

18. 소재 : 다른 날짜로 기차표 변경을 요청

1. As I explained on the telephone, I don't want to take my two children by myself on a train trip to visit my parents in Springfield this Saturday since it is the same day ^the Riverside Warriors will play the Greenville Trojans in the National Soccer Championship.
2. _____
3. I fully appreciate that the original, special-offer ticket was non-exchangeable, but I did not know about the soccer match when I booked the tickets and I would be really grateful if you could do this for me.
4. Thank you in advance.

19. tense and nervous

1. Hours later — when my back _____ from sitting, my hair is styled and dry, and my almost _____ has been applied — Ash tells me it's time to change into my dress.
2. We've been waiting until the last minute, _____ any _____ ^I eat might _____ fall onto it and _____ it.
3. There's only thirty minutes left until the show starts, and the _____ that have been _____ Ash seem to _____ her, _____ a new victim in me.
4. My palms are sweating, and I have _____
5. Nearly all the models are ready, some of them already dressed in their nineteenth-century costumes. Ash _____ my corset.

20. 주제 ; 자녀가 다른 문화를 가능한 한 자주 접할 수 있게 해야 한다.

1. Though we are marching toward a more global society, _____ groups traditionally do things quite differently, and fresh _____ is _____ in creating an open-minded child.
2. _____ experience makes kids more _____ (measured by how many ideas they can come up with and by association skills) and allows them _____ ideas from other cultures to _____ on their own ideas.
3. As a parent, you should _____ your children to _____ cultures as often as possible.
4. If you can, travel with your child to _____ countries; live there if possible.
5. If neither _____ possible, there are lots of things ^you can do at home, such as _____ local festivals, borrowing library books about other cultures, and _____ foods from different cultures at your house.

21. 주제 : 기존의 관점과 통합하여 새로운 정보를 받아 들이는 아이들

1. Studies by Vosniado and Brewer _____ "Fish is Fish-style" _____ in the _____ of young children's thinking about the earth.
1. They worked with children who believed that the earth is flat (because this __ their experiences) and attempted to help them _____ in fact, it is _____
2. When _____ it is round, children often pictured the earth as a pancake rather than as a sphere.
3. If they _____ then _____ that it is round like a sphere, they _____ the new information about a spherical earth within their flat-earth view by picturing a pancake-like flat _____ inside or on top of a sphere, with humans _____ on top of the pancake.
4. The model of the earth they _____ — and that helped them _____ they could stand or walk upon its surface — **did not fit the model of a spherical earth.**
5. Like the story Fish is Fish, a fish imagines everything on land to be fish-like, everything ^the children heard **was incorporated into their preexisting views.**

22. 주제 : 타인에게 유익했던 습관이 자신에게는 효과가 없을 수 있다

1. Advice from a friend or family member **is** the most _____ of all, **but** _____
2. While hot yoga may have changed your friend's life, does that mean it's the right _____ for you?
3. We all have friends who _____ ^their new habit of getting up at 4:30 a.m. changed their lives and we have to do it.
4. I don't doubt that _____ up super early changes people's lives, sometimes in good ways and sometimes not.
5. But be _____ You don't know this habit will actually make your life better, especially if it means ^you get less sleep.
6. So yes, you can try worked for your friend, **but** don't _____ if your friend's answer doesn't change you in the same way.
7. All of these _____ involve guessing and _____
8. And **that's not a good way to strive for change in your life.**

23. 주제 : 신체적 차이를 통해 인종을 구분하는 것은 생물학적 특성을 이용하는 것이 아니고 인간이 만들어 낸 문화적 구성의 방식으로 분류하는 것이다.

- _____ human beings differ from one another _____ in _____ visible and _____ ways.
- If races — as most people _____ them — are real _____ then people of African _____ would share a wide variety of _____ while people of European ancestry would share a wide variety of different traits.
- But once we add traits that are less visible than skin _____ hair _____ and the like, we find that the people ^we _____ as “the same race” are and more and more like people ^we identify as “different races.”
- Add to this point that the physical _____ identify a person as a _____ of some race (e.g. skin coloration) are _____ so that one cannot say “brown skin” becomes “white skin.”
- Although the physical differences themselves are real, _____
 _____ *entity: 실체 **discrete: 별개의

24. 주제 : 제조업의 발달은 환경을 파괴했다.

