

13-1.

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, almost 750,000 people died and **1.** $\frac{2}{3}$ of these deaths were **2. d_____ t_____** diseases. These shocking statistics **3. demanded** that the federal government **3. t_____** a more active role in managing cholera. **4. T_____**, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further train American physicians, cholera was **5. a_____ a_____** a social problem. The military, along with local health associations, **6. a_____ t_____ m_____** any further threat to the population. The **7. o_____** in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a **8. p_____** strategy.

1. 영어로:
2. ~때문에:
3. demand를 고려하여 알맞은 형태단어:
4. 그러므로:
5. the biggest, the most serious:
6. ~을 최소화하려는 목적이 있다:
7. goal:
8. 예방의, 사전의:

13-2.

There is a reason why certain schemas are more **1. a_____** to us. If certain examples of **2. c_____s** are easier to remember, schemas **3. c_____** those examples are more likely to **4. be c_____** and used. Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter *r* **5. ___** if there are more words in which the third letter is an *r*. Most people **6. much think of easier it to find** examples of words that begin with *r*, and thus, the **7. e_____** of producing examples **8. if seem makes as it** there are more words that begin with *r*. These words are more easily **1. a_____** to us, and thus, they **9. c_____ us to o_____ their f_____ of o_____.**

*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

1. 이용가능한:
2. 범주:
3. ~와 일치하는:
4. 떠오르다(떠올라지다):
5. 알맞은 접속사:
6. ~을 생각하는 게 더 쉽다고 생각한다:
7. 쉬움:
8. 마치 ~인 것처럼 보이게 하다:
9. 발생 빈도수를 과대평가하게 한다:

13-5.

Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field. The main **1. d**_____ of change are technological progress and societal evolution. In recent years, new technologies of information and communication have emerged that **2. l**_____ major innovations in applications such as traveler information services and pricing of infrastructure usage. These technologies have also profoundly **3. t**_____ logistics for firms, and they are beginning to **4. n**_____ **i**_____ the daily activity and travel patterns of households. The volume of travel is affected by two opposing forces: economic growth which tends to **5. b**_____ **m**_____ and concerns about the environment and energy supply which tend to restrain it.

*logistics 물류 업무(관리)

1. 추진 요인:
2. ~로 이어지는:
3. 탈바꿈시키다(변형시키다):
4. ~에 주목할만한(상당한) 영향을 가지다:
5. 이동성을 높이다:

13-6.

The **1. i**_____ of **c**_____ greatly **c**_____ **humans' i**_____ and **c**_____ **p**_____. It **2. people seek unknown to urges the** and to find answers to things not yet understood. Thus, in more serious fields, it **3. humans explore conquer to and to drives** new frontiers in all dimensions. For example, sparkling objects in the night sky have **4. f**_____ the human instinct of curiosity **5. _____** that humans have found a way to land on the moon and reach beyond it. And as curiosity **6. various humans to things experiment leads with**, they often produce **7. i**_____ discoveries, inventions and achievements.

*frontier (지식, 학문 등의) 미개척 영역

**persistence 고집

1. 호기심의 본능은 인간의 개별적, 집단적 진보에 기여한다.
2. 사람들이 미지의 것을 찾도록 촉구한다:
3. 사람들을 탐험하고 정복하도록 이끈다:
4. 현혹시켰다:
5. ~ 지점까지:
6. 사람들을 다양한 것에 대해 실험하도록 이끈다:
7. 믿을 수 없는:

13-7

We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and knowledge **1. ___ c_____ l_____**. For each worker, an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8 percent higher earnings. **2. ___ a_____**, an extra year of schooling for a country's entire population **3. ___ a_____** a more than 30 percent increase in gross domestic product per person. The striking **4. c_____** between education and a country's GDP may reflect **5. externalities what human call capital economists**, a term for the idea that people become more productive when they work around other **6. s_____** people. When a country gets more educated, people experience both the direct effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits that come from everyone around them being more **6. s_____**.

*expertise 전문 지식 **externality 외적 영향

- 1. 긴밀히 연관되어 있다:
- 2. 평균적으로
- 3. ~와 연관되어 있다:
- 4. 상관관계:
- 5. 경제학자들이 자본의 외적영향이라 부르는 것:
- 6. 숙련된:

13-8

Stories are **1. s_____** in the evolution of our species and the creation of culture. Before the invention of writing, stories and legends **2. were from handed generation generation to down** in the form of rituals and oral traditions that **3. c_____** both education and the foundations of wisdom. **4. _____** new learning adds something new to what we already know, **4. ___ a new story 5. a_____** our existing stock. The **6. a_____** of certain themes across cultures and times — death and resurrection, for instance — **7. the species their whole importance to as establishes a**. Such stories **8. _____** pass down group identity, wisdom and experience for the next generation to build on, **9. _____** giving them ways of self-soothing and facing death. *resurrection 부활 **self-soothe 스스로를 진정시키다

- 1. 중요한:
- 2. 세대에서 세대로 전해 내려오다:
- 3. 포함했다:
- 4. 마치 ~인 것처럼 ~하다:
- 5. ~에 더해지다:
- 6. 출현:
- 7. 전체로서 그들의 중요성을 그 종에 확립한다:
- 8. use를 활용해 넣기:
- 9. ~뿐만 아니라:

14-1

Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has grown rapidly over the last twenty years, **1. p_____** **s_____** one vital resource: water. For the last decade a strong water **2. c_____** ethic has developed, and city leaders **3. encourage some took steps to extraordinary 2. c_____** when they created landscaping policies. A quick review of water use **4. i_____** landscaping consumed too much water, **5. a_____** over half the total water used by the city. The new policies encouraged residents to tear out trees and bushes and **6. r_____** them **_____** rocks, sand, and other nonliving landscape. This **7. _____** the so-called xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little water). The policies were expressed as landscape ordinances. Additional encouragement included **8. r_____** **v__** public service announcements and consumer publications.

