

## 본문 텍스트

0111.

One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes prejudice your audience against you in ways that may seem unfair. ↵  
5 For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. → After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now concede that a split infinitive is not a grammar crime. + Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. → How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of vandalism? = How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? → It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence. \*infinitive 부정사 \*\*concede 인정하다 \*\*\*vandalism (공공 기물의 파손)

## 주제/제목/요약

20 Remembering what one have learned in one's childhood still affects how they react to something against the old rule, especially in language/grammar/writing/composition, which could lead the readers to unfavorable reactions.

## 변형문항

순서/삽입

25 One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes prejudice your audience against you in ways that may seem unfair.

30 (A) Suppose you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning about splitting infinitives. How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "to always accompany" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of vandalism?

35 (B) How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their automatic recollection of what is now a nonrule? It is possible, in other words, to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence.

(C) For example, look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. After decades of telling students to never split an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now concede that a split infinitive is not a grammar crime.

40 Q. 순서 완성 :

**본문 텍스트**

0112.

While we dislike failing in our regular endeavors, games are an entirely different thing, a safe space in which failure is okay, neither painful nor the least unpleasant. The phrase “It’s just a game” suggests that this would be the case. And we do often take what happens in a game to have a different meaning from what is outside a game. To prevent other people from achieving their goals is usually hostile behavior that may end friendships, but we regularly prevent other players from achieving their goals when playing friendly games. Games, in this view, are something different from the regular world, a frame in which failure is not the least distressing. Yet this is clearly not the whole truth: we are often upset when we fail, we put in considerable effort to avoid failure while playing a game, and we will even show anger toward those who foiled our clever in-game plans. In other words, we often argue that in-game failure is something harmless and neutral, but we repeatedly fail to act accordingly. \*foil 저지하다

**주제/제목/요약**

We feel upset and depressed in games as much as in the real world.

**변형문항**

순서/삽입/빈칸

While we dislike failing in our regular endeavors, games are an entirely different thing, a safe space in which failure is okay, neither painful nor the least unpleasant. The phrase “It’s just a game” suggests that this would be the case.

(A) Games, in this view, are something different from the regular world, a frame in which failure is not the least distressing.

(B) And we do often take what happens in a game to have a different meaning from what is outside a game. To prevent other people from achieving their goals is usually hostile behavior that may end friendships, but we regularly prevent other players from achieving their goals when playing friendly games.

(C) Yet this is clearly not the whole truth: we are often upset when we fail, we put in considerable effort to avoid failure while playing a game, and we will even show anger toward those who foiled our clever in-game plans. In other words, we often argue that in-game failure is something harmless and neutral, but we repeatedly fail to act accordingly.

순서완성 :

**본문 텍스트**

0113.

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

**주제/제목/요약**

When we get a hostile, ill-minded, nasty, mean message, we are also upset and want to respond in kind, but we do not immediately because in that way, we could be seen as the aggressor.

**변형문항**

순서

Emotions can easily intrude upon the most simple messages. Some people can send us letters and e-mail messages that are clearly hostile or nasty and tempt us to respond in kind. At times maybe we should. How would you feel if you received this message?

(A) In this case, perhaps it's best not to respond at all. The writer is clearly upset and resentful, perhaps even insecure about something you may have said or suggested.

(B) If you receive an unsettling message such as this, do not respond immediately. No matter how justified or outraged you feel, your emotions will get the better of your ability to express your thoughts and, ironically enough, you may end up appearing the aggressor.

(C) Whose job do you think you can do better? Mine or yours? Most likely you'd feel like socking the person who sent it. There are certainly people who can push us over the edge of civilized decorum. The question is how to respond to them.

\*순서완성 :

\*“how to respond to them”의 의미를 요약해서 설명하세요.

**본문 텍스트**

0114.

5 Within my family, obtaining a university degree was never presented as a choice. I was exceptionally lucky because my parents always cultivated in my sister and me deep admiration for academic and professional achievement. As I grew up, my parents would repeat again and again that education was an investment that would always yield returns. They convinced us that knowledge was the one thing in life nobody could take away from you. Money, properties, even loved ones could disappear. But not knowledge. This thinking had acquired greater meaning in our new context as recent immigrants lacking significant scarcity. In these circumstances, the promise of a better life depended on my parents' ability to exercise their professions in the United States and on the education my sister and I could obtain. There seemed to be no American Dream without a college degree.

