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1. 20. 주제 : 기술의 도입으로 인한 잠재적인 영향들을 충분히 고려해야 한다.

1. The _____ of new technologies clearly **has** both positive and negative _____ for _____ development.
2. Good _____ of technological _____ to _____ fully _____
3. Technological developments in sectors such as _____ energy and _____ **provide** examples of not only environmental benefits but also risks to the environment or human health **can** _____ technological _____
4. New technologies **have** _____ social impacts as well.
5. Since the industrial _____ technological advances **have changed** the _____ of skills _____ in workplaces, _____ certain types of jobs and _____ with impacts on employment patterns.
6. _____

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2. 21. 주제 : 독특한 식품 정체성을 상실한 복미 토착 요리

1. _____
2. Certainly, we still **have** regional specialties, the Carolina barbecue **will** almost certainly **have** California tomatoes in its sauce, the Louisiana gumbo **is** just as **likely to contain** Indonesian _____ shrimp.
3. If either of these _____ on a fast-food menu with lots of _____ fats or HFCS, we **seem** _____ either _____ or _____ the _____
4. We **have yet to come up with** a strong set of _____ norms, _____ down through families, for _____ and _____ consuming our land and climate **give us**.
5. We **have**, instead, _____ diets convulsing our bookstores and _____ one after another, at the scale of the national best seller.
6. Nine out of ten _____ **view** this as evidence we have entirely lost our marbles.

* relic 전해 내려오는 풍속 ** HFCS 액상 과당 *** convulse 큰 소동을 일으키다

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3. 22. 미래의 직장에서는 감성 지능의 가치가 더욱 높아질 것이다.

- Perhaps, the _____ of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the workplace **may bode** well for Emotional Intelligence (EI).
- _____
- The emotional messages //people **send** and **respond to** _____ at this point, _____ the ability of AI programs _____
- As we **get** further into the age of the smart machine, _____ is likely _____ and _____ emotions **will remain** one type of intelligence **puzzles** AI.
- This **means** //people and jobs _____ EI _____ safe from _____ over by machines.
- In a survey, almost three out of four _____ **see** EI **as** a "must-have" skill for the workplace in the future as the _____ of routine tasks **bumps up against the impossibility of creating effective AI for activities that require emotional skill.**

* bode ~의 징조가 되다 ** momentum 추진력

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4. 23. 주제 : 교육과정 통합을 위한 공통언어 사용의 필요성

- Education **must focus on** the _____ of the tree of knowledge, _____ the ways the branches, _____ and leaves all _____ from a _____
- Tools for thinking _____ this core, _____ _____ in different fields **may share** their experience of the process of innovation **and discover** links between their creative activities.
- When **are employed** across the _____ students **begin** to link different subjects and classes.
- If they **practice** _____ in writing class, if they **work on** abstracting in painting or drawing class, **and** if, in all cases, they **call** it abstracting, they **begin** to understand _____ beyond _____
- They **see** _____ their thoughts from one mode of _____ and expression to _____
- _____

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5. 24. 주제 : 언어는 진화를 계속하기 때문에 셰익스피어라도 현대어의 많은 부분을 이해할 수 없다

1. New words and expressions emerge continually in response to new situations, ideas and feelings.
2. The Oxford English Dictionary publishes _____ of new words and expressions have _____ the language.
3. Some people deplore this kind of thing and see it as a _____ from correct English.
4. But _____ was only in the eighteenth century any _____ spelling and _____ of English at all.
5. The language //we speak in the twenty-first century would be _____ to Shakespeare, and _____ his way of speaking ^to us.
6. Alvin Toffler _____ Shakespeare would probably only understand about 250,000 of the 450,000 words in general use in the English language now.
7. In other words, so to speak, if Shakespeare were to materialize in London today he would understand, on average, only five out of every nine words in our vocabulary.

