

18 목적 : 학급 파티에 가져올 음식에 대한 유의 사항을 안내

1. Dear Parents/Guardians,
2. Class parties will be held on the afternoon December 16th, 2022.
3. Children may bring in sweets, crisps, biscuits, cakes, and drinks.
4. We are requesting that children do not bring in home-cooked or prepared food.
5. All food should arrive in a _____ packet with the _____ clearly _____.
6. Fruit and vegetables are welcomed if they are pre-packed in a sealed packet from the shop.
7. Please DO NOT send any food into school _____ nuts as we have many children with severe nut allergies.
8. _____
9. Thank you for your continued _____ and _____.
10. Yours sincerely, Lisa Brown, Headteacher

19.

1. It was two hours before the _____ _____ and I still _____ my news _____
2. I sat at the desk, but suddenly, the typewriter didn't work.
3. No matter how _____ I tapped the keys, the levers wouldn't move to strike the paper.
4. I started to realize that I would not be able to finish the article on time.
5. _____ I _____ the typewriter on my lap and started hitting each key with as much force as I could manage.
6. Nothing happened.
7. _____ ^something might have happened inside of it, I opened the cover, lifted up the keys, and found the problem — a paper clip.
8. The keys had no room to move.
9. After _____ it out, I pressed and pulled some parts.
10. The keys moved smoothly again. I breathed deeply and smiled.
11. Now I knew that I could finish my article on time.

20. 주장 : 글을 쓸 때보다 말할 때 더 많은 단어를 사용해야 한다.

1. _____ on writing say, _____ as many words as possible."
2. Each word must do _____
3. If it _____ get rid of it.
4. Well, this doesn't work for speaking.
5. It takes more words to introduce, express, and _____ an idea in speech than it takes in writing.
6. Why is this so?
7. While the reader can reread, the listener cannot rehear.
8. Speakers do not come _____ with a replay button.
9. Because listeners are easily _____ they will miss many pieces of a speaker says.
10. If they miss the _____ sentence, they may never catch up.
11. _____

21. 밑줄 친 fire a customer가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

1. Is the customer always right?
2. When customers return a broken product to a famous company, _____ kitchen and bathroom _____ the company nearly always offers a _____ to _____ good customer relations.
3. _____ "there are times you've got to say 'no,' " explains the _____ expert of the company, such as when a product is _____ or has been _____
4. _____ Lauren Thorp, owns an e-commerce company, says, "While the customer is 'always' right, sometimes you just have to _____ a customer."
5. When Thorp has tried everything to _____ a _____ and _____ that the customer will be _____ no matter what, _____

22. 요제 : 아이들의 집중을 돕기 위해 과도한 교실 장식을 지양할 필요가 있다.

1. A recent study from Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, _____ "When Too Much of a Good Thing May Be Bad," _____ that classrooms with too much _____ a source of _____ for young children and directly _____ their _____
2. _____ the children have a great deal of difficulty _____ and _____ with worse academic results.
3. _____, if there is not much decoration on the classroom walls, the children are less distracted, _____ more time on their activities, and _____ more.
4. So it's our job, in order to support their _____ the right balance between _____ decoration and the _____ of _____

23. 주제 : 인간 진화에서 소속됨의 유용성

1. For _____ like us, evolution smiled upon those with a strong need to belong.
2. Survival and _____ are the _____ of success by _____ and _____ can be useful for both survival and reproduction.
3. _____ can share _____ care for sick members, _____ fight together against enemies, divide tasks _____ and _____ survival in many other ways.
4. In particular, if an individual and a group want the same resource, the group will generally _____ so _____ for resources would especially _____.
5. Belongingness will likewise _____ reproduction, such as by bringing potential mates into contact with each other, and in particular by keeping parents together to care for their children, _____ more likely to survive if _____

24. 주제 : 용감해 질수록 더 많은 기회를 얻을 수 있다

1. Many people make a mistake of only operating along the safe zones, and in the process they miss the opportunity _____ greater things.
2. They _____ so _____ a fear of the unknown and a fear of treading the unknown paths of life.
3. _____ that are _____ to take those roads less _____ able to get great _____ and _____ major _____ out of their _____ moves.
4. will mean that you will miss _____ the greatest levels of your _____
5. You must learn to take those chances many people around you will not take, your success will flow you will take along the way. *tread: 밟다

26. Wilbur Smith에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

1. Wilbur Smith was a South African novelist _____ historical _____.
2. Smith wanted to become a _____ about social conditions in South Africa, but his father was never _____ of his writing and _____ him _____ a real job.
3. Smith studied further and became a tax _____ but he finally turned back to his love of writing.
4. He wrote his first novel, The Gods First Make Mad, and _____ 20 _____ by 1962.
5. In 1964, Smith _____ novel, When the Lion Feeds, and it went on to be successful, _____ around the world.
6. A famous actor and film producer bought the film rights for When the Lion Feeds, although no movie resulted.
1. By the time of his death in 2021 he _____ 49 novels, _____ more than 140 million copies worldwide.

