green, so choose a mix that shows the first number listed (nitrogen) as the highest.

6) A balanced fertilizer has an equal proportion of all three nutrients and can be used as a general all-purpose fertilizer. No sweat.

*phosphorus 인 **potassium 칼륨

Test2-7 [도표불일치]

[소재] 해외 거주자들의 목적별 영국 방문 횟수



- 1) The above graph shows the numbers of overseas residents' visits to the UK by purpose from 1993 to 2013.
-
- 2) Holiday visits remained the primary reason for foreign residents' visits to the UK over the past about 20 years.
-
- 3) The number of holiday visits made to the UK in 2013 was more than 12 million, the highest number recorded by the survey.
-
- 4) Visits to the UK for the three other purposes all grew in 2013 compared with the previous year, with visits to friends or relatives remaining the second most common reason.
-
- 5) Business visits by overseas residents continued to show a recovery following 2009's decline, with about 8 million visits in 2013.
-
- 6) In 1993, holiday visits were more than twice as many as visits to friends or relatives, and the gap was **fluctuate** all the time to 2013.
-

*miscellaneous 종류가 잡다한 것으로 된

Test2-8 [Nikias불일치]**[소재] 아테네의 화가 Nikias**

- 1) Nikias, the Athenian painter, is said to have been so devoted to his art that he could think of nothing else: he would ask his servants if he had bathed or eaten, not being able to remember for himself.

- 2) He was very rich, and when King Ptolemy of Egypt offered him more than sixty thousand dollars for his picture of Ulysses in the underworld, he refused this great sum, and gave the painting to his native city.

- 3) Nikias seems to have greatly exalted and respected his art, for he contended that painters should not waste away time and talent on insignificant subjects, but ought rather to choose some grand event, such as a battle or a seafight..

- 4) His figures of women and his pictures of animals, especially those of dogs, were much praised.

- 5) Nikias outlived Alexander the Great, and saw the beginning of the school of painters to which the great Apelles belonged - that which is called the Hellenic school, in which Greek art reached its highest point

*exalt 찬미하다

Test2-9 [Weekends of Fall Family Fun at Teron Farm일치]

[소재] 농장에서 보내는 주말 가족 프로그램 안내

Weekends of Fall Family Fun at Teron Farm

(Saturdays & Sundays 10 a.m.-5 p.m.)



Dates: September 17-November 13

Food : Try fresh pies, pork sandwiches, homemade salads, cider doughnuts and much more!

Pick Your Own: Visitors can pick apples and pumpkins.

Each family can take home a basket of apples and two pumpkins picked.

Fun Activities: Pony rides, pumpkin painting, and exploring the Farm Trail are some of the delights that await you each weekend.

Live Music (2 p.m.-4 p.m.)

Every Saturday Teron Farm features live music played by some of the area's best local talent.

Visitor Information

- Rain or shine 10 to 5.
- Parking at the farm.
- Admission fee: \$15 (children under 3 are free)
- No outside food, pets, alcohol or coolers are permitted.

**For more information, visit www.wfffteron.com or call 557-742-8397.*

Test2-10 [Langley Recycling Ambassador Program 불일치]

[소재] 재활용 대사 프로그램 안내

Langley Recycling Ambassador Program

Are you interested in helping your neighbors gain a better understanding of recycling and waste reduction? The Recycling Ambassador Program may be for you. You will become an expert in recycling and waste reduction.



How the Program Works

- One volunteer is selected from each multi-family residential building in Langley.
- Volunteers are provided with a training workshop.

Activities

- hanging posters
- used clothing exchange
- battery/light bulb collection
- answering residents' questions
- electronic waste collection

How to Become an Ambassador

- Complete the volunteer application form.
- Upon application approval, attend a training session.
- Begin helping your neighbors and the environment.

Ambassadors must be:

- a resident of Langley
- at least 16 years of age

Sign up now!

Test2-11 [지칭]

[소재] 할머니와 함께 사는 Nora

- 1) As much as she loved and admired her grandma, Nora never wanted to be like her.

- 2) She enjoyed living with her grandma and she especially enjoyed going up into the mountains with her, but what Nora liked most about the mountains was the scenery.

- 3) She liked the streams stepping down into the hollows and coves, towering tulip trees, big pines and red maples.

- 4) But Nora never did acquire a taste for wild foods.

- 5) Nora hated ginseng and, when she got sick, she wanted a doctor and not a cup of hot water flavored with freshly-picked herbs.

- 6) Her grandma was clinging to the old ways, and Nora had no desire to do that because she knew the old days were done.

- 7) While her grandma was determined to leave this world the way she'd come into it, Nora was just as determined to make herself into something in the world she'd been brought up in.

*cove 골짜기

Test2-12 [어법선택]**[소재] 절차 기억**

1) Procedural memory is the type of memory that allows you to remember **how** to tie your shoelaces or play a guitar without consciously thinking about these activities.

2) After many sessions of practice, your fingers fly through the procedures on autopilot, expertly performing welltuned actions in a very specific manner.

3) Becoming truly expert at an activity such as playing the piano **appears** to take on the order of 10,000 hours of practice.

4) That would mean 10 years of practicing more than 2 hours a day!

5) After all of that practice, your fingers move automatically as you think, just as when you're typing or texting on a cell phone.

6) Procedural memories are also very durable, so that skills you learned as a child are still "in there" waiting to **be used** again.

