

7 READY 내신감잡기

If there's one thing koalas are good at, it's sleeping. For a long time many scientists [**suspected** / **suspended**]¹⁾ that koalas were so [**energetic** / **lethargic**]²⁾ because the compounds in eucalyptus leaves kept the cute little animals in a drugged-out [**state** / **statue**]³⁾. But more recent research has shown that the leaves are simply so [**high** / **low**]⁴⁾ in nutrients that koalas have almost no energy. Therefore they tend to move as [**much** / **little**]⁵⁾ as possible—and when they do move, they often look as though they're in [**rapid** / **slow**]⁶⁾ motion. They rest sixteen to eighteen hours a day and spend most of that [**unconscious** / **unconscionable**]⁷⁾. In fact, koalas spend little time thinking; their brains actually appear to have [**swelled** / **shrunk**] over the last few centuries. The koala is the only known animal whose brain only fills half of whose [**squall** / **skull**]⁸⁾.

* lethargic 무기력한

** drugged-out 몽롱한, 취한

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Trying to produce everything yourself would mean you are using your time and resources to produce many things for which you are a high-cost provider. This would [**transcribe** / **translate**]⁹⁾ into lower production and income. For example, even though most doctors might be good at record keeping and arranging [**implements** / **appointments**]¹⁰⁾, it is generally in their interest to [**fire** / **hire**]¹¹⁾ someone to perform these services. The time doctors use to keep records is time they [**could have** / **could not have**]¹²⁾ spent seeing patients. Because the time spent with their patients is worth a lot, the opportunity cost of record keeping for doctors will be [**high** / **low**]¹³⁾. Thus, doctors will almost always find it advantageous to hire someone else to keep and [**remove** / **manage**]¹⁴⁾ their records. Moreover, when the doctor specializes in the [**provision** / **devison**]¹⁵⁾ of physician services and hires someone who has a comparative advantage in record keeping, costs will be [**higher** / **lower**]¹⁶⁾ and joint output larger than would otherwise be achievable.

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As psychologists, we know only too well the vital role that beliefs and [**altitudes** / **attitudes**]¹⁷⁾ play in accomplishing any goal. More good intentions and great ideas are sacrificed because of [**limiting** / **unlimiting**]¹⁸⁾ beliefs and negative attitudes than anything else we know. If you believe that you don't [**declare** / **deserve**]¹⁹⁾ \$1 million or that you could never earn that much money, the likelihood of your ever having it [**slowly** / **quickly**]²⁰⁾ goes to zero. Relatively little has been written about beliefs, attitudes and [**intervention** / **intention**]²¹⁾ as they relate to the field of finances. Like everything else, there are healthy beliefs and attitudes (those that help you reach your goals) as well as [**healthy** / **unhealthy**]²²⁾ ones (those that hold you back). The best thing about beliefs and attitudes is that they can easily be changed—more [**easily** / **hardly**]²³⁾ than people generally realize. While we may not have complete [**consume** / **contro**l]²⁴⁾ over what happens to us in the physical world, we do, in fact, have the power to choose what beliefs, attitudes and thoughts we cultivate.

7-2

When accurate, assumptions keep you safe and make your life easier. For example, seeing storm clouds in the sky may [**provoke** / **prompt**]²⁵⁾ you to grab your umbrella, as you [**consume** / **assume**]²⁶⁾ you may need it even though it's [**raining** / **not raining**]²⁷⁾ at the moment. Noticing an expired date on your yogurt and [**consumig** / **assuming**] it's no longer edible may save you from having to use one of your sick days. Imagine how [**insidious** / **tedious**]²⁸⁾ it would be if you had to research and check out every minute detail of your day to make sure you had every piece of information [**available** / **unavailable**]. [**Everyone** / **No one**]²⁹⁾ has that much time! But as useful as assumptions are, they can also get you into trouble. Not accurately processing the information in your environment or only seeing what you want to see can lead to [**correct** / **incorrect**]³⁰⁾ assumptions.

