

13 READY 내신감잡기

When we were infants, we were tuned in to the signals from our body that told us when to eat and when to stop. We had an **[instinctive / instinctive]**¹⁾ awareness of what foods and how much food our body needed. As we grew older this inner wisdom became lost in a **[wise / bewildering]**²⁾ host of outer voices that told us how we should eat. We received conflicting messages from our parents, from our peers, and from scientific research. These messages created a **[consolidation / confusion]**³⁾ of desires, impulses, and aversions that have made us **[enable / unable]**⁴⁾ to just eat and to eat just enough. They have helped us see things in our right perspectives, thus having an insight into the world. If we are to return to a healthy and **[balanced / unbalanced]**⁵⁾ relationship with food, it is essential that we learn to turn our awareness **[inward / outward]**⁶⁾ and to hear again what our body is always telling us.

* aversion: 반감, 혐오

13 GET SET 수능감잡기

When photography came along in the nineteenth century, painting was put in **[festival / crisis]**⁷⁾. The photograph, it seemed, did the work of imitating nature better than the painter ever could. Some painters made **[practical / physical]**⁸⁾ use of the invention. There were Impressionist painters who used a photograph in place of the model or landscape they were **[photographing / painting]**⁹⁾. But by and large, the photograph was a challenge to painting and was one cause of painting's moving **[away / in]**¹⁰⁾ from direct representation and reproduction to the **[realistic / abstract]**¹¹⁾ painting of the twentieth century. Therefore, the painters of that century put more focus on expressing nature, people, and cities as they were in reality. Since photographs did such a good job of representing things as they existed in the world, painters were freed to look **[inward / outward]**¹²⁾ and represent things as they were in their **[reality / imagination]**¹³⁾, rendering emotion in the color, volume, line, and spatial configurations native to the painter's art.

* render: 표현하다 ** configuration: 배치

13 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

Going to an event unrelated to your specific field or area of interest can yield surprising results. You might get turned on to a subject you **[know / didn't know]**¹⁴⁾ could interest you; you might be able to work this new knowledge into **[contractions / conversations]**¹⁵⁾ with others. For example, you might discover from an outdoor recreation specialist that you and your colleagues could benefit from a team-building retreat. Aside from breathing fresh air and discovering nature's many wonders, the benefits of outdoor recreation are **[endless / useless]**¹⁶⁾ and will help keep you and your family physically and mentally **[healthy / unhealthy]**¹⁷⁾. Similarly, an art exhibit might introduce you to a new shade of red that will make a bolder statement on your website. Participating in **[related / unrelated]**¹⁸⁾ events opens you up to new opportunities and experiences.

13-2

As a rule, Americans favor "positive" over "negative" political campaigns. That is, voters prefer a candidate who is in **[denial / favor]**¹⁹⁾ of something to another candidate who is merely against something. There are many reasons for this preference. One reason is that voters may suspect a **[positive / negative]**²⁰⁾ candidate has something to hide and is using negative politics to hide it. Also, a **[positive / negative]**²¹⁾ campaign tends to be stronger and more successful than a negative campaign because it is more effective to be for something than merely against something. Sometimes, candidates with negative campaigns have succeeded in making their opponents look **[strong / weak]**²²⁾, corrupt, or **[patriotic / unpatriotic]**²³⁾ because of the opponents' stand on some very sensitive issue. A positive campaign usually **[projects / prohibits]**²⁴⁾ an image of success, confidence, and optimism: three qualities that Americans **[like / unlike]**²⁵⁾ to see in elected officials.

13-3

Traditionally, people have eaten three meals a day: breakfast in the morning, lunch at midday and dinner in the evening. Although this is a useful standard, people often develop the **[habit / habitat]**²⁶⁾ of eating a small breakfast and lunch and a large evening meal. This has a detrimental effect on digestion, especially as our digestive systems become more **[vigorous / sluggish]**²⁷⁾ with age. If your digestion is poor, **[interpretation / intermittent]**²⁸⁾ **[feast / fasting]**²⁹⁾ can effect your ability to metabolize food and bum fat. It also means that we have an **[adequate / inadequate]**³⁰⁾ supply of energy at the times of the day when we are most active and a calorie overload at the end of the day when we are **[winding down / tensing up]**.³¹⁾ A preferable eating pattern is a large breakfast, a substantial lunch and a comparatively **[small / huge]**³²⁾ meal early in the evening.

* intermittent 간헐적인

13-4

Just imagine for a second now what can happen if your bad habits stress you out. It's the perfect recipe for a negative feedback circle. Your stress triggers a **[good / bad]**³³⁾ habit, which triggers guilt, internal anxiety, and more stress, which triggers the habit again. But now imagine what could happen if your habits are naturally stress-relieving, such as **[exercise / sleep]**³⁴⁾. In this case, your stress will ride you to the gym, and the exercise **[will / will not]**³⁵⁾ help you to relieve tension. Whether from a lack of proper guidance, not asking for **[advise / advice]**³⁶⁾, or being new to the gym, many people don't realize the importance of good form when exercising. The difference in impact on your life is mind-blowing, as one puts you in a **[positive / negative]**³⁷⁾ position to succeed despite life's harsh occurrences, while the other constantly threatens to drop you into a negative spiral.

