

Q. 본문과 해석에 자유롭게 필기하면서 내용을 정리해 보시오.

본문해석지(문제지)

1. p8-수능 대비 ANALYSIS

Dear Bloom Cookie customers,

With our lease coming to an end, we've finally made the decision.

While we've loved our time on 125th Street, our business has changed a lot in the last few years and we realized we wanted a location with more baking space that would better serve the community we live in.

We're so excited to announce we'll be moving to a new spot on 50th Street.

We will continue to offer the same delicious cookies and coffee at our new location.

While it feels scary to move away from our current location, we're confident that this move will allow us to enhance our service to you.

Thank you for your continued support, and we look forward to welcoming you to our new home!

Warm regards, Becky Bloom

2. p10-no.01

Dear valued players,

Recently, we at Silver Lining Studio discovered that two songs in our "Behind the Frame" game soundtrack might have been used without permission from their creators, thus violating the rights of others' works.

We extend our deepest apologies for this matter and sincerely regret any harm or disappointment this may have caused to the original composers and all of you who play our game.

We understand the importance of respecting intellectual property rights and taking immediate steps to address this issue.

The songs have been promptly removed from the game and related videos, and we promise to make sure this doesn't happen again.

Once again, we extend our sincerest apologies for this matter.

Thank you for your patience and continued support.

Sincerely, Silver Lining Studio

3. p11-no.02

Dear Mr. Lewis,

We trust this message finds you in good spirits!

We want to express our heartfelt gratitude for choosing the JoyfulPiano app and for starting this musical journey with us.

As your free trial period draws to a close, we want to ensure you have all the necessary details before it concludes.

Your free access to JoyfulPiano will expire in just five days.

Following this, access to our app will be limited unless you choose to subscribe to one of our premium plans.

We sincerely hope you've enjoyed exploring its features during your trial period.

Should you have any questions or require further assistance, please don't hesitate to reach out to us at [www.joyfulpianoapp.com](http://www.joyfulpianoapp.com).

We're here to support you every step of the way.

Thank you once again for choosing JoyfulPiano.

Sincerely, Rachel Garcia Customer Support Manager

4. p12-no.03

Dear Valued Customer,

We at May Summer Online Clothing Store thank you for choosing our new fall sweater.

We are truly grateful for your purchase and overwhelmed by the popularity of our latest collection.

However, we also deeply regret any disappointment you may feel due to the color difference between the clothes displayed on our website (dark red) and the actual product (bright scarlet).

We understand the disappointment this may have caused upon delivery.

Your satisfaction is our priority, and we are committed to making things right.

Please provide your address and preferred pick-up date on our website, and we will promptly arrange for the return of the item and process your refund accordingly.

We sincerely apologize for any inconvenience this has caused and assure you that we are taking steps to ensure accurate representation of our products in the future.

The concept of justice is not the law in the narrow sense.

Rather, this principle involves ensuring that everyone benefits from treatment, as well as the distribution of access to it.

To apply this principle, we need to accept and value differences and diversity in our patients.

Patients come from different cultural, racial and religious backgrounds.

Therefore, fairness and justice in this respect involves respecting and recognising their differences, not acting in a way that disadvantages the patient.

In this regard, we need to consider other people's cultural differences when treating them.

Importantly, justice is about advocating on behalf of all patients, whether they come in with a Western philosophical perspective or another philosophical perspective.

Justice is not about treating all patients the same because it is not possible to justifiably treat all patients the same, since all patients are different and present with different ailments or complaints.

Why have cities only recently seen a sudden increase in "greening" — from green roofs to new parks to tree planting to more energy efficient buses — despite the fact that sweeping federal environmental legislation was enacted more than 30 years ago?

Quite simply, city leaders are recognizing that a cleaner environment is needed both to provide residents with a good quality of life and to compete in the global economy.

America's manufacturing-based economy of the twentieth century has been transformed into a service-based knowledge economy.

For the information age economy, environmental quality is a major economic asset.

Skilled workers are increasingly footloose, able to settle just about anywhere there is broadband Internet access, and they are drawn to healthy, aesthetically pleasing environments.

Moreover, green cities are demonstrating that the alleged trade-off between jobs and the environment is a false dichotomy.

A quality environment produces jobs; a polluted environment costs jobs.

The brevity of memos can be wonderful, but you do need to make sure you communicate everything, or you'll just end up creating more work for yourself.

For example, if you're using a memo to take a telephone message, make sure you include who called and when, what their message was, and how to call them back.

If you forget any of these details, your memo will be practically pointless.

As you can see, it's very important not to sacrifice the content of your memo simply because memos are normally brief.

If you can't fit all of the information you need into a memo, opt instead to write a letter or an e-mail.