*xeriscape 내건성 조경 **ordinance 조례, 법령

1. ~에 압박을 주다:
2. preservation:
3. ~을 장려하기 위해 비상조치를 취하다:
4. 나타냈다:
5. ~을 차치하면서:
6. ~을 ~로 대체하다:
7. ~을 강화하는 데 도움을 주었다:
8. ~을 통한 권고사항

14-2

1. __ the ____ you start your literature review, **2. probably upon you will main have theme the decided** for your investigation, and also upon the key research **3. o_____**. **4. __ s____ e_____**, therefore, the essential task has been **5. p_____**. You may have selected a research topic or theme **6. [which/around which]** a great deal of research has been previously conducted. **7. If case is the that**, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to **8. _____**, and what you wish to **8. _____**. However, if you have selected a fairly **9. u_____** subject **6. [which/on which]** little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review. You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

1. ~할 즈음에:
2. 당신은 아마 주요 테마는 결정했을 것이다:
3. 목표:
4. 어느 정도는:
5. 예정된, 미리 결정된:
6. 문법상 옳은 것 골라여:
7. 만약 그게 사실이라면:
8. 포함하다, 배제하다:
9. 흔하지 않은:

14-3

Someone hands you a piece of paper **1. b**_____ a fine grid —as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares. He wants you to **2. I**_____ that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A? If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B —**3. nowhere is could else it there be**. So you now forget about A and **4. p**_____ divide B in half, lettering each half as before. Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. **5. B can both the box lie in A and nor.**

1. ~을 지니는:
2. ~을 찾아내다:
3. 다른 곳에는 가능한 곳이 없다:
4. ~로 나아가다, 이르다:
5. A와 B 둘 다에 있을 순 없다:

14-4

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, **1. ___** is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded **1. ___** different languages by everyone. Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded **1. ___** speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are **2. _____** to understand each other. But here, there are many **3. _____**. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded **1. ___** different languages.

On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are **2. _____** to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to **4. r**_____ the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

1. 알맞은 접속사이자 전치사:
2. ~하기로 되어있다, 예측된다:
3. 예외의 뜻을 가진 단어의 올바른 형태:
4. ~에 의존하다:

14-5

Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that *you* can decide **1. the two tickets of keep you which want to**. One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? **2.** _____, both tickets have an **3. e_____ 4. pr_____** of winning. So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same **5. c_____** of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this? One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be more **6. r_____** a winning lottery ticket. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an **3. e_____ 5. c_____** and instead make the decision based on **you similar to think is how a winning it ticket.**

1. 둘 중에 어느 티켓을 가지고 싶은 지:
2. 통계적으로:
3. 동등한:
4. 확률:
5. 가능성:
6. ~을 대표하는, 나타내는:
7. 당신이 생각하기에 얼마나 당첨 복권과 비슷한 지:

14-6

1. _ _ _ _ _ d_____ our fears are **2. p_____** of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading a book. You're relaxed and **3. c_____** until someone sits down next to you and **4. d_____** you. At that point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden motive. Suddenly, **5. reason at for all no**, you're afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the day the same way you were until he got there. This is what happens with most panic attacks. If you were afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to **6. a_____** what might happen once you got into the elevator. I'm going to be trapped in there for hours, and no one's going to get me out — and on and on until you're paralyzed by a fear **7. entirely is imagination a your creation of that own.**

*paralyze 마비시키다, 무력하게 만들다

1. 상당 부분:
2. 투영:
3. 만족하는: 4. 성가시게 하다:
5. 아무런 이유도 없이:
6. 기대하다, 예측하다:
7. 완전히 너 자신의 상상력의 산물인:

14-7

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul **1. s_____** a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became **2. s_____**, even intense, with Paul **3. s_____** his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly. The pace increased so fast Barb could not **4. k_____ the b_____** **i_____** until — suddenly — all three **5. p_____** realized that Paul had gone *above* the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone *below* Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they **6. c_____**, **l_____**, and **s_____ the d_____**.

*retreat 물러나다

1. 발견하다:
2. 활기찬:
3. 단계적으로 올리다:
4. 그 왔다갔다하는 통역을 따라가지 못하다:
5. 당사자들:
6. 타협했고, 웃었고, 그 거래를 성사시켰다:

14-8

Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else. In looking at the **1. _____** of the word chore, I found that it can mean "an unpleasant task." Certainly all of us can **2. r_____** unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine. They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word chore is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. Chore has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance. If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, "Honey, I have a new chore for you!" I'm sure my response would not be **3. e_____**. I'm not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore. *compliance 순응, 승낙

1. 정의:
2. ~와 관련짓다:
3. 열정적인:

15-1

After being picked, an apple **1. r**_____ only **2. takes the energy get to it to farm from market**. When an apple goes into a jar of apple sauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also **1. r**_____ energy. And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods **3. w**_____ **p**_____. If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple. *puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉하게 만들다

1. 요구하다:
2. 이것이 농장에서 시장으로 가는 데 걸리는 에너지:
3. 가능한 언제든지:

15-2

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. Berms are flat, above-water features that **1. m**_____ the familiar part of a beach. Bars are underwater ridges of sand that **2. p**_____ the shoreline and are **3. s**_____ seen except at unusually low tides. On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm **4. _____ e**_____ the bar. For this reason the above-water part of a beach is generally much **5. n**_____ in the stormy winter months than in the summer. *berm (파도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 몰려 있는) 모래턱 **bar 해변 아래 모래 언덕

1. 구성하다:
2. ~와 평행하다
3. hardly; barely:
4. ~을 대가로(비용으로):
5. 문맥에 맞는 알맞은 형태의 단어:

15-3

The 1. _____ importance of the Roman Empire was that it created an environment 2. [which/under which] trade could 3. t____. Areas of conflict were on the borders of the empire. 4. A_____ those areas of conflict, the empire was secure and well regulated. Military spending was still high, but the resources of the empire 5. a_____ significant public expenditures on other things. Tax revenues paid for the development of extensive road systems and ports that 6. f_____ trade, helping to create more wealth. More wealth meant more money to spend on consumer goods, including wine. Moreover, wine 7. _____ taxation, and thus important to the health of the Roman economy. 8. _____, we see in the Romans some of the first governmental efforts to control and regulate crops, precursors of modern-day agricultural regulation.*precursor 전조

- 1. 지리적인:
- 2. 어느 거?:
- 3. prosper; flourish:
- 4. ~로부터 멀리 떨어져서:
- 5. ~을 허용하다:
- 6. ~을 용이하게 하다:
- 7. ~에 영향받기 쉽다:
- 8. 결과적으로:

15-4

Recorded music and radio suffered through a 1. _____ . 2. _____, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the 3. a_____ and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more 4. w_____. This occasionally led to legal disputes. Record companies 5. o_____ radio stations playing their discs on the air, [which/where] they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." 2. _____, it was free 6. p_____ for their new songs, so the protests were often 7. f_____, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show. The industry would learn to see radio as a strong 8. c_____, 9. eventually far going radio as to pay play stations to their music so.