**주제/제목/요약**

15 아메리칸 드림을 이루려는 외국인 이민자들의 학위의 필요성.

**변형문항**

순서/삽입

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## 본문 텍스트

0115-0117.

While she was going to Elanor Hales's place, Anika kept thinking about the baby elephant. 'Would he still be alive?' she thought. As soon as the car stopped at Elanor Hales's place, Anika burst out of the car. She was in a hurry to see if the baby elephant was still alive. Then she saw an older woman who was standing with her arm around an eland, a large African antelope. She was talking to some people and patting the eland. She looked over at Anika and then walked over. She was barefoot. The eland followed her. "You must be Anika," she said. "I'm Elanor Hales." Her voice was very English, clipped, and no-nonsense. She had kind eyes. Anika blurted, "Is he still alive? Is the baby elephant still alive? Can I see him?" Mrs. Hales laughed and said, "Yes, he is. He's still weak, but he has a good chance of surviving." A sense of comfort filled Anika. "I've named him Kioko. I will show you around," Mrs. Hales said.

Mrs. Hales took Anika to where they were taking care of elephants. There were two other small elephants. All of them were having a mud bath out front. Kioko was there. An animal caretaker was rubbing cool, muddy water behind Kioko's ear. Kioko leaned against her and touched her with his trunk. Anika wanted to go pet Kioko, but Mrs. Hales said no. She said Kioko needed to feel peacefully secure. It wouldn't be good for strangers to pet him yet. Mrs. Hales explained that baby elephants die unless they feel safe and get lots of attention. The tiny ones used to die, even with lots of attention.

After having tea in the veranda, it was time for Anika to leave. She looked at Elanor Hales and said "Mrs. Hales, is there any chance I could work with you?" Mrs. Hales raised her eyebrows. "What do you mean by work?" she asked. "Anything there is to do. I could learn immense amounts from you," Anika said. "Well," Mrs. Hales said in a dry voice, "what good would you be to me? I have workers already who know the animals." Anika shrugged and raised her hands. Mrs. Hales laughed, "Write to me. I'll consider it." She shook Anika's hand and said goodbye. \*antelope 영양(주로 아프리카나 아시아에서 볼 수 있는 사슴 비슷한 동물) \*\*blurt 불쑥 말하다

## 주제/제목/요약

Anika가 Elanor의 동물보육센터로 아기 코끼리를 보러 갔다. 영양(antelop)옆에 서있는 Elanor에게 소개를 받아 Kioko라는 이름을 붙인 아기 코끼리를 보았고, 건강이 많이 회복되었다는 이야기를 들었다. 집으로 가면서 자신이 Elanor와 함께 일할 수 있는 기회가 있는지 물어보았다.

**본문 텍스트**

0118.

Avoid the myth that writing is easier **at the last minute**. It's a popular, but **dangerous** myth. Last-minute deadlines are more likely to create stress that can paralyze your thinking and ability to write. You may feel "**energized**" by the stress, but the stress also **undermines** your ability to make logical connections and correct choices while writing. Inevitably, last-minute writing results in embarrassing mistakes, omissions, and a lack of clarity. Finish **a day ahead of time**, and review your work the next day. Never post, publish, or submit a project immediately after you finish writing. **Instead**, **put it aside** for an hour, or — even better — overnight. **Then**, carefully review what you've written. Always read what you've written out loud. Reading out loud will reveal errors and omissions that you didn't notice the previous day. Reading out loud helps you locate run-on sentences, awkward phrases, and unnecessary ideas. \*run-on sentence 무종지문(2개 이상의 문장이나 독립된 절을 접속사 없이 연결한 것)

**주제/제목/요약**

Although many people say, believe, think(=myth, conventional wisdom) last-minute deadlines can lead us to being aroused, energized, stressed, it is not good for stress to undermine our ability to write creatively, so instead put it aside for a moment and read aloud for correctness(=to find out mistakes)

**변형문항**

순서

Avoid the myth that writing is easier at the last minute.