* deplore 한탄하다

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6. 29. 주제 : 자기 보고의 왜곡이 유발하는 가장 심각한 오염들 중 하나인 사회적 바람직성 편향 문제

1. Research psychologists often work with self-report data, _____ participants' _____ of their behavior.
2. This is the case interviews, or _____ are used _____
3. Self-report methods can be quite useful.
4. They _____ the fact people have a unique opportunity _____ full-time.
5. However, self-reports can be plagued by several kinds of distortion.
6. One of the most _____ of these _____ the social _____ is a _____ to give _____ answers to questions about _____
7. _____ are influenced by this bias _____ overtime _____ a _____ impression, especially when subjects _____ about _____ issues.
8. many survey _____ will report they voted in an election gave to a _____ when in fact it is possible _____ they _____.^

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7. 30. 주제 : 가난한 나라들의 부채 감소에 대한 합의에도 불구하고 아직 남아 있는 경제적 과제들

- _____
- Nontariff trade _____ such as _____ and _____ on _____ _____ increasingly _____ and **may be** _____ for policy reasons _____ trade.
- they **have** a discriminatory effect on exports from countries **lack** the _____ _____ of nontariff measures _____ by rich nations.
- the huge subsidies rich nations **give** to their farmers _____ very _____ farmers in the rest of the world _____ with _____
- _____ example **would be** _____ health or safety **regulations**, though not specifically _____ imports, **could** impose _____ costs on foreign _____ to the _____ market.
- _____ in developing markets **may have** more difficulty _____ these additional costs.

* nontariff 비관세의 **subsidy 보조금

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8. 31. 주제 : 엄격한 규제가 가져오는 이익과 혁신

- In the course of his research on business strategy and the environment, Michael Porter **noticed** //a _____ pattern: _____
- _____
- The Dutch flower industry **provides** an _____
- For many years, the companies _____ Holland's _____ tulips and _____ cut flowers _____ also _____ the country's water and soil with _____ and _____
- In 1991, the Dutch government _____ a policy _____ pesticide use in half by 2000 — a goal // they _____ **achieved**.
- _____ increasingly strict regulation, _____ growers **realized** //they **had to develop** new methods if they **were going to maintain** product quality with fewer pesticides.
- In response, they **shifted** to a _____ method _____ water in closed-loop systems and _____ flowers in a rock wool substrate.
- The new system not only **reduced** the pollution _____ into the environment; it also _____ by giving companies greater control over growing conditions.

* substrate 배양판

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9. 32. 주제 : 결과보다 노력을 중시할 때 무능함에 비용을 더 지불하는 비합리성이 생긴다.

1. _____
2. Two researchers once **did** a study they **asked** people how much they **would pay** for data recovery.
3. They **found** that people **would pay** a little more for a greater _____ of _____ data, **but** they **were** most _____ **was** the number of hours// the technician **worked**.
4. When the data recovery **took** only a few minutes, _____ **was** low, **but** when it **took** more than a week _____ the same amount of data, people **were willing to pay** much more.
5. **Think** about it: They **were willing to pay** more for the slower service with the same outcome.
6. _____
7. Although it **is** actually _____ we **feel** more rational, and more comfortable, _____ for incompetence.

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10. 33. 주제 : 노화에 따른 마음의 경직은 새로운 생각과 선한 영향력으로부터의 패쇄를 가져온다

1. In _____ many of us **had** the experience of _____ under the _____ of a great book or writer.
2. We **became entranced** by the novel ideas in the book, **and** because we **were** so open to _____ these early _____ with _____ ideas _____ deeply into our minds **and** **became** part of our own _____ us decades after we _____
3. Such influences _____ our mental landscape, **and** in fact our _____ **depends on** the ability _____ the lessons and ideas of those **are** older and wiser.
4. **Just as the body tightens with age, however, so does the mind.**
5. _____
6. Some **may** _____ we all **become** more _____ in the modern world, **but** in fact a _____ greater danger **comes** from the increasing closing of the mind **that** _____ us as individuals as we **get** older, and _____ to _____ our culture _____.