7) As they say, "Once learned, you never forget how to ride a bicycle."

Test2-13 [복적절어휘]

[소재] 분노의 감정을 부인하지 말아야 하는 이유

- 1) Some people believe that a problem arises if a person becomes angry.

- 2) This idea is not true.

- 3) To pass judgment on anger and condemn those who admit to becoming angry is the equivalent of **robbing** people of their humanness.

- 4) Disallowing oneself from any part of the human experience **◆weakens◆** the experience in its totality.

- 5) Sadness gives a reference point that makes happiness more appreciated.

- 6) Tension can be better understood when compared with relaxation.**relaxation.**

- 7) It is about time we stopped making value judgments about anger.

- 8) No one has ever gotten in trouble for becoming angry.

- 9) You could be furious right now, but no one would know it unless you **demonstrated** some behavior associated with the anger.

- 10) The belief that anger is bad is so strongly ingrained that people will sometimes **deny** its existence even when it is spilling out all over the place

Test2-14 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 미국 음악의 특징

- 1) American music is intertwined with music from around the world, so it is neither possible nor desirable to draw firm lines around what "American music" is.

- 2) It has been said that jazz is distinctly American, yet it has been influenced by music from all parts of the world.

- 3) Musicians who relocated to the United States, whether escaping from war and persecution or attempting to advance their careers, have also had a profound impact on American music and culture, bringing with them the influences of their home countries and cultures.

- 4) Composers like Aaron Copland tried to create a distinctly American music, yet his work was influenced by his studies with Nadia Boulanger in Paris; travels to work with composer Carlos Chavez in Mexico and to Africa and Europe; and interests in jazz and other forms of music.

- 5) American music is not created and does not ◆exist in isolation from other parts of the world◆.

Test2-15 [빈칸추론]**[소재] 공급의 증가로 인한 수요 확대**

- 1) Doubling the efficiency of food production per hectare over the last 50 years by a dramatic increase in "efficiency" in producing food (the Green Revolution) did not solve the problem of hunger - it actually made it worse, since it increased the number of people requiring food.
-
-
- 2) In the same way, doubling the area of roads did not solve the problem of traffic - it made it worse, since it encouraged the use of personal vehicles.
-
-
- 3) As more energy-efficient automobiles were developed as a consequence of rising oil prices, American car owners increased their leisure driving.
-
- 4) Not only did the number of miles increase, but also the expected performance of cars grew; United States residents are increasingly driving minivans, pick-up trucks, and four-wheel-drive vehicles.
-
-
- 5) More efficient refrigerators have become bigger.
-
- 6) In economic terms one can describe these processes as ◆increases in supply boosting the demand◆.
-

Test2-16 [빈칸추론]**[소재] 전체와 부분을 동시에 보는 안목**

1) As a leader, you should develop an eye for the big picture, which is like knowing whether the team is still operating in the right forest, but at the same time you should keep an eye on the details, which is like knowing which trees to cut in order to get the best results.

2) Remember, you should also nurture the good trees and plant new ones in order to keep the forest in existence.

3) This quality of ◆seeing the whole as well as the individual parts◆ isn't just limited to processes and strategies.

4) You can apply this combined holistic-individual awareness toward all the people involved in an organization, particularly those you work with.

5) It should be possible for you to see the value of the entire organization including its diversity of characters, skills, ages, ethnicities, and perceptions, while you also appreciate every single worker.

*holistic 전체론적인

Test2-17 [연결어]

[소재] 자율성을 지지하는 교사와 그렇지 않은 교사의 차이점

- 1) Noncontrolling language is communication that is nonevaluative, flexible, and informational.

- 2) Autonomy-supportive teachers communicate classroom rules, requirements, and expectations with informational and noncontrolling language.

- 3) Such language avoids rigid, pressuring phrases such as have to and got to.

- 4) ◆For instance◆, instead of saying "You must work harder" and hence closing down students' autonomy and communication, the teacher might openly invite the student into the problem-solving situation, saying, "You may want to participate" or "I've noticed that your writing doesn't quite have the same spark it did last week; would you like to talk about it?"

- 5) In these two examples, the teacher supports both the classroom requirement and the student's autonomy.

- 6) ◆In contrast◆, a teacher with a controlling motivating style verbally pushes and pressures students toward compliance without enlisting the student's input or perspective (e.g. "You must improve your spelling.").

*autonomy 자율성 enlist (남의 협력이나 지지를) 요청하다

Test2-18 [무관한문장]**[소재] 기존의 요소를 재구성해서 새로운 것을 만드는 창의력**

1) We define creativity as the ability to reinterpret something by breaking it down into its elements and recombining these elements in a surprising way to achieve some goal.

2) This understanding covers virtually all of the phenomena that we typically think of as creative.

3) In the hands of a composer, the notes of a musical scale can be rearranged to form a melody.

4) A successful entrepreneur can take well-known components, products, or services and recombine them to produce something that no one else sells and everyone wants to buy.

5) Even creative products that seem radically novel can be seen as a reorganization of familiar elements of perception and thought.

6) The most creative poems, symphonies, paintings, inventions, business plans, or personal realizations are composed of a common reservoir of words, musical notes, colors, parts, processes, steps, or emotions.

*entrepreneur 창업가 **reservoir 저장소

Test2-19 [글의순서]**[소재] 익숙한 장소나 위치를 매개로 하여 기억을 돕는 방법**

- 1) A mnemonic device that uses imagery is known as 'the method of place.'