7-3

Scientists simply do not have the time nor the money to check up on the research of other scientists. Scientists in the academic community are [**lazy / busy**]³¹⁾ with their teaching assignments, their graduate student [**superstition / supervision**]³²⁾, and their own research programs. They are driven by the publish-or-perish [**attitude / magnitude**]³³⁾ prevalent today. It simply does not benefit them in any way—no fame or fortune—to confirm or falsify the work of [**someone else / them**].³⁴⁾ Scientists in industry have a bottom-line mentality. They must be productive in the areas in which their company specializes. They have [**no / enough**]³⁵⁾ time to check out the work of other scientists just for the fun of checking them out or to prove that science really is self-correcting. There are [**receptions / exceptions**]³⁶⁾, but in practice this is normally the case.

7-4

We continually bring new items into our households without removing old items to accommodate them, which creates a home filled to [**publicity / capacity**]³⁷⁾ and beyond. Since 1970, home sizes in the United States have [**increased / decreased**]³⁸⁾ from 1,500 square feet to between 2,000 and 2,500 square feet. Today many homeowners have a two-car [**coverage / garage**]³⁹⁾ in which they cannot fit a vehicle because it serves as a storage area. Whatever [**does / does not**]⁴⁰⁾ fit in the home is packed away in a rental storage unit. Consider a popular weight loss theory as a parallel: if calories in exceed calories out, weight is [**gained / lessened**]⁴¹⁾; if calories in are fewer than calories out, weight is [**lost / gained**]⁴²⁾; and if calories in [**equal / unequal**]⁴³⁾ calories out, weight is maintained. Is this not true of our living spaces? Our bodies may stretch, but unfortunately for our homes, our closets [**do / do not**]⁴⁴⁾!

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Jack stopped the cycle of perfectionism that his son Mark was developing. Mark [**could / could not**]⁴⁵⁾ stand to lose at games by the time he was eight years old. Jack was contributing to Mark's attitude by [**always / never**]⁴⁶⁾ letting him win at chess because he didn't like to see Mark get upset and cry. One day, Jack realized it was [**more / less**]⁴⁷⁾ important to allow Mark some experience with losing, so he started winning at least half the games. Mark was [**happy / upset**]⁴⁸⁾ at first, but soon began to win and lose with more grace. Jack felt a milestone had been reached one day when he was playing catch with Mark and [**thrived / threw**]⁴⁹⁾ a bad ball. Instead of getting upset about missing the ball, Mark was [**able / unable**]⁵⁰⁾ to use his sense of humor and commented, "Nice throw, Dad. Lousy catch, Mark."

* milestone 중대한 시점

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Scott Adams, the creator of Dilbert, one of the most successful comic strips of all time, says that two personal letters dramatically changed his life. One night he was watching a PBS-TV program about cartooning, when he [**declined / decided**]⁵¹⁾ to write to the host of the show, Jack Cassady, to ask for his [**vice / advice**]⁵²⁾ about becoming a cartoonist. Much to his surprise, he heard back from Cassady within a few weeks in the form of a [**handwritten / handicapped**]⁵³⁾ letter. The letter advised Adams not to be [**encouraged / discouraged**]⁵⁴⁾ if he received early rejections. Adams got inspired and submitted some cartoons, but he was quickly rejected. Not following Cassady's advice, he became [**encouraged / discouraged**]⁵⁵⁾, put his materials away, and decided to [**fulfil / forget**]⁵⁶⁾ cartooning as a career. About fifteen months later, he was surprised to [**perceive / receive**]⁵⁷⁾ yet another letter from Cassady, especially since he hadn't thanked him for his original advice. He acted again on Cassady's [**encouragement / discouragement**]⁵⁸⁾, but this time he stuck with it and obviously hit it big.

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My mother was running back and forth through the kitchen trying to beat the clock and be ready before the guests came. As usual, my grandmother was the first to **[arrest / arrive]**⁵⁹⁾, right on time. “Do you need my help, Lubna?” my grandmother — my Apa Ji — called to my mom in the **[chicken / kitchen]**⁶⁰⁾. “Yes, Apa,” she said. “Please get my stubborn daughter in the shower and dressed **[before / after]**⁶¹⁾ the guests arrive!” I was only six years old, but I **[can / can’t]**⁶²⁾ still remember how she had been asking me for two hours to get **[arrive / ready]**⁶³⁾. It was not the shower that made me disobey her words; it was the lavender sweater which made me so **[calm / itchy]**⁶⁴⁾! When Apa found me hiding in the basement, she took a **[firm / soft]**⁶⁵⁾ hold of my arm, although her grasp was gentle.

