

2강 주제 추론

7. 출처 「CK-12 Chemistry - Second Edition」 CK-12 Foundation

문장삽입 To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. → ④

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. ① You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. ② If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. ③ Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. ④ In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. ⑤ By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

*kernel 옥수수 따위의 알갱이

위 글의 주제는? the need for controlling variables in experiments

요약 (본문에 없는 단어만) → Experimental variables should be identical in all way except for one variable being tested for reasonable causation

3강 요지 찾기

7. 출처 「Navigating the News: A Political Media User's Guide」 Michael K. Baranowski

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people's guesses will ① hit the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate.

(A) Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood ② in which they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently "fix" them.

(B) The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar[가리키는 것 - overall political opinion] for ourselves - we view ③ them through the lens of the media, and the media show us a ④ balanced view of politics.

(C) The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions ⑤ are sometimes ⑥ referred to the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things.

*marble 구슬

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어만) the necessity of critical perspective to media manipulation

필자의 주장은? 정치적 판단을 할 때 미디어의 여론 왜곡을 인식해야한다.

어법상 문맥상 어색한 곳 모두 수정 ① miss ② that ③ it ④ distorted ⑤ is ⑥ referred to as

위 글의 순서는? (C) (B) (A)

9. 출처 「Cool It」 Bjorn Lomborg

When we talk about global warming we seem [obsessing/obsessed] with regulating just one parameter - namely, CO2.

(A) We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us [holding/to hold] on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.

(B) But while reducing the CO2 level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern

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ought to be to **advance** human and environmental well being **the most**, **[there/where]** many other factors are in play.

(C) While cutting CO2 will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO2 means **blindly**(원문 indiscriminately) **eliminating** both negative and positive effects of global warming.

*obsessed 집착하는 *parameter 변수

위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어만) is cutting down **emissions**(= reducing CO2) **everything**?

위 글의 주제는? **necessity of adaptive strategies in dealing with climate change**

필자의 주장은? 기후변화의 긍정적 효과를 고려한 지구온난화 대책을 모색해야 한다.

위 글의 순서는? **(B) (C) (A)**

제 4강 제목 추론

6. 출처 「Sport: A Cultural History」 iUniverse

문장삽입 Swimming was therefore not only a **pleasure** for the **playful**, but also a **necessity** in case of an **accident** on the water. → ②

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for **existence**, it is **natural** to expect a variety of **recreations** in and on the water. ① The management of the great river's gifts **[was/were]** the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. ② We have wall paintings of young girls **[swimming/to swim]** below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. ③ Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their **[outstretching/outstretched]** arms a container for ointments. ④ Some documents suggest that swimming **[be/was]** **required**(원문 obligatory) for royal princes. ⑤ **[That/What]** swimming was **regularly taught** is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not **natural** to man and which **[is/was]** **invented** again for competition less than a century ago.

*ointment 연고

위 글의 제목은? **Swimming: Essential Part of Egyptian Life**

제 6강 문맥 속 어휘추론

4. 출처 「Anger Management in Sport」 Mitch Abrams

문장삽입 For other tasks, anger would be a **[hindrance/motivation]**. → ③

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. ① So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be **[harmful/helpful]**. ② **[For example]**, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger. ③ The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding **were / receiver / to / to / perform / throw / which / would / better / likely / if / not angry / he****[배열 - which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry]**. ④ **[In fact]**, some research supports this thesis. ⑤ Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making **[tend/tends]** to demonstrate **[higher/lower]** levels of anger than players at positions that **[are/do]** not.

위 글의 요지는? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) The **value** of anger is task **dependent**(= **varies** according to the **positions**)

7. 출처 「Hospitality Marketing Management」 Robert D. Reid, David C. Bojanic

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In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very [intense/intensely].

(A) Later, they added fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.

(B) An example of this was [that/when] several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby [reduce/reducing] the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who used this service.

(C) This factor, when combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, [has/have] resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to replace humans for some tasks.

*lean (조직이) 군살을 뺀

위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) service(= hospitality) industry pressured into reducing jobs(= replacing labor with technology)

위 글의 순서는? (C) (B) (A)

제 7강 문맥 속 문법성 판단

3. 출처 「불확실」

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception.