* spiral 소용돌이

14 READY 내신감잡기

One of the first things I did in each classroom in South Milwaukee was to draw a diagram of the students' desks, labelled with their names, as an aid to **[removing / recognizing]**³⁸⁾ them. At lunch in the first grade classroom the first day I was present, a group of students came over, saw the diagram, and began finding their names on my picture. One said, "Where's your name?" and **[was / was not]**³⁹⁾ satisfied until I included a sketch of the chair by the bookcase where I was sitting, labelled with **[my / his]**⁴⁰⁾ name. It had not occurred to me that I needed to include: after all, I **[knew / forgot]**⁴¹⁾ where I was sitting, and knew my name. But to her, my presence in the classroom was the newest, most **[valueless / noteworthy]**⁴²⁾ thing that had occurred that day, and it **[was / wasn't]**⁴³⁾ logical to include me. Her point of view was **[same / different]**⁴⁴⁾ from mine, and resulted in a different diagram of the classroom.

14 GET SET 수능감잡기

Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to **[perform / pervert]**⁴⁵⁾ studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much **[more / less]**⁴⁶⁾ challenging task than studying snails or sound waves. It often require **[compressions / compromises]**⁴⁷⁾, such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available (such as introduction to psychology students) to **[refuse / participate]**⁴⁸⁾ rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It **[often / never]**⁴⁹⁾ requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without altering their thinking, called **[gravity / reactivity]**⁵⁰⁾. But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be **[very / less]**⁵¹⁾ likely to get the same results. Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are **[more / less]**⁵²⁾ socially desirable than their true feelings.

* replicable: 반복 가능한

14 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

Some of the rules of Englishness do not require years of participant observation research to discover. The privacy rules, for example, are so **[dubious / obvious]**⁵³⁾ that you could spot them from a helicopter, without even setting foot in the country. Hover above any English town for a few minutes, and you will see that the **[residential / responsive]**⁵⁴⁾ areas consist almost entirely of rows and rows of small boxes, each with its tiny patch of green. In some parts of the country, the boxes will be a greyish colour; **[similarly / in others]**⁵⁵⁾, a sort of reddish-brown. In **[more / less]**⁵⁶⁾ affluent areas, the boxes will be spaced further apart, and the patches of green attached to them will be larger. But the principle will be **[clear / uncertain]**⁵⁷⁾: the English all want to live in their own private little box with their own private little green bit.

* hover 공중에서 맴돌다

14-2

For a conversation to be stimulating and sustained, the participants must be active talkers as well as active listeners. Be sure to do **[nothing / both]**⁵⁸⁾ in conversation. Make a point of throwing the **[controversial / conversational]** ball to the other person after you have presented your ideas in an abridged form. Some people feel they have to give long-winded explanations of their views. This is usually **[necessary / unnecessary]**⁵⁹⁾, confusing, and even boring to your partner. It's better to paint the big picture first, and if your partner wants to know more, you **[can / can't]**⁶⁰⁾ always fill in with details. Keep your comments and questions focused on big ideas rather than extraneous details, and you'll keep to the point. This way you won't confuse or **[bore / attract]**⁶¹⁾ your listener.

* extraneous 관련 없는 ** abridged 요약된

14-3

Most people don't realize it, but one of the strongest predictors of how much you like something—or someone—is simply familiarity. People just naturally like things that they **[have seen / have never seen]**⁶²⁾ before. This kind of process is largely **[conscious / unconscious]**⁶³⁾, so you don't have to be aware of the fact that you've seen something before in order to like it more. For instance, in one study researchers **[varied / unified]**⁶⁴⁾ the number of times a particular student attended different lecture courses as a visitor. At the end of the semester, the students in the **[same / different]**⁶⁵⁾ classes were shown a picture of the visitor and were asked how likable the person seemed. The students rated her as significantly more **[likable / unlikable]**⁶⁶⁾ when she had attended their class only five or fewer times—even though none of the students consciously recalled ever having seen her in class.

14-4

Brands can be associated with **[positive / negative]**⁶⁷⁾ emotions such as love, joy, pride, and elation as well as with **[positive / negative]**⁶⁸⁾ emotions such as guilt, hate, fear, anxiety, anger, sadness, shame and greed. These emotions can be **[removed / recalled]**⁶⁹⁾ to play a central role in the decision process, particularly when consumers **[perplex / perceive]**⁷⁰⁾ them as relevant to the offering. This affective processing is frequently experience-based. In other words, consumers select an option based on their **[receipt / recall]**⁷¹⁾ of past experiences and the associated feelings. When consumers choose among brands **[in / without]**⁷²⁾ memory, they must work harder to process information, so their feelings carry considerable weight. In contrast, when they choose among brands based on information in ads or other **[internal / external]**⁷³⁾ stimuli, they can focus more on the offering's attributes and less on their feelings.

