

18. 소재 : 버스 운행 중단 계획에 대한 반대

1. To whom it may concern,
2. I am a parent of a high school student  the 145 bus to \_\_\_\_\_ to Clarkson High School.
3. This is the only \_\_\_\_\_ from our area and is used by many students.
4. Recently, I heard that the city council is planning to \_\_\_\_\_ this service.
5. My husband and I start work early in the morning and this makes \_\_\_\_\_ impossible \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ our son \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
6. It would take him nearly an hour \_\_\_\_\_ to school and there is a lot of traffic in the morning, so I do not \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ to bike.
7. This matter will \_\_\_\_\_ many families, \_\_\_\_\_ ours, under a lot of stress.
8. As a \_\_\_\_\_ of Sunnyville, I think such a plan is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the community.
10. Sincerely, Lucy Jackson

19. hopeful → shocked

1. One Friday afternoon, Ted was called to the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ted sat down, \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Today was the big day and this meeting would mark a turning point in his career!
4. Ted felt sure that it was for his \_\_\_\_\_ and  the vice president would make him the marketing manager.
5. "Ted, there is no easy way \_\_\_\_\_ this." Ted suddenly realized ^this meeting wasn't going to be as he expected.
6. Ted's mind went \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The vice president continued, "Ted, I know you've \_\_\_\_\_ wanted this promotion, but we decided Mike is more \_\_\_\_\_"
8. Ted just sat there, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He felt as if he \_\_\_\_\_ by a truck.
10. Don't panic.
11. All he was able to do was repeat that \_\_\_\_\_ over and over to \_\_\_\_\_.

20. 주제 : 효과적인 판매를 위해서는 상품의 희소성을 강조해야 한다.

1. In 2003, British Airways made an \_\_\_\_\_  they would no longer be able to \_\_\_\_\_ the London to New York Concorde flight twice a day because it was starting to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Well, the sales for the flight on this route increased the very next day.
3. There was nothing  changed about the \_\_\_\_\_ or the service \_\_\_\_\_ by the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Merely because it became a scarce resource, the demand for it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. If you are a salesperson \_\_\_\_\_ the sales of a certain product, then you must not merely \_\_\_\_\_ the benefits ^the customer can \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ product, but also \_\_\_\_\_ its \_\_\_\_\_ and  they will miss out on if they don't purchase the product soon.
11. In selling, you should \_\_\_\_\_ that the more limited something is, the more desirable it becomes.

21. 주장 : 설정된 계획으로 미디어 장치의 불규칙적 사용을 규제하라

요약 : 우리의 집중력을 해치는 것은 미디어 장치의 과다 사용이 아닌 불규칙적인 사용이므로, 설정된 계획으로 미디어 장치 사용을 통제하는 것이 필요하다.

1. The most dangerous threat to our ability \_\_\_\_\_ is not that we use our smartphone \_\_\_\_\_ working hours, but  we use it too irregularly.
2. By checking our emails every \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer and our text messages here and there on our phone with no \_\_\_\_\_ schedule or \_\_\_\_\_ in mind, our brain \_\_\_\_\_ its ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. When it comes to \_\_\_\_\_ to a fixed time plan for breakfast, lunch, and dinner \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ thereby \_\_\_\_\_ less hunger \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Your \_\_\_\_\_ will start to \_\_\_\_\_ around 12:30 p.m. each day, but that's okay because that's a good time to eat lunch.
6. If \_\_\_\_\_ happens, you can add a snack every now and then \_\_\_\_\_ fresh energy, but your metabolism will remain under control.
7. It's the same with our brain when you put \_\_\_\_\_ a "media diet."

22. 주제 : 주인공에 대한 지속적인 궁금증 유발이 독자의 몰입을 도와준다.

1. Who is this person? This is the question all stories ask.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ first at the \_\_\_\_\_ point.
3. When the \_\_\_\_\_ change \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ or behaves in an \_\_\_\_\_ unexpected way.
4. We sit up, suddenly
5. Who is this person who behaves like this?
6. The question then re-emerges every time the protagonist is challenged by the plot and \_\_\_\_\_ a choice.
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8.  the question is absent, and the events of drama move out of its narrative \_\_\_\_\_ they are at risk of becoming \_\_\_\_\_ — perhaps even bored.
9. If there's a single secret to storytelling then I believe it's this.
10. Who is this person? Or, from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ Who am I?
11. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ of drama.
12. It is its \_\_\_\_\_ its heartbeat, its fire.