- 2) Here you form an association between something you want to remember and a particular location on a familiar walk.

- 3) (C) Let's say that you have to present a speech about healthy eating habits in one of your classes and that your speech consists of seven main ideas.

- 4) You simply imagine yourself taking a very familiar walk.

- 5) (B) As you pass the first familiar landmark on that walk, you develop an image that somehow connects that familiar landmark to the first point in your speech

- 6) For example, the image of a tree with a nest of baby birds could help you remember that you have to begin providing healthy foods when children are young.

- 7) (A) You continue in this manner until you have developed an image connecting each point in your speech to a landmark.

- 8) Then, when it's time to present the speech, you simply imagine that you're taking that familiar walk.

*mnemonic 기억을 돕는

Test2-20 [글의순서]

[소재] 문화적 적응 과정을 가속화하려다가 생기는 문제

- 1) Some teachers are eager to make immigrant students blend in with others as quickly as possible.

- 2) They rarely consider the transitional phase these children and families experience while struggling to adjust to the new environment.

- 3) (B) Rather than accelerating the mainstreaming process, this overzealous approach of the teachers can sometimes have the opposite result.

- 4) An example of such a negative outcome occurred during the conduct of one set of workshops, which included several Muslim families

- 5) (A) Some Muslim girls in the local school wore the traditional headscarves (hijab), while others did not.

- 6) Some girls expressed to their teachers their wish that they could remove their headscarves like their friends.

- 7) The teachers encouraged them to remove their scarves at school, suggesting they could replace them before returning home

- 8) (C) Shortly thereafter, some of the girls who removed their headscarves were no longer in school.

- 9) Hence the teachers' eagerness to accelerate the acculturation process only served to abolish the opportunity completely.

*overzealous 과도하게 열성적인 **acculturation 문화적 적응

Test2-21 [문장넣기]**[소재] 부모가 아이들의 놀이에 참여하는 것에 대한 문화 차이**

- 1) Even though virtually all children around the world may engage in prevalent types of play, parental involvement in play differs across cultures.
-
- 2) In some cultures, especially in hunting-and-gathering and agricultural village ones, play is regarded as mainly an amusing child activity.
-
- 3) Children tend to find play partners among their peers rather than among adult caregivers (e.g. Mayan and the native peoples of the Americas).
-
- 4) Parents do not practice direct teaching through play, rather they assist and direct children in group play with their siblings or peers.
-
- 5) ◆ In contrast, other cultures view parental participation in play as an important developmental activity.◆
-
- 6) In these cultures (e.g., North America), parents are the first and main play partners of children during the first years of life.
-
- 7) This is often due to the widespread belief that children learn through play, and that play helps to develop cognitive, social, motor, and affective skills
-

*sibling 형제자매

Test2-22 [문장넣기]

[소재] 수술에 지장을 주는 개의 비만

- 1) It is more difficult to do surgery on an overweight dog patient.

- 2) Landmarks are more difficult to feel.

- 3) Organs and blood vessels are more difficult to see, and therefore complications are more likely.

- 4) Surgery gloves are constantly greasy and slippery, so using instruments becomes more difficult.

- 5) Once the surgery is over, it is also more difficult to make a pretty incision on the skin of an overweight patient.

- 6) ◆Some surgeons actually postpone surgery until the dog has lost weight, in order to improve the outcome.◆

- 7) It may be possible in the case of an elective procedure, but it is obviously not an option in an emergency situation..

- 8) Recovery after surgery is also affected in overweight and obese animals

*incision 절개한 자리 **elective 긴급하지 않은

Test2-23 [요약]

[소재] 면접시험에서 자신에 대한 객관적 묘사의 필요성

1) In a job interview, anyone can offer a self-description full of flattering adjectives, regardless of whether they 're true or not.

2) You can say, "I am competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic," but so what? How can you prove it or measure it?

3) Using adjectives to describe your work and yourself is offering only subjective data.

4) The best way to describe your skills and qualifications is to cite objective data.

5) Describe who you are and what you have accomplished with concrete examples that use facts and figures.

6) If you say, "I am great at raising money," it doesn't have the same "pop" or persuasive currency as if you say, "Last year I raised 1.2 million dollars in revenue selling our two top products."

7) A objectives weaken your case.

8) Let your achievements and the corresponding results speak for you.

9) The interviewer can then decide if you are "competent, motivated, reliable, and enthusiastic."



10) To show your interviewer who you really are, you should be able to show your good qualities with ◆objective evidence◆ without describing them only in ◆shining◆ words.

*revenue 수익, 수입

Test2-24~25 [장문독해1]**[소재] 모험과 성취 수준의 관계**

- 1) A graduating class from Princeton University was celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary.

- 2) They decided to survey their classmates in a number of areas.

- 3) One question on the survey asked the graduates to think back twenty-five years, comparing how they were doing currently to the aspirations they held on graduation day twenty-five years earlier.

- 4) About 40 percent of the graduates stated that they were "pleasantly surprised and happy" about how their lives had turned out.

- 5) Another 40 percent rated themselves as "content but not surprised" with their station in life.

- 6) The final 20 percent stated that they were "disappointed" in how their lives had turned out compared to what they had hoped for themselves on graduation day.

- 7) No big surprises here.

- 8) Some of us achieve our goals and more, while others of us lag behind what we judge to be our **◆potential◆**.