- 1. 애증 관계:
- 2. 한편으로는, 다른 한편으로는:
- 3. 이용가능성:
- 4. 널리 퍼진:
- 5. ~에 반대하다:
- 6. 홍보:
- 7. 희미한:
- 8. 보완책:
- 9. 결국 방송국에 그들의 음악을 틀어 달라고 돈까지 지불하면서:

15-5

1. N___ make our i_____ others
r_____ p_____. Americans expect that
when they extend a hand to another person, that person
will grasp it and a brief handshake will 2. f_____.
They would be shocked if they held out their hand and
the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't
let go. 3. ___ c_____, people in some societies
commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a
form of greeting, even when involved in a 4. f_____
business relationship. A hearty handshake in those
societies may be 5. i_____ ___ i_____. In Thailand,
people greet each other by placing the palms of their
hands together in front of their bodies and slightly
bowing their heads. This greeting 6. ___ g_____ by
strict norms. Slight differences in the placement of
one's hands reflect the social position of the other
person — the higher the hands, 7. **the the position
greeted of the person being higher**. Norms like these
make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively
harmonious way.

1. 규범은 우리의 다른 사람들과의 상호작용을
꽤나 예측 가능하게 한다.
2. 뒤따라오다:
3. 대조적으로:
4. 공식적인:
5. 하나의 모욕으로 해석될 수 있다:
6. 지배된다:
7. 인사 받는 사람의 지위가 더 높다:

15-6

Although paid work has always been segregated by
gender, 1.____ time some tasks have 2. s_____
_____ b_____ the sexes. Consider the
production of cloth. Textiles were produced in
women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these
workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth
century, although in some parts of Europe women
continued to weave silk. By the sixteenth century, men
had begun to take 1.____ the production of cloth.
Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families,
but through their guilds, men 3. g___ c___ of
commercial weaving. Then, in cottage industry and
later in factory industry, employers 4. r_____ _
women. By the 1840s, factory needlework and cottage
industry — usually involving textiles — were among
the most common kinds of employment for English
women.

*segregate 구분하다 **guild 동업조합

1. 알맞은 전치사:
2. ~사이에서 왔다 갔다 바뀌었다:
3. ~을 장악하다:
4. ~로 돌아왔다:

15-7

You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised. In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer. Most **1. o**_____ **the** _____ that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). The producers of the film suggested that these **2. m**_____ **p**_____ **s**_____ **f**_____ in the way science is taught. The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has **3. c**_____ to have meaning in their lives. If it **4. p**_____ a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons.

*oblivious 알아차리지 못하는

- 1. ~ 설명을 내놓았다:
- 2. 오개념은 상당한 결점들을 가리킨다:
- 3. 멈추었다:
- 4. ~로 제시된다:

15-8

During the 16th and 17th centuries, from a **1. r**_____ and high-priced luxury item sugar became an **2. o**_____ consumer product. In Europe before the 16th century, for example, a kilogram of sugar **3. c**_____ **e**_____ 30 to 40 days' wages paid to an urban **4. m**_____ **l**_____. During the first half of the 18th century in England, on the other hand, the same amount of sugar cost less than one day's wages – wages that had not greatly increased in the **5. i**_____. This fact largely explains the rapid rise in the consumption of sugar. In commercial countries, and especially in the cities of commercial countries, consumption had reached **6. c**_____ levels by the beginning of the 18th century. Thus in 1730 the average European consumed less than half a kilogram of sugar a year, while the average Englishman went through nearly 5 kilograms a year. But the average citizen of one of the commercial cities would probably have consumed some 10 to 15 kilograms a year, that is, enough to cover 7-9% of his annual caloric needs.

- 1. 드문:
- 2. 평범한:
- 3. ~와 동등한 비용이 나간다:
- 4. 육체 노동자:
- 5. 간격, 기간:
- 6. 상당한:

16-1

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves **1. _ t _ _** their work or **2. on by they spend what time.** These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing **3. c _ _ _ _ _** in doing this, but psychologically, **4. what we we believe become.** People who follow this practice tend to lose their **5.i _ _ _ _ _** and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be **6.p _ _ _ _ _**, and you may lose your job for **7. _ c _ _ _ _ n _ _ _ _** reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an **8. i _ _ _ _ _** social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been **9. d _ _ _ _ _** what once was their identity. *trauma
외상

- 1. ~에 관하여:
- 2. 그들이 시간을 쓰는 것에 의해서:
- 3. 잘못된, 어리석은: 5. 개인성:
- 4. 우리는 우리가 믿는 것이 된다:
- 6. 영구적인: 8. 불가피한:
- 7. 수없이 많은:
- 9. ~로부터 단절되다

16-2

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from **1. Charles Fowler inside out calls than what outside in rather.** Children are taught that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and **2.i _ _ _ _** them into the "inside" of the child. In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece **3. different will it sound make** in ways that reflect who they are. These children are developing their **4.m _ _ _ _ _** on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. Unlike learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is **5.c _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _** as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. It **6.is children that learn meaningful through will something very this process** about themselves as well.

- 1. CF가 ‘밖에서 안으로’가 아니라 ‘안에서 밖으로’라고 부르는 것이다:
- 2. 투입하다, 넣다: 4. 음악성:
- 3. 다르게 들리게 할 것이다:
- 5. 지속적으로 변화하는:
- 6. 바로 이 과정을 통해서 아이들은 굉장히 의미있는 무언가를 배울 것이다:

16-3

Hiring practices **1.v** between individual-
2. and group-**2.** cultures, and this may
 cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade,
 an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from
 Sarbia, worked for a German engineering firm. His
 daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-
 known German university. Rade **3. c** _____
 _____ to find his daughter a job, and he wanted his
 German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana
 was **4. w** _____ **q** _____ for the position, his
 individualistic orientation led him to **5.r** _____ to have
 a father and daughter working in the same office.
 Seeing his boss's actions **6.** _____ **p** _____ of
a c _____ **culture**, Rade thought it was unfair —he
 saw no problem in his daughter working with him in
 the same office. The **7. u** _____ **o** _____ was that
 Lana **8. neither nor considered was hired**, and the
 positive working relationship between Rade and his
 boss ended.