(A) Finish a day ahead of time, and review your work the next day. Never post, publish, or submit a project immediately after you finish writing. Instead, put it aside for an hour, or — even better — overnight.

(B) Then, carefully review what you've written. Always read what you've written out loud. Reading out loud will reveal errors and omissions that you didn't notice the previous day. Reading out loud helps you locate run-on sentences, awkward phrases, and unnecessary ideas.

(C) It's a popular, but dangerous myth. Last-minute deadlines are more likely to create stress that can paralyze your thinking and ability to write. You may feel "energized" by the stress, but the stress also undermines your ability to make logical connections and correct choices while writing. Inevitably, last-minute writing results in embarrassing mistakes, omissions, and a lack of clarity.

\*순서 완성 :

**본문 텍스트**

0119.

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

**주제/제목/요약**

**변형문항**

빈칸/순서

Composers compose music. They write down a series of dots and lines on a page; then performers come along with their instruments and voices, look at the dots and lines on the page, and make sounds from them. It's all very mysterious. Or is it?

(A) So maybe music is really just another language, with its own meaning; but there IS something more magical about music than about any other language. There's no musical sound meaning 'sausage' or 'dirty laundry', for instance.

(B) On the other hand, a musical sentence, or phrase, can sound happy, sad, thoughtful, nostalgic and eager — all at the same time! Words would get \_\_\_\_\_ if they tried to express as many meanings as that.

(C) After all, these words you're reading are just another series of dots and lines; you know what they mean, so you can look at them and make sounds (and sense) from them. The range of sounds is far, far huger than that of any spoken language; and because they aren't tied to any specific meaning, the sounds can express much more.

\*순서 완성 :

\*빈칸 완성 : 다음 중 고르세요 - exhausted, fired, inspired, exaggerated, underestimated

**본문 텍스트**

120.

In judging that a particular explanation is the best one, you need to **compare** it with other **possible** explanations; and the more **alternatives** you are able to imagine, the **better** your judgement is likely to be. In science, a chemist working with the same data as their colleagues may **reject** an **'obvious'** explanation of the phenomena because they have the intellectual ability to imagine a range of different explanations and the judgement to be able to choose between them. **Similarly**, when you make a moral judgement about someone's behaviour, not only do you need to look at what they actually did, but you also need to imagine what they could have done. If someone does something bad, your judgement is likely to be harsher if you think there were better choices available to them, and more lenient if you think they really had no choice.

\*lenient 관대한

**주제/제목/요약**

Considering many different alternatives to explanations and behaviours of others influences on your judgements of others and situations, which is like using a more stiff or loose criteria to them.

**변형문항**

빈칸/순서

In judging that a particular explanation is the best one, you need to compare it with other possible explanations; and the more alternatives you are able to imagine, the better your judgement is likely to be.

(A) In science, a chemist working with the same data as their colleagues may \_\_\_\_\_ an 'obvious' explanation of the phenomena because they have the intellectual ability to imagine a range of different explanations and the judgement to be able to choose between them.

(B) If someone does something bad, your judgement is likely to be harsher if you think there were better choices available to them, and more lenient if you think they really had no choice.

(C) Similarly, when you make a moral judgement about someone's behaviour, not only do you need to look at what they actually did, but you also need to imagine what they could have done.

\*순서완성:

\*빈칸완성: 다음 중에 고르세요 - reject, accept, say, suggest, demand, repeat



**본문 텍스트**

121.

Solving the **productivity** problem is a **double-edged sword**. As soon as the business sector raises productivity and salaries start to rise in **absolute** terms, wage disparities between poorly trained and highly trained workers are likely to become more **pronounced**. While the rising tide of higher salaries will lift more people above the poverty line, the income differences among different sectors of society are likely to **grow**. As companies strive to become more productive as well as more innovative in differentiating their products from their competitors, they will increasingly either spin off low-paying, low-value jobs to Third World countries or eliminate them altogether through automation. The remaining high-value, high-paying jobs are **thus** likely to require an increasingly **well-educated** labor force. In an economy dominated by innovation and mass customization, the highly skilled and the highly trained are likely to **prosper**. \*disparity 차이, 격차  
 \*\*spin off ~을 분리하다

**주제/제목/요약**

Trying to raise the low productivity, Solving the productivity problem is a double-edged sword, which means poorly trained, lower-positioned, lower income workers are destined to be replaced with the robot or automation but highly educated workers are more needed and likely to prosper.