8-2

My older sister, Robin, had a friend, Stephanie, who wanted to be an actress. This was a **[passion / despair]**⁶⁶⁾ that you could almost feel whenever she talked about it. After she graduated from high school, Stephanie drove all the way across the country to Los Angeles, where she started **[intending / attending]**⁶⁷⁾ classes at a junior college and got an agent. Her passion for doing things **[allow / didn’t allow]**⁶⁸⁾ any fear or uncertainty to get in the way of following her dreams and goals. To me, that is the way to look at life. My sister told me just last week that she heard Stephanie was **[exporting / expecting]**⁶⁹⁾ to hear back on a regular role in a sitcom she auditioned for, and she was also **[auctioning / auditioning]**⁷⁰⁾ for a minor speaking part in a huge movie.

8-3

One day, when Mike was a teen, he was joking around with some friends. He made an **[sensitive / insensitive]**⁷¹⁾, disgusting, racist comment. He didn’t know it, but he was being watched by Alan, the classmate of that **[particular / spectacular]**⁷²⁾ race. When Mike turned around and saw him, his heart sank, and he felt like an **[genius / idiot]**⁷³⁾. He couldn’t believe what he had done. At that moment, he made one of the best decisions of his life. In a humble and **[sincere / insincere]**⁷⁴⁾ tone, he asked Alan if he would allow him to **[analyze / apologize]**⁷⁵⁾. Luckily for him, the classmate he had just insulted allowed him to continue. Mike offered his most **[gracious / contemptuous]**⁷⁶⁾ apology and admitted that what he had done was inexcusable and absurd. His apology was **[accepted / rejected]**⁷⁷⁾ by the classmate because of his sincerity.

8-4

A month before she turned one, my sister Ann had her first asthma attack. Though it was before the Internet, my mother **[doggedly / indifferently]**⁷⁸⁾ tracked down as much research about treatment as she could get her hands on: reading books on asthma, **[clipping / clapping]**⁷⁹⁾ articles, and swapping notes about treatment with other parents. She soon grew **[trustful / skeptical]**⁸⁰⁾ of the doctor who was treating her youngest daughter. The doctor’s answers contradicted those of other doctors, and her treatment suggestions departed pretty radically from some of the material my mom was reading. Her growing **[skepticism / trust]**⁸¹⁾ peaked after looking up the dosage of steroids the doctor had **[ascribed / prescribed]**⁸²⁾ for my one-year-old sister, to find that it was sufficient for a three-hundred-pound adult. My mom **[developed / decided]**⁸³⁾ to find another doctor, and though Ann got better, she always retained the same air of **[skepticism / trust]**⁸⁴⁾ when talking to doctors.

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Alexander Young Jackson (everyone called him A. Y.) was born to a poor family in Montreal in 1882. His father **[abrogated / abandoned]**⁸⁵⁾ them when he was young, and A. Y. had to go to work at age twelve to help support his brothers and sisters. Working in a print shop, he became **[interested / uninterested]**⁸⁶⁾ in art, and he began to paint landscapes in a fresh new style. **[Translating / Traveling]**⁸⁷⁾ by train across northern Ontario, A. Y. and several other artists painted everything they saw. The “Group of Seven,” as they called themselves, put the **[insults / results]**⁸⁸⁾ of the tour together to create an art show in Toronto in 1920. That was the show where their paintings were severely **[praised / criticized]**⁸⁹⁾ as “art gone mad.” But he kept painting, traveling, and exhibiting, and by the time he died in 1974 at the age of ninety-two, A. Y. Jackson was **[disregarded / acknowledged]**⁹⁰⁾ as a painting genius and a pioneer of modern landscape art.