\* ignition: 발화 \*\* protagonist: 주인공

23. 소재 : 눈깜박이는 속도는 두려움을 나타내는 중요한 척도이다.

1. Shutter speed \_\_\_\_\_ the speed of a camera shutter.
2. In behavior \_\_\_\_\_ it refers to the speed of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When we blink, we \_\_\_\_\_ more than just blink rate.
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Think of an animal  has a \_\_\_\_\_ for being
6. A Chihuahua might come to mind.
7. In \_\_\_\_\_ because of evolution, our eyelids will speed up to  the amount of time  we can't see an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the degree of fear an animal is experiencing, \_\_\_\_\_ the animal is \_\_\_\_\_ an approaching predator.
9. In an \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the eyes open as much as possible, the eyelids \_\_\_\_\_ speed up.
10. Speed, \_\_\_\_\_ behavior, almost always equals
11. In humans, if we experience fear about something, our eyelids will do the same thing as the Chihuahua; they will close and open more quickly.

24. 요지 : 자유 시장은 인류를 폭력(전쟁)으로부터 자유롭게 해 주었다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is more, as A. O. Hirschman, the Harvard economic historian, showed in his classic study 'The Passions and the Interests', the market was seen by \_\_\_\_\_ thinkers Adam Smith, David Hume, and Montesquieu as a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ to one of \_\_\_\_\_ greatest traditional weaknesses: violence.
3. When two nations meet, said Montesquieu, they can do one of two things: they can \_\_\_\_\_ war or they can trade.
4. If they wage war, both are likely to lose in the long run.
5. If they trade, both will gain.
6. That, of course, was the \_\_\_\_\_ behind the \_\_\_\_\_ of the European Union : to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of its nations, especially France and Germany, in such a way that they would have an \_\_\_\_\_ interest \_\_\_\_\_ war again as they \_\_\_\_\_ to such \_\_\_\_\_ cost in the first half of the twentieth century.

29. 소재 : 기준점 편향

주제 : 기준점 편향은 초기 정보가 향후 판단의 기준이 되어 영향을 미치는 인지적 오류이다

1. \_\_\_\_\_ describes the \_\_\_\_\_ error ^you make when you tend to \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ information \_\_\_\_\_ early in a situation \_\_\_\_\_ to information arriving later — \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ quality or \_\_\_\_\_ of that \_\_\_\_\_ information.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ data is \_\_\_\_\_ to you first when you start to look at a situation can form an "anchor" and it becomes \_\_\_\_\_ more \_\_\_\_\_ your mental course away from this anchor than it \_\_\_\_\_ should be.
3. A classic example of anchoring bias in \_\_\_\_\_ is "triage bias," \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ you develop, or are given, about a patient \_\_\_\_\_ to influence all \_\_\_\_\_ providers that patient.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, imagine two patients \_\_\_\_\_ for emergency care with \_\_\_\_\_ pain \_\_\_\_\_ occasionally \_\_\_\_\_ down to their chest.
5. Differences in \_\_\_\_\_ the intake providers \_\_\_\_\_ the chart - "jaw pain" vs. "chest pain," for example - \_\_\_\_\_ anchors \_\_\_\_\_ might result in significant differences in how the patients are treated.

\* triage: 부상자 분류 \*\* intake provider: 환자를 예진하는 의료 종사자

30. 주제 : 가치 있는 정보를 기억하기 위해 뇌는 중요하지 않는 사소한 내용은 기억하지 않으려 한다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ your very first day of school?
3. You most likely have one or two \_\_\_\_\_ images in your head, such as putting your crayons and pencils into your pencil case.
4. But that's probably the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Those additional details \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ unimportant \_\_\_\_\_ actively \_\_\_\_\_ from your brain the more you go about remembering the situation.
6. The reason for this is that the brain does not consider \_\_\_\_\_ all of the details as long as it is able to \_\_\_\_\_ the main message (i.e., your first day of school was great).
7. In fact, studies have shown that the brain actively \_\_\_\_\_ regions \_\_\_\_\_ or minor memory \_\_\_\_\_ tends to \_\_\_\_\_ the main memory.
8. Over time, the minor details \_\_\_\_\_ more and more, though this \_\_\_\_\_ serves to sharpen the most important messages of the past.