**변형문항**

빈칸/순서/제거

Solving the productivity problem is a \_\_\_\_\_. As soon as the business sector raises productivity and salaries start to rise in absolute terms, wage disparities between poorly trained and highly trained workers are likely to become more pronounced. ① While the rising tide of higher salaries will lift more people above the poverty line, the income differences among different sectors of society are likely to grow. ② The disparity between the poor and wealth is increasing to make a huge hole in the society. ③ As companies strive to become more productive as well as more innovative in differentiating their products from their competitors, they will increasingly either spin off low-paying, low-value jobs to Third World countries or eliminate them altogether through automation. ④ The remaining high-value, high-paying jobs are thus likely to require an increasingly well-educated labor force. ⑤ In an economy dominated by innovation and mass customization, the highly skilled and the highly trained are likely to prosper.

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 다음 말 중에 찾아 쓰세요. : double / edged / sword / second / firing / gun / knife/ knot

**본문 텍스트**

122-124.

Once upon a time there was a woman named June. June was the widow of a successful entrepreneur. Over a period of twenty-six years her late husband, Walter, had built a family-owned corner drugstore into a chain of fifty-eight stores with annual sales in excess of 326 million dollars. June and Walter were the parents of a single child, Michael. As Michael grew toward adulthood, his mother assumed that Michael would follow in his father's footsteps. As president and CEO, Michael would fulfill his father's vision of one hundred stores with annual sales of over four hundred million dollars. This, June believed, was the only course her son's life could take.

June was to be disappointed. When Michael completed undergraduate school, he announced he would not be entering the family business. Upset and worried, June sought the advice of an old family friend. The old friend, who happened to be a retired high school principal, listened patiently as June wandered through various stages of grief — denial, anger, depression, and back to anger. June's pain was not new to the former principal. He had witnessed this frustration in other parents. Knowing June's disappointment was genuine, he agreed to talk with Michael.

Michael arrived early for their appointment. Rather than being reluctant to talk, Michael jumped right into the reasons for his decision. Michael explained, "There was a time when I would have loved nothing more than to run my father's business. As a boy, I idealized my dad. I wanted to please him. I wanted to hear him say he was proud of me. But you need to understand the relationship. My father was a driven man who came up the hard way. He was determined to teach me self-reliance, but his method was demoralizing. He thought the best way to teach me self-reliance was to never encourage or praise me. He wanted me to be tough and independent."

"Two or three times a week, we played catch. Sometimes we would play catch with a baseball, at other times with a football. Either way, the goal was always the same. I was to catch the ball ten times straight. I would catch that ball eight or nine times, but always on the tenth, he would do anything to make me miss. He would throw it on the ground or over my head, but always so I had little chance of catching it." Michael paused for a long moment and then finished, "He never let me catch the tenth ball — never! No matter how hard I tried, he always set me up to fail. And I guess that's why I have to get away from my father's business; I want to catch the tenth ball."

**주제/제목/요약**

June은 미망인으로 Walter 약국을 많은 체인점을 가진 성공한 약국으로 만들어 놓았다. 자신의 아들또한 가족 사업(family business)을 이어서 할 것이라고 믿고 있었지만, 그렇지 않았다. 그래서 교장인 친구 Michael에게 상담을 부탁했다. Walter는 자신의 아버지의 훈육법이 열 번의 공을 받는 것인데, 마지막 번은 항상 못잡게끔 해서 실망감을 주고 칭찬도 받지 못해 격려받지 못하는 것이 속이 상해, 가족사업을 잇는다면 이와 별다른 것 같지 않다고 생각했다고 털어놓았다.

## 본문 텍스트

0125.