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Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, an American author born in Washington, D.C. in 1896, wrote novels with rural themes and settings. While she was young, one of her stories **[appeared / disappeared]**⁹¹⁾ in The Washington Post. After graduating from university, Rawlings worked as a journalist while simultaneously trying to establish herself as a **[friction / fiction]**⁹²⁾ writer. In 1928, she purchased an orange grove in Cross Creek, Florida. This became the source of **[depression / inspiration]**⁹³⁾ for some of her writings which included The Yearling and her autobiographical book, Cross Creek. In 1939, The Yearling, which was about a boy and an **[orphaned / organized]**⁹⁴⁾ baby deer, won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction. Later, in 1946, The Yearling was made into a film of the same name. Rawlings passed away in 1953, and the land she **[provoked / owned]**⁹⁵⁾ at Cross Creek has become a Florida State Park honoring her achievements.

* grove 과수원

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Rich in protein, full of **[ambitious / nutritious]**⁹⁶⁾ fats and oils, the great auk was great, although it was a flightless bird. Found on the rocky islands and coastal areas on both sides of the North Atlantic, great auks were like a somewhat smaller version of the dodo, and they had the brains to **[match / remove]**⁹⁷⁾. Starting in the early 16th century, sailors began marching the helpless creatures up the gangplank and pushing them into the ship’s storage area by the hundreds. The great auk was considered **[bad / great]**⁹⁸⁾ food, and the tasty bird was hunted for its feathers, skin, and eggs. **[Fortunately / Unfortunately]**⁹⁹⁾, you’ll never get to feast on the great auk’s tender meat. The last pair was killed on an island off the coast of Iceland back in 1844.

* gangplank 건널 판자(배와 육지 사이에 다리처럼 걸쳐놓은 판자)

9-2

Through conquest, diplomacy, and his rejection of Moscow’s two-hundred-year loyalty to the Mongols, Ivan the Great made Russia a European power. When he **[consumed / assumed]**¹⁰⁰⁾ the throne, his realm consisted of just fifteen thousand square miles, less than half the **[size / weight]**¹⁰¹⁾ of present-day Indiana State of the United States. With his son Vasily, he nearly tripled Russian territory. Ivan the Great dreamed of making Russia the Third Rome, cherishing a monk’s **[property / prophecy]**¹⁰²⁾ that while “the two Romes have fallen, the third does endure. Your Christian Empire shall last forever.” To fulfill his vision, he **[climbed / claimed]**¹⁰³⁾ to be a direct descendant of the Roman emperor Caesar Augustus, and he married the niece of the last emperor of Byzantium (the second Rome).

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Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had **[killed / carried]**¹⁰⁴⁾ him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople **[destroyed / preserved]**¹⁰⁵⁾ it for years and years, replacing its old, rotten planks with new pieces of wood. The question Plutarch asks philosophers is this: is the **[repaired / recited]**¹⁰⁶⁾ ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and replacing it **[might / might not]**¹⁰⁷⁾ make a difference, but can that still be true once all the planks have been replaced? Some philosophers argue that the ship must be the **[sun / sum]**¹⁰⁸⁾ of all its parts. But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and **[gained / lost]**¹⁰⁹⁾ small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus. 3점

* plank: 널빤지

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Finkenauer and Rimé **[invested / investigated]**¹¹⁰⁾ the memory of the unexpected **[death / deart h]**¹¹¹⁾ of Belgium's King Baudouin in 1993 in a large sample of Belgian citizens. The data revealed that the news of the king's death had been widely socially **[shared / concealed]**¹¹²⁾. By talking about the event, people gradually constructed a social narrative and a collective memory of the emotional event. At the same time, they **[deteriorated / consolidated]**¹¹³⁾ their own memory of the personal circumstances in which the event took place, an effect known as "flashbulb memory." The more an event is socially **[shared / removed]**¹¹⁴⁾, the more it will be fixed in people's minds. Social sharing may in this way help to **[counterfeit / counteract]**¹¹⁵⁾ some natural tendency people may have. Naturally, people should be driven to "forget" undesirable events. Thus, someone who just heard a piece of bad news often tends initially to **[deny / accept]**¹¹⁶⁾ what happened. The repetitive social sharing of the bad news contributes to realism.