* affective 정서적인

15 READY 내신감잡기

It can be helpful to read your own essay aloud to hear how it sounds, and it can sometimes be even **[more / less]**⁷⁴⁾ beneficial to hear someone else read it. Either reading **[will / will not]**⁷⁵⁾ help you to hear things that you otherwise might not notice when editing silently. If you feel **[comfortable / uncomfortable]**⁷⁶⁾ having someone read to you, however, or if you simply don't have someone you can ask to do it, you can have your computer **[revise / read]**⁷⁷⁾ your essay to you. Granted, it's not quite the same thing, and the computer is not going to tell you when something doesn't "sound right." The computer also won't stumble over things that are **[appropriate / awkward]**⁷⁸⁾ — it will just plow right on through. But hearing the computer read your writing is a very **[similar / different]**⁷⁹⁾ experience from reading it yourself. If you have never tried it, you might find that you notice areas for revision, editing, and **[proofreading / spreading]**⁸⁰⁾ that you didn't notice before.

* stumble: 말을 더듬다

15 GET SET 수능감잡기

The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and **[did / didn't]**⁸¹⁾ spread by word of mouth. While this was tremendously powerful, it limited the complexity of the ideas that **[could / couldn't]**⁸²⁾ be propagated to those that a single person could remember. It also added a certain amount of guaranteed error. The **[spread / thread]**⁸³⁾ of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale. The **[advent / adversity]**⁸⁴⁾ of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books strengthened the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity. But the **[incredible / tiny]**⁸⁵⁾ amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the speed with which information could spread this way. A well-trained monk could **[subscribe / transcribe]**⁸⁶⁾ around four pages of text per day. A printing press could copy information thousands of times **[faster / slower]**⁸⁷⁾, allowing knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

* fidelity: 충실 ** propagate: 전파하다

15 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

Business journals often say that the higher your job title, the less real work you do; your primary function is to get work done by **[yourself / other people]**⁸⁸⁾. You might think, then, that the higher the position, the better the people skills. It appears that the opposite is true. Too many leaders are **[prohibited / promoted]**⁸⁹⁾ because of what they know or how long they have worked, rather than for their skill in managing others. Once they reach the **[top / bottom]**⁹⁰⁾, they actually spend less time interacting with staff. Yet among executives, those with the highest emotional intelligence scores are the **[best / worst]**⁹¹⁾ performers. We've found that emotional intelligence skills are more important to job performance than any other leadership skill. The same holds **[true / false]**⁹²⁾ for every job title: those with the highest emotional intelligence scores within any position outperform their peers.

15-2

One day, while attending a Mass at the Cathedral of Pisa, Galileo noticed a chandelier swaying overhead, moving to and **[fro / from]**⁹³⁾ like a pendulum. Air currents kept jostling it, and Galileo **[objected / observed]**⁹⁴⁾ that it always took the **[same / different]**⁹⁵⁾ time to complete its swing whether it traversed a wide arc or a small one. That surprised him. How could a big swing and a little swing take the same amount of time? But the more he thought about it, the **[more / less]**⁹⁶⁾ it made sense. When the chandelier made a big swing, it traveled farther but it also moved **[faster / slower]**⁹⁷⁾. Maybe the two effects balanced out. To test this idea, Galileo timed the swinging chandelier with his **[pulse / purse]**⁹⁸⁾. Sure enough, every swing lasted the same number of heartbeats.

* pendulum (시계의) 추 ** jostle 거칠게 밀치다
*** traverse 왔다 갔다 하다

15-3

Everyone was a critic in Florence in 1504. After young Michelangelo unveiled his latest statue — of Biblical hero David — local artists **[complained / complimented]**⁹⁹⁾ that there were flaws: the right hand was a touch too big, the neck a little long, the left shin oversized, and something about the left buttock **[was / was not]**¹⁰⁰⁾ quite right. Piero Soderini, head of the powerful Florentine Republic, **[informed / inflicted]**¹⁰¹⁾ Michelangelo that David's nose was too large. The irascible artist nodded and climbed back up his ladder with marble dust hide in his hand. He then appeared to **[counsel / chise]**¹⁰²⁾ on the offending proboscis. However, in reality, he was simply letting the dust fall to the ground. Soderini examined the **[changed / unchanged]**¹⁰³⁾ nose and announced it was much improved and far more life-like.