To many people, having a goal is synonymous with commitment, and commitment to a [20006-0125] goal — in turn — is nearly synonymous with success. Legendary boxer Muhammad Ali once remarked, “I hated every minute of training but I said, ‘Don’t quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion.’” And there you have it — the clear sentiment that doubling down on goals is more likely to lead to success. Quitting, on the other hand, is reserved for the morally and physically weak. As you might guess, we challenge the notion that giving up (an indisputable psychological discomfort, by the way) is so awful. Blind devotion to goals has led to, among other things, “gold fever,” most often associated with the California Gold Rush, when miners expended enormous physical, emotional, and financial capital in their fruitless pursuit of riches. In fact, researcher Eva Pomerantz of the University of Illinois argues that heavy investment in a goal can erode a person’s psychological quality of life by creating a spike in their anxiety. This is especially true when people push themselves by focusing on the potential negative impact of not achieving their goals.

## 주제/제목/요약

## 변형문항

To many people, having a goal is synonymous with commitment, and commitment to a [20006-0125] goal — in turn — is nearly synonymous with success. Legendary boxer Muhammad Ali once remarked, “I hated every minute of training but I said, ‘Don’t quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion.’” And there you have it — the clear sentiment that doubling down on goals is more likely to lead to success. Quitting, on the other hand, is reserved for the morally and physically weak. As you might guess, we challenge the notion that giving up (an indisputable psychological discomfort, by the way) is so awful. Blind devotion to goals has led to, among other things, “gold fever,” most often associated with the California Gold Rush, when miners expended enormous physical, emotional, and financial capital in their fruitless pursuit of riches. In fact, researcher Eva Pomerantz of the University of Illinois argues that heavy investment in a goal can erode a person’s psychological quality of life by creating a spike in their anxiety. This is especially true when people push themselves by focusing on the potential negative impact of not achieving their goals.

## 본문 텍스트

0126.

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

## 주제/제목/요약

The brutal efficiency of fishing industries, as increasing the fishing quotas to them for fishing lobby, is going to bring our aquatic environment into the brink of collapse, which threaten the very people in whose interests they claim to be acting. (=the fishing industries)

## 변형문항

순서/삽입

Our insatiable appetite for seafood, coupled with the brutal efficiency of our industrial fishing technologies, has wreaked havoc.

(A) As a result, they have set hopelessly unrealistic quotas, and have gone out of their way to appease industrial fishing companies. For example, in November 2008, the inappropriately named International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) set a catch quota for bluefin tuna that is nearly 50 per cent higher than its own scientists advise.

(B) Citing concern for jobs, livelihoods and consumer interest, politicians have brought fish stocks to the brink of collapse, and by their failure, they threaten the very people in whose interests they claim to be acting.

(C) But above all, it has been a combination of government weakness, industrial greed and a scientific community lacking the courage to sound the alarm that has resulted in one of the greatest ecological tragedies of our time. Decision-makers have routinely ignored the warning signs. The reason is that they have been frightened of upsetting the 'fishing lobby'.

\*순서완성:

**본문 텍스트**

0127.

We live in times when **speed** of reaction often takes **precedence** over slower and more **cautious** assessments. As we become more attuned to **'real time'** events and media, we inevitably end up placing more trust in **sensation and emotion** than in **evidence**. Knowledge becomes more valued for its speed and impact than for its **cold objectivity**, and emotive falsehood often travels faster than **fact**. In situations of physical danger, where time is of the **essence**, **rapid** reaction **makes sense**. **But** the influence of 'real time' data now extends well **beyond matters of security**. News, financial markets, friendships and work engage us in a constant flow of information, making it **harder** to stand back and construct a more **reliable** portrait of any of them. The threat lurking in this is that **otherwise** peaceful situations can come to feel **dangerous**, **until eventually they really are**. \*lurk 잠재하다, 숨어 있다

**주제/제목/요약**

Since immediate, sensational, emotive, instant, real time, speedy reaction is more valued in our times, an (cold) objective, slower, cautions perspective or assessment is hard to obtain and we feel more insecure, threatened, frightened than we should because they are lurking until they really are.

**변형문항**

빈칸/삽입

We live in times when speed of reaction often takes \_\_\_\_\_ over slower and more cautious assessments. As we become more attuned to '\_\_\_\_\_' events and media, we inevitably end up placing more trust in sensation and emotion than in \_\_\_\_\_. Knowledge becomes more valued for its speed and impact than for its cold objectivity, and emotive falsehood often travels faster than fact. In situations of physical danger, where time is of the \_\_\_\_\_, rapid reaction makes sense. But the influence of 'real time' data now extends well beyond matters of \_\_\_\_\_. News, financial markets, friendships and work engage us in a constant flow of information, making it harder to stand back and construct a more \_\_\_\_\_ portrait of any of them. The threat lurking in this is that otherwise peaceful situations can come to feel dangerous, until eventually they really are.