* entrance 매료시키다

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11. 34. 주제 : 사람들이 수가 많은 것이 반드시 안전하고 사실인 것은 아니다

1. Many people look for safety and _____ in popular thinking.
2. They _____ that if a lot of people are doing something, then it must be right.
3. It must be a good idea.
4. If most people accept it, then it probably represents fairness, equality, compassion, and sensitivity, right? Not necessarily.
5. Popular thinking said //the earth was the center of the universe, Copernicus studied the stars and planets and proved _____ the earth and _____ planets in our solar system _____ around the sun.
6. Popular thinking said _____ didn't require clean _____ Joseph Lister studied the high death rates in hospitals and introduced antiseptic _____ immediately saved lives.
7. Popular thinking said that women shouldn't have the right _____ yet people like Emmeline Pankhurst and Susan B. Anthony _____ and won that right.
8. We must always remember // there is a huge difference between _____ and _____
9. _____

* antiseptic 멸균의

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12. 35. 소재 : 런던 택시 운전 운전사들의 초인적인 기억 노력을 반영하는 특별한 뇌 구조

1. Before _____ to drive a cab in London, a person **has to pass** an incredibly difficult test with an _____ name — “The Knowledge.”
2. The test _____ the _____ of more than 20,000 streets in the Greater London area — a _____ **involves** an incredible amount of memory _____
3. In fact, fewer than 50 percent of the people **sign up for** taxi driver training _____ the test, even after _____ two or three years _____ for _____
4. And as it **turns out**, the brains of London cabbies **are** different from non-cab-driving humans in ways _____ their herculean memory efforts.
5. In fact, the part of the brain **has** _____ most frequently _____ with _____ memory, the tail of the sea horse-shaped brain region _____ the hippocampus, _____

* herculean 초인적인 ** hippocampus 해마

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13. 36. 소재 : 특정 정책의 의도되지 않은 결과

1. When _____ a policy, people **tend** to _____ the policy **will fix** some _____ problem _____ or _____ other effects //it **may have**.
2. _____ often **refer to** this situation as The Law of Unintended Consequences.
3. **suppose** that you _____ a _____ on _____ in order _____ the jobs of _____ steelworkers.
4. If you **impose** a _____ tariff, their jobs **will** indeed **be protected** from _____ by foreign steel companies.
5. an _____ **is** the jobs of some autoworkers **will** _____ to foreign competition.
6. Why? The tariff that protects steelworkers raises the price of the steel that domestic automobile makers need to build their cars.
7. **domestic automobile** _____ **have to raise** the prices of their cars, _____ less _____ than foreign cars.
8. _____ prices _____ to reduce domestic car sales, **so** some domestic autoworkers **lose** their jobs.

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14. 37. 주제 : 지구 온난화로 인한 기후 변화로 멸종 위기에 처해진 토착종

- Species are found in only one area _____ species especially _____ to _____.
- They exist on islands and in other unique small areas, especially in _____ most species are highly _____.
- One example is the _____ colored golden _____ once _____ only in a small area of lush rain forests in Costa Rica's _____ region.
- _____ in the country's _____ Monteverde Cloud Forest Reserve, by 1989, the golden toad _____.
- _____ of the _____ supported its rain forest _____ came in the form of _____ clouds _____ from the Caribbean Sea.
- warmer air from global climate change caused these clouds _____ the forests _____ moisture, the habitat for the golden toad and many other species dried up.
- The golden toad appears _____ one of the first _____ of climate change _____ by global warming.

* lush 무성한, 우거진

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15. 38. 주제 : 통제되고 조작된 상황에서만 현실 세계에서 변인들이 자연발생적으로 갖는 상관관계를 분리할 수 있다.