(A) Enjoying the longer life ① afforded to us by new public health measures and technology ② mean maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models.

(B) More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of ③ whom will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way.

(C) They are our "resident experts," ④ who can help shape the way we live. People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and ⑤ managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps.

*the norm 일반적인 것 *centenarian 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

위 글의 주제는? centenarians as the representatives(= models) of proper steps(= for aging well)

또는 → role of centenarians in the aging society

어법상 어색한 부분 모두 수정 ① 없음 ② means ③ them ④ 없음 ⑤ 없음

4. 출처 「Science, technology, and society: A Social Approach」 Wenda K Bauchspies, Jennifer Croissant, Sal Restivo

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like ① it between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is ② static. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why.

(A) For a contemporary example of the ③ separation of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, ④ which ⑤ fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry ⑥ is explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products.

(B) Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the

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end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

(C) [For example], new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to **theorists** and thus be ⑦ **labelling** "basic," while more "applied" work is ⑧ **relevant** to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers.

* convergence 융합

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어만) the **blurring** of the **boundaries** between science and technology

위 글의 요지는? (본문에 없는 단어만) Science and technology are **separated**(= **divided** / **labelled separately**) only in communities of practice, but the distinction between them has been **vague**(= **ambiguous** / **blurry** / **unclear**)

어법상 문맥상 어색한 부분 모두 수정 ① **that** ② **applied** ③ **convergence** ④ **where** ⑤ **틀린부분없음** ⑥ **are** ⑦ **labeled** ⑧ **없음**

위 글의 순서는? **(C) (A) (B)**

제 8강 지칭 대상 파악

1. 출처 「Attitude is Everything Rev Ed: 10 Life-Changing Steps to Turning Attitude into Action」 Keith Harrell

Brenda, a young single mother, used **fear** and **love** to help her daughter. In the process, ① she **overcame** a childhood fear and discovered an unlikely passion and a new career. Brenda had always had trouble [**keeping/to keep**] up in school, and ② her weakest subject was always math. She [**enrolled/was enrolled**] in a remedial mathematics course at the local community college because she loved her daughter and feared she wouldn't be able to **assist** ③ her with her homework. She earned an A in the course, [**it/which**] **inspired** ④ her to set a higher goal. ⑤ She decided to earn her college degree.

위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어만) **motives** led to **achievements!**(= **actions!**)

대상이 다른 하나는? ③

제 9강 세부 내용 파악

5. 출처 「http://www.dickinsoncd.org/uploads/3/2/0/4/3204023/watershed_rules.pdf」

2015 Poster Contest Local to State Ruled

Eligibility

The National Conservation Poster Contest is open to kindergarten through grade twelve. Posters advance through three judging levels: local, state and national. Artwork entered into the national competition must have gone through a poster contest sponsored by a local conservation district and another contest sponsored by a state conservation association.

2015 Contest Theme

The National Poster Contest theme is "Where does your water come from?"

Poster category by grade: K-1; 2-3; 4-6; 7-9; 10-12

Contest Rules

- Any media may be used to create a flat or two-dimensional effect on regular posters.
- All posters must be created by an individual student rather than a team of students.
- The 2015 theme title "Where does your water come from?" must be on your poster. This is the only title eligible for the national poster contest.

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• Mail first place posters from each category, as well as the County to State Form, to the address below. Entries must be postmarked by October 8, 2015:

PO Box 91123
Seattle, WA 98111-9223

*eligibility (대회 참가 등의) 자격

- 주 대회를 거치지 않고 곧바로 전국 대회에 참가할 수 있다 (o/x)
- 주 출품작은 다른 포스터 콘테스트를 거쳤어야 한다 (o/x)
- 모든 학년의 포스터를 개별적으로 심사한다 (o/x)
- 표현 수단에는 제한이 없으며 입체적인 작품도 가능하다 (o/x)
- 모든 포스터는 팀이 아닌 개인의 창작물이어야 한다 (o/x)
- 포스터의 제목은 대회 주제에 맞게 자유롭게 붙일 수 있다 (o/x)
- 출품작은 2015년 10월 8일부터 우편으로 접수한다 (o/x)