1. 다양하다:
2. 성향의:
3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다:
4. 자격을 잘 갖춘:
5. 거절하다:
6. 대조되는 문화의 관점으로부터:
7. 불운한 결과:
8. 고려되지도 고용되지도 않았다:

16-4

Imagine that after studying word pairs such as
red/blood and *food/radish*, you are given red as a cue
 and recall that *blood* went with it. This act of recall
1.s _____ your memory of the two words
 appearing together, so that next time you are given *red*,
 it will be easier for you to recall *blood*. Remarkably,
 however, recalling that *blood* went with *red* **2.**
difficult will later make it also more to recall *radish*
 when given *food*! When practicing *red/blood*, it is
 necessary to suppress **3.r** _____ of **4.r** _____
e _____ "red things" other than blood, so that your
 mind **5.** _____ **l** _____ **i** _____ that could
6.i _____ the recall of the word you seek. But
 there is a cost to suppressing **3.r** _____ of unwanted
 items such as *radish*: they are less **7.a** _____ for
 future recall, even to a cue (*food*) that would seem to
8.h _____ "redness." *radish 적환
 무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 씹) **suppress 억누
 르다

1. 강화하다:
2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다:
3. 회상, 회수:
4. 최근에 마주친:
5. 관련 없는 것들로 더럽혀지지 않다:
6. ~을 방해하다:
7. 접근가능한:
8. ~와 하나도 관련이 없다:

17-1, 2

One day as I slowly walked down a beautiful road beside Cultus Lake, I noticed a little turtle **1. [to try / trying]** to cross it. Worried that a passing car would run the turtle over, I carefully picked it up and returned it to the water's edge. Smiling at my good **2. d_____**, I stood up. Behind me at the lake's edge there was an elderly Indian woman, standing quietly. I looked around, but there was no one else at the lake. She **3. to come must me have to speak.**

I waited **4.[respectfully/respectively]** for her to speak. Finally she did, asking me **5.taken from why had the turtle I the road** and put it by the lake. I responded proudly, "Well, that is where the turtle should be." She smiled and shook her head slowly. Speaking softly, she said, "Do you know **6.that little turtle long for it took to how make its way** up to the road?"

And then it came to me, the way **7.[which/in which]** I had moved the turtle. I realized that often in life I am not just content to lead my own life, but I also try to arrange people **8. I should think they where be.** Without respecting others' rights to travel at their own speed on their own routes to their destination, I **9.i_____ . 10. a drag only it is on me not emotionally**, but it also **11.p_____** them **11._____** learning their own lessons in life. The Indian woman's question let me know that I should not **9.i_____** with my Earth brothers' and sisters' journeys.

1. 돌 중에 골라여:
2. 행위:
3. 나한테 말을 걸러 왔음에 틀림없다:
4. 골라여 ㅎㅎ:
5. 왜 내가 그 거북이를 도로에서 가져왔는지:
6. 그 작은 거북이가 나아가는 데 얼마나 오래 걸렸는지:
7. 골라여:
8. 내가 생각하기에 그들이 있어야하는 곳으로:
9. 간섭하다:
10. 나에게 감정적으로 장애물일 뿐만 아니라:
11. 그들이 ~하지 못하게 막다:

17-3, 4

Adam Smith's **1.c**_____ invisible hand — the claim that society as a whole does best when individuals pursue their own interests in the open marketplace — **2.r**_____ the assumption that each person's choices have no negative consequences for others. Yet even the most ordinary individual spending choices frequently do have negative consequences for others, **3.j**_____ the presence of a preschooler with the chickenpox has negative consequences for others. If I buy a 6,000-pound sport-utility vehicle, I increase the **4.l**_____ of others dying in a traffic accident; and in the process, I create an **5.i**_____ for them to **6. have chosen buy otherwise would than heavier vehicles they.** If I buy a custom-**7.t**_____ suit for my job interview, I reduce the **4.l**_____ that others will land the same job; and in the process, I create an **5.i**_____ for them to **8. had planned spend interview suits more than they on their own.** And by deciding to build a larger bedroom, you increase, however slightly, the **9.o**_____ that others may find their bedrooms too small. In these ways, our spending decisions are the seeds that have led to our luxury **10.f**_____. In short, our problem is that the incentives guiding individual spending decisions are much like those that generate **11.a**_____ **r**_____. Spending less on material goods would be better, but only if everyone did it. *chicken box: 수두

1. 유명한:
2. be based on:
3. 마치 ~인 것처럼:
4. probability:
5. motive:
6. 그들이 그럴지 않았더라면 선택했을 것 보다 더 큰 중량의 차량을 사다:
7. 맞춤형:
8. 그들 자신의 면접 복장에 계획했던 것보다 더 많이 소비하다:
9. chances:
10. 열풍:
11. 군비 경쟁:

17-5, 6

Students spend countless hours trying to get facts into their heads, thinking that that's where all the remembering occurs. But our muscles really have better memories than our heads. We once watched while a 68-year-old man climbed on a bike for the first time after forty years and, after a few tentative pedals, was balancing **1.** ___ **w** ___ you or I could. **2.** **T** ___ his brain was able to recall less than 10 percent of all the facts he had learned during his first twenty-eight years, his muscles remembered about 90 percent of what they had learned.

3. **T** ___ just the act of taking notes — even if you never look at those notes again — will get you higher marks on a test than just listening. Note-taking is a muscle activity. (Typing, unfortunately, doesn't make for muscle memory unless you can type your test.)

Some students cannot listen well while they're taking notes. If the lecturer provides course notes, or if they can be bought on campus, these aids are good for such students. But if *you* use them, the best way to remember is to rewrite them, changing the words **4.** ___ **m** ___ you can without changing the meaning. To change them around, you'll have to think about what you're writing, and your muscle memory will be reinforced.

