

18. To invite to annual event in the restaurant.

Dear Mr. Dennis Brown,

We at G&D Restaurant are honored and [delighting / delighted]<sup>1)</sup> to invite you to our annual Fall Dinner. The annual event will be held on October 1st, 2021 at our restaurant. At the event, we will be [introduced / introducing]<sup>2)</sup> new wonderful dishes [what / that]<sup>3)</sup> our restaurant will be [offered / offering]<sup>4)</sup> soon. These delicious dishes will showcase the [amazing / amazed]<sup>5)</sup> talents of our gifted chefs. Also, our chefs will be providing cooking tips, ideas on what to buy for your kitchen, and special recipes. We at G&D Restaurant would be more than grateful if you can make it to this special occasion and [are / be]<sup>6)</sup> part of our celebration. We look forward to [see / seeing]<sup>7)</sup> you. Thank you so much.

Regards, Marcus Lee, Owner - G&D Restaurant

19. mysterious and frightening

In the middle of the night, Matt suddenly awakened He glanced at his clock. It was 3:23. For just an instant he wondered what [had / has]<sup>1)</sup> awakened him. Then he remembered. He [has / had]<sup>2)</sup> heard someone [to come / come]<sup>3)</sup> into his room. Matt sat up in bed, rubbed his eyes, and [looking / looked]<sup>4)</sup> around the small room. "Mom?" he said quietly, [hoped / hoping]<sup>5)</sup> he would hear his mother's voice [assured / assuring]<sup>6)</sup> him that everything was all right. But there was no answer. Matt tried to tell [him / himself]<sup>7)</sup> [if / that]<sup>8)</sup> he was just hearing things. But he knew he [didn't / wasn't]<sup>9)</sup> There was someone in his room. He could hear rhythmic, scratchy breathing and it wasn't his own. He [laid / lay]<sup>10)</sup> awake for the rest of the night.

20. 독자가 능동적으로 사고할 수 있도록 글을 써야 한다.

As you set about to write, it is worth [reminded / reminding]<sup>1)</sup> yourself that while you ought to have a point of view, you should avoid [telling / to tell]<sup>2)</sup> your readers what to think. Try [hangin / to hang]<sup>3)</sup> a question mark over it all. This way you [discourage / allow]<sup>4)</sup> your readers [thinking / to think]<sup>5)</sup> for themselves about the points and arguments you're making. As a result, they will feel more involved, [find / finding]<sup>6)</sup> themselves just as [committed / committing]<sup>7)</sup> to the arguments you've made and the insights you've [been exposed / exposed]<sup>8)</sup> as you are. You will have written an essay that not only avoids [activity / passivity]<sup>9)</sup> in the reader, but is interesting and gets people to think.

21. 더럽다는 것은 상대적인 것이다.

Nothing is trash by nature. Anthropologist Mary Douglas brings back and analyzes the common saying that dirt is “matter out of place.” Dirt is [regulative / relative,]<sup>1)</sup> she emphasizes. “Shoes are not dirty in themselves, but [that / it]<sup>2)</sup> is dirty to place [them / it]<sup>3)</sup> on the dining-table; food is not dirty in itself, but it is dirty to leave pots and pans in the bedroom, or food all over clothing; similarly, bathroom items in the living room; clothing [lied / lying]<sup>4)</sup> on chairs; outdoor things [placing / placed]<sup>5)</sup> indoors; upstairs things downstairs, and so on.” Sorting the dirty from the clean — removing the shoes from the table, putting the dirty clothing in the washing machine — [involves / involve]<sup>6)</sup> systematic ordering and classifying. Eliminating dirt is thus a positive process.