- The _____ of human _____ over the environment began in the late 1700s with the _____
- _____
- American society became **structured** on _____ industries’ _____ goals as the development of the steam engine led to the _____ production of goods in _____
- _____ communities with economies _____ handmade goods and agriculture _____ for life in _____ cities with large factories based on an economy of industrialized manufacturing.
- _____ in the production of _____ iron, and steel provided _____ profits to private companies.
- _____ those industries _____ over the environment and began _____ in public lands and waterways.

29. 주제 : 자신을 타인과 비교하는 것의 영향들

- _____ warnings we shouldn't measure _____ against _____ most of us still _____
- We're not only meaning-seeking creatures but social _____ as well, _____ _____ to _____ improve _____ and _____ our _____
- But the problem with social comparison is that it often _____
- When _____ to someone who's doing better than we _____ we often feel _____ for _____ as well.
- This sometimes leads to psychologists call _____ envy, the desire _____ someone _____ with _____ ("I wish she didn't have what she has").
- Also, _____ with someone who's doing worse than we _____ scorn, the feeling that _____ are something _____ of our _____ ("She's beneath my notice").
- Then again, comparing _____ to _____ can also lead to _____ envy, the _____ someone else's _____ without wishing them ill ("I wish I had what she has"), _____ in some _____ to inspire and motivate us _____ our efforts in spite of a recent failure. *backfire: 역효과를 내다 **scorn: 경멸

30. 소재 : 정상 과학의 특징

- What exactly does normal science _____
- According to Thomas Kuhn it is _____ a matter of _____
- _____ a _____ is, it will always _____ certain problems — _____ it cannot easily _____ or _____ between the theory's _____ and the _____ facts.
- The job of the normal scientist is to try _____ these minor puzzles _____ as few changes as possible to the paradigm.
- So normal science is _____ activity, its practitioners are not trying _____ any _____ discoveries, but rather just _____ and _____ the _____ paradigm.
- In Kuhn's words, 'normal science does not _____ of fact or theory, when _____ none'.
- Above all, Kuhn _____ that normal scientists are not trying _____ the paradigm.
- _____, they accept the paradigm _____ and _____ their research within the limits it sets.
- If a normal scientist gets an experimental result conflicts with the paradigm, they will usually assume that **their experimental technique is faulty, not that the paradigm is wrong.** *practitioner: (어떤 일을) 실행하는 사람

31. 주제 : 어려울 때 곁에 있는 친구가 진정한 친구다

1. Around the boss, you will always find people _____ across as friends, good _____ or even great _____. But some do not truly belong.
2. One day, an _____ will blow their cover, and then you will know where they truly belong.
3. When it is all _____, they will be there, loitering the _____ and fawning at the slightest opportunity.
4. But as soon as _____ arrive, they are the first _____
5. And difficult times are the true test of loyalty.
6. Dr. Martin Luther King said, "The _____ test of a man is not _____ he stands in moments of _____, but where he stands at times of _____."
7. And so be careful of friends who are always _____ take from you but _____ give back even in their little ways.
8. If they lack the _____ to sail with you through _____, then they are more likely to _____ your ship when it stops. *loiter: 서성거리다 **fawn: 알랑거리다

32. 주제 : 인지적 수준에서 기억력을 개선하고 보존하기 위해서는 뇌의 모든 기능을 작동시켜야 한다.

1. When you're driving a car, your memory of _____ the vehicle comes from one set of brain cells; the memory of how to navigate the streets _____ to your _____ from _____ set of neurons; the memory of driving rules and following street signs _____ from _____ family of brain cells; and the thoughts and feelings ^you have about the driving experience itself, including any **close calls** with _____ cars, come from yet _____ group of cells.
2. You do not have _____ of all these _____ mental plays and _____ neural _____ yet they somehow work together in beautiful harmony to _____ your overall experience.
3. In fact, we don't even know the real difference between _____ we remember and _____ we think.
4. But, we do know ^they are strongly _____
5. That is _____ truly improving memory can never simply be about using memory tricks, although they can be helpful in _____ of memory.
6. Here's the bottom line : _____
_____. *close call: 위기일발 **intertwine: 뒤얽히게 하다

33. 주제 : 스스로 설명될 수 있는 원리와 법칙은 없기 때문에 기본 원리는 필연적으로 설명되지 못한다.