* irascible 성가 급한 ** proboscis (코끼리 같은 동물의 길고 신축성 있는) 코

15-4

Health and physical activities were traditionally extremely important in Native American life. Survival itself depended on the ability to be mobile, vigorous, and **[strong / weak]**¹⁰⁴⁾, and running had numerous traditional purposes among the varied tribes of North and South America. Communication was one of the most important. Runners, sometimes as part of relay systems, **[forgot / carried]**¹⁰⁵⁾ messages quickly between communities. Running was also an important **[statement / element]**¹⁰⁶⁾ of war, trade, and hunting. In some places the activity has long been **[incorporated / evaporated]**¹⁰⁷⁾ into ceremonies and cultural events. For example, each year the Jicarilla Apache people of New Mexico reenact a ceremonial race that, according to **[rational / traditional]**¹⁰⁸⁾ belief, occurred long ago between the sun and the moon. Sun and Moon had raced to **[distinguish / establish]**¹⁰⁹⁾ appropriate seasons for all the different kinds of plant and animal foods.

16 READY 내신감잡기

When a child experiences painful, disappointing, or scary moments, it can be overwhelming, with **[calm / intense]**¹¹⁰⁾ emotions and bodily sensations flood the right brain. When this happens, we as parents can help bring the left **[hemisphere / atmosphere]**¹¹¹⁾ into the picture so that the child can begin to understand what's happening. One of the best ways to **[promote / prohibit]**¹¹²⁾ this type of integration is to help retell the story of the frightening or **[beautiful / painful]**¹¹³⁾ experience. Bella, for instance, was nine years old when the toilet overflowed when she **[plunged / flushed]**¹¹⁴⁾, and the experience of watching the water rise and pour onto the floor left her unwilling to **[plunge / flush]**¹¹⁵⁾ the toilet afterward. When Bella's father, Doug, learned about the "name it to tame it" technique, he sat down with his daughter and **[retold / revoked]**¹¹⁶⁾ the story of the time the toilet overflowed. He allowed her to tell as much of the story as she could and helped to fill in the details. After **[retelling / revoking]**¹¹⁷⁾ the story several times, Bella's fears **[lessened / enhanced]**¹¹⁸⁾ and eventually went away.



We may enable a child to overcome their painful, frightening experience by having them repeat as much of the **[painful / beautiful]**¹¹⁹⁾ story as possible.

16 GET SET 수능감잡기

Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those [**vulnerable** / **available**]¹²⁰⁾ at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly [**impending** / **depending**]¹²¹⁾ on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when [**assessing** / **assigning**]¹²²⁾ energy alternatives. For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most [**investment** / **commitment**]¹²³⁾ happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel [**extension** / **extraction**]¹²⁴⁾ technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a [**larger** / **smaller**]¹²⁵⁾ (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the [**extension** / **extraction**]¹²⁶⁾ process, and not upfront. Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many [**renewable** / **non-renewable**]¹²⁷⁾ technologies, also have a “temporal advantage” after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumptionreturn.

* upfront: 선 행 투자의



Due to the fact that people tend to favor [**more** / **less**]¹²⁸⁾ immediate outputs, fossil fuels are [**more** / **less**]¹²⁹⁾ competitive than renewable energy alternatives in regards to the distance between inputs and outputs.

16 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

Men undergoing diagnostic colonoscopy exams were asked to report how they felt when the exams were over. Most people find these exams, in which a tube with a tiny camera on the end is [**inserted** / **insulted**]¹³⁰⁾ up the rectum and then moved around to allow the [**inspection** / **investment**]¹³¹⁾ of the gastrointestinal system, quite unpleasant—so much so that patients [**enjoy** / **avoid**]¹³²⁾ getting regular tests, much to their peril. In the test, one group of patients had a standard colonoscopy. A second group had a standard colonoscopy plus. The “plus” was that after the actual examination was over, the doctor left the instrument in place for a short time. This was still [**pleasant** / **unpleasant**]¹³³⁾, but much less so because the scope wasn’t moving. So the second group experienced the same moment-by-moment discomfort as the first group, with the addition of somewhat lesser discomfort for twenty seconds [**more** / **less**]¹³⁴⁾. And that is what they reported, moment-by-moment, as they were having the procedure.

* colonoscopy 결장경 검사

** rectum 직장(直腸) *** gastrointestinal 위장의



In diagnostic colonoscopy exams, people with a(n) period, during which the scope wasn’t moving, felt that they had had [**more** / **less**]¹³⁵⁾ experience in the exams than people without the period.

16-2

Organizations should behave responsibly, since societies ask them to do so. However, organizational responsibility can go beyond responding to societal pressure and beyond the normative obligation to **[reduce / increase]**¹³⁶⁾ harm that they are doing societies. Societies expect organizations also to **[contribute / contradict]**¹³⁷⁾ to the overall well-being of society and provide financial means, for example, by **[donating / dominating]**¹³⁸⁾ to charities. By doing so, organizations can contribute significantly to the quality of life of the respective society. This type of responsibility is often **[refused / referred]**¹³⁹⁾ to as corporate citizenship. Corporate citizenship is not necessary product-related and does not affect the sheer quality of a product; neither does it **[impact / imply]**¹⁴⁰⁾ on the production process. However, it **[can / can't]**¹⁴¹⁾ increase the reliability of the organization's products. This is due to the fact which consumers base their consumption behavior on their moral convictions.