- 9) The more interesting finding came from the graduates' responses to a second question on the survey.

- 10) The question asked, "How many different jobs have you held since graduation?" or "How many different ventures have you launched?"

- 11) ✓The top 40 percent of the graduates - the ones who had rated themselves as "pleasantly surprised and happy" with their lot in life - had held six or more jobs or launched six or more ventures in those twenty-five years - far more than their colleagues who had rated themselves as either "content but not surprised" or "disappointed" in how their lives had turned out.

Test2-26~28 [장문독해2]

[소재] 강도를 물리친 개 Skeeter

- 1) (A) Skeeter is a happy, friendly dog belonging to Mr. Howard Spiller of St. Louis.

- 2) When folks inquire as to his background, Mr. Spiller explains that Skeeter is a Sleeper.

- 3) "You'll always find **him** sleeping behind the counter of the store." Mr. Spiller says.

- 4) And it was not so long ago that Mr. Spiller and his wife were very glad that Skeeter is a sleeper.

- 5) (D) It all began when Mr. and Mrs. Spiller prepared to close their store late one night.

- 6) They were counting up the money in the register and scarcely looked up as the front door closed.

- 7) "Sorry, we're closed for the night," Mr. Spiller said.

- 8) "We're not buying a thing," said one of the two visitors.

- 9) Mr. Spiller looked up and into the threatening barrel of a pistol.

- 10) "Just keep quiet and you won't get hurt," said one of the bandits.

- 11) **His** companion began to fill his pockets with the money on the counter.

- 12) Mr. Spiller involuntarily made a move to protect his hard-earned money and Mrs. Spiller cried out in warning to her husband: "Give it to them."

- 13) (C) She meant that her husband should not attempt to save the money at the expense of his life.

- 14) But the sleeping dog behind the counter understood the alarm in her voice as a command to attack the robbers.

- 15) And he didn't wait for the command to be repeated.

16) In a flash, the gentle, friendly Skeeter was transformed into a howling fury as the safety of his home was threatened.

17) He flung himself at the nearest of the bandits with bared fangs flashing - biting, snarling, growling - as the panicky bandits attempted to beat him off with the pistols in their flailing arms

18) (B) Skeeter flung himself at their arms, then next at their feet, nipping and biting, and barking, and never giving the men a chance to set themselves against his attack.

19) Mr. and Mrs. Spiller watched in amazement as the frightened bandits beat a retreat to the door.

20) They flung out of the door. Skeeter had completely expelled them.

21) The commotion he raised had made the robbery impossible because people were gathering outside Mr. Spiller's store.

22) The bandits found out the truth of the proverb that "it's best to let sleeping dogs lie," - or sleep

*barrel 총열 *snarl 으르렁거리다 *flail (팔다리를) 마구 흔들다 *bandit 강도 **commotion 소란, 소동

2016 EBS Mini Test3

Test3-1 [목적]

[소재] 학부모, 학생, 교직원 모임 안내

Dear Parents,

- 1) Our school's leadership team has worked hard this summer to help us continue the tradition of excellence here at Utopia Elementary School.

- 2) Our goal is to continually improve our ability to meet the needs of all students and to increase our ability to effectively communicate with parents.

- 3) Although we have made gains in our students' academic performance over the years, we are not satisfied if any of our students do not meet high standards.

- 4) We are therefore meeting with parents, students, and staff this summer to identify specific goals in the areas of student achievement, school climate, and parent communication.

- 5) Our meetings will take place from July 18 through July 22. We have enclosed an agenda for the meetings for the week.

- 6) Please feel free to call the school at (234) 456-7890 to RSVP if you would like to attend on any day.

Sincerely, Tom Brown Principal

*RSVP 회답 주시기 바랍니다(= répondez s'il vous plaît)

Test3-2 [제목]**[소재] 교사들 간의 교류의 필요성**

- 1) When teacher work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes-their own.

- 2) The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is lost on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone.

- 3) In the absence of a process that allows them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective - their own.

- 4) I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did.

- 5) The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well never occurred to us.

- 6) Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

Test3-3 [심경]**[소재] 자신의 꿈을 이룬 기쁨**

- 1) My friends were all very pleased for my achievement.

- 2) Most of them couldn't believe it!

- 3) After all of the ups and downs, close calls and near misses, I had finally made it to the top of the tree.

- 4) It felt good, and the Amnesia Opening Party 2010 was my first chance to shine.

- 5) I was given my headphones and microphone and was set up in the DJ box on the terrace.

- 6) The live broadcast began and I smashed it, probably because I was trying extra hard to impress, much to my manager's delight.

- 7) The messages came in from all over the world; from California to Croatia and everywhere in between!

- 8) We were broadcasting on FM radio, on Sonica's website and Amnesia's website, on Sonica's Mobile App and Amnesia's Mobile App too.

- 9) The show was very popular and I had listeners all over the world.

- 10) It was a great start to what was going to be a very interesting season!

Test3-4 [주제]**[소재] 돌봐주는 가족이 자아 개념 발달에 미치는 영향**

- 1) Children develop a basic sense of who they are from their family caregivers.

- 2) A child also gains accepted norms for thinking, feeling, and behaving from family members.

- 3) Sometimes well-meaning parents cultivate negative. self-concepts in children.

- 4) Some literature suggests that parents are the most important influences on a child's development, yet variations in parenting approach depend on the culture.