22. 자신의 의견이 최선이 아닐 수 있다는 것을 인정하는 것이 필요하다

It's important [what / that]<sup>1)</sup> you think independently and fight for what you believe in, but there [come / comes]<sup>2)</sup> a time when it's wiser to stop [fighting / to fight]<sup>3)</sup> for your view and move on to [accept / accepting]<sup>4)</sup> [what / that]<sup>5)</sup> a trustworthy group of people think is best. This can be extremely difficult. But it's smarter, and ultimately better [to / for]<sup>6)</sup> you to be open-minded and [having / have]<sup>7)</sup> faith [that / which]<sup>8)</sup> the conclusions of a trustworthy group of people [are / is]<sup>9)</sup> better than whatever you think. If you can't understand their view, you're probably just blind to their way of thinking. If you continue doing what you think [being / is]<sup>10)</sup> best when all the evidence and trustworthy people are against you, you're being [positively / dangerously]<sup>11)</sup> confident. The truth is that while most people can become incredibly open-minded, some can't [be / do]<sup>12)</sup>, even after they have repeatedly encountered lots of pain from betting [what / that]<sup>13)</sup> they were right when they were not.

23. 젊은이들이 채식을 선택하는 다양한 이유들

Vegetarian eating is moving into the mainstream as more and more young adults say no to meat, poultry, and fish. According to the American Dietetic Association, "approximately [planning / planned]<sup>1)</sup> vegetarian diets are healthful, are nutritionally adequate, and [provide / provides]<sup>2)</sup> health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases." But health concerns are not the only reason [what / that]<sup>3)</sup> young adults give for changing their diets. Some make the choice out of concern for animal rights. When [face / faced]<sup>4)</sup> with the statistics that show the majority of animals [raising / raised]<sup>5)</sup> as food [living / live]<sup>6)</sup> in confinement, many teens give up meat to protest those conditions. [The others / Others]<sup>7)</sup> turn to vegetarianism to support the environment. Meat production uses vast amounts of water, land, grain, and energy and [create / creates]<sup>8)</sup> problems with animal waste and resulting pollution.

24. 어느 정도의 갈등이나 어려움은 창의성에 도움이 된다

Diversity, challenge, and conflict help us [destroy / maintain]<sup>1)</sup> our imagination. Most people assume that conflict is bad and that [is / being]<sup>2)</sup> in one's "comfort zone" is good. That is not exactly [false / true].<sup>3)</sup> Of course, we don't want to find [ourselves / us]<sup>4)</sup> without a job or medical insurance or in a fight with our partner, family, boss, or coworkers. One bad experience can be sufficient to last us a lifetime. [So / But]<sup>5)</sup> small disagreements with family and friends, trouble with technology or finances, or challenges at work and at home can help us think through our own capabilities. Problems that need solutions [forced / force]<sup>6)</sup> us [using / to use]<sup>7)</sup> our brains in order to develop creative answers. Navigating landscapes that are varied, that offer trials and occasional conflicts, [is / are]<sup>8)</sup> more helpful to creativity than hanging out in landscapes that pose no challenge to our senses and our minds. Our two million-year history is [unpacked / packed]<sup>9)</sup> with challenges and conflicts.

29. 공급(생산)이 스스로 수요를 창출한다 즉 과잉 공급 같은 시장의 불균형은 존재하지 않는다는 세이의 법칙

An economic theory of Say's Law holds that everything that's [making / made]<sup>10)</sup> will get sold. The money from anything that's [producing / produced]<sup>11)</sup> is used to [buy / buying]<sup>12)</sup> something else. There can never be a situation [which / in which]<sup>13)</sup> a firm finds that it can't sell its goods and so has to dismiss workers and close its factories. [Moreover / Therefore],<sup>14)</sup> recessions and unemployment are impossible. [Pictures / Picture]<sup>15)</sup> the level of spending like the level of water in a bath. Say's Law applies because people [save / use]<sup>16)</sup> all their earnings to buy things. But what happens if people don't spend all their money, saving some of it instead? Savings are a 'leakage' of spending from the economy. You're probably imagining the water level now [fall / falling],<sup>17)</sup> so there's less spending in the economy. That would mean firms producing [more / less]<sup>18)</sup> and [hiring / dismissing]<sup>19)</sup> some of their workers.