An ethical image of an organization can have a **[significant / worthless]**¹⁴²⁾ effect on the design of its products.

16-3

After listening to one speech, you decide to vote for a political candidate without learning anything else about her. Or a customer comes into your store, and after taking one look at him, you **[perceive / persist]**¹⁴³⁾ that he's trouble. It's easy to see how these on-the-spot judgments about people can be misleading and how our **[descriptions / perceptions]**¹⁴⁴⁾ might be **[more / less]**¹⁴⁵⁾ accurate if we had additional information. In many cases, this observation is true: When forming perceptions of others, we should remember that first impressions **[can / can't]**¹⁴⁶⁾ be misleading. That candidate might sound good, but you may have a **[similar / different]**¹⁴⁷⁾ perception of her when you learn that she has no experience. That customer might look suspicious, but you might think **[similarly / differently]**¹⁴⁸⁾ when you find out he's a youth minister just home from a long and tiring retreat.



When we arrive at our perceptions on the basis **[limited / unlimited]**¹⁴⁹⁾ of information, the perceptions can be quite inaccurate.

16-4

Many animals show audience effects, whereby they change their behavior depending on who is watching them. It's another form of **[witness / awareness]**¹⁵⁰⁾, and it's one that fishes are capable of. When a male Atlantic molly is given the choice between a larger and smaller female of his species, he spends more time near the larger female. This is **[adaptive / captive]**¹⁵¹⁾, for larger mollies tend to produce more eggs, which means **[more / less]**¹⁵²⁾ offspring for a male who mates with her. But if another male is introduced into the mix, the first male spends less time near the initially preferred female and **[more / less]**¹⁵³⁾ time near the other, smaller female. This change also occurs when a male of a different species of molly is introduced, but it is much weaker. Audience effects have been **[frustrated / demonstrated]**¹⁵⁴⁾ in several other fish species.



A male of some fish species, when another male comes into the scene, **[reduces / increases]**¹⁵⁵⁾ the time spent near the female that he initially chose.

17 READY 내신감잡기

One cannot take for granted that the findings of any given study will have validity. Consider a situation where an investigator is studying **[normative / deviant]¹⁵⁶⁾** behavior. In particular, she is investigating the extent to which cheating by college students occurs on exams. Reasoning that it is more difficult for people monitoring an exam to keep students under surveillance in large classes than in smaller ones, she hypothesizes that a **[higher / lower]¹⁵⁷⁾** rate of cheating will occur on exams in large classes than in small. To test this hypothesis, she collects data on cheating in both large classes and small ones and then **[analyzes / paralyze s]¹⁵⁸⁾** the data. Her results show that more cheating per student occurs in the larger classes. Thus, the data apparently **[accept / reject]¹⁵⁹⁾** the investigator's research hypothesis. A few days later, however, a colleague points out that all the large classes in her study used multiple choice exams, **[and also / whereas]¹⁶⁰⁾** all the small classes used short answer and essay exams. The investigator immediately realizes that an extraneous variable (exam format) **[is / isn't]¹⁶¹⁾** interfering with the independent variable (class size) and may be **[operating / seperating]¹⁶²⁾** as a cause in her data. The apparent support for her research hypothesis may be nothing more than an artifact. Perhaps the true effect is that **[more / less]¹⁶³⁾** cheating occurs on multiple-choice exams than on essay exams, regardless of class size.

* validity: 타당도 ** surveillance: 감독

*** artifact: 가공물

17 GET SET 수능감잡기

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery **[running / stopping]¹⁶⁴⁾** as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had **[unified / separated]¹⁶⁵⁾** out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating **[distinct / uncertain]¹⁶⁶⁾** holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work disrupted by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the **[disputed / disciplined]¹⁶⁷⁾** and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted **[more / less]¹⁶⁸⁾** leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were **[passed / rejected]¹⁶⁹⁾** that limited the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements. Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant **[occupation / participation]¹⁷⁰⁾** in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to pay for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to **[spectator / non-spectator]¹⁷¹⁾** sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and **[develop / depress]¹⁷²⁾** the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

* discipline: 통제하다 ** enterprise: 기업(체)

