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11-1. 소재 : 자녀들의 더 많은 자유에 대한 요구

1. Historically, children have sought greater freedom to choose how they spend their time and _____ they _____ as they grow older.
2. Initially parents are cautious in the **concessions** they make in response to such demands.
3. They may often take a step-by-step approach of allowing a certain amount of freedom _____ the waters in terms of _____ their child can use it _____ or _____ they abuse such privilege and run into trouble.
4. As children enter their teen years and become physically more mature, they begin to make greater freedom demands and parents must then make judgement calls about how far to relax earlier controls over their child's behaviour.
5. Ultimately concessions must be made _____ just _____ domestic tensions but also _____ their offspring _____ greater experience of self-reliance in the wider world.
6. Against this background, the mobile phone has become a tool _____ parents and children can use to meet their separate needs in this complex social dynamic.

*concession 용인 **alleviate 완화하다

11-2. 소재 : 경기 침체기에 소비의 중요성

주제 : 경기 침체시 소비자들의 확신을 가진 소비활동은 매우 중요하다.

1. _____
2. World leaders, _____ with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help.
3. After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans _____ with their lives, _____ confidence, and _____ spending.
4. Leaders _____ similar requests in response to the recent global recession because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt.
5. In contrast, when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, _____ stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms.
6. Meanwhile, governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes.
7. _____

*recession 경기 후퇴 **grind to a halt 서서히 멈추다

11-3. 소개 : 정체성 주장 강화를 위한 자기표현

요약 : 전문가로서의 정체성에 불안감을 느끼는 사람들은 자신의 정체성에 대한 주장을 강화하기 위해 자기표현을 사용한다

1. _____
2. In some studies, participants were made _____ either secure or insecure about their claims.
3. _____, among participants _____ aspired to become expert guitarists, some were told that their personality profiles differed markedly from those of expert guitarists, _____ conveyed the message _____ the participant was not on his or her way to _____ one of those experts.
4. _____ were told that they fit the profile precisely. _____ made them _____ as if they _____ well on their project of becoming an expert guitarist.
5. They were then asked _____ they would like to give guitar lessons to beginners, and if so how many.
6. The people who _____ insecure about their claims to _____ expert guitarists _____ than the people who were told they were already _____ like expert guitarists.
7. The insecure ones wanted to strengthen their claims to _____ a guitarist by teaching guitar to _____ because these others would view _____

11-4. 소재 : 진화를 유발하는 새로운 요구

요약 : 지구상의 생명체는 새로운 요구가 발생할 때 진화를 통해 새로운 구조를 창조함으로써 그 요구를 충족시키며 발전해 왔다.

1. The history of life on Earth shows that _____

2. In the primeval Earth, single-celled creatures joined up to become multicelled _____
_____ independence in exchange for collective power.
3. CO₂-breathing plants cooperated with O₂-breathing animals to create a new biosphere
_____ each could evolve all the faster.
2 2
4. Predators invented better ways to hunt, so prey invented better defenses, _____ forced
predators _____ yet again.
5. _____

6. Plows led to better harvests, _____ gave people leisure time to invent better plows.
7. Telegraphs let newspapers _____ created a demand for better journalistic
tools such as teletypewriters.
8. New computer chips let electrical engineers _____ even faster chips.
9. _____

11-[5~7]. 생략

11-8. 소재 : 자기 감시

요약 : 자기 감시는 자기 자신과 자신이 남들에게 어떻게 특정한 인상을 주고 있는지를 의식하는 과정이며, 이를 통해 잘못된 언행을 바로 잡을 수 있다.

1. _____
2. It involves _____ sensitiv to other people's expressions and reactions and _____ this information in deciding _____ and what roles to play.
3. [_____], it is a process of observing, analyzing, and regulating your own behavior in relation to the response of others.
4. Self-monitoring is an internal thought process, so _____ probably don't know _____ you are monitoring and making choices about _____
5. Think of the times _____ you consciously monitored how you _____ across in a situation.
6. If you have ever been in an unfamiliar situation and made a flip remark _____ was met with stares or glares, you may have said to yourself, "Wow, that was a stupid thing to say! Let me see [_____]."
7. Then, based on this self-monitoring, you are able to make a repair.

*flip 경솔한 **glare 노려봄

11-9. 소재 : 신화적 사고방식에서 과학적 사고방식으로의 전환

1. _____
2. The Bakuba people of central Africa thought [the world was formed // when a giant was sick.]
3. The ancient Romans believed [that storms and earthquakes were caused when Neptune, the god of the sea, was angry.]
4. Then from about 2,500 years ago, Greek philosophers such as Thales of Miletus and Aristotle began _____
5. They were the first people in recorded history to think as scientists, _____ knowledge by observing natural phenomena.
6. Thinkers made new discoveries and developed new theories in other parts of the ancient world, too, including Egypt, India, and China.
7. Although some of the ideas of these pioneers _____ later _____ their revolutionary ways of thinking laid the foundations of modern science.

11-10. 소재 : 혐오 표현

요약 : 차별적이고 혐오에 찬 견해의 표현을 처벌하면 언론의 자유를 위반하고 집단 간 불신과 차별 증거를 가져오지만, 건설적인 교육적 전략을 쓰면, 부주의로 혐오에 찬 편견을 전하는 사람에게 더 긍정적인 반응을 끌어낼 수 있고, 의식적으로 표현하는 사람의 견해를 바꾸고 그 영향력을 억제하는 데도 더 유망하다

1. Violent and discriminatory conduct must be swiftly punished, and speech _____ discriminatory, hateful ideas should be strongly contradicted.
2. _____

3. Evidence suggests that none of us is immune from "implicit" or unconscious biases _____ pervade our society, with its entrenched structural discrimination.
4. [] , speech _____ reflects discriminatory stereotypes) can often result from []
[]
5. Of course, we must vigorously combat bias, including the unintended variety.
6. But the tools for doing so should be adjusted appropriately.
7. Someone _____ negligently conveys stereotyped views) _____ likely to respond more positively to constructive educational outreach than to accusations of and punishment for "hate speech."
8. Indeed, even for people who consciously harbor and express hateful views, educational strategies are _____

*entrenched 견고한 **malevolence 악의 ***curb

11-11. 소재 : 음악 교육에 과학 기술을 도입하는 문화적 동기

1. A motivation for incorporating technology into music instruction could be
2. As a field, education is inherently slow to change.
3. Before becoming a teacher, a person will have been deeply in the educational process for seventeen years or more by his or her experiences as a student.
4. After all of these years of observing teachers, we tend to teach as we were taught.
5. _____

6. Previous generations of music teachers did not use computers and digital technologies, not because they chose not to but simply because the technology was not available.
7. Not only is a professional educator's responsibility to explore the pedagogical benefits of new technologies, but it is also important to
8. A music classroom that has no technology runs the risk of being to parents and administrators as not being relevant to the musical practices of society, or even worse, actually losing from the experiences of the students.

*pedagogical 교육적인 **untapped 이용되지 않은