*tentative 시험 삼아 하는

1. ~만큼 잘:
2. ~일지라도:
3. 그것이 바로 ~하는 이유이다:
4. ~만큼 많이:

17-7, 8

If we are born to run, then why do we need running shoes? Why put a layer of spongy technology between our feet and the ground? A growing barefoot-running culture **1.c**_____ the value of running shoes. Christopher McDougall's best-selling *Born to Run* **2.f**_____ the barefoot movement by telling the tale of the Tarahumara Indians of northern Mexico, who run ultralong distances wearing only sandals. According to barefoot-running enthusiasts, modern running shoes **3.i**_____ with our natural running motion. By providing artificial support, shoes may encourage weakness and loss of muscles that normally **4.s**_____ our feet and legs, **5.t**_____ increasing injury risk. In addition, shod runners tend to dissipate energy by landing on their heels, **6.w**_____ barefoot runners typically avoid the shock of heel strike, landing on their fore- or mid-foot, **7.t**_____ **a**_____ __ elastic energy storage in their Achilles tendon and arch. Running shoes do not return as much energy as tendons, so barefoot running could improve running efficiency. **8.T**_____ these technical arguments for barefoot running **9.i**_____ debate among runners and scientists, the pleasure of barefoot running is inarguable. Try running barefoot **8.t**_____ soft grass. The muscles and tendons in your feet will feel joyful and you will understand **10.off shoes children kick their why** as soon as their parents look away.

Barefoot running on soft surfaces feels fantastic.

1. 도전하다 (알맞은 형태):
2. 부채질했다:
3. 방해하다:
4. 안정화시키다:
5. 그렇게 함으로써:
6. while:
7. ~을 이용하다:
8. ~일지라도/~을 통해서:
9. 고무시키다:
10. 왜 아이들이 그들의 신발을 벗어던지는 지:

19-1

American folk artist Theora Hamblett began painting at the age of 55, **1.f**_____ **i**_____ in art that had begun in her youth. Although she enrolled in several informal art classes and a **2.c**_____ course during her later life, Hamblett was largely **3.s**____-_____. Her first paintings depicted memories of her childhood, and she painted scenes of southern country life for the next two decades, **4.r**_____ a series of paintings about children's games. Hamblett's most unusual works are the more than 300 religious paintings representing biblical subjects and her own dreams and visions. These paintings began in 1954 with *The Golden Gate*, later **5.r**_____ *The Vision*. Today, this first painting **6.**_____ the Museum of Modern Art in New York; most of Hamblett's religious paintings and many memory paintings were never **7.a**_____ and were left by the artist to the University of Mississippi Museum in Oxford.

1. 흥미를 충족하다(알맞은 형태):
2. 통신:
3. 독학한
4. ~라는 결과를 낳다(알맞은 형태):
5. ~로 다시 이름 붙여진:
6. ~에 의해 소유되다:
7. 판매 가능한:

19-2

In 1966, women were not allowed to run in the Boston Marathon. Fortunately, a “self important” woman did not let that **1.**_____ her. Roberta Gibb Bingay traveled to Boston by bus from California to compete. Of course, she was not allowed to stand at the starting line, so she hid in some bushes near the starting line, and when the male runners raced by, she joined them. At first, she wore a hooded sweatshirt to help **2.**_____ her gender, but soon she got too warm and took off the sweatshirt. Ms. Bingay ran the marathon **3.**_____ three hours and twenty-one minutes, finishing 124th in a race **3.**_____ which 415 men competed. Ms. Bingay's running the Boston Marathon had positive results. The **4.f**_____ year, another woman ran the marathon **5.u**_____, and in 1972, women were finally allowed to compete **5.o**_____ in the Boston Marathon.

* disguise 위장하다, 변장하다

1. stop의 알맞은 형태:
2. disguise의 알맞은 형태:
3. 알맞은 전치사:
4. 그 다음의:
5. 비공식적으로/공식적으로:

19-3

At the time of its **1.p**_____, One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest received mostly **2.f**_____ reviews and **3.**_____ a play in 1963 by Dale Wasserman. In 1975, Milos Forman directed the film version, which won Academy Awards for best picture, best director, best adapted screenplay, best actor (Jack Nicholson), and best actress (Louise Fletcher). Kesey, the author of the book, wrote a screenplay for the film, but Forman rejected it, stated that he did not believe that Bromden's (a character from the novel) narration would **4.t**_____ **w**____ the screen. Kesey then rejected the film and **5.v**_____ never to watch it. His novel, though, still generates much critical attention and is widely taught as part of the American literary canon. It **6.r**_____ in print in several editions, including one in the Penguin Great Books of the 20th Century series. It **6.r**_____ its revolutionary power and continues to influence readers and writers **7.a**_____.

* canon 문학의 주요 작품 목록

- 1. 출판:
- 2. 호의적인:
- 3. ~로 각색되었다:
- 4. ~로 잘 바뀌다:
- 5. 맹세했다:
- 6. ~로 남아있다 / ~을 보유하다:
- 7. 똑같이:

19-4

When Katy opened the door, there **1.**_____ her piano teacher. Katy felt worried, **2.f**___ she hadn't practiced in days and Miss Medwick was sure to make her go over those dull scales again and again. Katy quietly sat down at the piano. She played the first song with no trouble at all. She played all her scales perfectly. Miss Medwick was **3. Katy so had surprised open she** the piano book further along and play a brand-new song. Katy played every note perfectly. Louise came downstairs and listened. She usually held her ears all through Katy's lesson. Today, though, she sat on the sofa and listened for the whole time. After Miss Medwick left, Louise said, "Katy, I didn't ever hear you **4.**_____ that well before." Katy looked down at her hands and said, "That didn't even feel hard, to play all those long songs." Suddenly she **5.n**_____ that the flesh-colored gloves were still on her hands.

- 1. stand의 알맞은 형태:
- 2. because의미의 접속사:
- 3. 너무 놀라서 케이티가 ~을 열게 했다:
- 4. play의 알맞은 형태:
- 5. 알아차렸다:

20-1

It may be fair to say that the Vikings' voyages **1. on lasting effect had little** the fate of the world. Should textbooks therefore leave them out? Is impact on the present the **2.s** reason for including an event or fact? It cannot be, of course, or our history books would **3.s** twenty-page pamphlets. We include the Norse voyages, not for their apparent **4.g** significance, but because including them gives a more complete picture of the past. Moreover, if textbooks would only intelligently compare the Norse voyages to Columbus's second voyage, they would help students understand the changes that **5.t** **p** in Europe between 1000 and 1493. As we shall see, Columbus's second voyage **6. attempts was the Norse ten than times larger** at settlement. The new European ability to **7.m** was in part responsible for Columbus's voyages taking on their awesome significance.