30. 사냥을 통해 상호 이타주의를 발전시킨 인류

Hunting can explain [that / how]<sup>20)</sup> humans developed reciprocal altruism and social exchange. Humans seem to be unique [between / among]<sup>21)</sup> primates in showing extensive reciprocal relationships that can [final / last]<sup>22)</sup> years, decades, or a lifetime. Meat from a large game animal comes in quantities that exceed [that / what]<sup>23)</sup> a single hunter and his immediate family could possibly consume. [However / Furthermore,]<sup>24)</sup> hunting success is highly [steady / variable;]<sup>25)</sup> a hunter who is successful one week might fail the next. These conditions [discourage / encourage]<sup>26)</sup> food sharing from hunting. The costs to a hunter of giving away meat [that / what]<sup>27)</sup> he cannot eat immediately [is / are]<sup>28)</sup> [high / low]<sup>29)</sup> because he cannot consume all the meat himself and leftovers will soon spoil. The benefits can be large, however, when those who are [giving / given]<sup>30)</sup> his food [return / returnin]<sup>31)</sup> the generous favor later on when he has failed to get food for himself. In essence, hunters can [consume / store]<sup>32)</sup> extra meat in the bodies of their friends and neighbors.

\*reciprocal altruism: 상호 이타주의 \*\*primates: 영장류

31. 때때로 단순한 상품이 기업이 시장의 경쟁에서 이기게 한다.

Sometimes it is the simpler product that gives a business a competitive [obstacles / advantage].<sup>33)</sup> Until recently, bicycles had to have many gears, often 15 or 20, [to / for]<sup>34)</sup> them to [consider / be considered]<sup>35)</sup> high-end. But fixed-gear bikes with minimal features have become more popular, as those who buy them [are / being]<sup>36)</sup> happy [to pay / paying] more for much less. The overall profitability of these bikes [are / is]<sup>37)</sup> much higher than the more complex [those / ones]<sup>38)</sup> because they do a single thing really well without the cost of added [complexity / simplicity].<sup>39)</sup> Companies should be careful of getting into a war over [removing / adding]<sup>40)</sup> more features with their competitors, as this will increase cost and almost certainly reduce profitability because of competitive pressure on price.

32. 인간은 경제적 이유로 언어를 발달시켰다.

Many evolutionary biologists argue that humans developed language for [survival / economic]<sup>41)</sup> reason. We needed to trade, and we needed to establish trust in order to trade. Language is very handy when you are trying to conduct business with someone. Two early humans could not only agree to trade three wooden bowls for six bunches of bananas but [to establish / establish]<sup>42)</sup> rules as well. What wood was used for the bowls? Where did you get the bananas? That business deal would have been nearly impossible [using / used]<sup>43)</sup> only gestures and confusing noises, and [carried / carrying]<sup>44)</sup> [out it / it out]<sup>45)</sup> according to terms [agree / agreed]<sup>46)</sup> upon [creates / creating]<sup>47)</sup> a bond of trust. Language allows us [being / to be]<sup>48)</sup> specific, and this is [which / where]<sup>49)</sup> conversation plays a key role.

33. 인간은 실수를 공유함으로써 발전해 올 수 있었다.

One big difference between science and stage magic is that while magicians hide their mistakes from the audience, in science you make your mistakes in [secret / public]<sup>50)</sup> You show [off them / them off]<sup>51)</sup> so that everybody can learn from [them / it]<sup>52)</sup> This way, you get the advantage of everybody else's experience, and not just your own idiosyncratic path through the space of mistakes. This, by the way, is [other / another]<sup>53)</sup> reason why we humans are so much smarter than every other species. It is not that our brains are bigger or more powerful, or even [what / that]<sup>54)</sup> we have the ability to reflect on our own past errors, [and / but]<sup>55)</sup> that we [hide / share]<sup>56)</sup> the benefits [what / that]<sup>57)</sup> our individual brains have earned from their individual histories of trial and error. \*idiosyncratic: (개인에게) 특유한

34. 남에게서 듣는 것보다 스스로 발견한 것이 기억에 오래 남는다.

