

20 고 3월 연합

21. We all know that **tempers**(___) are one of the first things [gained / lost] in many **arguments**(___). It's easy to say one should keep cool, but how do you do it? The point to remember is that sometimes in arguments the other person is trying to get you to be angry. They may be saying things that are [accidentally(____) / intentionally(____)] designed to annoy you. They know that if they **get you to lose your cool**(당신____) you'll say something that sounds [rational / foolish]; you'll simply get angry and then it will be [possible / impossible] **for you to win the argument**(당신____). So don't fall for **it**(지칭?). A **remark**(___) may be made to cause your anger, but responding with a cool answer that [is distracted / focuses on] **the issue raised**(____ 이슈) is likely to be [most / least] effective. Indeed, any **attentive**(___깊은) listener will admire the fact [that / which] you didn't "rise to the **bait**(___)."

- ※ ① stay calm ② blame yourself
- ※ ③ lose your temper ④ listen to the audience
- ※ ⑤ apologize for your behavior

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30. We often ignore small changes because they don't seem to ①matter(___하다 = c ___) very much in the moment. If you save a little money now, you're still not a millionaire(____ _). If you study Spanish for an hour tonight, you still [have / haven't] learned the language. We make a few changes, but the results never seem to come ②[slowly / quickly] and so we slide back into our [next / previous] routines. The slow pace of transformation(___) also makes it ③[easy / hard] to break a bad habit(____ _). If you eat an unhealthy meal today, the scale(___, 규 __, 비 __) doesn't move much. A single decision is easy to ignore. But when we ④repeat small errors, day after day, by following poor decisions again and again, our small choices add up to bad results. Many [steps / missteps] eventually(___) lead to a ⑤problem.

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31. Remember that _____ is always of the essence(_____ = essen___). If an apology is not accepted, thank the individual for hearing you out and leave the door [close / open] for if and when he wishes to [apologize(____하다) / reconcile(____하다)]. Be conscious(____하는) of the fact that just because someone accepts your apology(단지 당신의 _____) does not mean she has fully [forgiven / hated](____하다) you. It can take time, maybe a long time, before the injured party(____) can completely let go(= r____) and fully trust you again. There is [much / little] you can do to speed this process up. If the person is truly important to you, it is [worthwhile / worth] to give him or her the time and space needed to heal. [Do not / Do] expect the person to go right back to acting normally immediately.

※ ① curiosity ② independence

※ ③ patience(____) ④ creativity

※ ⑤ honesty

문장연습

32. Although many small businesses have excellent websites, they typically **can't afford**(_____) [progressive(____적인) / aggressive(____)] online campaigns. One way **to get the word out**(_____) is through an advertising exchange, in which advertisers place banners on [own / each other's] websites for free. For example, a company selling beauty products could place its banner on a site that sells women's [cosmetics(____) / shoes], and **in turn**(____), the shoe company could put a banner on the beauty product site. [Either / Neither] company charges the other; they simply exchange ad space. Advertising exchanges are gaining in popularity, especially among marketers who do [x / not] have much money and who don't have a large sales team. By _____, advertisers find new **outlets**(____) that reach their target audiences **that they would not otherwise be able to afford**(_____).

- ※ ① trading space ② getting funded
- ※ ③ sharing reviews ④ renting factory facilities
- ※ ⑤ increasing TV commercials

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33. Motivation may come from several sources. It may be the respect I give every student, the daily greeting I give at my classroom door, the [divided / undivided] attention when I listen to a student, a pat(____) on the shoulder whether the job was done well or not, an accepting smile, or simply “I love you” when it is most needed. It may simply be asking how things are(____) at home. For one student considering dropping out of school(_____는), it was a note from me after one of his frequent [absences / presences] (____) saying that he made my day(행복하게 하다) when I saw him in school. He came to me with the note with tears in his eyes and thanked me. He will graduate this year. Whatever technique is used, the students must know that you _____. But the concern must be genuine(____의 = _____ntic) — the students can't be fooled.