- 1. 지속적인 효과를 거의 가지지 않았다:
- 2. only(형용사):
- 3. ~로 축소되다, 줄어들다:
- 4. 지정학적인:
- 5. occur:
- 6. 노르웨이인의 시도보다 10배 더 규모가 컸다:
- 7. 동원하다:

20-2

In any event, we look **1.** philosophy as a way of **2.i** all of the other things we know from all of the other fields of study. This applies in a special way **1.** the study of what we are as human beings. Today we live in a world that is **3.c** trying to **4. are pull one what aspect we away from of** our other aspects. The body is torn apart from the mind, our individual existence is torn away from our social life, and our **5.c** **6.** **r** separate from the things we know about, such as water, trees, dogs, and other people, outside of our own mind. Each science has its own little area that it studies **1.** the point of exhaustion. Where, if anywhere, are all the parts put back together again into an **2.i** whole? The only place within **7.u** reason for such harmony and reconciliation is philosophy

* exhaustion 철저한 규명 ** reconciliation 화해

- 1. 알맞은 전치사:
- 2. 통합하다의 각각 알맞은 형태:
- 3. 지속적으로: 5. 의식:
- 4. ~로부터 우리란 무엇인지에 대한 하나의 측면을 멀리 떼어놓다:
- 6. be viewed as:
- 7. 도움 없는:

20-3

The most succinct definition of ‘artefact’ **1.[for which/which]** one can give is to say that an artefact is the material **2.r** _____ of human intentionality. In other words, not all expressions of human intentionality necessarily involve the production of artefacts. For instance, while numbers and the rules of adding and **3.s** _____ are **4.d** _____ drawn up by humans for the purpose of calculation and computation, they are themselves not artefacts, although they may **5.l** _____ the production of artefacts such as the abacus or the electronic calculator. A good many intentionally executed activities like singing and dancing involves no artefact. In other words, techniques themselves are **6.** _____ **d** _____ the things **7.[in which/which]** materially represent them; some, though not all, techniques **5.l** _____ artefacts. Singing requires only the techniques of using voice, lungs and control of other related parts of the body; a recorded performance of a song, on the other hand, as a vinyl record, a tape or a CD, is an artefact **8.[whose/which]** production in turn involves further artefacts like microphones and other machines.

* succinct 간단명료한, 간결한 ** abacus 주판

1,7,8: 문법적으로 알맞은 것 ^^

2. 표현, 나타냄:

3. 빼기: 4. intentionally:

5. ~로 이어지다:

6. ~로부터 구분되어야 한다:

20-4

The analogy below allows us to recognize that moral progress is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made **1.i** _____ judgements **2.r** _____ the causes of disease. With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they’d previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments — **3.[many of which/whose]** we still accept today. **4.** _____, in the moral sphere, when people don’t have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools. We can see then, for instance, how the limited **5.p** _____ of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that **6.r** _____ **a** _____ and how our wider **5.p** _____ these days **7.e** _____ recognize **8. that mistaken terribly judgment how was earlier.**

* analogy 유추

1. 부정확한:

2. ~에 관하여:

3. 골라여:

4. 유사하게(부사):

5. 관점:

6. 인종차별주의는 수용 가능하였다:

7. 우리를 ~ 가능하게 하다:

8. 그 이전의 판단이 얼마나 끔찍이 잘못된 것이었는지:

21-3

Germany has a tough recycling law that includes a program to collect packaging materials. Indeed, **1. the collected early 1990s so that much packaging was in** Germany alone could not recycle it all. The **2.e**_____ was shipped to other European Union (EU) countries, interfering with their recycling programs. EU countries now have a rule that member states cannot set recycling targets **3.f**___ **e**_____ which they can handle within their own borders. **4.M**_____, the German law is having the desired effect — the amount of packaging used is going down. German manufacturers are now also packaging more products in glass and paper, which are readily recycled, **5.r**_____ **t**_____ in harder-to-recycle plastic.

1. 1990년대 초 너무나 많은 포장지가 수거되어서 ~이다:

2. 초과분:

3. ~을 훨씬 초과하여:

4. 한편:

5. ~라기 보다는 오히려:

21-4

Can there be a global environmental ethic? Often, the answer is, no. But if the world is becoming a global village, it must also have global ethics. The **1.s**_____ of a village is the ethics-based community **2.b**_____. The **1.s**_____ of the global village cannot, therefore, **3. without ethics be global.** Today we are **4.w**_____ the merger of nations into a global community of humans. The global village has become a visible reality because of the United Nations, multinational corporations, growing economic **5.i**_____, and shortening of distances by new transportation and communication technologies. Environmental problems do not stop at national borders, **6. do not disasters the natural.** There is growing support of the Eastern view that all living species have the right to exist and **7. destroy nation the privilege them has to any no of** within or outside its borders. **8.H**_____ the possibility of a global environmental ethic.

* merger 합병

1. 강점:

2. 유대:

3. 알맞은 순서:

4. 목격하다(알맞은 형태):

5. 상호의존성:

6. 자연재해도 그렇지 않다:

7. 어떠한 국가도 그 종들 중 어느 것도 파괴할 특권을 가지고 있지 않다:

8. 그리하여:

22-1

Leatherback sea turtles are the largest turtles on Earth, growing up to seven feet (two meters) long and **1.e**_____ 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms). These giant turtles are the only **2.r**_____ representatives of a family of turtles that **3. roots back more its than traces evolutionary years 100 million.** They are **4.s**__ **a**_____ other sea turtles by their leathery, shell-less carapace, which has seven ridges running from front to back. These ridges **5. the same as purpose serve** the keel of a boat, helping the turtles cut efficiently through the water. Leatherbacks spend time far from land, in the central ocean basins, **6.**_____ the coastal waters of every continent except the Arctic and the Antarctic. Their main food is jellyfish, but they eat other foods as well, including shrimp, fish, and even smaller turtles. Leatherbacks can dive deeper **7.**__ **s**_____ prey than any other turtles, down to depths of 3,300 feet (1,000 meters).*

carapace (거북 따위의) 등딱지 **keel (배의) 용골偏i#)