\* 다음 보기에서 찾아 빈칸을 채우세요.

: (보기) real time, precedence, evidence, essence, security, reliable

## 본문 텍스트

0128.

Quite often, a party seeking to show statistical significance **combines** data from different sources to **create larger numbers**, and hence greater significance for a given disparity. ↔ **Conversely**, a party seeking to avoid finding significance **disaggregates** data insofar as possible. ↳ In a discrimination suit brought by female faculty members of a medical school, plaintiffs **aggregated** faculty data over several years, while the school based its statistics on **separate** departments and **separate** years. The argument for disaggregation is that **pooled** data may be quite misleading. A well-known study showed that at the University of California at Berkeley female applicants for graduate admissions were accepted at a **lower** rate than male applicants. ↔ When the figures were **broken down** by department, **however**, it appeared that in most departments the women's acceptance rate was higher than the men's. → The reason for the reversal was that women applied in greater numbers to departments with lower acceptance rates than to the departments to which men **predominantly** applied. → The departments were **therefore variables** that **confound** the association between sex and admission. \*disaggregate 구성요소로 분해하다 \*\*plaintiff (민사 소송의) 원고

## 주제/제목/요약

틀렸음을 입증하다 : disprove, invalidate, confute, confound(2. 어리둥절하게 만들다)  
입증하다 : establish, testify, vindicate, demonstrate, prove, confirm, give proof

## 변형문항

빈칸/순서

Quite often, a party seeking to show statistical significance combines data from different sources to create larger numbers, and hence greater significance for a given disparity.

(A) The argument for disaggregation is that \_\_\_\_\_ data may be quite misleading. A well-known study showed that at the University of California at Berkeley female applicants for graduate admissions were accepted at a lower rate than male applicants.

(B) When the figures were broken down by department, however, it appeared that in most departments the women's acceptance rate was higher than the men's. The reason for the reversal was that women applied in greater numbers to departments with lower acceptance rates than to the departments to which men predominantly applied. The departments were therefore \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ the association between sex and admission.

(C) Conversely, a party seeking to avoid finding significance disaggregates data insofar as possible. In a discrimination suit brought by female faculty members of a medical school, plaintiffs aggregated faculty data over several years, while the school based its statistics on separate departments and separate years.

\*순서 완성 :

\*보기에서 찾아 빈칸을 채우세요:  
variables, confound, pooled

## 본문 텍스트

0129-0131.

Professor Povzner taught a course at the Military Academy for Engineers. He walked into a class one day, ready to start his lecture with a routine spiel about Russian primacy in mathematics, and then settle down to a serious session of really teaching mathematics. But to his alarm, the minute he got up in front of the class he saw that among the audience was a general, the chief of the Academy. \*spiel 과장된 연설

Povzner pulled up short and decided that he had better devote the whole lecture to the subject of early Russian genius in mathematics. Luckily, he was a very talented man, good at thinking on his feet, so on the spur of the moment he invented a wonderful lecture on Russian mathematics in the twelfth century. He engaged in flights of fancy for the entire hour, stopping only five minutes before the end to ask, as was customary, 'Are there any questions?'

Povzner saw that one of the students had raised his hand. The student said, 'This is so interesting, about medieval Russian mathematics. Could you tell us, please, where we could get more information about it — what the reference books would be? I would like to learn more.' Having no time to think, the professor immediately answered: 'Well, that's impossible! All the archives were burned during the Tatar invasion!' When the class was over, the general got up slowly from his seat. Then he came up to the lecturer and said, 'So, Professor... All the archives were burned?' \*archive 기록 보관소

Only then did poor Povzner realize what he had said. The unspoken question hung in the air: If all the evidence of Russian primacy in this science was burned, how in the world did the professor himself know the history of pre-invasion mathematics? He was ready to panic when, unexpectedly, the general smiled at him sympathetically, turned around, and left. This high-ranking commander was a clever and decent person; otherwise Professor Povzner would have been in deep trouble.