It's better to include all of the information you need to transmit than it is to omit critical details simply for the sake of making your message short.

It is relatively uncontroversial that there are small structural and functional differences between male and female brains, perhaps contributing to some performance differences on tests of spatial and verbal abilities.

Of paramount importance, but usually overlooked, is that similarities between the sexes far outweigh differences: differences between men and women are not as large as differences among members of the same sex.

Even those scientists who have discovered functional performance differences between the brains of males and females are careful to point out that their research is tentative and suggestive, and that while their research attends to differences, similarities abound:

"Fundamentally, the brains of men and women are more similar than different."



"Human nature likes order," wrote the economist Burton Malkiel in his seminal book *A Random Walk Down Wall Street*.

"People find it hard to accept the notion of randomness."

Malkiel popularized the idea that the movement of any individual stock in the market is essentially random — it's impossible to know why a stock is doing what it's doing.

People who reliably make money from the market are those who own a diverse portfolio of different kinds of investments, which spreads out the risk, with the broader principle that the market, over the long haul, will eventually increase in value.

Picking individual stocks, or betting on certain trends, is much closer to gambling than science.

Which is why we shouldn't be too surprised that a cat is just as likely to make a killing on Wall Street as a day trader.

In the complex story of nature's ways, people exploring the wild's twisting paths often discover themselves caught in dangerous situations.

Bears, cougars, and other wild animals sometimes remind us of their formidable presence.

Despite the infrequency, there are a considerable number of accumulated instances where these guardians of the wilderness become aggressors, resulting in tragic outcomes for unsuspecting explorers.

Yet amid these serious situations, a remarkable turn of events occurs, like unexpected notes in a familiar song.

In Oregon's forests in 1995, a man was found dead, initially blamed on a cougar, but subsequent investigation revealed otherwise.

Similarly, in 2015, a comparable incident occurred, with initial suspicions falling on a nearby wolf pack.

However, upon closer investigation, it became apparent that the wolves were innocent bystanders in the man's tragic fate, emphasizing the complexity inherent in such wilderness tragedies.

Architects are ambivalent about competitions.

On a practical level, competitions are extremely expensive: entering a large competition can cost millions of dollars.

More important, competitions oblige the architect to work in a vacuum.

In later life, I. M. Pei refused to enter competitions, since he considered that the best architecture could emerge only from a considered dialogue between architect and client.

Nevertheless, the public favors competitions, since they provide an opportunity for young talent to be recognized in a field that tends to privilege age and experience.

Clients like competitions, since they provide an opportunity to choose between several designs — and several architects — while fund-raisers use competitions as a way to raise public interest in a building project.

Everyone loves a horse race — except, perhaps, the horses.

In an experiment conducted by Antoine Bechara, participants were given \$2,000 in play money and four decks of cards and were told that they were to use them in a game.

Different individual cards won or lost different sums of money.

They should just go ahead and turn the cards and try to win as much money as they could.

But the cards were not random.

In fact, some of the piles were far more profitable than others.

On average, it took the gamblers around fifty card-turns before they began to report a conscious 'hunch' that some of the decks were more profitable.

But when their behaviour was analysed, Bechara discovered something remarkable.

Measurements of the electrical conductance of their skin, which can reveal levels of anxiety and nervousness, indicated that their emotions were subtly warning them against the bad decks after just ten turns.

Their unconscious mind had worked out what was happening far quicker than their conscious minds and had warned them with a hit of bad feeling.

They knew before they knew.

Critics sometimes worry that by making it easier for small parties to win seats, proportional representation will encourage the growth of extremist groups standing on hateful or anti-democratic platforms.

Of course, no one committed to liberal and democratic values wants to see these kinds of parties taking seats in the legislature.

But it would be wrong to rig our political system to exclude them just because we disagree with their views.

Proportional voting systems provide a democratic vent for populist anger and discontent, creating clear incentives for mainstream parties to address underlying social problems and to win back votes.

We also have to remember that small parties can play a value role in highlighting specific issues that have been overlooked, as has often been the case with 'Green' parties.

In any case, the European experience suggests that there is no overall tendency for extremist parties to increase their numbers over time under proportional systems.

Role-playing is an extension of representational skills.

Children role-play when they use not only materials and objects but also voice and actions to represent others during play.

Infants and toddlers begin to play a role when they imitate adults' language, dress, or actions.

An older child expands on this role by imitating familiar roles, such as a parent or doctor.

The child uses gestures and language to communicate his understanding of what this role represents.

He uses the doctor kit or kitchen playthings as props to support his actions while he plays.

For instance, he may use a cylinder-shaped block as a syringe when pretending to be a doctor.

As he becomes familiar with other people and their roles, he may imitate them with the actions and verbalizations of a grocer, waiter, or firefighter.

