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네이버카페

부교재 변형문제소

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예금주 : **이주석 (부교재변형문제소)**

13강 ANALYSIS

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life. For example, Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by _____ something with its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are likely again to choose the middle one, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1)

- ① reducing
- ② improving
- ③ comparing
- ④ modifying
- ⑤ satisfying

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often

work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of _____ can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

2)

- ① the thing that we don't know
- ② how fast and rapidly we come to the conclusion
- ③ the further materials before us
- ④ the practical and factual questions
- ⑤ the wrong and misread information

13강 Exercise 2

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that (A) obtain / obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on (B) which / what you have just finished doing. Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. No behavior (C) happens / happening in isolation. Each action becomes a cue that triggers the next behavior.

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① obtaining | what | happens |
| ② obtain | which | happens |
| ③ obtaining | what | happening |
| ④ obtain | which | happening |
| ⑤ obtaining | which | happens |

13강 Exercise 3.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 4)

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt.

(A) Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.

(B) Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras?

(C) The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins — their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow).

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① (A)-(C)-(B) | ② (B)-(A)-(C) | ③ (B)-(C)-(A) |
| ④ (C)-(A)-(B) | ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A) | |

13강 Exercise 4.

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 5)

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen.

(A) It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

(B) The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide.

(C) This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① (A)-(C)-(B) | ② (B)-(A)-(C) | ③ (B)-(C)-(A) |
| ④ (C)-(A)-(B) | ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A) | |

13강 Exercise 5.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that: it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation: buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

- ① The survival strategy of a company - the quality of the products
- ② The close relationship between regulation and production
- ③ The style of preferences which consumers pursue
- ④ The reason certain industry is centered on the place, reserved
- ⑤ The merit of spreading the convenient facilities as shown in darts

13강 Exercise 6.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is (A) mature / immature, which means that the seed's hull has hardened - and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone - but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is (B) stuffed / hungry. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of (C) retaining / delivering more of its babies.

7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 7)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|---------|------------|
| ① | immature | hungry | delivering |
| ② | immature | hungry | retaining |
| ③ | mature | stuffed | delivering |
| ④ | immature | stuffed | delivering |
| ⑤ | mature | stuffed | retaining |

13강 Exercise 7.

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 8)

We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions.

(A) This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

(B) In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor.

(C) In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 8.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "is a dangerous situation." It is the (A) strength / weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This (B) avoidable / unavoidable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting (C) temporarily / permanently. It is this very fragility that opens our hearts.

9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 9)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-------------|-------------|
| ① | weakness | avoidable | permanently |
| ② | strength | unavoidable | temporarily |
| ③ | weakness | unavoidable | temporarily |
| ④ | strength | avoidable | permanently |
| ⑤ | weakness | unavoidable | permanently |

13강 Exercise 9.

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page. (A) _____, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they started. (B) _____, what we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out what your ideas really are, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

10. 밑줄의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹⁰⁾

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|----------------|
| ① On the other hand | In short |
| ② Similarly | In other words |
| ③ Similarly | For example |
| ④ On the other hand | For example |
| ⑤ As a result | In short |

13강 Exercise 10.

Once we own something, we're far more likely to overvalue it. In a study conducted at Duke University, students who won basketball tickets in an extremely onerous lottery (one that they had to wait in line to enter for more than a day) (A) saying / said they wouldn't sell their tickets for less than, on average, \$2,400. But students who had waited and hadn't won said they would only pay, on average, \$170 per ticket. Once a student owned the tickets, he or she saw them as being worth much more in the market than they (B) did / were. In another example, during the housing market crash of 2008, a real estate website conducted a survey to see how homeowners felt the crash affected the price of their homes. 92% of respondents, aware of nearby foreclosures, asserted these had hurt the price of homes in their neighborhood. However, when (C) asked / asking about the price of their own home, 62% believed it had increased.

11. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹¹⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|------|--------|
| ① said | were | asked |
| ② said | were | asking |
| ③ said | did | asking |
| ④ saying | did | asking |
| ⑤ saying | did | asked |

13강 Exercise 11.

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 12)

Are the different types of mobile device, smartphones and tablets, substitutes or complements? Let's explore this question by considering the case of Madeleine and Alexandra, two users of these devices.

(A) Both smartphones and tablets fulfil more or less the same function in Alexandra's life. This case illustrates the role that an individual consumer's behavior plays in determining the nature of the relationship between two goods or services.

(B) Both of these devices allow Alexandra to access online services when she is away from her desktop computer. For Madeleine, smartphones and tablets are *complements*. She gets greater functionality out of her two devices when they are used together. For Alexandra, they are *substitutes*.

(C) Madeleine uses her tablet to take notes in class. These notes are synced to her smartphone wirelessly, via a cloud computing service, allowing Madeleine to review her notes on her phone during the bus trip home. Alexandra uses both her phone and tablet to surf the Internet, write emails and check social media.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly (A) aware / unaware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, (B) frustrating / fostering the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken (C) accompanied / unaccompanied, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

13. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 13)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|---------------|
| ① | unaware | frustrating | unaccompanied |
| ② | aware | fostering | unaccompanied |
| ③ | aware | fostering | accompanied |
| ④ | aware | frustrating | accompanied |
| ⑤ | unaware | fostering | accompanied |

13강 Exercise 13.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, (A) which / in which children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts (B) made / makes going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so (C) came / coming to adopt similar attitudes over time.

14. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹⁴⁾

(A)	(B)	(C)
① which	made	came
② in which	makes	coming
③ which	makes	coming
④ in which	made	came
⑤ in which	made	coming

13강 Exercise 14.

Much of the spread of fake news occurs through irresponsible sharing. A 2016 study from Columbia University in New York City and Inria, a French technology institute, found that 59 percent of the news from links shared on social media wasn't read first. People see an intriguing headline or photo in their news feed or on another website and then click the Share button to repost the item to their social media friends – without ever clicking through to the full article. Then they may be sharing fake news. To stop the spread of fake news, read stories before you share them. Respect your social media friends enough to know what information you are sending their way. You may discover, on close inspection, that an article you were about to share is obviously fraudulent, that it doesn't really say what the headline promises, or that you actually disagree with it.

15. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ¹⁵⁾

Fake news, that doesn't (A) _____ what the headline says is shared through social media without any (B) _____.

(A)	(B)
① represent	falsehood
② distort	recognition
③ distort	confusion
④ deceive	falsehood
⑤ represent	recognition

13강 Exercise 15.

16. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 16)

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific?

(A) Sighted and blind athletes from 37 nations competed. After victory, the behaviors displayed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. These findings suggest that pride responses are innate.

(B) These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso. Tracy and David Matsumoto examined pride responses among people competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(C) The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can recognize when a person feels pride. Moreover, she found that isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately identify the physical signs.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 16.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople preserved 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 ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and replacing it might not 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 sum of all its parts. But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus.

17. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 17)

- ① The excellent restoration of Athens
② The importance of inspection and replacement
③ The real masterpiece where we have our hero
④ The whole consists of small parts that we ignore
⑤ The imperfection that we overlooked from the outset

13강 ANALYSIS

18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 18)

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life.

(A) Then, we are likely again to choose the middle one, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

(B) Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. Instead, suppose our options are 10, 12, and 14 ounces.

(C) For example, Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a comparison to its alternatives.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 1.

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 19)

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found.

(A) Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

(B) At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand.

(C) However, in traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 2

20. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 20)

No behavior happens in isolation.

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. (①) You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. (②) You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases. (③) Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing. (④) Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. (⑤) Each action becomes a cue that triggers the next behavior.

13강 Exercise 3.

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt. The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins — their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals, _____ as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.

21. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 21)

- ① avoiding danger
- ② collecting clues
- ③ listening to others
- ④ controlling the number
- ⑤ making sound

13강 Exercise 4.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to (A) transform / maintain the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the (B) appearance / extinction of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a (C) absence / outcome of life.

22. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 22)

(A)	(B)	(C)
① transform	appearance	absence
② transform	appearance	outcome
③ transform	extinction	outcome
④ maintain	extinction	outcome
⑤ maintain	extinction	absence

13강 Exercise 5.

23. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 23)

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map.

(A) In addition, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

(B) But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that; it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation; buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields.

(C) It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 6.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 24)

- ① The color of plants which is a major indicator of illness
- ② Why certain predators prefer the particular plants
- ③ Plants as a source of sugar for the predators
- ④ How plants prosper and spread their offsprings
- ⑤ The meaning and role of seed for the plants

13강 Exercise 7.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very (A) unexpected / anticipated. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was fully (B) conscious / unconscious of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a higher / lower investment, reducing time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

25. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 25)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	anticipated	unconscious	higher
②	anticipated	conscious	lower
③	anticipated	conscious	higher
④	unexpected	unconscious	lower
⑤	unexpected	unconscious	higher

13강 Exercise 8.

26. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 26)

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*.

(A) The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions.

(B) Life, he wrote, "is a dangerous situation." It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break....

(C) And we also forget that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. It is this very fragility that opens our hearts.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 9.

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process (A) which / where we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page. On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different

from (B) which / what they thought it would be when they started. What we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out what your ideas really are, as opposed to (C) that / what you initially imagined they were.

27. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 27)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|------|
| ① | which | which | that |
| ② | where | what | what |
| ③ | where | what | that |
| ④ | where | which | what |
| ⑤ | which | which | what |

13강 Exercise 10.

Once we own something, we're far more likely to overvalue it. In a study conducted at Duke University, students who won basketball tickets in an extremely onerous lottery (one that they had to wait in line to enter for more than a day) said they wouldn't sell their tickets for less than, on average, \$2,400. But students who had waited and hadn't won said they would only pay, on average, \$170 per ticket. Once a student owned the tickets, he or she saw them as being worth much more in the market than they were. In another example, during the housing market crash of 2008, a real estate website conducted a survey to see how homeowners felt the crash affected the price of their homes. 92% of respondents, aware of nearby foreclosures, asserted these had hurt the price of homes in their neighborhood. However, when asked about the price of their own home, 62% believed it had increased.

28. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ²⁸⁾

When it comes to saying what we (A) _____, we tend to consider it as more (B) _____ than others.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------|------------|
| ① lack | valuable |
| ② lack | reasonable |
| ③ possess | valuable |
| ④ desire | reasonable |
| ⑤ possess | harmful |

13강 Exercise 11.

Are the different types of mobile device, smartphones and tablets, substitutes or complements? Let's explore this question by considering the case of Madeleine and Alexandra, two users of these devices. Madeleine uses her tablet to take notes in class. These notes are synced to her smartphone wirelessly, via a cloud computing service, allowing Madeleine to review her notes on her phone during the bus trip home. Alexandra uses both her phone and tablet to surf the Internet, write emails and check social media. Both of these devices allow Alexandra to access online services when she is away from her desktop computer. For Madeleine, smartphones and tablets are *complements*. She gets greater functionality out of her two devices when they are used together. For Alexandra, they are *substitutes*. Both smartphones and tablets fulfil more or less the same function in Alexandra's life. This case illustrates the role that an individual consumer's behavior plays in determining the nature of the relationship between two goods or services.

29. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? ²⁹⁾

- ① The pattern of purchasing something is not regular if there exist many variables.
- ② The difference between substitutes and complements come from the frequency of use.
- ③ The substitutes result from the some role of complements.
- ④ The behavior of the purchaser defines the relationship of two goods.
- ⑤ When offered various goods or services, we should determine what is prior to our life.

13강 Exercise 12.

30. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ³⁰⁾

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other.

(A) All the while she knows her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

(B) Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience.

(C) Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① (A)-(C)-(B) | ② (B)-(A)-(C) | ③ (B)-(C)-(A) |
| ④ (C)-(A)-(B) | ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A) | |

13강 Exercise 13.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation: that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people _____ during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

31. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 31)

- ① who meet the requirement of study
- ② who have the similar interests
- ③ who go against one another
- ④ who bumped into each other
- ⑤ who had enough rest

13강 Exercise 14.

Much of the spread of fake news ① occurs through irresponsible sharing. A 2016 study from Columbia University in New York City and Inria, a French technology institute, found that 59 percent of the news from links shared on social media wasn't read first. People see an ② intriguing headline or photo in their news feed or on another website and then click the Share button ③ to repost the item to their social media friends – without ever clicking through to the full article. Then they may be sharing fake news. To stop the spread of fake news, ④ reading stories before you share them. Respect your social media friends enough to know what information you are sending their way. You may discover, on close inspection, that an article you were about to share is obviously fraudulent, that it doesn't really say what the headline promises, or ⑤ that you actually disagree with it.

32. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 32)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 15.

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific? The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can recognize when a person feels pride. Moreover, she found that isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately identify the physical signs. These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso. Tracy and David Matsumoto

examined pride responses among people competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Sighted and blind athletes from 37 nations competed. After victory, the behaviors displayed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. These findings suggest that pride responses are innate.

33. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 33)

- ① Certain people have been outstanding because of the biological traits.
- ② Facial expression such as smiles on the face, wrinkles as time passes shows the position of each person.
- ③ Pride and physical ability go hand in hand in that they are the innate characteristic indicating who they are.
- ④ Physical expression that reveals the self-esteem contribute to inherited characteristic.
- ⑤ If you develop the physical expression, which is the important indicator, the pride within several activities can rise rapidly.

13강 Exercise 16.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so ① valued that the townspeople preserved 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 ship still ② the same ship that Theseus had sailed? ③ Eliminating one plank and replacing it might not 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 ④ total of all its parts. But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have ⑤ continued being the ship of Theseus.

34. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 34)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 ANALYSIS

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life. For example, Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a (A) predetermined / relative standard to its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are (B) likely / unlikely again to choose the middle one, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we (C) did / didn't need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

35. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 35)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|----------|--------|
| ① | relative | likely | did |
| ② | predetermined | unlikely | did |
| ③ | relative | likely | didn't |
| ④ | predetermined | likely | didn't |
| ⑤ | relative | unlikely | didn't |

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that ① being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware ② that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, ③ where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of ④ what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first ⑤ be sure that they are right.

36. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 36)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 2

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 37)

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases.

(A) Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing. Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry.

(B) Thus, you add the detergent to the shopping list, and so on. No behavior happens in isolation. Each action becomes a cue that triggers the next behavior.

(C) You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 3.

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, (A) carries / carry inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt. The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins – their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons (B) employed / were employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? (C) Listen / Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.

38. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? ³⁸⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| ① carries | were employed | Listening |
| ② carry | were employed | Listen |
| ③ carries | employed | Listen |
| ④ carries | employed | Listening |
| ⑤ carry | employed | Listening |

13강 Exercise 4.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it – it is also a consequence of life.

39. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? ³⁹⁾

- ① The reason why organisms thrive in primordial time
- ② The major role and function of the plants
- ③ The essential element to survive – the atmosphere
- ④ The history of human beings along with plants and animals
- ⑤ What makes us alive and is the result of living things

13강 Exercise 5.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes ① left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that: it looks more as if someone ② had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation: buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just ③ poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in ④ another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it ⑤ more easily to provide the amenities they like.

40. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 40)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 6.

41. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 41)

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe.

(A) The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

(B) And this means that the seed's hull has hardened — and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit.

(C) Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone — but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 7.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, ① where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option ② completely, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than ③ dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an

expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me ④ understanding his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before ⑤ committing fully to the expensive program.

42. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 42)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 8.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "is a dangerous situation." It is the weakness of life ① which makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful ② because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such ③ is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic ④ one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside ⑤ lasts only a moment. It is this very fragility that opens our hearts.

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 43)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 9.

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in a(n) (A) changed / unchanged state onto the page. On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they (B) ended / began. What we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you (C) reveal / conceal what your ideas really are, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

44. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 44)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	unchanged	began	reveal
②	changed	ended	reveal
③	unchanged	ended	conceal
④	changed	began	conceal
⑤	unchanged	began	conceal

13강 Exercise 10.

Once we own something, we're far more likely to overvalue it. In a study conducted at Duke University, students who won basketball tickets in an extremely onerous lottery (one that they had to wait in line to enter for more than a day) said they wouldn't sell their tickets for (A) more / less than, on average, \$2,400. But students who had waited and hadn't won said they would only pay, on average, \$170 per ticket. Once a student (B) gave up / owned the tickets, he or she saw them as being worth much more in the market than they were. In another example, during the housing market crash of 2008, a real estate website conducted a survey to see how homeowners felt the crash affected the price of their homes. 92% of respondents, aware of nearby foreclosures, asserted these had hurt the price of homes in their neighborhood. However, when asked about the price of their own home, 62% believed it had (C) risen / dropped.

45. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁴⁵⁾

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|---------|---------|
| ① more | gave up | dropped |
| ② less | owned | risen |
| ③ more | owned | risen |
| ④ less | owned | dropped |
| ⑤ less | gave up | risen |

13강 Exercise 11.

46. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. ⁴⁶⁾

Both smartphones and tablets fulfil more or less the same function in Alexandra's life.

Are the different types of mobile device, smartphones and tablets, substitutes or complements? Let's explore this question by considering the case of Madeleine and Alexandra, two users of these devices. Madeleine uses her tablet to take notes in class. (①) These notes are synced to her smartphone wirelessly, via a cloud computing service, allowing Madeleine to review her notes on her phone during the bus trip home. (②) Alexandra uses both her phone and tablet to surf the Internet, write emails and check social media. (③) Both of these devices allow Alexandra to access online services when she is away from her desktop computer. (④) For Madeleine, smartphones and tablets are *complements*. She gets greater functionality out of her two devices when they are used together. For Alexandra, they are *substitutes*. (⑤) This case illustrates the role that an individual consumer's behavior plays in determining the nature of the relationship between two goods or services.

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of a(n) _____ other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her

thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

47. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 47)

- ① innocent ② hostile ③ careless
④ inconsiderate ⑤ watchful

13강 Exercise 13.

48. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 48)

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes?

(A) But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation; that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood."

(B) Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life.

(C) In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 14.

Much of the spread of fake news occurs through ① irresponsible sharing. A 2016 study from Columbia University in New York City and Inria, a French technology institute, found that 59 percent of the news from links shared on social media wasn't read first. People see an intriguing headline or photo in their news feed or on another website and then click the Share button to repost the item to their social media friends – without ever clicking through to the full article. Then they may be sharing fake news. To ② prevent the spread of fake news, read stories before you share them. ③ Respect your social media friends enough to know what information you are sending their way. You may discover, on close inspection, that an article you were about to share is obviously ④ deceptive, that it doesn't really say what the headline promises, or that you actually ⑤ agree with it.

49. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? 49)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 15.

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific? The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can recognize when a person feels pride. Moreover, she found ① which isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately ② identify the physical signs. These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso. Tracy and David Matsumoto examined pride responses among people ③ competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games. ④ Sighted and blind athletes from 37 nations competed. After victory, the behaviors displayed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. These findings suggest that pride responses ⑤ are innate.

50. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 50)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 16.

51. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 51)

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens.

(A) The question Plutarch asks philosophers is this: is the repaired ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and replacing it might not 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 sum of all its parts.

(B) But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus.

(C) When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople preserved it for years and years, replacing its old, rotten planks with new pieces of wood.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 ANALYSIS

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life. For example, Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to ① eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a comparison to ② its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly ③ satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are likely again to ④ choose the middle one, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, ⑤ where we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 52)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never (A) present / absent. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are (B) aware / unaware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the

curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to (C) miss / obtain knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

53. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁵³⁾

(A)	(B)	(C)
① present	unaware	obtain
② absent	unaware	miss
③ present	aware	miss
④ absent	aware	obtain
⑤ present	aware	obtain

13강 Exercise 2

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing. Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. Behaviors occurs _____. Each action becomes a cue that triggers the next behavior.

54. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. ⁵⁴⁾

- ① suddenly
- ② mistakenly
- ③ everywhere
- ④ expectedly
- ⑤ successively

13강 Exercise 3.

55. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. ⁵⁵⁾

Then, you can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals.

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt. (①) The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins – their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). (②) Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? (③) Just listen to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers. (④) In addition, they used sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power. (⑤)

13강 Exercise 4.

56. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 56)

This made it possible for higher organisms to develop.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. (①) The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. (②) When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. (③) With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. (④) It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. (⑤) Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

13강 Exercise 5.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that; it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation; buyers may be (A) wondering /

certain about a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to (B) accumulate / disperse dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it easier to provide the (C) restriction / convenience they like.

57. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 57)

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	wondering	accumulate	convenience
②	certain	disperse	convenience
③	wondering	accumulate	restriction
④	certain	disperse	restriction
⑤	wondering	disperse	convenience

13강 Exercise 6.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which (A) mean / means that the seed's hull has hardened — and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone — but fructose (B) are / does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator

and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of (C) distributing / being distributed more of its babies.

58. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 58)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|------|-------------------|
| ① means | are | distributing |
| ② mean | does | distributing |
| ③ means | does | being distributed |
| ④ means | does | distributing |
| ⑤ mean | are | being distributed |

13강 Exercise 7.

59. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 59)

In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. (①) In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. (②) But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. (③) Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. (④) Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content. (⑤) And I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

13강 Exercise 8.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "_____." It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. It is this very fragility that opens our hearts.

60. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 60)

- ① is the blessing of memory
- ② is the error we reject
- ③ is the lifelong studying
- ④ is the precarious thing
- ⑤ is the repetitive self-reflection

13강 Exercise 9.

61. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 61)

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself.

(A) On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they started.

(B) What we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out what your ideas really are, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

(C) For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 10.

62. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 62)

Once we own something, we're far more likely to overvalue it. In a study conducted at Duke University, students who won basketball tickets in an extremely onerous lottery (one that they had to wait in line to enter for more than a day) said they wouldn't sell their tickets for less than, on average, \$2,400.

(A) 92% of respondents, aware of nearby foreclosures, asserted these had hurt the price of homes in their neighborhood. However, when asked about the price of their own home, 62% believed it had increased.

(B) But students who had waited and hadn't won said they would only pay, on average, \$170 per ticket. Once a student owned the tickets, he or she saw them as being worth much more in the market than they were.

(C) In another example, during the housing market crash of 2008, a real estate website conducted a survey to see how homeowners felt the crash affected the price of their homes.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

13강 Exercise 11.