- 1. 초과하다(알맞은 형태):
- 2. 남아있는:
- 3. 1억년 더 이전으로 이 진화의 뿌리를 거슬러 올라가다:
- 4. ~로부터 구분되다:
- 5. ~와 같은 기능을 하다:
- 6. ~에서와 마찬가지로:
- 7. ~을 찾아서:

22-2

Aristotle held that rocks and minerals were alive and grew in the inside of the Earth. Like humans, minerals attempt to **1. perfection of a state reach** through the growth process. Perfection for minerals was reached when they **2.r**_____ into gold. Based on these **3.p**_____, the alchemist **4.s**_____ speed up the **2.r**_____ process for metals **5.**__ **s**_____ a series of physical and chemical processes. One typical series might include heating the metal with sulfide to **6.r**_____ impure things. Then a starter seed of gold was added to the metal. After the seed was added, the metal was treated with arsenic sulfide. This treatment **7.r**_____ whitening of the metal, which could **8.**__ **i**_____ a production of silver, or a stage halfway to the perfect gold stage. Finally, the whitened metal could be treated with polysulfides to produce the **9.c**_____ yellow gold color.

* arsenic sulfide 황화비소 **alchemist 연금술사

- 1. 완벽 상태에 도달하다:
- 2. 숙성되다(각각 알맞은 형태):
- 3. 전제: 4. tried to:
- 5. 그것들을 ~의 영향 하에 둬으로써:
- 6. ~을 제거하다:
- 7. ~라는 결과를 낳다:
- 8. ~로 해석되다:
- 9. 특성:

23-1

Think about a skill you like and do well, for example, dribbling a basketball. How did you learn to dribble? What types of practice experiences worked best for you? How did you learn to coordinate the movements of your feet, your hands, and the ball? Remember those early years when you dribbled slowly, could not turn quickly, could dribble only with one hand, and sometimes lost control of the ball? **1. adjust ways did your brain and what nervous system develop and in** so that you could improve your control and coordination? Across the life span, practice is an important factor in learning skills. Most people improve motor skills and yet never understand how the nervous system adapts, how it develops or controls movement, or **2. to to use practice performance improve how.** The study of motor behavior focuses on how skills are learned and controlled and how movement changes from birth through the end of life.

1. 무슨 방식으로 여러분의 뇌와 신경계가 발달하고 적응하는지:
2. 결과를 향상시키기 위해 어떻게 연습을 사용할지:

23-2

1.S_____ a_____ England's men's soccer league started in 1888, women began playing scheduled soccer matches. As early as 1895, a women's game attracted 8,000 spectators to Crouch End in London. However, the all-male English FA felt **2.[threatened/threatening]** and banned women's soccer in 1902 — meaning that they would punish clubs that allowed women use of their facilities. This changed slightly during World War I, when for the first time many English women left home to work in wartime factories. The engineering firm Dick, Kerr & Co. began sponsoring a women's team in Preston in 1917, and **3. d_____ c_____** the *Dick, Kerr's Ladies team* attracted a huge crowd of 53,000 spectators to a game in Everton in 1920. **1.S_____ t_____**, they went on a tour of the United States **4.[what/where]** they even played against men's teams, often winning. When the war was over, the English FA **5.c_____ r_____** its ban in 1921, and women were forced back into the home.

1. ~ 직후에 / 바로 그 직후에:
- 2,4. 골라여
3. 적절한 시기에:
5. 쉽사리 재확정지었다:

24-1

Arranging as much time as possible for rehearsals is a good idea, but in reality they **1. ___ r___ a___** as much time as the talent and the director would desire. It **2. no rehearsal is at all not for a to have time uncommon project,** particularly for actors with smaller roles. This is particularly true when actors work **3.f__ f___, 4. in is the case independent often as projects.** A stage play is often rehearsed for months before it is seen by the public. In film, however, actors must give a usable performance from the first day of shooting. Any rehearsal time is a bonus; but if none is possible, be ready to start producing at a high level right from the start. When pre-shooting rehearsals are not possible, **5.s__ a___** time on the set to **6.w___ t___** the entire scene before beginning to shoot. This gives the actors a sense of the shape of the scene **7. to individual it down into the prior pieces breaking.**

1. 거의 주어지지 않는다:
2. 프로젝트(영화)가 리허설 시간을 전혀 갖지 않는 일도 드물지 않다:
3. 무료로:
4. 독립 프로젝트(영화)에서도 자주 그렇듯이:
5. ~을 따로 떼어놓다:
6. ~을 (시범삼아) 보여주다:
7. 이를 개별 요소로 쪼개기 전에:

24-2

Why have visual artists looked so often and so insistently at dance? In its largest sense, dance has interested visual artists as part of the moving surface of the world, and it is clear that the dancer's will to move has been, in many cases, **1. urgent movement than the visual artist's will less to record no that.** The visual artist has often been **2.f__ ___ the p___** of trying to fix — to make permanent — an image of the dance, while at the same time sustaining the fiction of motion. All of this resonates across American culture to **3.f__ _ l___ e___** in William Faulkner's famous assertion that "the aim of every artist is to **4. ___** motion, which is life, by artificial means and hold it fixed so that a hundred years later, when a stranger looks at it, it moves again since it is life." Thus, in their paintings, sculptures, prints, and photographs, American artists have **5.s_____** the essence of movement, asking probing visual questions about **6. movements forms dance differ movement other of how from.**

* resonate 반향을 일으키다 ** probing 진실을 캐기 위한

1. 그 움직임을 기록하고자 하는 시각 예술가의 의지보다 덜 긴급하지 않다(그만큼 중요하다):
2. 역설에 직면한:
3. 문학적 공감을 얻다(발견하다):
4. 막다(체포하다): 5. ~와 싸웠다:
6. 춤의 움직임이 다른 형태의 움직임과 어떻게 다른 지:

24-3

It is **1.o**_____ that the voices of not only singers but all humans are unique. **2. a person has to do all speak is one word** and their unique sound is recognized by anyone who knows them well. The fact that no two singers sound **3.a**____, **4.u**____ **d**_____ **i**_____ **o**__ **a**_____, demonstrates the **5.a**_____ of this claim. That is to say, human voices are **6.**__ different from one another **6.**__ musical instruments are. Since we cannot invent different worthy musical instruments at will, we can **7.c**_____ ___ it by using the voices of different people with pleasing voices, **8.[in which/some of which]** become **9.e**_____ indeed. This, **10. c**_____ ___ the warmth in the human voice (compared to the artificial sounds produced by musical instruments) enables singers to be the best instruments yet.