* consolidate: 공고히 하다

11 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

Although the potential for acquiring a truly global education has never been greater, actually achieving it requires more than simply "being there." Much depends on whether our field experiences are structured in ways that **[promote / depress]**¹¹⁷⁾ meaningful intellectual and intercultural learning. **[Press / Pressure]**¹¹⁸⁾ to satisfy student demand can easily lead to hastily constructed programs that lack focus and clear definition. In such cases, any preparatory training that would help us to **[interact / intercept]**¹¹⁹⁾ effectively in our overseas setting tends to drop out. This deficiency has fairly predictable consequences. Without the requisite understandings and skills to learn with and from those in our field setting, we **[will / will not]**¹²⁰⁾ tend to accumulate novel experiences but without stepping much outside our comfort zones. When this "cocooning" occurs, we **[can / can't]**¹²¹⁾ expect much deep learning to take place.

11-2

On the subject of the economy of words, the use of an analogy might be helpful. Odd as this analogy might seem at first glance, **[suppress / suppose]**¹²²⁾ you have a piece of cloth **[naked / soaked]**¹²³⁾ with water, and you must get it as dry as you can and as soon as you can for one reason or another. The harder you turn and twist this piece of cloth, the **[more / less]**¹²⁴⁾ water you **[expire / extract]**¹²⁵⁾ from it and the drier it gets, short of ripping the fabric. In a way, poetry is just like that. The more you squeeze letters, words, adjectives, verbs, nouns, and so on, while still preserving the **[surplus / integrity]**¹²⁶⁾ of the intended meaning, the better the poetry becomes. Hence, in poetry, the concept of "less is **[more / less]**¹²⁷⁾" applies.

11-3

Some people seem to have a **[good / bad]**¹²⁸⁾ attitude all the time — those who are always angry, or sociopathic. For most of us, it's situational, and can be quickly **[concealed / summoned]**¹²⁹⁾ when we're put in triggering circumstances — like driving a car. It seems to bring out the **[best / worst]**¹³⁰⁾ in us. When we're behind the wheel, we tend to be very defensive and territorial, and will behave much more **[aggressively / defensively]**¹³¹⁾ than we would face to face. Road rage is an all-too-common response to trivial events like being cut off in **[tragic / traffic]**¹³²⁾. It turns out that most of us are more likely to take more time leaving a parking lot if we see someone waiting for our spot. If the other driver honks or flashes his lights, we'll take even longer. This is a great example of **[active / passive]**¹³³⁾ aggression. The anonymity and insulation that comes with being in a movable box allows us to do things we **[would / would never]**¹³⁴⁾ do face to face.

* sociopathic 반사회적인

11-4

The logic of the marketplace is simple. Businesses decide to sell whatever commodities will **[maximize / minimize]**¹³⁵⁾ their profit, and they will, if they are rational, seek the most **[efficient / inefficient]**¹³⁶⁾ means of realizing that profit by purchasing materials as **[expensively / cheaply]**¹³⁷⁾ as possible, employing new technology when it increases productivity, seeking lower wages to produce more at **[more / less]**¹³⁸⁾ cost, and marketing to increase demand for their products. Because investors demand a return on their **[investigation / investment]**¹³⁹⁾ that is greater than the return from alternative places to park their money, growth from quarter to quarter is essential. **[Success / Failure]**¹⁴⁰⁾ to maximize profit or to grow more than your competitors begins a death spiral that puts a firm out of business if it doesn't reverse the trend. What you produce or the quality of the product **[does / does not]**¹⁴¹⁾ matter as long as profit and growth meet expectations.

* spiral 소용돌이

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The body tends to accumulate problems, often beginning with one small, seemingly **[minor / major]**¹⁴²⁾ imbalance. This problem **[relieves / causes]**¹⁴³⁾ another subtle imbalance, which triggers another, then several more. In the end, you get a symptom. It's like lining up a series of dominoes. All you need to do is knock down the first one and many others will **[fall / stay]**¹⁴⁴⁾ too. What caused the last one to fall? Obviously it wasn't the one before it, or the one before that, but the first one. The body works the same way. The initial problem is often **[noticed / unnoticed]**¹⁴⁵⁾. It's not until some of the later "dominoes" fall that more obvious clues and symptoms appear. In the end, you get a headache, **[colleague / fatigue]**¹⁴⁶⁾ or depression — or even disease. When you try to treat the last domino — treat just the end-result symptom — the cause of the problem isn't addressed. The first domino is the **[cause / result]**¹⁴⁷⁾, or primary problem.