*** exaggerate: 과장하다

17 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

Patients aren't randomly assigned to doctors. Two doctors will have two sets of clients who may differ on many dimensions. The better doctor's patients may even have a **[higher / lower]**¹⁷³⁾ death rate. Why? Perhaps the sicker patients seek out the **[best / worst]**¹⁷⁴⁾ doctor, so **[as if / even if]**¹⁷⁵⁾ he does a good job, his patients are more likely to die than the other doctor's. It can therefore be misleading to measure doctor skill **[multiply / solely]**¹⁷⁶⁾ by looking at patient outcomes. That is generally what doctor "report cards" do and, though the idea has obvious appeal, it can produce some **[desirable / undesirable]**¹⁷⁷⁾ consequences. A doctor who knows he is being graded on patient outcomes may **[welcome / turn down]**¹⁷⁸⁾ the high-risk patients who most need treatment so as not to damage his score. Indeed, studies have shown that hospital report cards have actually **[hurt / profit]**¹⁷⁹⁾ patients precisely because of this kind of inappropriate physician incentive. Measuring doctor skill is also tricky because the impact of a doctor's decisions may not be **[detectable / undetectable]**¹⁸⁰⁾ until long after the patient is treated. When a doctor reads an X ray of the breast, for instance, she can't be sure (or not breast cancer if there is). She may find out weeks later, if a biopsy is ordered—or, if she missed a tumor that later **[saves / kills]**¹⁸¹⁾ the patient, she may never find out. Even when a doctor gets a diagnosis just right and prevents a potentially serious problem, it's hard to make sure the patient follows directions. Did he take the **[described / prescribed]**¹⁸²⁾ medication? Did he change his diet and exercise program as directed?

* biopsy 생검법(생체 조직의 현경 검사)

** tumor 종양

17-3,4

Raised in fear, we see only fear in the future. Our culture sells fear. Watch the little commercials that tell you what will be on the local evening news: "Why the food you're eating may be **[safe / dangerous]**¹⁸³⁾!" "Why the clothes your child is wearing may not be safe." "Why your vacation this year could **[kill / enhance]**¹⁸⁴⁾ you—a special report at six."

But (what, much, how, we, of, fear) is going to happen? The truth is, there really isn't a big **[corruption / correlation]**¹⁸⁵⁾ between what we fear and what happens to us. The reality is that the food we eat is **[safe / dangerous]**¹⁸⁶⁾, our children's clothes will not suddenly catch fire, and our vacations will be fun. Still, our lives are **[often / never]**¹⁸⁷⁾ governed by fear. Insurance companies bet us that most of what we worry about will **[always / never]**¹⁸⁸⁾ happen. And they win, approximately billions of dollars each year. The point is not that we shouldn't have insurance. The point is this: Odds are, we will have great fun participating in challenging sports. The chances are **[good / bad]**¹⁸⁹⁾ we will survive and possibly even thrive in the business world, despite taking a few risks and occasionally stumbling. And we'll have fun and meet lots of **[nice / unkind]**¹⁹⁰⁾ people at social gatherings. Yet most of us live our lives as if the odds are stacked against us. One of our biggest challenges here is to try to **[yield / overcome]**¹⁹¹⁾ these fears. We are presented with so many opportunities and we need to learn to make the most of them.

18 READY 내신감잡기

Once upon a time there was a king of Armenia, who, being of a curious turn of mind and in need of some change, sent his men **[though / throughout]**¹⁹² the land to make the following proclamation: "Hear this! Whatever man among you can prove himself the most outrageous liar in Armenia shall **[reject / receive]**¹⁹³ an apple made of pure gold from the hands of His Majesty the King!"

People began to swarm to the palace from every town and village in the country, people of all ranks and conditions, princes, merchants, farmers, priests, rich and poor, tall and short, fat and thin. There was **[no lack / lack]**¹⁹⁴ of liars in the land, and each one told his **[tale / tail]**¹⁹⁵ to the king. None of those lies, however, convinced the king that he had listened to the best one.

The king was beginning to grow **[tired / excited]**¹⁹⁶ of his new sport and was thinking of calling the whole contest **[off / on]**¹⁹⁷ without **[declaring / depressing]**¹⁹⁸ a winner. Then there appeared before him a poor, ragged man, carrying a large sack over his shoulder. "What can I do for you?" asked His Majesty. "Sire!" said the poor man, slightly bewildered. "Surely you remember? You **[owe / awe]**¹⁹⁹ me a pot of gold, and I have come to collect it."

"You are a perfect liar, sir!" **[expired / exclaimed]**²⁰⁰ the king. "I owe you no money!" "A perfect liar am I?" said the poor man. "Then give me the golden apple!" The king, realizing that the man was trying to **[trick / trace]**²⁰¹ him, said, "No, no! You are not a liar!" "Then give me the pot of gold you owe me, sire," said the man. The king saw the **[dilemma / diligence]**²⁰². He handed over the golden apple.