Are the different types of mobile device, smartphones and tablets, substitutes or complements? Let's explore this question by considering the case of Madeleine and Alexandra, two users of these devices. Madeleine uses her tablet to take notes in class. These notes are synced to her smartphone ① wirelessly, via a cloud computing service, allowing Madeleine to review her notes on her phone ② while the bus trip home. Alexandra uses both her phone and tablet to surf the Internet, write emails and check social media. Both of these devices allow Alexandra ③ to access online services when she is away from her desktop computer. For Madeleine, smartphones and tablets are *complements*. She gets greater functionality out of her two devices when they ④ are used together. For Alexandra, they are *substitutes*. Both smartphones and tablets fulfil more or less the same function in Alexandra's life. This case illustrates the role that an individual consumer's behavior plays in ⑤ determining the nature of the relationship between two goods or services.

63. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 63)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the (A) absence / presence of an attentive other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be (B) with others / without others in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is (C) comfortable / uncomfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

64. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 64)

(A)	(B)	(C)
① presence	without others	uncomfortable
② absence	with others	uncomfortable
③ presence	without others	comfortable
④ absence	without others	comfortable
⑤ presence	with others	comfortable

13강 Exercise 13.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation: that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

65. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 65)

- ① A psychological disturbance many teens experience when making friends
- ② A viewpoint that physical space contributes to the friendship formation
- ③ The opinion about something greatly differing depending on which perspective we choose
- ④ The worst enemy when making friends - passive attitude
- ⑤ Friendship formation making a difference to the future relationship

13강 Exercise 14.

66. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 66)

Then they may be sharing fake news.

Much of the spread of fake news occurs through irresponsible sharing. A 2016 study from Columbia University in New York City and Inria, a French technology institute, found that 59 percent of the news from links shared on social media wasn't read first. (①) People see an intriguing headline or photo in their news feed or on another website and then click the Share button to repost the item to their social media friends - without ever clicking through to the full article. (②) To stop the spread of fake news, read stories before you share them. (③) Respect your social media friends enough to know what information you are sending their way. (④) You may discover, on close inspection, that an article you were about to share is obviously fraudulent, that it doesn't really say what the headline promises, or that you actually disagree with it. (⑤)

13강 Exercise 15.

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific? The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can (A) distinguish / overlook when a person feels pride. Moreover, she found that isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately identify the physical signs. These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso. Tracy and David Matsumoto examined pride responses among people competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Sighted and

blind athletes from 37 nations competed. After victory, the behaviors (B) concealed / exposed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. These findings suggest that pride responses are (C) intrinsic / extrinsic.

67. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 67)

(A)	(B)	(C)
① overlook	exposed	intrinsic
② distinguish	exposed	extrinsic
③ distinguish	exposed	intrinsic
④ overlook	concealed	extrinsic
⑤ distinguish	concealed	intrinsic

13강 Exercise 16.

68. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 68)

Some philosophers argue that the ship must be the sum of all its parts.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. (①) When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople preserved it for years and years, replacing its old, rotten planks with new pieces of wood. (②) The question Plutarch asks philosophers is this: is the repaired ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? (③) Removing one plank and replacing it might not make a difference, but can that still be true once all the planks have been replaced? (④) But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus. (⑤)

13강 Exercise 1.

69. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 69)

However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. (①) In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. (②) The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. (③) In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. (④) Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. (⑤) Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

13강 Exercise 2

70. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 70)

You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing.

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. (①) You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. (②) You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. (③) It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors follow this cycle. (④) For example, going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. (⑤) No behavior happens in isolation. Each action becomes a cue that triggers the next behavior.

13강 Exercise 3.

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt. The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins — their earliest forms (A) made / were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). Are we wrong to hear this history in the music

itself, in the formidable aggression and (B) awe-inspiring / awe-inspired assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men (C) starting / were starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.

71. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 71)

(A)	(B)	(C)
① made	awe-inspired	starting
② were made	awe-inspiring	starting
③ were made	awe-inspired	starting
④ were made	awe-inspiring	were starting
⑤ made	awe-inspiring	were starting

13강 Exercise 4.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably ① largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) ② began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms ③ to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to ④ have only about 1 percent of its present

content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It ⑤ had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it – it is also a consequence of life.

72. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 72)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

73. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 73)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|---------|--------|-----|
| ① distributed | to move | trying | |
| ② distributing | moving | trying | |
| ③ distributed | to move | try | |
| ④ distributed | moving | try | |
| ⑤ distributing | to move | trying | |

13강 Exercise 5.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly (A) distributing / distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that; it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation: buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone (B) to move / moving across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often (C) try / trying to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

13강 Exercise 6.

74. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 74)

As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. (①) Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. (②) Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. (③) That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. (④) The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies. (⑤)

13강 Exercise 7.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

75. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁷⁵⁾

If you are standing on the decisions of which you cannot (A) _____ the result, you'd better make the alternative in a (B) _____ way.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|-------|
| ① foresee | big |
| ② overlook | rapid |
| ③ foresee | small |
| ④ recognize | small |
| ⑤ overlook | big |

13강 Exercise 8.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "is a(n) ① perilous situation." It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life ② perishing. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a(n) ③ stable situation." Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are ④ familiar companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. It is this very ⑤ vulnerability that opens our hearts.

76. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? ⁷⁶⁾

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 9.

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page. On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they started. What we are trying to say here is that everyday language

is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out _____, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

77. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 77)

- ① where you should start
- ② when is the proper time of writing
- ③ what your ideas really are
- ④ how to discover the mistakes
- ⑤ how fast you write

13강 Exercise 12.

78. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 78)

Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. (①) Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. (②) The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. (③) Gradually, the child takes walks alone. (④) Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. (⑤) Attachment enables solitude.

13강 Exercise 13.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained ① that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate ② them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation: that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made ③ going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather ④ that people who passed each other during the day ⑤ tending to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

79. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 79)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 15.

80. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 80)

These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso.

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific? The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can recognize when a person feels pride. (①) Moreover, she found that isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately identify the physical signs. (②) Tracy and David Matsumoto examined pride responses among people competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games. (③) Sighted and blind athletes from 37 nations competed. (④) After victory, the behaviors displayed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. (⑤) These findings suggest that pride responses are innate.

13강 Exercise 16.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured (A) what / that the townspeople preserved it for years and years, replacing its old, rotten planks with new pieces of wood. The question Plutarch asks philosophers (B) is / are this: is the repaired ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and replacing it might not 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 sum of all its parts. But if this is

true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped (C) to be / being the ship of Theseus.

81. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? 81)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-----|-------|-----|
| ① what | are | being | |
| ② what | is | being | |
| ③ that | are | to be | |
| ④ that | is | being | |
| ⑤ that | is | to be | |

13강 Exercise 6.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened — and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone — but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its _____.

82. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 82)

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① nutrients | ② hormones | ③ information |
| ④ competitors | ⑤ descendants | |

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is ① to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother ② giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and ③ learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother ④ is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, ⑤ taking alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

83. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 83)

- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude _____. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

84. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. 84)

- ① only when it comes to creative zone
② right after the proper education
③ being helped by the peers
④ in company with caring being
⑤ if they are out of the comfortable places

13강 Exercise 12.

85. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. 85)

Gradually, the child takes walks alone.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. (①) Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. (②) The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. (③) Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. (④) Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. (⑤) Attachment enables solitude.

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. Consider the (A) noises / silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, (B) hampered / reinforced by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables (C) aloneness / friendship.

86. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁸⁶⁾

(A)	(B)	(C)
① silences	reinforced	friendship
② silences	hampered	friendship
③ silences	reinforced	aloneness
④ noises	hampered	friendship
⑤ noises	reinforced	aloneness

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

87. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? ⁸⁷⁾

- ① The fear that started in the early childhood persists after the child grows up later.
- ② The care ones when we have hard time going on the life are always near us.
- ③ Children learn to develop the sense of aloneness if there are supportive ones near them.
- ④ Silence is the worst enemy when we focus on what we want ironically.
- ⑤ The ability which children can learn from parents is endless and unlimited.