- ※ ① care about them
- ※ ② keep your words
- ※ ③ differ from them
- ※ ④ evaluate their performance
- ※ ⑤ communicate with their parents

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34. Say you normally go to a park to walk or work out. Maybe today you should choose a [same / different] park. Why? Well, who knows? Maybe it's because you need the connection to the different energy in the other park. Maybe you'll **run into**(__ 치다 = come a ____, ____ into) people there that you've never met before. You could make a new best friend simply by visiting a different park. You never know what great things will happen to you until you step [inside / outside] the zone where you feel comfortable. If you're staying in your comfort zone and you're not pushing yourself **past that same old energy**(같은 오래된 _____), then you're not going to move forward on your path. **By forcing yourself to do**(스스로 _____) something [same / different], you're **awakening**(__ 다) yourself on a **spiritual**(__ 인) level and you're forcing yourself to do something that will benefit [x / from] you **in the long run.**(_____) As they say, _____.

- ※ ① variety is the spice of life ② fantasy is the mirror of reality
- ※ ③ failure teaches more than success
- ※ ④ laziness is the mother of invention
- ※ ⑤ conflict strengthens the relationship

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35. Ideas about **how much disclosure is appropriate**(_____) vary among cultures. [일반 / 구체?]

※ (A) On the other hand, Japanese tend to do [much / little] disclosing about themselves to others **except**(~를 ___하고 = **other** _____) to the few people with whom they are very close. **In general**,(_____) Asians do not **reach out to**(___다) strangers.

※ (B) Those born in the United States tend to be [low / high] disclosers, even showing a willingness to [conceal(_____) / disclose] information about themselves to strangers. [일반 / 구체?] This may explain why Americans seem particularly [easy / hard] to meet and are good at cocktail-party conversation.

※ (C) **They**(지칭? _____) do, however, show great care for each other, **since they view** [harmony / independence] **as essential to relationship improvement**(_____). They work hard **to prevent those they view as outsiders from getting information**(외부인 _____) they believe to be unfavorable(그들이 _____).

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36. A god called Moinee **was defeated**(됐다) by a rival god called Dromerdeener in a terrible battle up in the stars. Moinee fell out of the stars down to Tasmania **to die**(죽다).

※ (A) **He**(지칭?) took [**rage / pity**]() on the people, gave them bendable knees and cut off their [**convenient / inconvenient**] kangaroo tails **so**(~ = **so** ,) they could all sit down at last. Then they lived happily ever after.

※ (B) Then **he**(지칭?) died. The people hated having kangaroo tails and no knees, and they cried out to the heavens for help. Dromerdeener heard their cry and came down to Tasmania to see what the matter was.

※ (C) Before **he**(지칭?) died, he wanted to give a last blessing to his **final resting place**(지칭?), so he decided to create humans. But he was **in such a hurry**(), knowing he was dying, **that** he forgot to give them knees; and he **absent-mindedly**() gave them big tails like kangaroos, which meant they couldn't [**stand up / sit down**].

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※ In the U.S. we have so many metaphors() for time and its passing(= elap_) that we think of time as “a [thing / creature],” that is “the weekend is almost gone,” or “I haven’t got the time.”

37. There are some cultures that can be referred to as(~라고 _____) “people who live [inside / outside] of time.” The Amondawa tribe, living in Brazil, does not have a concept of time that can be measured or counted. (①) Rather() they live in a world of serial(____적인 = _____ntial) events, rather than(~ _____) seeing events as being rooted(_____) in time. (②) Researchers also found that no one had an age. (③) Instead[앞에 _____ 나올 확률!], they change their names to reflect their stage of life and position within their society, so a little child will [withhold(_____다) / give up] their name to a newborn sibling() and take on a new one. (④) We think such statements(지칭?) are [subjective / objective](____적인), but they aren’t. (⑤) We create these metaphors(), but the Amondawa don’t talk or think in metaphors for time.

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※ Of course, within cultures individual attitudes can vary dramatically(_____) [일반 / 구체?]

38. The natural world provides a rich source(_____) of symbols used in art and literature. (①) Plants and animals are central to mythology(____), dance, song, poetry, rituals(____), festivals, and holidays around the world. (②) Different cultures can exhibit [opposite(____의) / identical(____한)] attitudes toward a given(____) species. [일반 / 구체?] (③) Snakes, for example, honored(____) by some cultures and [liked / hated] by others.[구체_] (④) Rats are considered pests(____) in much of Europe and North America and greatly respected in some parts of India. [구체_] (⑤) For instance, in Britain many people dislike rodents(____), and yet there are several associations(____) devoted to breed(____)하는 them, [일반 / 구체?] including the National Mouse Club and the National Fancy Rat Club.