18 GET SET 수능감잡기

Olivia and her sister Ellie were standing with Grandma in the middle of the cabbages. Suddenly, Grandma asked, "Do you know what a Cabbage White is?" "Yes, I learned about **[it / them]**²⁰³ in biology class. It's a beautiful white butterfly," Olivia answered. "Right! But it **[lays / destroys]**²⁰⁴ its eggs on cabbages, and then the caterpillars eat the cabbage leaves! So, why **[you / don't you]**²⁰⁵ help me to pick the caterpillars up?" Grandma suggested. The two sisters gladly **[agreed / rejected]**²⁰⁶ and went back to the house to get ready. * caterpillar: 애벌레

Soon, armed with a small bucket each, Olivia and Ellie went back to Grandma. When they saw the cabbage patch, they suddenly remembered how **[tiny / vast]**²⁰⁷ it was. There seemed to be a million cabbages. Olivia stood open-mouthed at the sight of the **[endless / limited]**²⁰⁸ cabbage field. She thought they could not possibly pick all of the caterpillars off. Olivia sighed in **[despair / pleasure]**²⁰⁹. Grandma smiled at her and said, "Don't worry. We are only working on this first row here today." **[Relieved / Disappointed]**²¹⁰ she and Ellie started on the first cabbage.

The caterpillars wriggled as they were picked up while Cabbage Whites filled the air around them. It was as if the butterflies were making fun of Olivia; they seemed to be **[laughing / encouraging]**²¹¹ at her, suggesting that they would lay millions more eggs. The cabbage patch looked like a battlefield. Olivia felt like she was **[winning / losing]**²¹² the battle, but she fought on. She kept filling her bucket with the caterpillars until the bottom **[appeared / disappeared]**²¹³. Feeling exhausted and **[encouraged / discouraged]**²¹⁴, she asked Grandma, "Why don't we just get rid of all the butterflies, so that there will be no more eggs or caterpillars?" * wriggle: 꿈틀거리다

Grandma smiled gently and said, "Why wrestle with Mother Nature? The butterflies **[help / prohibit]**²¹⁵ us grow some other plants because they carry pollen from flower to flower." Olivia realized she was right. Grandma added that although she knew caterpillars did harm to cabbages, she didn't wish to **[disturb / conserve]**²¹⁶ the natural balance of the environment. Olivia now saw the butterflies' true beauty. Olivia and Ellie looked at their full buckets and smiled. * pollen: 꽃가루

18 GO 수능 내신 둘 다 잡기

My twenty-one-year-old daughter and her dog, Popeye, a four-year-old male pug, had been living with us for four months, and I was Popeye's [undertaker / caretaker]²¹⁷⁾ during that time. When my daughter moved out, she took my beloved Popeye with her, and we didn't hear from her for about two months. When I asked about Popeye, she told me that he [escape / keep]²¹⁸⁾ from the yard at the house where she was staying and she could not find him.

*pug 퍼그(불독을 닮은 견종)

I made up a flyer, took it to the copy shop, and had a hundred copies made. I put [up / off]²¹⁹⁾ posters all around the area where Popeye went [missing / sleeping]²²⁰⁾. I received several phone calls about a pug in the area, and I [always / never]²²¹⁾ ran to wherever the caller said they had seen him. As time went by, I put up [more and more / less and less]²²²⁾ flyers but got fewer and fewer phone calls.

Then one day I got a call from a man, and he told me that Popeye was in Texas with his niece. He said that she had been visiting at the time Popeye went [missing / sleeping]²²³⁾ and had found him near the playground. She had walked around the neighborhood asking if anyone [knew / killed]²²⁴⁾ him but found no one. So when it came time for her to go home, she took him with her. Her uncle had been [traveling / staying]²²⁵⁾ for several months, so when he came home and saw my flyers around town, he called his niece and told her that Popeye's family was hunting for him.

18-4~6

At 2 a.m. Peter felt hunger and walked slowly into the kitchen. When he turned on the light, it took him a moment [realize / organize]²²⁶⁾ the fact that a strange man stood in his kitchen. But in that split second, he knew he had to take action. He yelled and saw the stranger [flee / plead]²²⁷⁾ into the night. With shaking fingers, Peter dialled the police station. "I just chased an [intruder / guest]²²⁸⁾ out of my house!"

Constable Dave Guest and police service dog Nero [departed / arrived]²²⁹⁾ on the scene within minutes. Dave listened to the frightened man's story. Because the [resident / residential]²³⁰⁾ [had / hadn't]²³¹⁾ heard the sound of a vehicle, the suspect was probably on foot. Dave thought it likely that the intruder was still hiding near them. "Search!" he [introduced / instructed]²³²⁾ Nero. Immediately the dog went to work. Keep a tight hold on the leash, Dave followed just behind Nero's waving tail.

* constable 경관, 순경

The dog was completely [followed / focused]²³³⁾, sniffing from side to side. Back and forth he tested the wind, nostrils flaring [delicately / vacantly]²³⁴⁾. Then his sensitive nose caught the scent molecules of his [pray / prey]²³⁵⁾, and he leaped back into the chase. The dog dove into a patch of rough bush and went into the backyard of the next house. Dave followed, shielding his face from [whispering / whipping]²³⁶⁾ branches that scratched his skin. Clearly, the dog knew the suspect was only steps ahead.