13강 ANALYSIS [서술형 변형]

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life. For example, Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a comparison to its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are likely again to choose _____, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

88. 다음 위의 글의 흐름 상 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 어구를 쓰시오. [2점] ⁸⁸⁾

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However,

we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first _____ that they are right.

89. 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 적절한 말을 두 단어로 쓰시오. (본문에 있는 단어를 찾아서 쓸 것) [3점] ⁸⁹⁾

→ _____

13강 Exercise 2

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing. Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. In conclusion, no behavior happens in isolation.

90. 다음은 위의 지문의 주제문이다. 빈칸에 적절한 어구를 주어진 스펠링으로 시작하여 완성하시오. [4점] ⁹⁰⁾

Each a _____ becomes a c _____ that t _____ the n _____ behavior.

13강 Exercise 3.

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt. The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these primitive origins — their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.

91. 다음은 위의 지문의 제목이다. 빈칸에 적절한 어구를 쓰시오. (2.5점) [단, 대·소문자는 무시한다] ⁹¹⁾

A Close _____ Between _____ and _____

13강 Exercise 4.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. [_____]. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it — it is also a consequence of life.

92. 빈칸에 글의 흐름에 따라 주어진 단어들을 어법에 맞게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오. (5점) ⁹²⁾

possible / to / organisms / it / for / made / this / higher / develop

13강 Exercise 5.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that: it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation: buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. 당신이 새로운 직원을 필요로 할 때마다 근처에서 인력을 빼내기 보다는 오히려, 누군가에게 나라를 가로질러 이주하도록 설득해야 한다면 직원을 채용하는 것이 또한 어려울 것이다. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

93. 다음 위의 밑줄 친 우리말과 일치하도록 문법적으로 어색한 곳을 모두 찾아서 바르게 고치시오. [각 2점]
93)

It would also be hard for you recruiting workers if every time you needed a new employee whom you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor.

13강 Exercise 6.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its (A) _____. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator never receives the normal message that it is full. That makes for a (B) _____ for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

94. 글을 읽고, 각 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말을 쓰시오. [흐름상 의미가 통하는 동의어는 정답으로 인정, 단, 품사가 틀렸을 경우 오답] (각 2점) 94)

(A) _____ (B) _____

13강 Exercise 7.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are unable to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very unpredictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and less time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

95. 다음 (A)와 (B)의 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 것을 위의 지문에서 찾아서 쓰시오. [3점] ⁹⁵⁾

(A) It's good not to dive in the water hastily. Instead you need to test your toe before getting into the water.

(B) If you are unconscious of enrolling the expensive coaching program, it is recommended that you take the cheap course rather than the expensive one.

→ _____

13강 Exercise 8.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "is a dangerous situation." It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. It is this very fragility that opens our hearts.

96. 다음 위의 지문을 참고하여 주어진 빈칸에 절절한 어구를 쓰시오. [단, 지문에 나온 단어를 사용 하지 말 것] (각 2점) ⁹⁶⁾

According to the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri, because life is not _____ it is _____.

13강 Exercise 9.

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads (A) _____ we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page. On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery (B) _____ we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they started. (C) _____ we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out (D) _____ your ideas really are, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

97. 다음 빈칸 (A) ~ (D)에 들어갈 절절한 어구를 < 보기 >에서 골라서 쓰시오. [단, 중복 가능 / 대,소문자는 구분하지 않는다] (각 1점) ⁹⁷⁾

< 보 기 >

when / in which / what / which / that / whose

(A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____ (D) _____

13강 Exercise 10.

Once we own something, we're far more likely to overvalue it. In a study conducted at Duke University, students who won basketball tickets in an extremely onerous lottery (one (A) in which they had to wait in line to enter for more than a day) said they wouldn't sell their tickets for less than, on average, \$2,400. But students who had waited and hadn't won said they would only pay, on average, \$170 per ticket. Once a student owned the tickets, he or she saw (B) themselves as being worth much more in the market than they were. In another example, during the housing market crash of 2008, a real estate website (C) was conducted a survey to see how homeowners felt the crash affected the price of their homes. 92% of respondents, (D) aware of nearby foreclosures, asserted these had hurt the price of homes in their neighborhood. However, when asked about the price of their own home, 62% believed it had increased.

98. 다음 (A) ~ (D)의 각 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 어법, 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.(단, 고칠 필요가 없으면, 그대로 쓰시오.) [각 2점] ⁹⁸⁾

(A) _____ (B) _____

(C) _____ (D) _____

13강 Exercise 11.

Are the different types of mobile device, smartphones and tablets, substitutes or complements? Let's explore this question by considering the case of Madeleine and Alexandra, two users of these devices. Madeleine uses her tablet to take notes in class. These notes are synced to her smartphone wirelessly, via a cloud computing service, allowing Madeleine to review her notes on her phone during the bus trip home. Alexandra uses both her phone and tablet to surf the Internet, write emails and check social media. Both of these devices allow Alexandra to access online services when she is away from her desktop computer. For Madeleine, smartphones and tablets are *complements*. She gets greater functionality out of her two devices when they are used together. For Alexandra, they are *substitutes*. Both smartphones and tablets fulfil more or less the same function in Alexandra's life. This case illustrates the role that an individual consumer's behavior plays in determining the nature of the relationship between two goods or services.

99. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 쓰시오. [3점]
(단, 10단어 내로 작성하시오.)⁹⁹⁾

The nature of relationship between two goods or services can be defined as *substitutes* or *complements* by _____.

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of what it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child is comfortable with her imagination.

100. 다음은 이 글의 주제이다. 각 빈칸에 적절한 어구를 쓰시오. (단, 주어진 스펠링으로 시작하는 단어를 쓸 것) [각 2점]¹⁰⁰⁾

(A) A _____, that is, in the state of being somebody reliable enables (B) d _____ through (C) e _____.

(A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

13강 Exercise 13.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation: that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts made going to and from home or walking about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

101. 다음 글을 읽고, 글의 내용을 정리한 글에서 빈칸 (a)(b)(c)에 적절한 말을 빈칸 당 한 단어로 쓰시오. (본문에 있는 단어를 사용하되, 필요시 변형 할 것) [각 2점, 총 6점] ¹⁰¹⁾

According to Festinger, Schachter, and Back, friendship formation is not (a) f_____ from childhood but from the physical (b) c_____ made going and coming in the (c) d_____ life.

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____

13강 Exercise 14.

Much of the spread of fake news occurs through irresponsible sharing. A 2016 study from Columbia University in New York City and Inria, a French technology institute, found that 59 percent of the news from links shared on social media wasn't read first. People see an intriguing headline or photo in their news feed or on another website and then click the Share button to repost the item to their social media friends - (A) [ever clicking / the / full / without / article / to / through]. Then they may be sharing fake news. To stop the spread of fake news, read stories before you share them. Respect your social media friends (B) [what / enough / way / information / you / know / to / are sending / their]. You may discover, on close inspection, that an article you were about to share is obviously fraudulent, that it doesn't really say what the headline promises, or that you actually disagree with it.

102. 다음 글의 흐름상, 밑줄 친 곳의 배열을 주어진 단어를 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. [총 점:4점, 각 2점씩] ¹⁰²⁾

(A) _____

(B) _____

13강 Exercise 15.

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific? The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can recognize when a person feels pride. Moreover, she found that isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately identify the physical signs. These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso. Tracy and David Matsumoto examined pride responses among people competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Sighted and blind athletes from 37 nations competed. After victory, the behaviors displayed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. These findings suggest that pride responses are innate.