1. According to many _____ there is a _____ logical reason why science will never be able to explain everything.
2. For in order to explain something, whatever it is, we need to **invoke** something else.
3. But what explains the second thing?
4. To _____ recall that Newton explained a _____ of _____ his law of gravity.
5. But what explains the law of gravity itself?
6. If someone asks _____ all _____ a _____ on each other, what should we tell them?
7. **Newton had no answer to this question.**
8. In Newtonian science the law of gravity was a _____ it explained _____ things, but could not itself be explained. The _____
9. _____ much the science of the future can explain, the explanations^ it gives will have to make use of certain fundamental laws and principles.

10. _____
 _____ *invoke: 언급하다

34. 주제 : 웃음은 다른 사람과의 사회적 유대를 형성하기 위해 이용된다.

1. In one example of the important role of laughter in social _____ Devereux and Ginsburg examined _____ of laughter in _____ pairs of strangers or friends who watched a humorous video together _____ those who watched it alone.
2. The time ^individuals spent _____ was nearly twice as _____ in pairs as _____
3. Frequency of laughing was only _____ shorter for friends than strangers.
4. According to Devereux and Ginsburg, _____
5. This explanation is supported by the fact _____ in their stranger condition, when one person laughed, _____ was likely to laugh as well.
6. Interestingly, the three social _____ (alone, paired with a stranger, or paired with a friend) did not differ in their _____ of _____ of the video or of feelings of happiness or _____
7. This finding _____ that their frequency of laughter was not _____ we find things funnier when we are with _____ but **instead we are using laughter to connect with others.**

35. 주제 : 디지털 기술의 뒤에 숨겨진 기본 원리를 이해할 필요가 있다.

1. Today's "digital _____" have grown up _____ in digital technologies and _____ the technical _____ to utilize the powers of their devices fully.
2. But although they know apps _____ or websites _____ they do not _____ understand the workings behind the touch screen.
3. People need technological _____ if they are _____ machines' mechanics and uses.
4. In much the same way as factory workers a hundred years ago needed to understand the basic _____ of engines, _____
5. This _____ us _____ software and hardware to their fullest utility, _____ our powers to achieve and create. *deploy: 사용하다

36. 소재 : 이야기에 의존하는 과학

1. The ancient Greeks used to _____ two very different ways of thinking — logos and mythos.
2. Logos _____ the world of the _____ the _____ the scientific.
3. Mythos referred to the world of dreams, storytelling and symbols.
4. Like many _____ today, some philosophers of Greece _____ logos and looked down at mythos.
5. _____ and _____ they concluded, make us modern; storytelling and mythmaking are _____
6. But lots of scholars then and now — including many _____ and philosophers today ; see a more _____ picture, mythos and logos are _____ and _____
7. _____
8. The frames and _____ ^we use to understand the world _____ the scientific discoveries ^we make ; they even shape we see.
9. When our frames and metaphors change, the world itself is _____
10. The Copernican Revolution _____ more than just scientific _____ it involved about the place of Earth in the universe. *empirical: 경험적인

37. 주제 : 외국 문학 작품 읽기의 지루함을 해결해 주는 발췌본 읽기

1. There is no doubt that the length of some _____ is _____
2. Reading or _____ a work in class, hour after hour, week after week, can be such a _____ experience _____ many students never want to open a foreign language book again.
3. _____ provide one type of solution.
4. The _____ are obvious : _____ a series of _____ from different works _____ more variety in the classroom, so that the teacher has a greater chance of avoiding _____ still _____ learners a taste at least of an author's special _____
5. _____, a student who is only _____ to 'bite-sized chunks' will never have the satisfaction of knowing the _____ pattern of a book, _____ is after all the satisfaction ^most of us seek when we read something in our own language.
6. _____, there are some literary _____ that cannot be _____ illustrated by a short **excerpt**: the development of _____ or character, for instance, with the _____ of the reader that this _____ or the _____ of a complex _____ through the juxtaposition of _____ views.
*excerpt: 발췌 **juxtaposition: 병치