31. 소재 : 동물의 맛 선호도의 원인

요약 : 척추 동물이 나트륨에 대한 욕구가 강한 것은 과거에 바다에서 진화한 것이기 때문인데 이와 같이 동물이 필요로 하는 요소를 과거를 통해 예측할 수 있다.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ ^any \_\_\_\_\_ animal needs are relatively \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the past: \_\_\_\_\_ an animal's \_\_\_\_\_ needed is likely to be \_\_\_\_\_ that animal also needs.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Consider \_\_\_\_\_ (Na).
5. The bodies of terrestrial vertebrates, including those of mammals, tend to have a \_\_\_\_\_ of sodium nearly fifty times \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ on land, plants.
6. This is, in part, because vertebrates evolved in the sea and so evolved cells \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ that were \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea, including sodium.
7. To \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between their needs for sodium and \_\_\_\_\_ in plants, herbivores can eat fifty times more plant \_\_\_\_\_ than they \_\_\_\_\_ need (and \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_).
8. Or they can seek out other \_\_\_\_\_ of sodium.
9. The salt taste receptor \_\_\_\_\_ animals for doing the latter, \_\_\_\_\_ salt in order to satisfy their great need.

\*terrestrial 육생의 \*\*vertebrate 척추동물 \*\*\*herbivore 초식 동물

32. 소재 : 직감(본능적 느낌)의 형성

주제 : 본능적인 느낌이나 긴장감은 시각적인 정보에 대한 인지적 처리 결과이다.

1. We might think that our \_\_\_\_\_ is just an inner feeling- a secret \_\_\_\_\_ voice - but in fact it is shaped by a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ around us, such as a facial expression or a visual \_\_\_\_\_ so \_\_\_\_\_ often we're not even aware^ we've noticed it.
  2. Psychologists now think of this moment as a 'visual matching game'.
  3. So a stressed, \_\_\_\_\_ or tired person is more likely to \_\_\_\_\_ this visual matching.
  4. When they see a situation in front of them, they quickly match it to a sea of past experiences \_\_\_\_\_ in a mental knowledge bank and then, based on a match, they \_\_\_\_\_ meaning to the information in front of them.
  5. The brain then sends a signal to the gut, \_\_\_\_\_ has many hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_.
  6. So the visceral feeling we get in the pit of our stomach and the butterflies we feel \_\_\_\_\_ a result of our cognitive processing system \* gut: 직감, 창자 \*\* visceral: 본능적인
- \*gut 직감, 창자 \*\*visceral 본능적인

33. 소재 : 대륙 기후에서 산의 역할

주제 : 대륙에서 산은 공기 중 포함된 수분의 흐름을 막아 기후에 영향을 준다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A great example of this can be seen along the West Coast of the United States.
3. Air moving from the Pacific Ocean toward the land usually has \_\_\_\_\_ moisture in it.
4. When this \_\_\_\_\_ air moves across the land, it \_\_\_\_\_ the Coast Range Mountains.
5. As the air moves up and over the mountains, it begins to cool, \_\_\_\_\_ causes \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of the mountains.
6. Once the air moves down the opposite side of the mountains (called the leeward side) it has lost a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The air continues to move and then hits the even higher Sierra Nevada mountain range.
8. This second \_\_\_\_\_ causes most of the remaining moisture \_\_\_\_\_ out of the air, so by the time it reaches the leeward side of the Sierras, the air is \_\_\_\_\_ dry.
9. The result is that much of the state of Nevada is a desert.

34. 소재 : 자본주의적 사고방식이 관습을 변질시키고 훼손할 수 있는 예

요지 : 어린이 집에 아이를 늦게 데리러 오른 부모에게 벌금을 부과하여 오히려 역효과를 가져온 사례에서 보듯이 시장 사고방식은 전통적 관습을 훼손 시킬 수 있다.