29. 소재 : 인간 두뇌 크기의 변화

요약 : 과거의 정점 이후 인간의 뇌의 크기는 줄어 들었는데, 이는 인간 두뇌의 효율성이 증가된 것으로 볼 수 있다.

1. _____
2. One possible reason is that many thousands of years ago humans lived in a world of dangerous _____ they had to have their _____ about _____ at all times to avoid _____
3. Today, we have _____ and many of the _____ of survival — from avoiding _____ death to _____ shelters to _____ food — _____ to the wider society.
4. We are smaller than our _____ too, and _____ is a _____ of _____ they _____ generally smaller than their wild cousins.
5. None of this may mean we are _____ — brain size is _____ an _____ of human _____ — but it may mean that our brains today are _____ differently, and perhaps more efficiently, than _____ of our ancestors.

30. 주제 : 허브의 치료 효과는 근거가 없다.

1. It is widely believed certain _____ somehow _____ improve the work of certain _____ and “cure” specific diseases as a result.
2. **Such statements are unscientific and groundless.**
3. Sometimes herbs _____ to work, since they tend to increase your blood _____ in an _____ by your body to _____ from your system.
4. That can create a _____ feeling of a high, _____ it seem as if your health condition has improved.
5. Also, herbs can have a placebo effect, just like any other method, thus _____ you feel better.
6. Whatever the case, your body has the _____ to regain health, and not the herbs.
7. How can herbs have the intelligence _____ to direct your body into getting healthier?
8. That is impossible.
9. Try _____ herbs might come into your body and intelligently fix your problems.
10. If you try to do that, you will see how _____ it seems.
11. _____ it would mean that herbs are intelligent than the human body, is truly hard to believe. *placebo effect: 위약 효과

31. 주제 : 인간의 판단력까지 빼앗아 가고 있는 AI 로봇

1. We worry that the robots are taking our jobs, **but** _____

1. In the large _____ so _____ behind the scenes of today's _____ human 'pickers' hurry around _____ products off shelves **and** _____ to _____ they can be packed and dispatched.

2. In their ears are _____ the voice of 'Jennifer', a piece of software, tells them _____ and _____ the smallest details of their movements.

3. Jennifer _____ into tiny chunks, to _____ error and _____ — **[]**, rather than picking eighteen copies of a book off a shelf, the human worker would be politely _____ five.

4. Then _____ five. Then yet _____ five. Then _____ three.

5. _____ in such conditions _____ people to machines _____

6. Rather than asking us _____ or _____ the Jennifer unit _____ the thought process and _____ workers as an inexpensive source of some visual processing and a pair of _____

*dispatch: 발송하다 **chunk: 덩어리

32. 주제 : 사람은 환경과 상호작용하며 자신의 발달에 스스로 능동적 영향을 준다

1. The _____ view among _____ scientists _____ that people are active _____ to their own development.

2. _____

3. Even infants influence the world around them and construct their own development through their interactions.

4. Consider an infant **[]** smiles at each adult he sees ; he influences his world because adults are likely to smile, use "baby talk," and play with him in _____

5. The infant brings adults into close contact, _____ interactions and _____ opportunities for learning.

6. By engaging the world around _____ thinking, being curious, and interacting with people, _____ and the world around _____ individuals of all ages ______manufacturers of their own development."

33. 주제 : 신선함에 대한 요구 충족에는 숨겨진 환경적 대가가 있다.

1. _____
2. While freshness is now being used as a ____ in food marketing as part of a return to nature, the demand for year-round supplies of fresh produce such as soft fruit and ____ vegetables has led to the widespread use of hot houses in cold climates and _____ on total quality control — _____ by temperature control, use of _____ and computer/satellite-based logistics.
3. The demand for freshness has also contributed to _____ about food _____
4. Use of 'best before', 'sell by' and 'eat by' labels has legally allowed _____ waste.
5. Campaigners have _____ the scandal of over-production and waste.
6. Tristram Stuart, one of the global band of anti-waste _____ that, with freshly _____ sandwiches, over-ordering is _____ across the _____ to avoid the _____ of empty shelf space, _____ to high volumes of waste when supply regularly _____ demand.