The last two decades of research on the science of learning have shown conclusively that we remember things better, and longer, if we discover [it / the m]<sup>58)</sup> ourselves rather than [telling / being told]<sup>59)</sup> them. This is the teaching method [practices / practiced]<sup>60)</sup> by physics professor Eric Mazur. He doesn't lecture in his classes at Harvard. Instead, he asks students difficult questions, based on their homework reading, [that / what]<sup>61)</sup> [requires / require]<sup>62)</sup> them [pulling / to pull]<sup>63)</sup> together sources of information to solve a problem. Mazur doesn't give them the answer; instead, he asks the students to break off into small groups and [discussing / discuss]<sup>64)</sup> the problem among themselves. Eventually, nearly everyone in the class [get / gets]<sup>65)</sup> the answer right, and the concepts [fade away / stick with]<sup>66)</sup> them because they had to find their own way to the answer.

35. 마치지 못한 일을 마음속에서 쉽게 지우지 못하는 현상인 자이가르닉 효과의 발견

The Zeigarnik effect is commonly referred to [with / as]<sup>67)</sup> the tendency of the [subconscious / conscious]<sup>68)</sup> mind to remind you of a task [where / that]<sup>69)</sup> is incomplete until that task is complete. Bluma Zeigarnik was a Lithuanian psychologist who wrote in the 1920s about the effects of leaving tasks [incompletely / incomplete.]<sup>70)</sup> She noticed the effect while [watchees / watching]<sup>71)</sup> waiters [serve / to serve]<sup>72)</sup> in a restaurant. The waiters would remember an order, however complicated, until the order was [incomplete / complete.]<sup>73)</sup> but they would later find [that / it]<sup>74)</sup> [difficult / difficultly]<sup>75)</sup> to remember the order. Zeigarnik did further studies [given / giving]<sup>76)</sup> both adults and children puzzles to complete then [interrupting / interrupted]<sup>77)</sup> [them while / during]<sup>78)</sup> some of the tasks. The results showed that both adults and children remembered the tasks that hadn't been completed [because / because of]<sup>79)</sup> the interruptions better than the [one / ones]<sup>80)</sup> that had been completed.

36. 다른 문화에 대한 이해와 존중을 위한 황금률(역지사지)의 재점검

Understanding how to develop respect for and a knowledge of other cultures [begin / begins]<sup>81)</sup> with reexamining the golden rule: “I treat others in the way I want to be treated.” This rule makes sense on some level; if we treat others as well as we want to be treated, we will [treat / be treated]<sup>82)</sup> well in return. This rule works well in a monocultural setting, [which / where]<sup>83)</sup> everyone is working within the same cultural framework. In a multicultural setting, however, [that / where]<sup>84)</sup> words, gestures, beliefs, and views may have different meanings, this rule has an unintended result; it can send a message [which / that]<sup>85)</sup> my culture is better than yours. It can also create a [frustrating / frustrated]<sup>86)</sup> situation where we believe we are doing [that / what]<sup>87)</sup> is right, but what we are doing is not being interpreted in the way [which / in which]<sup>88)</sup> it was meant. This miscommunication can lead to problems.

37. 자신의 선택이나 약속을 유지하려고 하는 심리적 특성에 대한 실험

In a study, a researcher [pretended / pretending]<sup>89)</sup> to be a volunteer [surveing / surveyed]<sup>90)</sup> a California neighborhood, [asking / to ask]<sup>91)</sup> residents [that / if]<sup>92)</sup> they would allow a large sign reading “Drive Carefully” [being / to be]<sup>93)</sup> displayed on their front lawns. To help them [understood / understand]<sup>94)</sup> [what / that]<sup>95)</sup> it would look like, the volunteer showed his participants a picture of the large sign [blocked / blocking]<sup>96)</sup> the view of a beautiful house. Naturally, most people refused, but in one particular group, an incredible 76 percent actually [was approved / approved.]<sup>97)</sup> The reason that they agreed was this: two weeks earlier, these residents [have / had]<sup>98)</sup> been asked by another volunteer to make a small commitment to display a tiny sign [what / that]<sup>99)</sup> read “Be a Safe Driver” in their windows. Since it was such a small and simple request, nearly all of them agreed. The [astonished / astonishing]<sup>100)</sup> result was that the initial small commitment deeply [was influenced / influenced]<sup>101)</sup> their willingness to [reject / accept]<sup>102)</sup> the much larger request two weeks later.