Playing fantasy characters, such as a monster or a superhero, becomes common once a child is able to engage in more abstract thinking.

People are inherently social creatures, and in order to connect and regulate their social interactions, they must internalize their cultures.

But cultures cannot be internalized without language.

Indeed, language is the vehicle through which we learn about our social world, discover its rules and values, and express our personal natures, allowing us to connect with others, both in relationships of exchange and of caring.

Cultures themselves interact.

As far back as the origins of human history, groups of individuals sharing a common culture and language made contact with other groups, each unified by their own shared tongue.

Of great value was anyone who could ably facilitate those intergroup contacts — those people who were multilingual.

Today we humans exist in a globally interconnected world.

We can transact with people from anywhere in seconds through the internet, or visit them through rapid means of travel, and in doing so experience a bit of their cultures.

To make art and design irresistible, the teacher must commit to providing opportunities that incite feelings of surprise and, thus motivational discovery and learning.

This teaching approach is exciting — it allows the practitioner to consider what is tempting in learning, what drives an individual to find out and discover.

The teacher needs to remember what it is about learning that makes it irresistible, and then design their lessons, their spaces of learning and their teaching materials accordingly.

This is not teaching that rigidly conforms to an instructional, target-bound paradigm.

It is essential to provide classrooms that have no ceiling when creative minds are operating and finding out.

Classrooms of young children should be alive, dynamic and changeable, encouraged by a theme of the moment or an interest that pervades children's imaginations.



It takes on average half a second for the unconscious mind to process incoming sensory stimuli into conscious perceptions.

Yet we are not aware of this time delay — you think you see things move as they move, and when you stub your toe you get the impression of knowing about it right away.

This illusion of immediacy is created by an ingenious mechanism, which backdates conscious perceptions to the time when the stimulus first entered the brain.

On the face of it, this seems impossible because cortical signals take the same "real" time to process to consciousness, but somehow we are tricked into thinking we feel things earlier.

One way it might be explained is that consciousness consists of many parallel streams and that the brain jumps from one to another, revising them and redrafting them.

We not only absorb' our moral codes and definitions of right and wrong from the group; the group also transmits cues about cooperation and defection and what it means to act in a trustworthy manner.

People are more likely to suppress their self-interest in favor of the group interest if they feel that others are doing so as well, and they're less likely to do so if they feel that others are taking advantage of them.

The psychological mechanism for this is unclear, but certainly it is related to our innate sense of fairness.

We generally don't mind sacrificing for the group, as long as we're all sacrificing equally.

But if we feel like we're being taken advantage of by others who are defecting, we're more likely to defect as well.

In their pre-predatory stage, our primate ancestors had moved through the world among other creatures that did not fear them.

Once they adopted carnivory, the prey they were interested in learned to allow close approaches at their own risk.

But unlike big cats or terrifying wolves that were obvious predators, upright primates didn't automatically fit the predator template for most animals.

Numerous examples from around the world during the past five centuries testify that upon initially encountering humans, many wild creatures did not associate us with a threat.

In their first encounters with humans, scores of species reacted with trust and tameness.

There is a term of art for this: biological first contact.

When we appeared in new geographies for the first time, wild animals had to learn to be afraid of us.

Many died standing and looking, never absorbing the lesson.

Consider the following two everyday linguistic expressions:  
"The election is ahead of us" and "the long Winter is now behind us."

Literally, these expressions do not make any sense.

"An election" is not something that can physically be "ahead" of us in any measurable or observable way, and the "Winter" is not something that can be physically "behind" us.

Hundreds of thousands of these expressions, whose meaning is not literal but metaphorical, can be observed in human everyday language: "he is a cold person," "she has strong opinions," "the market is quite depressed."

Metaphor, in this sense, is not just a figure of speech, or an exceptional communicational tool in the hands of poets and artists.

It is an ordinary mechanism of thought.

Usually operating unconsciously and effortlessly, it permeates nearly every aspect of human everyday (and technical) language, making imagination possible.

Water essentially has no persona of its own, but has an extraordinary quality.

Water as a liquid has no shape, yet it is readily defined by its surroundings.

Water has no hardness; it is completely yielding to the touch, yet is hard as concrete when impacted at high speed.

Water has no color when viewed in a transparent container, yet becomes vividly green or blue as an ocean, and readily reflects at its surface everything around it.

Pure water has no taste, yet it readily absorbs and transmits the taste of any suspended or dissolved substances.

It has no smell, yet, as atmospheric humidity, readily distributes the aromas of its surroundings.

This ubiquitous part of our environment truly has a variable personality, readily changing to assimilate its surroundings.

I suppose everyone has at one time or another drawn a mental map, and it offers little conceptual difficulty.