## 주제/제목/요약

Povzner는 수학교수로, 수업시간에 러시아 수학의 위대성을 말하기를 좋아했다. 어느날은 대학 총장(=장군)이 찾아와 수업을 같이 들었는데, 평소에 말 지어내기를 잘했기 때문에 상상의 중세 러시아 수학자를 만들어 예찬했다. 수업 끝무렵에 한 학생이 더 알아보고 싶다고 말했을 때, 모든 자료는 소실되었다고 말했고, 장군이 앞으로와 질문을 던져 Povzner는 실수를 했음을 깨달았다.

**본문 텍스트**

0132.

When romantic partners lie to each other they do so relatively often by **concealing** information. There are several reasons as to why liars prefer concealments. **First of all**, they are **difficult** to **detect** . Once information is provided, lie detectors can **verify the accuracy** of this information by searching for further evidence that supports or contradicts it. In the case of concealments, however, no information is given. **Moreover**, concealing information is relatively easy . When telling an outright lie or when exaggerating, a liar should **invent** a story that sounds plausible, whereas **nothing** needs to be invented when concealing information. Another problem with telling an outright lie or exaggerating is that liars need to **remember** the details they provided in case the topic of the lie comes up on **subsequent** occasions. **However**, they don't need to remember anything if they don't provide information (concealment).

**주제/제목/요약**

It is more convenient to conceal information rather than lie to one's lover(romantic partner), thinking just lying popped out of one's mouth causes them to lie subsequently.

**변형문항**

순서/삽입

When romantic partners lie to each other they do so relatively often by concealing information. There are several reasons as to why liars prefer concealments.

- (A) First of all, they are difficult to detect . Once information is provided, lie detectors can verify the accuracy of this information by searching for further evidence that supports or contradicts it. In the case of concealments, however, no information is given.
- (B) Another problem with telling an outright lie or exaggerating is that liars need to remember the details they provided in case the topic of the lie comes up on subsequent occasions. However, they don't need to remember anything if they don't provide information (concealment)
- (C) Moreover, concealing information is relatively easy . When telling an outright lie or when exaggerating, a liar should invent a story that sounds plausible, whereas nothing needs to be invented when concealing information.

\*순서 완성:



본문 텍스트

133.

Control of the crime scene is obviously important. This can be done by establishing the boundary of the scene (be it a location, item, or person) and protecting it. The establishment of a cordon at a major crime scene, marking it with incident tape and protecting it with police officers, is the common practice. The same principles apply if the examination is that of a person (a suspect, victim, or witness), recovered vehicle, or any other item. The recording of the names of those who enter and leave the defined scene (or come into contact with it) and at what time maintains the integrity of the scene management process. The scene or investigation also extends to persons removed from the scene and those who may be potentially connected with it. The availability of trained crime scene investigators to examine such scenes may not always be adequate. It is a long-established principle that all areas such as scene, victim, vehicle, and suspect should be dealt with by separate scene investigators. But at some stage, most often in the laboratory, items will be examined and compared by the same scientist, where systems are also required to ensure that there is no contamination. \*cordon (경찰이 진입을 통제하는) 저지선

주제/제목/요약

변형문항

빈칸/순서

\_\_\_\_\_ of the crime scene is obviously important. This can be done by establishing the boundary of the scene (be it a location, item, or person) and protecting it. The establishment of a cordon at a major crime scene, marking it with incident tape and protecting it with police officers, is the common practice. The same principles apply if the examination is that of a person (a suspect, victim, or witness), recovered vehicle, or any other item. The recording of the names of those who enter and leave the defined scene (or come into contact with it) and at what time maintains the \_\_\_\_\_ of the scene management process. The scene or investigation also extends to persons removed from the scene and those who may be potentially connected with it. The availability of trained crime scene investigators to examine such scenes may not always be adequate. It is a long-established principle that all areas such as scene, victim, vehicle, and suspect should be dealt with by separate scene investigators. But at some stage, most often in the laboratory, items will be examined and compared by the same scientist, where systems are also required to ensure that there is no contamination.

각 빈칸에 들어갈 말을 고르세요:

power, right, accumulation, control, availability, shortage, integrity, wealth, highness

### 본문 텍스트

0134.