제 11강 빈칸 채우기

6. 출처 「Mastermind how to think like sherlock holmes」 Maria Konnikova

문장삽입 In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second [that/what] it did exist. → ③

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must **believe something in order to process** it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. ① You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. ② But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to **picture** a pink elephant in your head. ③ We understand and believe in the **same instant**. ④ Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this **necessity of acceptance for comprehension**, and, [writing/wrote] a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of **conceive**[알맞은 형태 - **being conceived**]." ⑤ **disbelieve / the conception / something / we / effortful / only after / do / engage in**[배열 - **Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something**] - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

*existential 존재와 관련된

위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어만) **first believe(= imagine) (+ consciously), and then question**
위 글의 요지는? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) To **comprehend** something, belief through **picturing(= conception or imagination)** should be formed

7. 출처 「Politics and the Twitter Revolution: How Tweets Influence the Relationship Between Political Leaders and the Public」 John H. Parmelee, Shannon L. Bichard

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog.

(A) This result suggests that Twitter users ① **are not** be considered an [usual/unusual] subset of the general population, but rather a group ② **who** opinions are (at least collectively) fairly **mainstream** and **representative**.

(B) Such research reveals why Twitter is a **valuable tool for measuring** public opinion. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as [inaccurate/accurate] a measure as ③ **finding** with traditional telephone surveys.

(C) One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions ④ **expressed** in the tweets [differed from/matched] survey findings on the same topics.

*mainstream 주류의 *subset 부분집합

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위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어만) Twitter reflects(= speaks for) the public!(+ on certain topics)

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) Twitter as an reliable(= representative or accurate) relection(= indicator) of public opinion

어법상 어색한 부분 모두 수정 ① (should) not ② whose ③ is found ④ 없음

위 글의 순서는? (B) (C) (A)

제 13강 무관한 문장 찾기

8. 출처 「Do You Think You're Clever?: The Oxford and Cambridge Questions」 John Farndon

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people. In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are/is responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet. So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - if/unless the remaining few changed their consumption patterns. And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming.

위 글의 제목은? what does population have to do with climate change?

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어만) the fundamental(= primary) cause(= driving force) of global warming

요약 (본문에 없는 단어만) → Population growth has played mimimal part in causing climate change, which is mainly (= primarily) attributed to how the wealthy people consume energy

제 15강 문단 속에 문장 넣기

2. 출처 「Handbook of Research on Teaching Literacy Through the Communicative and Visual Arts: Sponsored by the International Reading Association」 James Flood, Diane Lapp, Shirley Brice Heath

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find?

(A) Children who do not exhibit competence in language and logic are/is often identified as at-risk for school failure. Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go unrecognized.

(B) This conception of development is based on traditional notions of intelligence that take/takes a unitary view of the human mind. This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general.

(C) A variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others. Despite/While the diversity suggested by this arrangement, much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics.

*unitary 단일의

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어만) danger of blindly focusing on conventional assessment

또는 (본문에 없는 단어만) → negative consequences of limiting(= restricting) assessment area

위 글의 순서는? (C) (B) (A)

7. 출처 「The New Science of Perfect Skin: Understanding Skin Care Myths and Miracles For Radiant Skin at Any

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Age, Daniel Yarosh, PH.D.

A better understanding of basic human genetics might help explain what kind of diet is best for human bodies.

(A) This belief may, [in fact], not be true at all. When modern humans migrated out of Africa, they quickly expanded to all corners of the earth, including some places ① where there was no whole grain bread, lean beef, or gardens full of leafy greens!

(B) Luckily, humans can eat just about anything, and each group of people around the globe ② have its distinct diet, with its own mix of fat, protein, carbohydrates, fiber, and sugars. People with beautiful skin have ③ been risen on each of these many different diets. (원문생략 The bottom line : there is no such thing as one "natural" diet for all people, and perfect skin does not depend on any one diet in particular).

(C) ④ Due to a lot of overly simplified storytelling, many people have come to believe that there was one way of eating that was "natural" for all humans. [As a result], many believe that there is one "natural" healthy diet that should be eaten if we want to become and stay healthy and active.

*carbohydrate 탄수화물

위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어만) universal healthy diet: is there such a thing?