* accumulate: 축적하다

12 GET SET 수능감잡기

You can be perfect, but you need to change the way you think about it. Perfection actually is possible if you delete "perfect" and insert "complete." **[Impose / Imagine]**¹⁴⁸⁾ a basketball player taking a fifteen-foot shot and the ball going through the net, never touching the rim. Someone is likely to **[examine / exclaim]**¹⁴⁹⁾, "That was a perfect shot!" And it was perfect. The scoreboard reflects an **[increase / decrease]**¹⁵⁰⁾ of two points. Now again imagine that same player a few minutes later taking another fifteen-foot shot. But this time the ball hits one side of the rim, rolls around and stands **[steal / still]**¹⁵¹⁾ for half a second, and it finally falls through the net. An announcer might comment on what an ugly shot that was, and she would be right. But basketball games are **[won / not won]**¹⁵²⁾ on such criteria as pretty or ugly. In this instance the ball went through the net and the scoreboard **[increased / decreased]**¹⁵³⁾ by two points. In that sense, the second shot **[was / wasn't]**¹⁵⁴⁾ as perfect as the first.

* rim 가장자리

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Acceptance of change will better enable you to “roll with the punches” and tolerate the fickle nature of fate. [Similarly / Conversely]¹⁵⁵⁾, the more reliant you are on things staying as they are, the more you are at risk of [happiness / depression]¹⁵⁶⁾ if you lose the person to whom you are most attached or move from the place with which you most identify. A man’s ego (or sense of self) must conform to unfolding realities, even if they are [expected / unexpected]¹⁵⁷⁾. Winning a large sum of money in a lottery or later-life grandparenthood can be as stressful and [identity / identification]¹⁵⁸⁾ changing as selling the home your children grew up in. Men who score high on measures of adaptability and “ego flexibility” are at lower risk of depression as they age. They are able to adjust to changes with [more / less]¹⁵⁹⁾ disruption to their happiness, pride, and sense of purpose in life. Older men who have been able to develop flexibility are able to maintain a more [positive / negative]¹⁶⁰⁾ perspective.

* fickle 변덕스러운, 변화가 심한

12-2

We are subjected to a never-ending flood of negative news from across the world: wars, famines, natural disasters, corruption, diseases, and acts of terror. Stories about gradual improvements [always / rarely]¹⁶¹⁾ make the front page even when they occur on a dramatic scale and impact millions of people. And thanks to [increasing / decreasing]¹⁶²⁾ press freedom and improving technology, we hear more about disasters than ever before. When Europeans killed a huge number of [indicative / indigenous]¹⁶³⁾ peoples across America a few centuries ago, it didn’t make the news back in the old world. When in the past whole species or ecosystems were [flourished / destroyed]¹⁶⁴⁾, no one realized or even cared. Alongside all the other improvements, our observation of suffering has [depressed / improved]¹⁶⁵⁾ tremendously. This [depressed / improved]¹⁶⁶⁾ reporting is itself a sign of human progress, but it creates the impression of the exact opposite.

* indigenous 토착의, 원산의

12-3

A little bit of Scotland is in all of us, whether we know it or not. If you’ve ever consulted a calendar or the Encyclopaedia Britannica, you can thank the Scots. If you’ve ever [distinguished / flushed]¹⁶⁷⁾ a toilet or used a refrigerator or ridden a bicycle, thank the Scots. Perhaps the greatest Scottish inventions, though, are the ones you [can / can’t]¹⁶⁸⁾ touch, for they occupy the realm of the mind. Big ideas such as empathy and morality and common sense. The Scots, though, [always / never]¹⁶⁹⁾ let these ideas float off into the heavens, untethered. They grounded them in the here and now. This was the Scottish brand of genius: the [division / blending]¹⁷⁰⁾ of deeply philosophical ideas with real-world applications. The bright lights who illuminated old Edinburgh [were / weren’t]¹⁷¹⁾ interested in counting angels on a pinhead. They put those angels to work, and the [cause / result]¹⁷²⁾ was the birth of everything from modern economics to sociology to historical fiction.