38. 카페인이 불충분한 수면을 대신할 수는 없다

Studies have consistently shown caffeine to be effective when [using / used]<sup>103)</sup> together with a pain reliever to treat headaches. The positive correlation between caffeine intake and staying alert throughout the day [have / has]<sup>104)</sup> also been well established. As little as 60 mg (the amount typically in one cup of tea) can lead to a faster reaction time. [So / However,]<sup>105)</sup> [use / using]<sup>106)</sup> caffeine to improve alertness and mental performance doesn't replace getting a good night's sleep. One study from 2018 showed that coffee [improved / improving]<sup>107)</sup> reaction times in those with or without poor sleep, but caffeine seemed to [decrease / increase]<sup>108)</sup> errors in the group with little sleep. [However / Additionally,]<sup>109)</sup> this study showed that even with caffeine, the group with little sleep did not score as well as those with adequate sleep. It suggests that caffeine does not fully make up for inadequate sleep.

39. 사업 성공에 대한 보상은 동료의 인정과 같은 정신적 보상도 가능하다.

Rewarding business success doesn't always have to [do / be done]<sup>110)</sup> in a [material / mental]<sup>111)</sup> way. A software company I once [worked / worked for]<sup>112)</sup> had a great way of recognizing sales success. The sales director kept an air horn outside his office and would come out and blow the horn every time a salesperson [settled / set]<sup>113)</sup> a deal. The noise, of course, interrupted anything and everything [happening / happened]<sup>114)</sup> in the office because it was unbelievably loud. [Therefore / However,]<sup>115)</sup> it had an [amazingly / amazing]<sup>116)</sup> positive impact on everyone. Sometimes rewarding success can be as [easily / easy]<sup>117)</sup> as that, especially when peer recognition is important. You should have seen the [way / way how]<sup>118)</sup> the rest of the sales team wanted the air horn [blowing / blown]<sup>119)</sup> for them.

40. 주제에 대한 학생들의 흥미는 학생들이 의견이 다르도록 장려될 때 증가한다

Nancy Lowry and David Johnson conducted an experiment to study a teaching environment [which / where]<sup>120)</sup> fifth and sixth graders were assigned to [interacting / interact]<sup>121)</sup> on a topic. With one group, the discussion was led in a way [where / that]<sup>122)</sup> built an agreement. With the second group, the discussion was designed to produce disagreements about the right answer. Students who easily reached an agreement [were / was]<sup>123)</sup> less interested in the topic, studied less, and [was / were]<sup>124)</sup> less likely to visit the library to get additional information. The most noticeable difference, though, was revealed when teachers showed a special film about the discussion topic - [while / during]<sup>125)</sup> lunch time! Only 18 percent of the agreement group missed lunch time to see the film, but 45 percent of the students from the disagreement group stayed for the film. The thirst to fill a knowledge gap -to find out who was right within the group - can be more powerful than the thirst for slides and jungle gyms.

41~42. 고객들이 불평을 좀 더 쉽게 표현 할 수 있게 만드는 것이 중요하다.

The market's way of telling a firm about its failures is harsh and brief. Not only [do / are]<sup>126)</sup> complaints less expensive to handle but they also can cause the seller [improving / to improve].<sup>127)</sup> The seller may learn something as well. I remember a cosmetics company [where / that]<sup>128)</sup> received complaints about sticky sunblock lotion. At the time, all such lotions were more or less sticky, so the risk of having customers [to buy / buy]<sup>129)</sup> products from a rival company [were / was]<sup>130)</sup> not great. But this was also an opportunity. The company managed to develop a product that was not sticky and captured 20 percent of the market in its first year. [The other / Another]<sup>131)</sup> company had the opposite problem. Its products were not sticky enough. The company was a Royal Post Office in Europe and the product was a stamp. The problem was that the stamp didn't stick to the envelope. Management contacted the stamp producer who made [them / it]<sup>132)</sup> clear that if people just moistened the stamps properly, they would stick to any piece of paper. What to do? Management didn't take long to come to the conclusion [which / that]<sup>133)</sup> it would be more costly to try [educating / to educate]<sup>134)</sup> its customers to wet each stamp rather than to add more glue. The stamp producer was [telling / told]<sup>135)</sup> to add more glue and the problem didn't occur again. Since it is better [for / to]<sup>136)</sup> the firm to have buyers [to complain / complain]<sup>137)</sup> rather than go elsewhere, it is important to make [them / it]<sup>138)</sup> easier [with / for]<sup>139)</sup> dissatisfied customers to complain.