In my classes, I ask students to draw a map by hand, in just five minutes, showing their route to and from class.

No two maps are ever entirely the same, of course, and none are to scale.

Nevertheless, most of the maps are easily understood.

This shows that while we all produce our own versions of spatial reality, we can see particular landmarks that communicate to all of us in a social community.

Mental maps tend to highlight important parts of a route, with streets labeled to indicate where to turn.

Such maps tend to include informal but understood cultural references.

Where a professionally made street map might give you numbered addresses, a mental map is more likely to describe a route by referencing visible features like "a giant blue gorilla" outside a car dealership or "that old pink Victorian house. "

People tend to pay less attention to familiar things, whether it's a possession or even a person.

On the whole, this adaptive behavior is biologically useful (for objects, events, and situations), because it is usually the novel, unexpected things in life that require the most attention.

The brain naturally adapts to repeated experiences.

If I were to show you a series of repeated images and measure your brain responses, the activity would diminish with the repetitions.

Your brain would respond again only when something new was presented.

Scientists have shown that the biggest responses always come with the least expected event.

A simple sentence such as, "He picked up the hammer and nail" gives a tiny response; change the last few words, "He picked up the hammer and ate it," and you'll see a much larger one.

In one experiment, Keith Markman and two colleagues gave participants ten anagrams to solve.

After supposedly "grading" the results, they told participants that they'd found only half of the available words.

Then they poked people with a little regret.

"Close your eyes and think about your actual performance on the anagrams compared to how you might have performed better," they told the participants.

"Take a minute and vividly evaluate your performance in comparison to how you might have performed better."

Their heads now swimming with If Onlys, these puzzle-solvers felt worse — especially compared to another group that had been asked to make At Least comparisons.

But on the next round, the regretful group solved more puzzles and stuck with the task longer than anyone else in the experiment.

This is one of the central findings on regret: it can deepen persistence, which almost always elevates performance.



Until the camera came along to take photographs of living butterflies, the standard image of a butterfly was a grossly distorted one.

It shows them not as they are in life but in death. mounted on a pin in a museum.

The wings are held out flat at ninety degrees to the body — a posture which would sorely test the ligaments of any butterfly.

It is nevertheless the shape which we instantly recognise as 'butterfly', whether in bow-ties or the pasta the Italians call farfalle (after farfalla, a butterfly).

Yet in life butterflies open their wings flat only to enjoy the sun, and some species never do it at all, but settle with their wings tight shut.

Even when the wings are wide open, they always slope downwards more than mounted specimens, with the hindwings much closer to the butterfly's body.

The central role of music and language in human existence and the fact that both involve complex and meaningful sound sequences naturally invite comparison between the two domains.

Yet from the standpoint of modern cognitive science, music-language relations have barely begun to be explored.

This situation appears to be poised to change rapidly, as researchers from diverse fields are increasingly drawn to this interdisciplinary enterprise.

The appeal of such research is easy to understand.

Humans are unparalleled in their ability to make sense out of sound.

In many other branches of our experience (e.g., visual perception, touch), we can learn much from studying the behavior and brains of other animals because our experience is not that different from theirs.

When it comes to language and music, however, our species is unique.

This makes it difficult to gain insight into language or music as a cognitive system by comparing humans to other organisms.

There are different measures of "healthy" and "overweight."

BMI (body mass index) is widely used by health professionals and has a strong correlation with various diseases and chronic conditions.

However, it doesn't reflect the amount of fat or muscle in a body, bone weight, or cultural factors, age, and gender (women tend to carry more fat).

Waist circumference is another commonly used measure because excess abdominal fat — more than 40 inches for men and 35 inches for women — increases the risk of developing obesity-related conditions.

While both are used to screen for potential risk, they aren't diagnostic tools.

Instead of using weight or measures like BMI to define well-being, an alternative "health at every size" approach focuses on sustainable health-promoting behavior regardless of body size.

Proponents argue a weight-neutral approach is healthier because it avoids the potentially harmful effects of repeated dieting, such as a higher risk of early death and psychological distress.

Ultimately, nutrition and health are socioeconomic issues that require understanding and empathy.

It is common to read that farm data belongs to the farmer.

It is sometimes even stated in contracts.

However, 'ownership' is a legal assertion and data ownership is not addressed by legislation except for copyright for datasets as intellectual products.

This is partly due to the peculiar nature of data compared to other goods that can be owned.

In legal terms, it is non-rivalrous: the same data can be in different places and be owned by different people because, when data is copied or migrated to other platforms, it remains the same.

In addition, there is a difference between data collected in a structured dataset, which can be considered as an intellectual product by law, and raw data as individual, unstructured bits before they are collected and made sense of.

These raw data are similar to facts, for which no copyright and no ownership is legally applicable.