※ be devoted[c____ted / d____d] to V-ing(~에 ____하다)

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39. Paying attention to some people and not others doesn't mean you're being [dismiss / dismissive](___하는) or arrogant(___). ① It just reflects a hard fact: there are limits on [a / the] number of people we can possibly pay attention to or develop a relationship with. ② Some scientists even believe that the number of people with whom we can continue stable social relationships(우리가 _____) might be limited naturally by our [brains / circumstances(___)]. ③ The more people you know of different backgrounds, the more colorful(_____다) your life becomes. ④ Professor Robin Dunbar has explained that our minds are only really capable of(~ ___ 있다) forming meaningful relationships with a [minimum / maximum] of about a hundred and fifty people. ⑤ Whether that's true or not, it's safe to assume(_____하다) that we [can / can't] be real friends with everyone.

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40. While there are many evolutionary or cultural reasons for cooperation(많은 협력의 _____), the eyes are one of the most important means(____) of cooperation, and eye contact may be the most powerful human force we [gain / lose] in traffic. It is, arguably, the reason why humans, normally a quite(____ = p____) [cooperative / noncooperative] (____) species, can become so [cooperative / noncooperative] on the road. Most of the time we are moving too fast — we begin to [gain / lose] the ability to keep eye contact around 20 miles per hour — or it is not safe to look. Maybe our view is blocked. Often other drivers are wearing sunglasses, or their car may have [tilted(____) / tinted(____)] windows. (And do you really want to make eye contact with those drivers?) Sometimes we make eye contact through the rearview(____) mirror, but it feels weak, not quite believable at first, as(= _____) it is not “face-to-face.”

※ While driving, people become [uncooperative / careful] , because they make [direct / little] eye contact.

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41. Many high school students study and learn inefficiently because they **insist on**(___하다) doing their homework while watching TV or listening to loud music. These same students also typically (a)[**interrupt**(___하다) / **intercept**(___다)] their studying with **repeated** phone calls, trips to the kitchen, video games, and Internet surfing. Ironically, students with the greatest need to concentrate when studying are often the ones **who** [**eliminate** / **surround**](_____) themselves [**with** / **from**] the most [**attractions** / **distractions**](_____). These teenagers argue that they can study better with the TV or radio (b)**playing**. Some professionals actually (c)[**oppose** / **go along with**](___하다) their position. They argue that many teenagers can actually study productively under [**more** / **less**]-**than-ideal**(_____) conditions because [**they were** / **they've been**] **exposed** repeatedly to “background noise” **since** early childhood. These educators argue that children have become (d)**used**(___한 = a _____ ed) to the sounds of

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the TV, video games, and loud music. They also argue that insisting (생략? ____) students turn off the TV or radio when doing homework will not necessarily(____다) improve their academic performance. This position is certainly not generally shared, _____. Many teachers and learning experts are (e)[convinced / diffident](____) by their own experiences that students who study in a noisy environment often learn [efficiently / inefficiently].

21. They know that if they **get you to lose your cool**(당신 _____) you'll say something that sounds [rational / foolish]; you'll simply get angry and then it will be [possible / impossible] **for you to win the argument**(당신 _____). So don't fall for it(지칭?). A **remark**(____) may be made to cause your anger,

21. Indeed, any **attentive**(____ 깊은) listener will admire the fact [that / which] you didn't "rise to the **bait**(____)."

30. We often ignore small changes because they don't seem to **①matter**(____ 하다 = c ____) very much in the moment..

31. The slow pace of **transformation**(____) also makes it **③[easy / hard]** **to break a bad habit**(_____). If you eat an unhealthy meal today, the **scale**(____, 규_, 비_) doesn't move much

32. If an apology is not accepted, thank the individual for hearing you out and leave the door [close / open] for if and when he wishes to [apologize(____하다) / reconcile(____하다)]. Be **conscious**(____하는) of the fact.

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34. Advertisers find new **outlets**(____) that reach their target audiences **that they would not otherwise be able to afford**(_____).

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