- 5) Specifically a child's positive self-esteem is fostered by parents who respond in a firm, consistent, and warm manner.

- 6) High parental support and parental monitoring are related to greater self-esteem and lower risk behaviors.

- 7) For example, in Mexican American adolescents perceived parental educational involvement combined with their perceived acculturation and self-esteem significantly affect their aspirations and achievement.

- 8) Parents who are harsh, inconsistent, or have low self-esteem themselves often behave in ways that foster negative self-concepts in their children.

- 9) Positive communication and social support foster self-esteem and well-being in adolescence.

*foster 기르다 **acculturation 문화적 적응

Test3-5 [요지]**[소재] 경험을 기반으로 한 이야기 창작**

- 1) A good way to understand the story invention process is to observe it firsthand.

- 2) Unfortunately, when people create a new story, we have difficulty knowing exactly how they found the various pieces of the story they are telling.

- 3) We cannot easily know what has been invented out of thin air and what has been adapted from prior experiences or other stories.

- 4) We can reasonably assume, however, that true creation can hardly exist with respect to stories.

- 5) Every story we tell has to have its basis in something that we have already experienced.

- 6) Of course, the better we are at telling stories, the better we are at giving them the appearance of being complete fiction.

- 7) This can mean that even we as tellers see the story as fictional, not realizing the adaptation process that we ourselves have used.

- 8) Even stories that are pure fantasy are adaptations of more realistic stories where certain constraints of the real world are relaxed.

Test3-6 [요지]**[소재] 물의 가격 인상의 필요성**

- 1) Future food security now depends on raising water productivity not only in agriculture but in all sectors of the economy - ranging from more water-efficient household appliances to more water-efficient irrigation systems.

- 2) Of all the policy steps to raise water efficiency, by far the most important is establishing a price for water that will reflect its value to society.

- 3) Because water policies evolved in an earlier age, when water was relatively abundant, the world today is sadly lacking in policies that reflect reality.

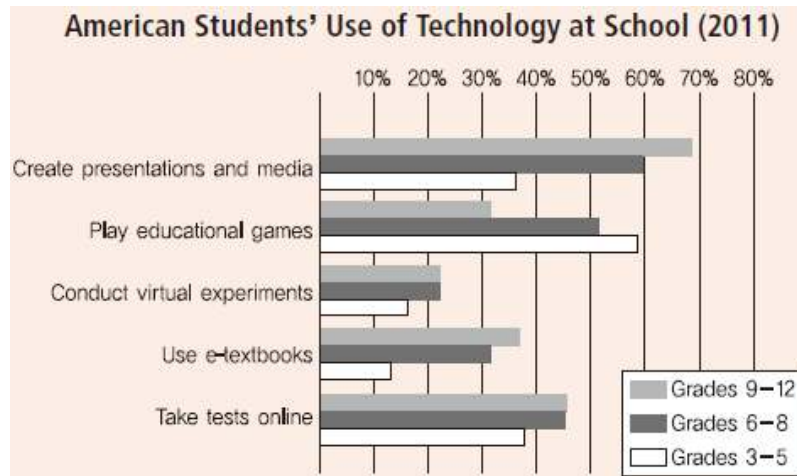
- 4) Raising the price of water to reflect its value would affect decisions involving its use at all levels and in all sectors.

- 5) To be successful, the price should go up in concert with what some countries describe as "lifeline rates," where individual residences get the amount of water needed to satisfy basic needs at an easily affordable price.

- 6) But once water consumption exceeds this minimum needs level, then the cost would escalate, thus encouraging investment in water efficiency.

Test3-7 [도표불일치]

[소재] 미국 학생들의 학교에서의 테크놀로지 이용



- 1) The above graph shows how American students used technology while at school in 2011.

- 2) CD While nearly 70 percent of 9th-12th graders used technology to create presentations and media, almost 60 percent of 3rd-5th graders used technology to play educational games.

- 3) Also, 6th-8th graders most frequently used technology to create presentations and media, and least frequently used it to conduct virtual experiments.

- 4) The percentage of 3rd-5th graders using e-textbooks was **◆less◆** than that of 9th-12th graders using e-textbooks.

- 5) When it came to using technology to take tests online, the percentage of 9th-12th graders was the same as that of 6th-8th graders.

- 6) The percentage gap between 6th-8th graders and 3rd 5th graders was largest in creating presentations and media.

Test3-8 [Jill Craigie불일치]**[소재] Jill Craigie**

1) Jill Craigie began her career as a journalist and then worked as a scriptwriter of documentaries for the British Council during World War II.

2) Later she moved on to Two Cities Films, where she was offered the chance to write and direct documentaries, such as Out of Chaos (1944) and The Way We Live (1946).

3) In 1948, Craigie formed her own production company, Outlook Films, and began planning to make Blue Scar (1949).

4) The film is her only work that is not a documentary, instead a highly critical story about the life of a workingclass Welsh mining family, set in the years of the nationalization of the coal industry.

5) Blue Scar was censored and initially denied exhibition.

6) A nationwide groundswell of public opinion, however, called for the release of Blue Scar, and it was finally shown to excellent reviews and enthusiastic audience response.

7) Craigie returned to nonfiction with the 1951 documentary To Be a Woman, which argues for equal pay for equal work.

*groundswell (여론의) 고조

Test3-9 [Name the Seed Library Contest일치]

[소재] 씨앗 도서관

Name the Seed Library Contest

The Nielone Library presents the grand opening of a seed library!
But what should we call it? It's up to YOU!