- The _____ of the _____ method is _____ and control.
- Scientists manipulate a _____ of interest, see if there's a difference.
- At the same time, they attempt to control for the _____ effects of all other variables.
- The importance of _____ experiments in _____ the _____ causes of events cannot be _____.
- In the real-uncontrolled-world, variables are often _____.
-], people take vitamin _____ may have different eating and exercise habits than people don't take vitamins.
-], if we want to study the health effects of vitamins, we can't _____ the real world, since any of these factors (the vitamins, diet, or exercise) may affect health.
- Rather, we have to create a situation doesn't actually occur in the real world.
- That's just scientific experiments _____.
- They try to separate the _____ relationship in the world by _____ one specific variable at a time, while _____ everything else _____.

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16. 39. 주제 : 지중해 사람들이 건강한 이유 : 다양한 색깔의 음식 섭취

1. Why **do** people in the Mediterranean **live** longer and **have** a lower _____ of disease?
2. Some people **say** ^it's _____ they **eat**.
3. Their diet **is** full of fresh fruits, fish, vegetables, _____ **grains**, and nuts.
4. _____ in these cultures **drink** red wine and **use** great amounts of olive oil.
5. Why **is** that food pattern healthy?
6. One reason **is** that they **are eating** a palette of colors.
7. More and more research **is** _____ _____ us the benefits of the thousands of colorful "phytochemicals" (phyto=plant) **exist** in foods.

These healthful, _____ in plants **provide** color and function to the plant and **add** to the health of the human body.

8. Each color **connects** to a particular compound **serves** a _____ function in the body.
9. if you **don't eat** purple foods, you **are** probably **missing out** on anthocyanins, _____ brain _____ compounds.
10. if you **avoid** green-colored foods, you **may be lacking** _____ a plant antioxidant **guards** your cells from damage.

* antioxidant 산화 방지제

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17. 40. 요약 : 한 연구에서, 참가자들은 그들의 고개를 위아래로 움직일 때 컴퓨터 화면에 나오는 제품들에 호의적으로 반응했는데, 이는 그들의 결정이 그들의 행동에 의해서 무의식적으로 영향을 받는다는 것을 보여주었다.

1. People **behave** in highly _____ ways when they **experience** _____ thoughts.
2. When they **agree**, they _____ their heads.
3. So far, no surprise, but according to an area of research _____ "proprioceptive psychology," the process also **works** _____
4. **Get** people _____ in a certain way you **cause** them _____ certain thoughts.
5. The idea **was** _____ **but** fortunately it **was** _____ by a _____ experiment.
6. _____ in a study _____ on various products _____ across a large computer screen **and** then _____ the items _____ to them.
7. Some of the items **moved** _____ (causing the participants _____ their heads while _____ **and** _____ **moved** _____ (resulting in a side-to-side head movement).
8. Participants **preferred** vertically _____ products without _____ their "yes" and "no" head movements _____ a key role in their decisions.

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18. 41~42. 주제 : 더 독특한 사건일수록 더 생생하게 기억하게 된다.

1. _____

2. [], the reason ^it can be difficult [] you ate for breakfast two Thursdays ago ~ that there was probably ~ about ~ Thursday or ~ breakfast — all your breakfast memories ~ together into a sort of ~ of a breakfast.
3. Your memory merges similar events not only because it's more _____ to do so, but also because this is _____ [] we learn things — our brains _____ rules [] ~ experiences together.
4. This is especially true for things [] are routine.
5. If your breakfast is always the same — cereal with milk, a glass of orange juice, and a cup of coffee for instance — there is no easy way ~ your brain ~ the details from one _____ breakfast.
6. Ironically, then, for _____ [] ~ you can remember the generic _____ of the behavior (such as the things you ate, since you always eat the same thing), but particulars ~ one instance can be very difficult ~ (such as the sound of a garbage truck going by or a bird that passed by your window) []:
7. [] if you did something unique that broke your routine—perhaps you had leftover pizza for breakfast and **spilled** tomato sauce on your dress shirt — you are more likely to remember it.