1. One \_\_\_\_ example of \_\_\_\_\_ is given by Dan Ariely in his book *Predictably Irrational*.
2. He tells the story of a day care center in Israel that decided to \_\_\_\_ parents who arrived late to pick up their children, in the hope  this would discourage them from doing so.
3. In fact, the exact opposite happened.
4. Before the \_\_\_\_\_ of fines, parents felt guilty about arriving late,  guilt was \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ that only a few \_\_\_\_\_ so.
5. Once a fine was introduced, it seems that in the minds of the parents the entire scenario **was changed from a social contract to a market one.**
6. \_\_\_\_\_ they were paying for the center \_\_\_\_\_ their children after hours.
7. Some parents thought it \_\_\_\_\_ the price,  the rate of late arrivals increased.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ once the center \_\_\_\_\_ the fines and went back to the previous \_\_\_\_\_ late arrivals remained at the high level ^they \_\_\_\_\_ the period of the fines.

35. 소재 : 인간이 본질적으로 이성적이고 지적이며 영원한 진리에 도달할 수 있다는 서구의 관념

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. This line of thinking holds that humans follow the rules of logic, \_\_\_\_\_  decisions about the world  are perfectly informed by all available information.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ failures to make effective and \_\_\_\_\_ decisions are often \_\_\_\_\_ to failures of human \_\_\_\_\_ - resulting, say, \_\_\_\_\_ psychological \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In this picture,  we succeed or fail \_\_\_\_\_ to be a matter of  individual humans are **rational and intelligent.**
5. And so, if we want to achieve better outcomes - truer beliefs, better decisions - **we need to focus on improving individual human reasoning.**

\*pervasive 널리 스며 있는

36. 소재 : 프랑스와 달리 식품 생산에 관해 책임의 소재가 소비자에게 있었던 영국

요약 : 프랑스와 달리 식품 생산에 대한 책임을 소비자에게 부여했던 영국에서는 정부가 사기꾼을 옹호하는 사례가 있었다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ food production, under the British government, there was a different \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ from that of French government.
2. In France, the responsibility for producing good food lay with the producers.
3. The state would \_\_\_\_\_ their activities and, if they should fail, would punish them for \_\_\_\_\_ the interests of its citizens.
4. [ ], the British government - except in extreme cases - placed most of the responsibility with the individual consumers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ would be unfair \_\_\_\_\_ with the shopkeeper's right to make money.
6. In the 1840s, a \_\_\_\_\_ was granted for a machine \_\_\_\_\_ for making fake coffee beans out of chicory, \_\_\_\_\_ the same technology that went into \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This machine was clearly designed for the purposes of swindling, and yet the government allowed it.
8. A machine for forging money would never have been licensed, so why this?
9. As one consumer complained, the British system of government was \_\_\_\_\_ against the consumer in favour of the swindler.

\* swindle: 사기 치다 \*\* forge: 위조하다

37. 요지 : 다른 종들의 회복력을 연구함으로써 우리는 지구의 환경 파괴에 대한 회복의 도움을 얻을 수 있다.

1. Because we are told that the planet is doomed, we do not \_\_\_\_\_ the growing number of scientific studies **demonstrating** the [ ] of other species.
2. [ ], climate-driven \_\_\_\_\_ are affecting the world's coastal marine ecosystems more frequently and with greater \_\_\_\_\_.
3. This is a global problem that demands \_\_\_\_\_ action.
4. [ ], as \_\_\_\_\_ in a 2017 paper in BioScience, there are also instances [ ] marine ecosystems \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] to \_\_\_\_\_ climatic events.
5. In a region in Western Australia, [ ], up to 90 percent of live \_\_\_\_\_ was lost when ocean water temperatures rose, \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] scientists call coral \_\_\_\_\_.
6. [ ] in some sections of the reef surface, 44 percent of the corals recovered within twelve years.
7. [ ], kelp forests \_\_\_\_\_ by intense El Nino water-temperature increases recovered within five years.
8. By studying these "bright spots," situations [ ] ecosystems \_\_\_\_\_ even in the face of major climatic impacts, we can learn [ ] \_\_\_\_\_ strategies help to minimize \_\_\_\_\_ forces and \_\_\_\_\_ resilience.