그런데 우리가 그것을 무엇이라 불러야 할까요? '여러분'에게 달려 있습니다.

Submit Entries

응모작을 제출하세요.

- June 1st-30th
- Come by the library or visit our website to submit your entry.
The final selection will be made by the seed library volunteer group.
The top five choices will be made available for voting.
- 6월 1일 ~ 30일.
- 여러분의 응모작을 제출하기 위해 도서관에 들르시거나 우리 웹사이트를 방문하세요.
최종 선정은 씨앗 도서관 자원봉사 모임에서 이루어 질 것입니다.
투표에 사용되도록 상위 다섯 개의 작품이 선정될 것입니다. 투표하세요.

Vote

- July 1 st-31 st on our website
우리 웹사이트에서 7월 1일 ~ 31일.

The winner will be announced August 3rd on our website.
The winner will receive a prize basket, full of gardening tools!

We are growing our communities, one seed at a time ...

우승자는 8월 3일에 우리 웹사이트에서 발표될 것입니다.

우승자는 원예 도구로 가득 찬 상품 바구니를 받게 될 것입니다!

우리는 우리 지역 사회를 자라게 합니다. 한 번에 하나의 씨앗으로...

Nielone Library
316 W Grand Ave
www.nielonelib.org

Test3-10 [Madison University Design School's 30th Anniversary Poster Exhibition 불일치]
[소재] Madison 대학 디자인 학교의 30주년 기념 전시회

**MADISON UNIVERSITY DESIGN SCHOOL'S
 30TH ANNIVERSARY POSTER EXHIBITION**

July 1-July 31, 2016 at the National Design Center

Madison 대학 디자인 학교의 30주년 기념 포스터 전시회.

국립 디자인 센터에서 2016년 7월 1일부터 7월 31일까지.

- This year, 2016, marks the 30th anniversary of Madison University Design School. As part of a month-long celebration and series of events commemorating the 30 years, we asked 30 design professionals to each create a poster for the festivities.

2016년 올해는 Madison 대학 디자인 학교의 30주년입니다.

그 30년을 기념하는 한 달 동안의 축하와 일련의 행사의 일부로서, 우리는 30명의 디자인 전문가에게 축제 행사를 위한 포스터를 각각 만들어 달라고 부탁했습니다.



- This 30th anniversary exhibition is your chance to see the posters of famous design professionals in person and make a purchase on the spot! The exhibition is free and open to the public.

이번 30주년 기념 전시회는 유명한 디자인 전문가의 포스터를 직 접 볼 수 있고 현장에서 구매를 할 수 있는 기회입니다.

전시회는 무료이며 일반인들에게 공개됩니다.

- Posters will be available for sale only in the gallery.

(Online purchase is not available.) The proceeds will be donated to charity.

포스터는 미술관 안에서만 판매가 가능합니다. (온라인 구매는 가능하지 않습니다)

수익금은 자선 단체에 기부될 것입니다.

Hours

- Monday through Thursday: 11:00 a.m. — 6:00 p.m.

- Friday: 11:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m. ₩

월요일부터 목요일까지: 오전 11시~오후 6시

금요일: 오전 11시 ~ 오후 5시

*commemorate 기념하다

Test3-11 [어법오류]

[소재] 위험에 대한 개인 인식의 결정 요인

1) An individual's perception of risk is culturally determined.

2) The view **taken** by the community in which the person lives, and the experience that the individual has of the hazard itself, are critical.

3) The cultural environment is important because it provides the overall setting within which the risk **is interpreted**.

4) For example, a person living in a very strong religious community may be more likely to view the hazard **as** an unmanageable 'act of God.'

5) Past experience is important because people with personal knowledge of previous hazard events **tend** to have more accurate views regarding the probability of future occurrences.

6) So, for example, people moving from rural areas to live in urban slums on the margins of large cities may be more vulnerable to landslides because they are not aware of the threats **that** such slopes pose.

*vulnerable 취약한

Test3-12 [다른지칭]

[소재] 선생님을 구하기 위해 권위에 도전한 학생

- 1) In late 2002, wood shop teacher Fred Sotcher began to tremble in his classroom at John Montgomery Elementary School in San Jose, CA.

- 2) He thought that **he** was chilled and so he put on a heavy shirt.

- 3) He also assured his students that **he** was OK.

- 4) Daniel Rivas, age 11, did not believe him.

- 5) Daniel telephoned the front office to report that his teacher was seriously ill.

- 6) At first, the front office did not believe **him**, but Daniel stayed on the phone, insisting that his teacher needed help.

- 7) The school nurse checked on Mr. Sotcher, and quickly an ambulance arrived to take **him** to a hospital to be treated for a major infection.

- 8) Mr. Sotcher believes that Daniel saved his life.

- 9) He said, "I was very impressed with the fact that he refused to listen to **me** and he refused to listen to the office."

- 10) For a sixth-grader, the office represents authority. And he had the courage to challenge that authority."

Test3-13 [어법선택]

[소재] 그리스 사람들의 미술 혁신

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

*schematic 도식적인 **grid 격자, 쇠창살

Test3-14 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 음악 감상의 필수 요소로서의 기억

- 1) ◆Remembering◆ is absolutely essential for understanding music.

- 2) At any particular moment, only one millisecond of a piece of music can be heard.