103. 다음 지문을 읽고, 밑줄 친 부분의 행동은 어떤 행동들인지 지문에 언급된 내용을 찾아서 서술하시오. [2점] ¹⁰³⁾

13강 Exercise 16.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so (A) [treasuring] that the townspeople preserved it for years and years, replacing its old, rotten planks with new pieces of wood. The question Plutarch (B) [ask] philosophers is this: is the repaired ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and (C) [replace] it might not 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 sum of all its parts. But if this is (D) [untrue], then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus.

104. 다음 (A) ~ (D)의 각 괄호 안에 주어진 단어를 어법, 문맥에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오. (단, 고칠 필요가 없으면, 그대로 쓰시오.) [각 2점] ¹⁰⁴⁾

(A) _____ (B) _____

(C) _____ (D) _____

13강 ANALYSIS

Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that relativity can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a comparison to its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are likely again to choose the middle one, and again feel equally happy and satisfied with the 12-ounce burger at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

105. 다음은 위의 지문의 주제문이다. 빈칸에 적절한 한 단어를 쓰시오. [1점] (단, 대·소문자는 구분하지 않는다.) ¹⁰⁵⁾

_____ functions as a general mechanism for our spirit, in many ways and across many different areas of life.

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

106. 다음은 위의 지문의 주제문이다. 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 한 단어를 쓰시오. [2점] ¹⁰⁶⁾

Philosophical thoughts start from the fact that we _____ that we do not _____.

13강 Exercise 2

The tendency for one purchase to lead to another one has a name: the Diderot Effect. The Diderot Effect states that obtaining a new possession often creates a spiral of consumption that leads to additional purchases. You can spot this pattern everywhere. You buy a dress and have to get new shoes and earrings to match. You buy a toy for your child and soon find yourself purchasing all of the accessories that go with it. It's a chain reaction of purchases. Many human behaviors follow this cycle. You often decide what to do next based on what you have just finished doing. Going to the bathroom leads to washing and drying your hands, which reminds you that you need to put the dirty towels in the laundry, so you add laundry detergent to the shopping list, and so on. No behavior happens in isolation. Each action becomes a cue that connect with the next behavior.

107. 다음 위의 지문을 읽고 the Diderot effect를 정의한 것이다. 빈칸에 적절한 어구를 지문에서 찾아서 쓰시오. [각 2점] (단, 필요시 어형 변형) ¹⁰⁷⁾

The Diderot effect is a social phenomenon related to consumer goods. It is based on the idea that goods purchased by consumers will align with their sense of identity, and, as a result, will (A) _____ one another and the idea that the introduction of a new possession that deviates from the consumer's current complementary goods can result in a process of (B) _____ consumption.

(A) _____ (B) _____

13강 Exercise 3.

Even the most respectable of all musical institutions, the symphony orchestra, carries inside its DNA the legacy of the hunt. The various instruments in the orchestra can be traced back to these ancient origins – their earliest forms were made either from the animal (horn, hide, gut, bone) or the weapons employed in bringing the animal under control (stick, bow). Are we wrong to hear this history in the music itself, in the formidable aggression and awe-inspiring assertiveness of those monumental symphonies that remain the core repertoire of the world's leading orchestras? Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily recall images of bands of men starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.

108. 다음 위의 지문에서 밑줄 친 단어가 흐름상 어색하다면 이를 바르게 수정하십시오. [각 1점] (단, 모든 단어가 흐름상 자연스럽다면, '답 없음'을 적으시오.) ¹⁰⁸⁾

13강 Exercise 4.

Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it – it is also a consequence of life.

109. 다음 위의 밑줄 친 consequence of life가 의미하는 것을 우리말로 적으시오. [2점] ¹⁰⁹⁾

13강 Exercise 5.

Firms in almost every industry tend to be clustered. Suppose you threw darts at random on a map of the United States. You'd find the holes left by the darts to be more or less evenly distributed across the map. But the real map of any given industry looks nothing like that: it looks more as if someone had thrown all the darts in the same place. This is probably in part because of reputation: buyers may be suspicious of a software firm in the middle of the cornfields. It would also be hard to recruit workers if every time you needed a new employee you had to persuade someone to move across the country, rather than just poach one from your neighbor. There are also regulatory reasons: zoning laws often try to concentrate dirty industries in one place and restaurants and bars in another. Finally, people in the same industry often have similar preferences (computer engineers like coffee, financiers show off with expensive bottles of wine). Concentration makes it easier to provide the amenities they like.

110. 다음 위의 지문을 읽고, 특정 산업이 모여있는 이유를 네 가지 우리말로 적으시오. [2점] ¹¹⁰⁾

13강 Exercise 6.

When is the right time for the predator to consume the fruit? The plant uses the color of the fruit to signal to predators that it is ripe, which means that the seed's hull has hardened – and therefore the sugar content is at its height. Incredibly, the plant has chosen to manufacture fructose, instead of glucose, as the sugar in the fruit. Glucose raises insulin levels in primates and humans, which initially raises levels of leptin, a hunger-blocking hormone – but fructose does not. As a result, the predator receives the normal message that _____. That makes for a win-win for predator and prey. The animal obtains more calories, and because it keeps eating more and more fruit and therefore more seeds, the plant has a better chance of distributing more of its babies.

111. 글을 읽고, 각 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은 세 단어로 쓰시오. [3점] ¹¹¹⁾

13강 Exercise 7.

We are often faced with high-level decisions, where we are ① able to predict the results of those decisions. In such situations, most people end up quitting the option altogether, because the stakes are high and results are very ② predictable. But there is a solution for this. You should use the process of testing the option on a smaller scale. In many situations, it's wise to dip your toe in the water rather than dive in headfirst. Recently, I was about to enroll in an expensive coaching program. But I was not fully convinced of how the outcome would be. Therefore, I used this process by enrolling in a low-cost mini course with the same instructor. This helped me understand his methodology, style, and content; and I was able to test it with a lower investment, and ③ more time and effort before committing fully to the expensive program.

112. 다음 위의 밑줄 친 ① ~ ③ 중에서 글의 흐름상 어색한 어휘를 모두 찾아서 올바르게 고치시오. [각 1 점] ¹¹²⁾

13강 Exercise 8.

When he was dying, the contemporary Buddhist teacher Dainin Katagiri wrote a remarkable book called *Returning to Silence*. Life, he wrote, "is a dangerous situation." It is the weakness of life that makes it precious; his words are filled with the very fact of his own life passing away. "The china bowl is beautiful because sooner or later it will break.... The life of the bowl is always existing in a dangerous situation." Such is our struggle: this unstable beauty. This inevitable wound. We forget — how easily we forget — that love and loss are intimate companions, that we love the real flower so much more than the plastic one and love the cast of twilight across a mountainside lasting only a moment. This very fragility opens our hearts.

113. 다음 밑줄 친 문장을 다음의 <조 건>에 맞도록 영어문장을 쓰시오. (3점) ¹¹³⁾

<조 건>

- ① 밑줄 친 부분에 It is~that... 강조구문을 사용할 것
② 어구 'this very fragility'를 강조 할 것

→ _____.

13강 Exercise 9.

Translating academic language into everyday language can be an essential tool for you as a writer to clarify your ideas to yourself. For, as writing theorists often note, writing is generally not a process in which we start with a fully formed idea in our heads that we then simply transcribe in an unchanged state onto the page. On the contrary, writing is more often a means of discovery in which we use the writing process to figure out what our idea is. This is why writers are often surprised to find that what they end up with on the page is quite different from what they thought it would be when they started. What we are trying to say here is that everyday language is often crucial for this discovery process. Translating your ideas into more common, simpler terms can help you figure out what your ideas really are, as opposed to what you initially imagined they were.