\* doomed: 운이 다한 \*\* resilience: 회복력 \*\*\* kelp: 켈프(해초의 일종)



38. 소재 : 음악에서의 소리의 밝기

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of sounds means much energy in higher frequencies, [ ] can be calculated from the sounds easily.
2. A violin has many more \_\_\_\_\_ a flute and sounds brighter.
3. An oboe is brighter than a classical guitar, and a crash cymbal brighter than a double bass.
4. This is obvious, and indeed people like brightness.
5. One reason is that it makes sound \_\_\_\_\_ louder, [ ] is part of the loudness war in modern \_\_\_\_\_ music, and in the classical music of the 19th century.
6. All sound engineers know that if they play back a track to a musician [ ] just has recorded this track and add some higher frequencies, the musician will \_\_\_\_\_ like the track much better.
7. [ ] this is a short-lived effect, and in the long run, people find such sounds too bright.
8. So \_\_\_\_\_ is wise \_\_\_\_\_ back such a track with too much brightness, as it normally takes quite some time \_\_\_\_\_ convince the musician [ ] less brightness serves his music better in the end.

39. 소재 : 어둠속에서 사는 식물과 밝은 곳에서 사는 식물들의 차이

1. Scientists [ ] have \_\_\_\_\_ plants \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark \_\_\_\_\_ found that they are \_\_\_\_\_ different in \_\_\_\_\_ form, and function from those \_\_\_\_\_ in the light.
2. This is true even when the plants in the different light conditions are \_\_\_\_\_ and are \_\_\_\_\_ under identical conditions of temperature, water, and \_\_\_\_\_ level.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark limit the amount of energy \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] do not function at full \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark, like cotyledons and roots, and instead \_\_\_\_\_ elongation of the seedling stem \_\_\_\_\_ propel the plant out of darkness.
4. In full light, seedlings reduce the amount of energy ^they \_\_\_\_\_ to stem elongation.
5. The energy is directed to \_\_\_\_\_ their leaves and \_\_\_\_\_ root systems.
6. This is a good example of phenotypic plasticity.
7. The seedling adapts to \_\_\_\_\_ environmental conditions by \_\_\_\_\_ its form and the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ processes.

\* elongation: 연장 \*\* cotyledon: 떡잎 \*\*\* phenotypic plasticity: 표현형 적응성

40. 주제 : 어떤 예측(전망)은 자신이 속한 집단의 희망(이익)에 영향을 받는다.

1. In a study, Guy Mayraz, a behavioral \_\_\_\_\_ showed his \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ graphs of a price rising and falling over time.
2. The graphs were actually of past changes in the stock market, but Mayraz told people that the graphs showed recent changes in the price of wheat.
3. He asked each person \_\_\_\_\_  the price would move next — and offered them a reward if their \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
4. But Mayraz had also divided his \_\_\_\_\_ into two categories, "farmers" and "bakers".
5. Farmers would be paid extra if wheat prices were high.
6. Bakers would earn a bonus if wheat was cheap.
7. So the subjects might earn two separate payments: one for an \_\_\_\_\_ forecast, and a bonus if the price of wheat moved in their direction.
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The farmers hoped and \_\_\_\_\_ that the price of wheat would rise.
10. The bakers hoped for — and predicted —
11. They let their hopes influence their reasoning.

[41 ~ 42] 소재 : 이야기와 암시에 주의를 기울이도록 진화된 동물

1. Stories \_\_\_\_\_ our lives.
2. If you are not a fan of stories, you might imagine that the best world is a world without \_\_\_\_\_  
 we can only see the facts in front of us.
3. But to do this is to deny  our brains work,  they are designed to work.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ has given us minds  are \_\_\_\_\_ to stories and \_\_\_\_\_ because, through many  
hundreds of thousands of years of natural selection, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Think about what happens, ], when animals face \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They rarely \_\_\_\_\_ into battle right away.
7. No, they first try \_\_\_\_\_ in all kinds of ways  the outcome of the battle is going to be.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ their chests, they roar, and they \_\_\_\_\_ their fangs.
9. Animals evolved to attend to stories and signals because these turn out to be an efficient way to  
\_\_\_\_\_ the world.
10. If you and I \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of lions on the Serengeti, and we \_\_\_\_\_ the strongest  
lion, it \_\_\_\_\_ most foolish - for both of us - to plunge straight into a conflict.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is far better \_\_\_\_\_ each of us to make a show of strength, to tell the story of how our victory is
12. If one of those stories is much more convincing than the other, we might be able to agree on the  
outcome without actually having the fight.

\* fang: 송곳니