- 3) What was sounded before that millisecond exists only in your memory.

- 4) What will be heard in future moments can only be a guess based on what was heard previously.

- 5) It's not like that with what you see.

- 6) An entire painting or piece of sculpture can be seen in a second or two.

- 7) If memory were made an essential part of looking at a painting, it might be something like this: An unfamiliar picture is covered except for one thin vertical opening.

- 8) You can see the picture only as that opening moves across the painting from one side to the other.

- 9) Your comprehension of the picture would result from: your memory of what you've seen, the tiny portion you could see at the millisecond, and your guess about what would be revealed in succeeding moments.

- 10) Would this be a difficult way to see a picture? Definitely!

- 11) But that is the way music is perceived, and that is why memory is so important in listening to music.

Test3-15 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 집단 간의 적대적 경계를 초월한 협력

1) Social identities come to the fore when they are salient to the situation.

2) In an inter-group conflict, membership of the various groups can become regarded as so important that it colours all of the interactions between the people concerned.

3) But that doesn't have to be the case.

4) There are numerous cases of people belonging to opposing sides in armed conflicts being able to co-operate and interact together as a result of a special situation from accounts of soldiers in World War I giving Christmas presents to one another, to guerrillas being prepared to help people in serious distress even if they have come from the other side.

5) The capacity for co-operation and helping doesn't entirely disappear in anyone, and it can be brought out by rendering ◆the hostile 'us-and-them' boundaries◆ far less important.

*come to the fore 부각되다 **salient 가장 중요한, 가장 두드러진

Test3-16 [빈칸추론]

[소재] 예비 대학생에게 주는 충고

- 1) One of the most important goals you can have in the transition from high school to college is to ◆sample widely from the academic offerings◆ at your college.

- 2) Even the most elite prep schools do not have the range of departments found at most colleges.

- 3) Your high school probably didn't have a sociologist or an anthropologist on the faculty.

- 4) But your ignorance about their disciplines, just from lack of exposure to them, could cost you.

- 5) For all you know, you'd be a happy and successful anthropology major, but since you don't know what that means, you don't bother exploring it.

- 6) So, when you arrive on campus, make it a point to learn about unfamiliar areas and disciplines, perhaps through open houses.

- 7) You might find an academic home you never knew was there.

*prep school 사립 고등학교

Test3-17 [연결어]

[소재] 저탄수화물 다이어트가 효과를 보는 이유

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

Test3-18 [무관한문장]**[소재] 인간이 동물과 만나는 동물원**

1) Besides being places where animals can breed and scientists can study, zoos are the only places where most people can watch, hear, smell, and meet rare animals in living color.

2) All the television shows, museum dioramas, and encyclopedias in the world can't match the chemistry that occurs when animals and people look into each other's eyes.

3) This chemistry works its own magic, touching people's hearts in a way that lasts.

4) For many children, a trip to the zoo is their first real encounter with the animals they have read about, sung about, and drawn since their earliest years.

5) The fact that animals figure so prominently in children's fables as well as in mythology, art, and language says volumes about our connection to wild creatures.

6) At the zoo, myth becomes reality, and the connection is reaffirmed in a new way.

*diorama (박물관의) 입체 모형 **reaffirm 재차 확인하다

Test3-19 [무관한문장]**[소재] 야영에서의 자연환경 중시**

1) Despite many changes in the camping world in the last 150 years, most camps still embrace the natural environment as a vital aspect of their programs.

2) In fact, one of the reasons that overnight camps became so popular was that parents in the city wanted their children to get a taste of wholesome country living.

3) If you look through Camping Magazine or a selection of camp brochures, you're sure to see photographs of smiling kids in front of pristine lakes, tall trees, or majestic mountains.

4) One reason these settings have remained popular spots for day and overnight camps is because of kids' dwindling contact with beautiful natural environments.

5) Despite the many benefits of electronic technology, the virtual world has, for many children, eclipsed the natural world.

*pristine 자연 그대로의 **eclipse 가리다

Test3-20 [글의순서]

[소재] 속씨식물로의 진화

- 1) The final major step in seed evolution occurred when a few gymnosperms learned to cover up.

- 2) They did it in much the same way people do after a bath, and for similar reasons.

- 3) (B) At three years old, my son Noah still uses the blue plastic tub we bought when he was an infant.

- 4) He can climb out on his own now, but when he does I wrap him up immediately in a big fluffy towel.

- 5) (A) I do this not out of some disgust of nudity, but because his little naked body seems so vulnerable.

- 6) For me, it triggers an instinctive parental response to protect and nurture.

- 7) (C) While plants don't run around making conscious decisions about towels, the same evolutionary drive led one line of gymnosperms to wrap their naked seeds, folding up the underlying leaf to enclose the developing egg.

- 8) Botanists call this chamber the carpel and the plants that have one are known as angiosperms, Latin for "seeds in a vessel."

*gymnosperm 겉씨식물 **carpel 심피(씨가 생성되는 부분) ***angiosperm 속씨식물

Test3-21 [문장넣기]

[소재] 사과즙 발효 식초

- 1) When it comes to cooking, cider vinegar is the most useful vinegar.

- 2) You can use it in pickling, one of the most popular uses of vinegar.

- 3) Cider vinegar comes from crushed apples.

- 4) If you're making it yourself, it's best made with hard cider.

- 5) This is also the vinegar that is most commonly available in markets as both organic and nonorganic.