Suddenly, his tail went up. He leaped up the steps to the back door and began [sleeping / barking]²³⁷⁾. Dave knew their search was over; through the glass in the patio door he could see the suspect. [Before / After]²³⁸⁾ Dave had to do anything, the would-be thief stepped out with his hands up, palms open. Nero's bark [had / hadn't]²³⁹⁾ been enough. The [terrified / pleased]²⁴⁰⁾ man was taking no chances. He flattened himself on the floor and held out his wrists.

* patio door 파티오 문(정원으로 통하는 큰 유리문)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) instinctive | 78) awkward |
| 2) bewildering | 79) different |
| 3) confusion | 80) proofreading |
| 4) unable | 81) did |
| 5) balanced | 82) could |
| 6) inward | 83) spread |
| 7) crisis | 84) advent |
| 8) practical | 85) incredible |
| 9) painting | 86) transcribe |
| 10) away | 87) faster |
| 11) abstract | 88) other people |
| 12) inward | 89) promoted |
| 13) reality | 90) top |
| 14) didn't know | 91) best |
| 15) conversations | 92) true |
| 16) endless | 93) from |
| 17) healthy | 94) observed |
| 18) unrelated | 95) same |
| 19) favor | 96) more |
| 20) negative | 97) faster |
| 21) positive | 98) pulse |
| 22) weak | 99) complained |
| 23) unpatriotic | 100) was not |
| 24) projects | 101) informed |
| 25) like | 102) chisel |
| 26) habit | 103) unchanged |
| 27) sluggish | 104) strong |
| 28) intermitting | 105) carried |
| 29) fasting | 106) element |
| 30) inadequate | 107) incorporated |
| 31) winding down | 108) traditional |
| 32) small | 109) establish |
| 33) bad | 110) intense |
| 34) exercise | 111) hemisphere |
| 35) will | 112) promote |
| 36) advice | 113) painful |
| 37) positive | 114) flushed |
| 38) recognizing | 115) flush |
| 39) was not | 116) retold |
| 40) my | 117) retelling |
| 41) knew | 118) lessened |
| 42) noteworthy | 119) painful |
| 43) was | 120) available |
| 44) different | 121) depending |
| 45) perform | 122) assessing |
| 46) more | 123) investment |
| 47) compromises | 124) extraction |
| 48) participate | 125) larger |
| 49) often | 126) extraction |
| 50) reactivity | 127) renewable |
| 51) very | 128) more |
| 52) more | 129) more |
| 53) obvious | 130) inserted |
| 54) residential | 131) inspection |
| 55) in others | 132) avoid |
| 56) more | 133) unpleasant |
| 57) clear | 134) more |
| 58) both | 135) less |
| 59) unnecessary | 136) reduce |
| 60) can | 137) contribute |
| 61) bore | 138) donating |
| 62) have seen | 139) referred |
| 63) unconscious | 140) impact |
| 64) varied | 141) can |
| 65) different | 142) significant |
| 66) likable | 143) perceive |
| 67) positive | 144) perceptions |
| 68) negative | 145) more |
| 69) recalled | 146) can't |
| 70) perceive | 147) different |
| 71) recall | 148) differently |
| 72) in | 149) limited |
| 73) external | 150) awareness |
| 74) more | 151) adaptive |
| 75) will | 152) more |
| 76) uncomfortable | 153) more |
| 77) read | 154) demonstrated |

155) reduces	232) instructed
156) deviant	233) focused
157) higher	234) delicately
158) analyzes	235) prey
159) reject	236) whipping
160) whereas	237) barking
161) is	238) Before
162) operating	239) had
163) more	240) terrified
164) running	
165) separated	
166) distinct	
167) disciplined	
168) more	
169) passed	
170) participation	
171) spectator	
172) develop	
173) higher	
174) best	
175) even if	
176) solely	
177) undesirable	
178) turn down	
179) hurt	
180) detectable	
181) kills	
182) prescribed	
183) dangerous	
184) kill	
185) correlation	
186) safe	
187) often	
188) never	
189) good	
190) nice	
191) overcome	
192) throughout	
193) receive	
194) no lack	
195) tale	
196) tired	
197) off	
198) declaring	
199) owe	
200) exclaimed	
201) trick	
202) dilemma	
203) it	
204) lays	
205) don't you	
206) agreed	
207) vast	
208) endless	
209) despair	
210) Relieved	
211) laughing	
212) losing	
213) disappeared	
214) discouraged	
215) prohibit	
216) disturb	
217) caretaker	
218) escape	
219) up	
220) missing	
221) always	
222) more and more	
223) missing	
224) knew	
225) traveling	
226) realize	
227) flee	
228) intruder	
229) arrived	
230) resident	
231) hadn't	