* encyclopaedia 백과사전

** untethered 줄에 묶여있지 않은

12-4

Much of the distrust we see in work groups is a result of [understanding / misunderstanding]¹⁷³⁾ or misreading the intentions of others—especially leaders. When we aren’t sure what’s happening around us, we become [trustful / distrustful]¹⁷⁴⁾. We are born that way. It’s a reason children [want / don’t want]¹⁷⁵⁾ to turn off the lights at bedtime. What are they afraid of? Not something they can see, but that something unknown is hiding in the closet. In a dark work environment, where information is withheld or [communicated / not communicated]¹⁷⁶⁾ properly, employees tend to suspect the worst and rumors take the place of facts. It is openness that drives [in / out]¹⁷⁷⁾ the gray and helps employees regain trust in a culture. Through their example, leaders can create a [contagion / contrast]¹⁷⁸⁾ of openness that leads to trust and is a major contribution to a culture in which employees are engaged, enabled, and [depressed / energized]¹⁷⁹⁾ to give their all.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) suspected | 78) doggedly |
| 2) lethargic | 79) clipping |
| 3) state | 80) skeptical |
| 4) low | 81) skepticism |
| 5) little | 82) prescribed |
| 6) slow | 83) decided |
| 7) unconscious | 84) skepticism |
| 8) skull | 85) abandoned |
| 9) translate | 86) interested |
| 10) appointments | 87) Traveling |
| 11) hire | 88) results |
| 12) could have | 89) criticized |
| 13) low | 90) acknowledged |
| 14) manage | 91) appeared |
| 15) provision | 92) fiction |
| 16) lower | 93) inspiration |
| 17) attitudes | 94) orphaned |
| 18) limiting | 95) owned |
| 19) deserve | 96) nutritious |
| 20) quickly | 97) match |
| 21) intention | 98) great |
| 22) healthy | 99) Unfortunately |
| 23) easily | 100) assumed |
| 24) control | 101) size |
| 25) prompt | 102) prophecy |
| 26) assume | 103) claimed |
| 27) raining | 104) carried |
| 28) tedious | 105) preserved |
| 29) No one | 106) repaired |
| 30) incorrect | 107) might not |
| 31) busy | 108) sum |
| 32) supervision | 109) lost |
| 33) attitude | 110) investigated |
| 34) someone else | 111) death |
| 35) no | 112) shared |
| 36) exceptions | 113) consolidated |
| 37) capacity | 114) shared |
| 38) increased | 115) counteract |
| 39) garage | 116) deny |
| 40) does not | 117) promote |
| 41) gained | 118) pressure |
| 42) lost | 119) interact |
| 43) equal | 120) will |
| 44) do not | 121) can't |
| 45) could not | 122) suppose |
| 46) always | 123) soaked |
| 47) more | 124) more |
| 48) upset | 125) extract |
| 49) threw | 126) integrity |
| 50) able | 127) more |
| 51) decided | 128) bad |
| 52) advice | 129) summoned |
| 53) handwritten | 130) worst |
| 54) discouraged | 131) aggressively |
| 55) discouraged | 132) traffic |
| 56) forget | 133) passive |
| 57) receive | 134) would never |
| 58) encouragement | 135) maximize |
| 59) arrive | 136) efficient |
| 60) kitchen | 137) cheaply |
| 61) before | 138) less |
| 62) can | 139) investment |
| 63) ready | 140) Failure |
| 64) itchy | 141) does not |
| 65) firm | 142) minor |
| 66) passion | 143) causes |
| 67) attending | 144) fall |
| 68) didn't allow | 145) unnoticed |
| 69) expecting | 146) fatigue |
| 70) auditioning | 147) cause |
| 71) insensitive | 148) Imagine |
| 72) particular | 149) exclaim |
| 73) idiot | 150) increase |
| 74) sincere | 151) still |
| 75) apologize | 152) not won |
| 76) gracious | 153) increased |
| 77) accepted | 154) was |

- 155) Conversely
- 156) depression
- 157) unexpected
- 158) identity
- 159) less
- 160) positive
- 161) rarely
- 162) increasing
- 163) indigenous
- 164) destroyed
- 165) improved
- 166) improved
- 167) flushed
- 168) can't
- 169) never
- 170) blending
- 171) weren't
- 172) result
- 173) misunderstanding
- 174) distrustful
- 175) don't want
- 176) bot communicated
- 177) out
- 178) contagion
- 179) energized