- 6) The organic option offers the mostly anecdotal evidence of being good for digestion.

- 7) And many people believe that a daily tablespoon of organic cider vinegar, usually diluted with water and honey, will help with weight loss.

- 8) ◆The question of whether it really works is debatable, but if you are going to drink cider vinegar the important thing is to dilute it.◆

- 9) If you don't dilute them, you can get a painful burn in your throat.

*cider vinegar 사과즙 (발효) 식초 **anecdotal 일화적인

Test3-22 [문장넣기]

[소재] 문화마다 다른 색상에 대한 인식

- 1) Memory, experiences, intelligence, and cultural background all affect the way a color's impact can vary from individual to individual.

- 2) This is not to say that the color will be perceived differently by the eye, but that its psychological perception will mean different things to different people.

- 3) In most Western cultures, for example, black is associated with death, but in China and India white is regarded as a symbol of death.

- 4) In America and many Western cultures, a bride usually wears white, as white is deemed a bridal or wedding color.

- 5) In China, however, a bride is attired in red.

- 6) ◆The mailboxes on the streets of the United States are blue, but in Sweden the mailboxes are red.◆

- 7) An American tourist in Sweden might have a more difficult time finding a site to send postcards home because of the color change from the familiar blue to red.

*be attired in ~로 차려입다

Test3-23 [요약]

[소재] 스트레스 다루기

1) Stress is a hot topic in American culture today.

2) Its popularity stems from the need to get a handle on this condition - to deal with stress effectively enough so as to lead a "normal" and happy life.

3) But dealing with stress is a process, not an outcome.

4) Many people's attitudes, influenced by their rushed lifestyles and expectations of immediate gratification, reflect the need to eradicate stress rather than to manage, reduce, or control their perceptions of it.

5) As a result, stress never really goes away; it just reappears with a new face.

6) The results can and do cause harm, including bodily damage.

7) Studies now indicate that between 70 and 80 percent of all disease is strongly related to, if not directly associated with, stress.

8) So-called lifestyle diseases, such as cancer and coronary heart disease, are leading causes of death; both seem to have direct links to the stress response.

*gratification 욕구 충족, 만족 **eradicate 뿌리 뽑다. 근절하다 ***coronary 관상동맥의



9) Stress never ◆disappears◆ but does us harm because we just try to ◆remove◆ it without knowing how to properly deal with it

Test3-24~25 [장문독해1]

[소재] 독서를 할 때 시각화의 효과

- 1) Visualization is seeing the words of a text as mental images.

- 2) It is a significant factor that sets proficient readers apart from low-achieving ones.

- 3) Studies have shown that the ability to generate vivid images while reading strongly correlates with a person's comprehension of text.

- 4) However, research has also revealed that 20 percent of all children do not visualize or experience sensory images when reading.

- 5) These children are thus handicapped in their ability to comprehend text, and they are usually the students who avoid and dislike reading because they never connect to text in a personal, meaningful way.

- 6) Active visualization can completely engross a reader in text.

- 7) You have experienced this when you just could not put a book down and you stayed up all night just to finish it.

- 8) Skilled readers automatically weave their own memories into text as they read to make personalized, lifelike images.

- 9) In fact, every person develops a unique interpretation of any text.

- 10) This personalized reading experience explains why most people prefer a book to its movie.

- 11) Visualization is not static; unlike photographs, these are "movies in the mind."

- 12) Mental images must constantly be modified to incorporate new information as it is disclosed by the text.

- 13) Therefore, your students must learn how to ◆revise their images◆ if they encounter information that requires them to do so.

*engross 몰두하게 하다

Test3-26~28 [장문독해2]

[소재] 안내 책자를 읽는 것의 중요성

- 1) (A) One time, Peter was privileged to purchase a name-brand video player/recorder for his son.

- 2) As he arrived home with his purchase, he eagerly anticipated the exciting process of installing this wonder of technology.

- 3) His son joined him as **he** sat on the floor of his living room to open this new treasure for his home.

- 4) With unrestricted haste, he ripped open the carton and pulled out the machine from its Styrofoam packing, ignoring the manual booklet that fell to the floor beside him.

- 5) (D) Then, using the basic knowledge he had obtained from others whom he had observed installing similar machines, **he** proceeded to show his skill and wisdom in front of his son.

- 6) After connecting a few wires and turning a few switches, he was ready to test his expertise.

- 7) He took a videocassette, placed it in the machine, turned on the television, and bingo - play.

- 8) As the picture appeared on the screen, he felt a sense of pride and personal accomplishment.

- 9) (B) Turning to his son, he said, "There it is; we're in business."

- 10) They sat and watched for a while; then something occurred that changed Peter's life forever.

- 11) The inquisitive nature of his young son began to work.

- 12) **He** drew closer to the video machine, pointed to the row of 12 buttons, and asked, "What are they for, Dad?"

- 13) In his attempt to show his fatherly wisdom and adult advantage in knowledge, **he** leaned forward and examined the buttons.

14) (C) He quickly realized that he was unable to explain any of the functions indicated by the buttons except those of pause, rewind, stop, and play.

15) He found himself exposing his ignorance to his young son.

16) This incident taught him a lesson that day.

17) Since **he** had ignored the manufacturer's manual and refused to read and follow the instructions contained therein, he was unable to utilize, maximize, and fully appreciate the full potential of the product.

18) He was settling for less than full capacity.