114. 다음은 이 글의 주제이다. 각 빈칸에 적절한 어구를 쓰시오. (단, 주어진 스펠링으로 시작하는 단어를 쓸 것) [각 1점] ¹¹⁴⁾

Everyday language plays an i_____ role in your w_____ in that it makes c_____ your ideas to yourself.

13강 Exercise 12.

Children develop the capacity for solitude in the presence of an attentive other. Consider the silences that fall when you take a young boy on a quiet walk in nature. The child comes to feel increasingly aware of ① that it is to be alone in nature, supported by being "with" someone who is introducing him to this experience. Gradually, the child ② takes walks alone. Or imagine a mother giving her two-year-old daughter a bath, ③ allowing the girl's reverie with her bath toys as she makes up stories and learns to be alone with her thoughts, all the while ④ knowing her mother is present and available to her. Gradually, the bath, taken alone, is a time when the child ⑤ is comfortable with her imagination. Attachment enables solitude.

115. 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 어법상 틀린 곳을 모두 찾아 바르게 고치시오. (각 1.5점) ¹¹⁵⁾

13강 Exercise 13.

Psychologists Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter, and sociologist Kurt Back began to wonder how friendships form. Why do some strangers build lasting friendships, while others struggle to get past basic platitudes? Some experts explained that friendship formation could be traced to infancy, where children acquired the values, beliefs, and attitudes that would bind or separate them later in life. But Festinger, Schachter, and Back pursued a different theory. The researchers believed that physical space was the key to friendship formation: that "friendships are likely to develop on the basis of brief and passive contacts [] about the neighborhood." In their view, it wasn't so much that people with similar attitudes became friends, but rather that people who passed each other during the day tended to become friends and so came to adopt similar attitudes over time.

116. 빈칸에 글의 흐름에 따라 주어진 단어들을 어법에 맞게 배열하여 문장을 완성하십시오. [주어진 단어를 모두 사용하되, 필요시 어형을 변화시킬 것.] (5점)
116)

and / from / make / walking / home / or / to / go

13강 Exercise 14.

Much of the spread of fake news occurs through irresponsible sharing. A 2016 study from Columbia University in New York City and Inria, a French technology institute, found that 59 percent of the news from links shared on social media wasn't read first. People see an intriguing headline or photo in their news feed or on another website

and then click the Share button to repost the item to their social media friends – without ever clicking through to the full article. Then they may be sharing fake news. To stop the spread of fake news, read stories before you share them. Respect your social media friends enough to know what information you are sending their way. You may discover, on close inspection, that an article you were about to share is obviously _____, that it doesn't really say what the headline promises, or that you actually disagree with it.

117. 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 적절한 말을 한 단어로 쓰시오. (본문에 있는 단어를 사용하되, 필요시 어형을 변화시킬 것) [3점] 117)

→ _____

13강 Exercise 15.

Would you expect the physical expression of pride to be biologically based or culturally specific? The psychologist Jessica Tracy has found that young children can recognize when a person feels pride. Moreover, she found that isolated populations with minimal Western contact also accurately identify the physical signs. These signs include a smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest, and a pushed-out torso. Tracy and David Matsumoto examined pride responses among people competing in judo matches in the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Sighted and blind athletes from 37 nations competed. After victory, the behaviors displayed by sighted and blind athletes were very similar. These findings suggest that pride responses are innate.

118. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 쓰시오. (본문에 있는 단어를 사용하되, 필요시 변형 할 것) [각 3점, 총 6점] ¹¹⁸⁾

The physical expression of pride stems not from (A) _____ features but from (B) _____ ones.

(A) _____ (B) _____

13강 Exercise 16.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople preserved 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 ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and replacing it might not 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 sum of all its parts. But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus.

119. 밑줄 친 문장의 의미를 설명하시오. [단, 필요시 지문의 어휘를 활용해도 됨] (5점) ¹¹⁹⁾

13강 ANALYSIS

Relativity works as a general mechanism for the mind, in many ways and across many different areas of life. For example, Brian Wansink, author of *Mindless Eating*, showed that it can also affect our waistlines. We decide how much to eat not simply as a function of how much food we actually consume, but by a comparison to its alternatives. Say we have to choose between three burgers on a menu, at 8, 10, and 12 ounces. We are likely to pick the 10-ounce burger and be perfectly satisfied at the end of the meal. But if our options are instead 10, 12, and 14 ounces, we are likely again to choose the middle one, and again [happy and / chose / satisfied / feel equally / we / with / what] at the end of the meal, even though we ate more, which we did not need in order to get our daily nourishment or in order to feel full.

120. 다음 글의 흐름상, 밑줄 친 곳의 배열을 주어진 단어를 모두 사용하여 영작하시오. [3점] ¹²⁰⁾

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the _____ of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. In traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. Therefore, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

121. 다음 글을 읽고, 빈칸에 적절한 말을 한 단어로 쓰시오. (본문에 있는 단어를 찾아서 쓸 것) [1.5점]
121)

→ _____

13강 Exercise 16.

Theseus was a great hero to the people of Athens. When he returned home after a war, the ship that had carried him and his men was so treasured that the townspeople preserved 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 ship still the same ship that Theseus had sailed? Removing one plank and replacing it might not 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 sum of all its parts. But if this is true, then as the ship got pushed around during its journey and lost small pieces, it would already have stopped being the ship of Theseus.

122. 다음 글을 읽고, 글의 내용을 정리한 글에서 빈칸 (a)(b)(c)에 적절한 말을 빈칸 당 한 단어로 쓰시오. (주어진 스펠링으로 시작하는 어휘를 쓸 것) [각 2점, 총 6점] 122)

It's a (a) n _____ that the ship that had carried Theseus and his men was (b) i _____ because being replaced with another parts. It's because the ship while sailing home had already (c) l _____ it small pieces.

- (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____

13강 Exercise 1.

Philosophical activity is based on the recognition of ignorance. The philosopher's thirst for knowledge is shown through attempts to find better answers to questions even if those answers are never found. At the same time, a philosopher also knows that being too sure can hinder the discovery of other and better possibilities. In a philosophical dialogue, the participants are aware that there are things they do not know or understand. The goal of the dialogue is to arrive at a conception that one did not know or understand beforehand. (A) _____, in traditional schools, where philosophy is not present, students often work with factual questions, they learn specific content listed in the curriculum, and they are not required to solve philosophical problems. However, we know that awareness of what one does not know can be a good way to acquire knowledge. Knowledge and understanding are developed through thinking and talking. Putting things into words makes things clearer. (B) _____, students must not be afraid of saying something wrong or talking without first being sure that they are right.

123. 다음 위의 지문을 읽고, 빈칸 (A), (B)에 적절한 연결사를 각각 쓰시오. [각 1점] 123)

(A) _____ (B) _____

안녕하세요! 네이버카페

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평생 유료회원 - 770,000원(이 이용권으로 네이버카페 '부교재 변형 문제소'의 자료를 기간 제한 없이 이용하실 수 있습니다.)