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

### 주제/제목/요약

The fact that more than half of the interviewees in the study were influenced by the faked childhood incidents shows that people can be victims of memory error.

### 변형문항

제거/순서/삽입

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

**본문 텍스트**

0135.

Noise is often thought to **affect performance**, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can **attest**. High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response. **However**, the effects of noise on performance are **far from clear-cut**. In general, task performance is only impaired at **very high** noise intensities. Performance deficits are particularly obvious for **difficult or demanding** tasks. Simple or routine tasks, **on the other hand**, are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise **increases** performance on simple tasks. **This enhancement** effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person's **arousal level** and therefore **overcoming** the boredom associated with the task. **Unfortunately**, most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from **laboratory experiments**. Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to **less controlled** conditions in **real** work settings. \*attest 입증하다

**주제/제목/요약**

There's a common belief, myth, conventional wisdom that noise affects performance, but actually it is true only if conducted in a controlled setting, laboratory experiments, but likely to be untrue in real work setting; sometimes noise increases, enhance performance on simple, not difficult or demanding, challenging tasks.

**변형문항**

삽입/순서

Simple or routine tasks, on the other hand, are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise increases performance on simple tasks.

Noise is often thought to affect performance, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can attest. High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response. However, the effects of noise on performance are far from clear-cut. ① In general, task performance is only impaired at very high noise intensities. ② Performance deficits are particularly obvious for difficult or demanding tasks. ③ This enhancement effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person's arousal level and therefore overcoming the boredom associated with the task. ④ Unfortunately, most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from laboratory experiments. ⑤ Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to less controlled conditions in real work settings.

## 본문 텍스트

0136-0138.

I recently had the privilege of listening to Robert Cooper, author of Executive EQ, address an auditorium of 900 people. The story he told in the first ten minutes of his speech demonstrated his authenticity. He chose to tell us “who he was” by telling a story about his grandfather, who died when Robert was sixteen years old. His father’s father had four major heart attacks before he eventually died from the fifth. During that time, he had taken great care to assist in Robert’s development as a young man. He invested long talks and personal time with him.

We could see the love Robert felt for his grandfather when he used words to help us see this man as he saw him back then. He said, “If you could measure intelligence in the quality of intensity in a man’s eyes, he surely must have been a genius.” He described the decline in his grandfather’s health and how after each major heart attack his grandfather would call Robert to his side, burning to share his latest near-death insight. Robert had us leaning forward in our seats, as he recounted his grandfather’s words “I’ve been thinking about what is most important in life, and I’ve concluded that the most important thing in life is ....”

We wanted to share the insights of this great man. By the fourth time he had us laughing at the old man’s revisions and Robert’s adolescent fear that he was going to be tested on remembering what the last heart attack’s “most important thing in life” was. As we continued to smile, he told us about his grandfather’s last revision: “My grandfather said to me, ‘Give the world the best you have and the best will come back to you. I have asked myself — what if every day I had refused to accept yesterday’s definition of my best? So much would have come back to me ... to your father ... to you. But now it won’t, because I didn’t. It is too late for me. But it’s not too late for you.’”

I held my breath along with everyone there at the power of a man’s regret at the end of his life. “It is too late for me.” Our common humanity means that we, too, will die. Every person in that audience had a flicker of awareness toward our own deaths and potential regrets. He didn’t pull any punches with this story, but Robert glowed with the intensity of total authenticity and his integrity gave him the right to tell such a powerful story. \*pull punches 조심스럽게 말하다

## 주제/제목/요약

나는 Executive EQ의 저자인 Robert Cooper의 할아버지 이야기를 들었다. 할아버지가 몇 차례의 심장 발작이 왔는데, 매번 자신의 죽음과 근접했을 적의 통찰을 이야기 해주었다. 마지막 통찰은 세계에게 최선을 다한다면, 세상도 최고를 줄것이라는 것이었다. 그리고 Cooper는 어제의 최선과 오늘의 최선이 다르다고 생각하면, 아마도 이룬 것이 많지 않았겠냐며 후회의 표정을 보였고 청중들은 늦지 않았다고 소회를 밝혔고, 나는 감명받았다.