1. 분명한, 명백한:
2. 한 사람이 해야하는 모든 건 단어 하나를 말하는 것이다:
3. 똑같이:
4. 서로를 의도적으로 모방하지 않으면:
5. 정확성: 6. 알맞은 접속사:
7. ~을 보상하다: 8. 골라여
9. 이례적인, 특별한:
- 10: combined with:

24-4

Flashforwards occur when scenes portraying events that occur at a point in the future are edited to **1.p**_____ the scenes depicting events **2.l**_____ ___ that point. An extreme example of flashforwarding is the **3.b**____-__-___ **o**_____ of scenes in Christopher Nolan's Memento. Every scene in this film is **4.e**_____ a flashforward because the events in each scene occur **5.i**_____ **b**_____ the events in the preceding scene. The film starts with the final scene and ends with the first scene, so the story **4.e**_____ unravels backwards. This is not a **6.t**_____ method of portraying time at all, but it is highly effective in Memento **7.s**_____ the lead character has no short-term memory. Therefore, by showing the scenes backwards, the filmmakers **8.e**_____ that the audience, like the lead character, **9.have have occurred given what events prior moment to any no idea.** *unravel: 풀리다

1. ~을 앞서다, 선행하다
2. ~로 이르는:
3. 역순 구성:
4. 사실상(효과적으로):
5. ~직전에:
6. 전형적인: 7. because:
8. 확실히 하다:
9. 어떤 주어진 순간 이전에 무슨 사건이 발생했는지 아무런 생각이 없다:

26-1

Too many of us **1.t** _____ poetry only **1.** _____ a private, published experience, but poetry is also a public art, and **2. during never been time more true has than our own this.** Poets have always given public readings of their work, but ever since the 1950s, poetry has **3.i** _____ **o** _____ a public stage, and today we are surrounded by public poetry, poetry presented in its oral form, and not just in popular songs or rap and hip hop music. Today, many people **4.p** _____ such events as poetry slams. A poetry slam, for instance, is essentially a poetry competition that emphasizes both the writing of poetry and its performance. In a poetry slam, poets perform their work and **5.** _____ **j** _____ the audience **6.b** _____ the poet's performance and the work's content. These events have become highly popular among high school and college students, in small towns and large cities, and through popular online forums. *oral 구설. 구두의

1. ~을 ~로 생각하다, 간주하다:
2. 이는 현재 우리 시대보다 더 사실인 적이 없었다 (현재 우리 시대에 가장 잘 적용된다):
3. 점차적으로 차지하였다:
4. ~에 참여하다:
5. ~에 의해 평가된다(판단된다):
6. ~에 기반해서:

26-2

Most often, readers create mental images by retrieving pictures that are already stored in their memory. In other words, they **1.m** _____ **c** _____ something they have seen or know about and that is **2. to create helps the image them what.** It is more **3.c** _____ **v** _____ things we have not personally experienced. This all happens in an instant, but **4. we down to slow it were if**, we might see it as similar to searching through archives of photo files to find a specific photo. Our brains search through our files until we find an image we can use to support the text we are reading. When a reader has no specific experience or memory **5.** _____ **w** _____ **d** _____, imagination can often support visualizing. Readers who were first introduced to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, for example, had never personally experienced it; however, J.K. Rowling's rich **6.d** _____ helped us all to "see" it with our imaginations.

* retrieve 생각해 내다 ** archive 파일 저장고

1. ~와 연계하다:
2. 그들이 이미지를 만들어낼 수 있게 도와주는 것이다:
3. ~을 시각화하기 어려운
4. 만약 우리가 이를 늦추고자 한다면:
5. ~로부터 끌어낼 수 있는:
6. 묘사 부분들:

26-3

When **1.w**e ___ **d** ___ ___ **c** ____, **i** ___
p ___ of ideas, **2.v** ___ in understanding are
 quite normal and sometimes are even welcomed: how
 otherwise could there be new interpretations of
 Shakespeare's plays, and why else are we interested in
 them? I am sure that my understanding of Pinker's
 book, **3.d** ___ the clarity of his writing, **4. what**
expected will not be might exactly he have intended
or, and I know that I will not make quite the same
5.i ___ of it as other readers. I expect that
 many authors are frequently disappointed to discover
 that readers misunderstand their 'message,' but they
 should not necessarily **6.t** ___ **this** ___ **f** ___ on
 their part. The act of reading any text relies on the
 interpretative efforts of a reader, as well as on the
7.c ___ efforts and intentions of the author.

* clarity 명료성

1. 우리가 복잡하고, 흥미로운 표현들을 다루고 있을 때:
2. 변화, 차이:
3. ~에도 불구하고:
4. 그가 의도했거나 기대했을 지 모르는 것이 정확히는 아닐 것이다:
5. 해석:
6. 이를 실패로 받아들이다:
7. 의사소통의:

26-4

The **1.a** ___ of language, some time long ago in the **2.p** ___ of our species, made possible the kind of social existence which we **3.t** ___ ___ **g** ____. It gave us a **4.c** ___ **e** ___ **a** ___ over other animals, partly because it became possible for us to share useful information with a new **5.c** ___ **and** **e** ____, within and across generations. Through the evolution of language, we also became **6.c** ___ ___ thinking **7.c** ___ and rationally together. Other relatively intelligent species (such as chimpanzees and dolphins) have never developed **8.c** ___ ways of sharing their mental resources, with the result that each individual animal can only learn from others by observation, imitation and **9.t** ___ **p** ___ in joint activity; and most of the knowledge each chimpanzee or dolphin **10.a** ___ over a lifetime is lost when they die.

1. 출현:
2. 선사시대:
3. 당연히 여기다:
4. 중대한 진화적 이점:
5. 명료성과 명백함:
6. ~이 가능한:
7. 건설적으로:
8. 비견될만한:
9. participating:
10. 축적하다:

영어는, 내신과 수능의 차이가 그리 크지 않습니다.
이 범위에 있는 지문이 9평, 수능에서 나올 가능성도 있고, 내신 공부하면서 외운 단어, 표현 그리고 해석 연습을 한 것이 다 수능 영어에 큰 도움이 됩니다.

별개라 생각 말고, 일거양득이라는 생각으로,
박세계 정진하시기 바랍니다.

-Shean-