또는 (본문에 없는 단어 포함) → myth and truth about "one-size-fits-all" diet

어법상 어색한 부분 모두 수정 ① 틀린 부분 없음 ② has ③ been raised ④ 틀린 부분 없음

위 글의 순서는? (C) (A) (B)

8. 출처 「History of Science and Technology : A Browser's Guide to the Great Discoveries, Inventions, and the People Who Made Them from the Dawn of Time to Today」 Bryan Bunch

Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes ① done by less skilled workers.

(A) [Meanwhile], some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.

(B) [Also], the new, more ② simple technology associated with automated manufacturing ③ required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but ④ large group of people.

(C) During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. [For example], when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely ⑤ puzzled to the average worker, and the few computer "specialists" gained ⑥ considerate earning power.

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어만) workforce reorganized by introducing automation

위 글의 요지는? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) Technology caused workers to split into the few professionals with power and many of ordinary(≒ unskilled) workers

어법상 문맥상 어색한 부분 모두 수정 ① to be done ② complicated ③ 없음 ④ small ⑤ puzzling ⑥ considerable

위 글의 순서는? (B) (C) (A)

제 16강 문단 요약

2. 출처 「Rethinking Secondary Education: A Human-Centred Approach」 Scherto Gill, Garrett Thomson

Anyone would be totally ① dismaying on hearing that many young people do not know the capital of France or

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think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago. The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it[가리키는 것 - lack of specific knowledge] is taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of deep-seated ignorance, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in what is around one, indifference and low self-expectation. If one imagined instead a young person ② to express interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and ③ goes on to ask lots of questions about the city and ④ that a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise. The point is that the knowledge / the state of mind / less important / that / in itself / is / illustrates / than / it[배열 - the knowledge in itself is less important than the state of mind that it illustrates].

*dismay 실망시키다

위 글의 제목은? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) is ignorance as important as attitude in learning?

위 글의 요지는? (본문에 없는 단어만) It is not the lack of knowledge but mental state that matters

요약 → What primarily concerns us about young people is the state of mind underlying their ignorance, not merely their lack of knowledge.

어법상 어색한 부분 모두 수정 ① dismayed ② expressing ③ going ④ what

5. 출처 「Reconstruction in Philosophy」 John Dewey

문장삽입 Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely physical things but in a world of signs and symbols. → ⑤

Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. ① What happened in the past is lived again in memory. ② About what goes on today [hang/hangs] a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. ③ With the animals, an experience perishes as [it/they] happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. ④ But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, [where/which] each event is a reminder of other things. ⑤ A flame is not merely something which warms or burns, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter [which/where] man returns to from his casual wanderings.

*reminiscence 회상(담), 추억(담) *abiding 변치 않는 *cheer 음식물, 성찬 *shelter 거쳐

위 글의 요지는? (본문에 없는 단어 포함) the revival(= recall) of memory marks the difference between beasts and humans

요약 → Unlike the lower animals, man is able to relate the present with the past in terms of the mental process that codes and decodes what he has experienced.

제 17강 장문독해(1)

1~2 출처 「An Invitation to Personal Change」 Dianne Hales, Kenneth Christian

Some people make few intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter and flabbier, gather lines, and go gray. But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and other / stick to / for / routines / than / no reason[배열 - stick to routines for no reason other than] the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes. They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives.

What is the difference between these two groups of people? Their perspective. People look for / whether / they cannot change / who / reasons / possible / or / change / change / do not question / is[배열 - who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change]. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, [it/which] always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one. When people do not change, the reason is not that change isn't possible; it's that they put the brakes on change or limit their possibilities by presuming they cannot change and [look/looking] for

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reasons to prove it[가리키는 것 - they cannot change].

Of course, there are things you can't change. You can't alter when and where you were born. You can't do anything but complain about the weather. You cannot fly no matter how [hard/hardly] you flap your arms. But often you think you cannot do something simply because you have never done it before.

*flabby (근육 등이) 축 늘어진

위 글의 제목은? Why Some but Not All Change

원문 제목 - Can people really change?

위 글의 주제는? (본문에 없는 단어만) the importance of conviction(= confidence) in changing