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

1. In the early stages of _____ science, scientists communicated their creative ideas largely by _____.
2. This _____ is illustrated not only by Newton's Principia, but also by Copernicus On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres, Kepler's The Harmonies of the World, and Galileo's Dialogues Concerning the Two New Sciences.
3. With the _____ of scientific _____ such as the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, books gradually yielded ground to the technical journal article as the chief form of scientific communication.
4. Of course, books were not _____ altogether, as Darwin's Origin of Species shows.
5. Even so, _____ eventually became possible _____ scientists _____ establish a _____ for their creative _____ without publishing a single book-length _____ of their ideas.
6. For instance, the _____ ideas _____ earned Einstein his Nobel Prize — _____ the special theory of _____ and the photoelectric effect — _____ as papers in the Annalen der Physik.
7. His _____ as one of the greatest _____ of all time _____ depend on _____
_____ *photoelectric effect: 광전 효과 **modus operandi: 작업 방식[절차]

39. 주제 : 생산율을 늘릴 수 없는 스포츠의 수익 증대 방안

1. A supply schedule _____ the ability of a business to change their production rates to _____ of consumers.
2. Some businesses are able to increase their production level quickly in order to meet increased demand.
3. However, sporting clubs have fixed, inflexible (inelastic) production capacity.
4. They have _____ is known as a fixed supply schedule.
5. It is worth _____ this is not the case for sales of clothing, _____ memberships and memorabilia.
6. But clubs and teams can only play a certain number of times during their season.
7. If fans and members are unable to get into a venue, that _____ is lost forever.
8. Although sport clubs and leagues may have a fixed supply schedule, it is possible _____ the number of consumers who watch.
9. For example, the supply of a sport product can be increased by providing more seats, _____ the venue, _____ the playing season or even through new television, radio or Internet _____
*memorabilia: 기념품 **venue: 경기장

40. 사람들 사이의 물리적 거리는 관계의 상태에 의해 결정되지만, 그 거리가 적절하지 않을 때 사람들은 편안한 심리적 거리를 확립하기 위해 비언어적 의사소통을 조절한다.

1. Distance is a _____ of the relationship between two people.
2. Strangers stand further apart than _____ acquaintances stand further apart than friends, _____ and friends stand further apart than romantic partners.
3. Sometimes, of course, these rules are _____
4. Recall the last time ^you rode 20 stories in an elevator packed with total strangers.
5. The sardine-like experience no doubt made the situation a bit _____
6. With your physical space _____ you may have tried _____ "psychological" space by avoiding eye contact, focusing instead on the elevator buttons.
7. By reducing _____ in one _____ channel (eye contact), one can _____ unwanted closeness in _____ channel (proximity).
8. Similarly, if you are talking with someone who is _____ several feet away at a large table, you are likely to _____ eye contact — something you might feel _____ if you were standing next to each other. *sardine-like: 승객이 뽕뽕이 들이 찬 **proximity: 근접성

41~42. 주제 : 건설적인 다툼은 창의력을 발달시킬 수 있다.

1. _____ ; _____
2. In a classic study, highly creative _____ were more likely than their technically _____ but less _____ peers _____ from homes with plenty of _____
3. They often grew up in households that were _____ but _____ as psychologist Robert Albert notes: "The creative _____ comes from a family that is _____"
4. The parents weren't physically or _____ but they didn't shy away from conflict, either.
5. Instead of telling their children _____ but not _____ they encouraged them to stand up for themselves.
6. The kids learned to dish _____ — and take it.
7. That's exactly _____ happened to Wilbur and Orville Wright, _____ invented the airplane.
8. When the Wright brothers said ^they thought together, _____ they really meant is that _____
9. When they were solving problems, they had _____ that lasted not just for hours but for weeks and months at a time.
10. They didn't have such _____ fights because they were angry.
11. They kept _____ because they enjoyed it and learned from the experience.
12. "I like scrapping with Orv," Wilbur _____
13. As you'll see, it was one of their most _____ and _____ led _____ to (e) rethink a _____ that _____ humans from _____ through the skies. *dish it out: 남을 비판하다 **scrap with: ~과 다투다