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- 1) delighted  
 2) introducing  
 3) that  
 4) offering  
 5) amazing  
 6) be  
 7) seeing  
 1) had  
 2) had  
 3) come  
 4) looked  
 5) hoping  
 6) assuring  
 7) himself  
 8) that  
 9) wasn't.  
 10) lay  
 1) reminding  
 2) telling  
 3) to hang  
 4) allow  
 5) to think  
 6) finding  
 7) committed  
 8) exposed  
 9) passivity  
 1) relative,  
 2) it  
 3) them  
 4) lying  
 5) placed  
 6) involves  
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 2) comes  
 3) fighting  
 4) accepting  
 5) what  
 6) for  
 7) have  
 8) that  
 9) are  
 10) is  
 11) dangerously  
 12) do  
 13) that  
 1) planned  
 2) provide  
 3) that  
 4) faced  
 5) raised  
 6) live  
 7) Others  
 8) creates  
 1) maintain  
 2) being  
 3) true.  
 4) ourselves  
 5) But  
 6) force  
 7) to use  
 8) is  
 9) packed  
 10) made  
 11) produced  
 12) buy  
 13) in which  
 14) Therefore,  
 15) Picture  
 16) use  
 17) falling.  
 18) less  
 19) dismissing  
 20) how  
 21) among  
 22) last  
 23) what  
 24) Furthermore,  
 25) variable;  
 26) encourage  
 27) that  
 28) are  
 29) low  
 30) given  
 31) return  
 32) store  
 33) advantage.  
 34) for  
 35) be considered  
 36) are  
 37) is  
 38) ones  
 39) complexity  
 40) adding  
 41) economic  
 42) establish  
 43) using  
 44) carrying  
 45) it out  
 46) agreed  
 47) creates  
 48) to be  
 49) where  
 50) public.  
 51) them off  
 52) them  
 53) another  
 54) that  
 55) but  
 56) share  
 57) that  
 58) them  
 59) being told  
 60) practiced  
 61) that  
 62) require  
 63) to pull  
 64) discuss  
 65) gets  
 66) stick with  
 67) as  
 68) subconscious  
 69) that  
 70) incomplete.  
 71) watching  
 72) serve  
 73) complete,  
 74) it  
 75) difficult  
 76) giving  
 77) interrupting  
 78) during  
 79) because of  
 80) ones  
 81) begins  
 82) be treated  
 83) where  
 84) where  
 85) that  
 86) frustrating  
 87) what  
 88) in which  
 89) pretending  
 90) surveyed  
 91) asking  
 92) if

- 93) to be
- 94) understand
- 95) what
- 96) blocking
- 97) approved.
- 98) had
- 99) that
- 100) astonishing
- 101) influenced
- 102) accept
- 103) used
- 104) has
- 105) However,
- 106) using
- 107) improved
- 108) increase
- 109) Additionally,
- 110) be done
- 111) material
- 112) worked for
- 113) settled
- 114) happening
- 115) However,
- 116) amazingly
- 117) easy
- 118) way
- 119) blown
- 120) where
- 121) interact
- 122) that
- 123) were
- 124) were
- 125) during
- 126) are
- 127) to improve.
- 128) that
- 129) buy
- 130) was
- 131) Another
- 132) it
- 133) that
- 134) to educate
- 135) told
- 136) told
- 137) complain
- 138) it
- 139) for