농협 352 - 1464 - 8310 - 13

예금주 : **이주석 (부교재변형문제소)**

ANSWER SHEET

- 1) 3
어휘 *reduce ~을 줄이다 *improve ~을 향상시키다
*compare ~을 비교하다 *modify ~을 변형시키다
*satisfy ~을 충족시키다
참고 - 어구 'by a comparison to its alternatives' -> 'by comparing something with its alternatives'로 수정 함.
- 2) 1 (what one does not know)
어휘 *thing (어떤)것 *rapidly 빠르게 *come to the conclusion 결론에 도달하다 *further material 더 많은 자료
*before ~앞에 있는 *practical 실용적인
*wrong 잘못된 *misread 잘못 읽혀진
- 3) 1
- 4) 5
- 5) 3
- 6) 4
어휘 *survival strategy 생존전략 *quality 품질
*regulation 규제 *production 생산 *pursue ~을 추구하다
*certain industry 특정한 산업 *be centered on ~에 집중되다
*reserved (따로)떼어진 *merit 이점
*convenient facility 편의시설
- 7) 3 (ripe full distributing)
어휘 *mature 익은, 성숙한 *immature 미성숙한
*stuffed 배부른, 꽉 찬 *deliver ~을 전달하다
*retain ~을 유지하다, 함유하다
- 8) 5
- 9) 3 (weakness inevitable temporarily)
참고 - (C)에서 어구 'only a moment' -> 'temporarily'로 수정 함.
- 10) 1 (On the contrary _____)
- 11) 1
- 12) 5
- 13) 2 (aware allowing alone)
- 14) 4
- 15) 5
- 16) 5
- 17) 5
- 18) 5
- 19) 3
- 20) 5
- 21) 5 (using sound)
어휘 *avoid danger 위험을 피하다 *collect clue 단서를 모으다
*listen to others 다른 사람의 말을 듣다
*control the number 숫자를 조절하다 *make sound 소리를 내다
- 22) 2 (change emergence consequence)
어휘 *transform ~을 바꾸다 *maintain ~을 유지하다
*appearance 출현 *extinction 멸종 *absence 부재, 없는 것
*outcome 결과
- 23) 3
- 24) 4
- 25) 4 (unpredictable convinced lower)
참고 (B)에서 어구 'not fully' -> 'fully'로 수정 함.
어휘 *anticipated 예상된 *unexpected 예상치 못한
*be conscious of ~를 인지하다, 알다 *be unconscious of ~을 알지 못하다
- 26) 2
- 27) 2 (in which what what)
- 28) 3
- 29) 4
- 30) 3
- 31) 4 (who passed each other)
- 32) 4 reading -> read
- 33) 4
- 34) 5 continued -> stopped
- 35) 3
참고 - (A)에서 어구 'comparison' -> 'relative standard'로 수정 함.
어휘 *relative 상대적인 *predetermined 미리 결정된
- 36) 5 be -> being
- 37) 4
- 38) 4
- 39) 5
어휘 *thrive 번성하다 *role and function 역할과 기능
*essential 필수적인 *human being 인간
*along with ~와 함께 한 *alive 살아있는 *result 결과
*living thing 살아있는 것
- 40) 5 more easily -> easier
해설 - 5번의 자리는 목적격 보어이므로 'easier'가 적절하다.
- 41) 3
- 42) 4 understanding -> understand
- 43) 5 lasts -> lasting
- 44) 1 (unchanged started figure out)
- 45) 2 (less owned increased)
- 46) 5
- 47) 5 (attentive)
- 48) 2

49) 5 agree -> disagree

50) 1 which -> that

51) 4

52) 5 where -> which

53) 5 (present aware acquire)

어휘 *present 존재하는 *absent 부재의, 없는
*unaware 인지하지 못하는 *obtain ~을 얻다
*miss ~을 놓치다

54) 5

참고 - 어구 'No behavior happens in isolation' -> 'Behaviors occurs successively'로 수정 함.

어휘 *suddenly 갑자기 *mistakenly 실수로
*everywhere 어디에서나 *expectedly 예상된 대로
*successively 연속적으로 (=sequentially)

55) 4

참고 - 어구 'Listening to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers, I can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals, using sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.' -> 'Just listen to Beethoven, Brahms, Mahler, Bruckner, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich, and other great composers. Then, you can easily summon up images of bands of men starting to chase animals. In addition, they used sound as a source and symbol of dominance, an expression of the will to predatory power.'로 수정 함.

56) 2

57) 1 (suspicious concentrate amenities)

어휘 *wondering 의아해하는 *certain 확신하는
*accumulate ~을 모으다, 축적하다 *disperse ~을 분산시키다
*convenience 편의시설, 편리함
*restriction 제약

58) 4

59) 3

60) 4 (is a dangerous situation) 어휘 *precarious 위태로운, 불안정한

61) 4

62) 3

63) 2 while -> during

64) 3 (presence alone comfortable)

65) 2

66) 2

67) 3 (recognize displayed innate)

68) 4

69) 4

70) 4

71) 2

72) 4 have -> have had

해설 - 4번에서 언급하는 시점이 본 동사보다 과거이므로 '완료형 to부정사'가 와야 한다.

73) 3

74) 3

75) 3

해설 - 만약 당신이 그 결과를 예측할 수 없는 결정의 기로에 서있다면, 당신은 그 대안(선택)을 소규모로 하는 것이 낫다.

어휘 *foresee ~을 예측하다 *overlook ~을 간과하다
*recognize ~을 인정하다 *rapid 빠른

76) 3 stable -> unstable

어휘 *perish 죽다, 소멸하다 *vulnerability 취약성

77) 3

78) 5

79) 5 tending -> tended

80) 2

81) 4

82) 5 (babies)

어휘 *nutrient 영양분 *descendant 자손

83) 5 taking -> taken

84) 4 (in the presence of an attentive other)

85) 3

86) 3 (silences supported solitude)

87) 3

88) the middle one or the 10-ounce burger or the 10-ounce one

89) being sure

90) action cue triggers next

91) Connection Hunt Music

92) This made it possible for higher organisms to develop

93) recruiting -> to recruit whom -> 삭제

94) (A) height (B) win-win

95) testing the option on a smaller scale

96) constant valuable

97) (A) that (B) in which (C) What (D) what

98) (A) which(that) (B) them (C) conducted (D) aware

99) how the user utilizes them

123) (A) However (C) Therefore or Thus or
Hence or As a result 등등

100) (A) Attachment (B) detachment (C) experience

101) (a) formed (b) contact (c) daily

102) (A) without ever clicking through to the full article
(B) enough to know what information you are
sending their way

103) A smiling face, raised arms, an expanded chest,
and a pushed-out torso

104) (A) treasured (B) asks (C) replacing (D) true

105) Relativity

해석 - 상대성은 여러 면에서 그리고 삶의 많은 다른 영역에
걸쳐 정신을 위한 일반적인 메커니즘으로 작용한다

106) know

107) (A) connect (B) spiraling

해석 - 디드로효과는 소비재와 관련된 사회현상이다. 그것은 소
비자에 의해서 구매된 제품이 그들의 정체성과 동조하며, 그
결과 서로서로 연결시킨다는 생각과 소비자의 현재 보완
하려는 제품에서 벗어나는 새로운 소유물의 도입(가져옴)이
소용돌이치는 소비를 일으킬 수 있다는 사실에 근거한다.

108) 답 없음

어휘 *ancient 고대의, 아주 옛날의 *recall ~을 기억나게
하다

109) 상위의 유기체가 발달하였다.

110) 평판의 문제, 직원 채용의 문제, 규제상의 문제, 유사한
선호도의 문제

111) it isn't full

어구 'never receives' -> 'receives'로 수정 함.

112) 1 able -> unable 2 predictable -> unpredictable
3 more -> less

113) It is this very fragility that opens our hearts

114) important writing clear

어휘 *make clear ~을 분명하게 하다

115) 1 that -> what

116) made going to and from home or walking

117) fake

118) (A) cultural (B) biological

119) While the ship was sailing, because it had already
lost its small pieces, the boat itself was not
complete.

120) feel equally happy and satisfied with what we
chose

121) awareness

122) (a) nonsense (b) incomplete (c) lost