*pesticide: 살충제 **logistics: 물류, 유통

34. 주제 : 사람은 두 개의 정보를 동시에 처리할 수 없다.

1. In the studies of Colin Cherry at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology back in the 1950s, his participants listened to voices in one ear at a time and then through both ears in an effort to _____ we can listen to two people _____ at the same time.
2. One ear always _____ a message the listener had to repeat back (called "shadowing") while _____ ear included people speaking.
3. The trick was to see you could totally focus on the main message and also hear someone _____ in your other ear.
4. Cleverly, Cherry found it was impossible _____ his participants _____ the message in _____ ear was spoken by a man or woman, in English or _____ language, was even _____ of real words at all!

35. 주제 : 정보와 의사소통 기술의 발달은 관광업과 서비스업의 행태에 급격한 변화를 가져왔다.

1. _____
2. This leads to new levels/forms of _____ among service providers and _____ the customer experience through new services.
3. _____ unique experiences and _____ services to customers _____ to satisfaction and, eventually, customer _____ to the service provider or brand (i.e., hotels).
4. _____ the most recent technological _____ by the tourism sector is _____ by mobile applications.
5. Indeed, _____ tourists with mobile access to services such as hotel _____ airline ticketing, and _____ for local _____ strong interest and _____ profits. * hospitality industry: 서비스업(호텔·식당업 등)

36. 주제 : 기아의 원인은 식량의 부족이 아니고 가격이 높기 때문이므로 식량 가격을 낮추어야 한다.

1. With nearly a billion hungry people in the world, there is _____ no single cause.
2. *However, far and away the biggest cause is poverty.*
3. Seventy-nine percent of the world's hungry _____ in nations _____ net exporters of food.
4. How can this be?
5. The reason ^people are hungry in those countries ____ that the products _____ there can be sold on the world market for more than the local citizens can afford to pay for _____
6. In the modern age you do not _____ because you have no food, you starve because you have no money.
7. So the problem really is that food is, in the _____ scheme of things, too expensive and many people are too poor to buy _____
8. The answer will be

*net exporter: 순 수출국 **scheme: 체계, 조직

37. 주제 : 주의력이 느긋할 때 창의성이 발휘된다

1. Most people have a perfect time of day when they feel they are at their best, in the morning, evening, or afternoon.
2. Some of us are night owls, some ^early birds, and in between may feel most active the afternoon hours.
3. If you are able to your day and your work, to deal with tasks at your best time of the day.
4. if the task ^you face demands creativity and ideas, it's best it at your "worst" time of day!
5. So if you are an early bird, make sure to your creative task in the evening, and for night owls.
6. When your mind and body are less than at your "peak" hours, the of creativity and is allowed more freely.
7.
 *roam: (어슬렁어슬렁) 거닐다

38. 주제 : 텔레비전을 더 볼수록 실제적 사회적 행복을 위한 활동의 시간이 줄어 든다

1. Television is the number one leisure activity in the United States and Europe, more than half of our free time.
2. We generally think of television as a way to relax, and from our troubles for a bit each day.
3. While this is true, there is increasing evidence we are more to to our favorite shows and characters when we are feeling lonely or have a greater need for social connection.
4. Television satisfy these social needs to some at least
5.
6. The more television we watch, the less likely we are our time or time with people in our social networks.
7. In other words, the more time we make for "Friends", the less time we have for friends in real life.

*Friends: 프렌즈(미국의 한 방송국에서 방영된 시트콤)

39. 요약 : 피부는 실제 온도보다 에너지 전도율로 온도를 측정(정상적)하므로 신뢰할 수 있는 정량적 측정 가능한 온도계를 개발해 왔다

1. We often _____ the _____ of temperature with how hot or cold an object feels when we touch it.
2. In this way, our _____ provide us with a _____ of temperature.
3. Our senses, however, are unreliable and often mislead us.
4. [] if you stand in _____ feet with one foot on carpet and _____ on a tile floor, the tile feels colder than the carpet []
5. The two objects feel _____ because tile _____ energy by heat at a higher rate than carpet _____
6. Your skin _____ the rate of energy transfer by heat rather than the _____ temperature.
7. [] we need is a _____ and _____ method for measuring the _____ hotness or coldness of objects rather than the rate of energy transfer.
8. Scientists have developed a variety of thermometers for making such _____

*thermometer: 온도계

40. 요약 : 기부하라는 두 개의 다른 이유가 동시에 주어 지면, 청자는 자신을 설득시키려는 의도를 알아차려 덜 설득 된다

1. My _____ and I ran an experiment _____ two different messages _____ to _____ thousands of _____ to make a donation.
2. One message _____ the opportunity to do good : donating would benefit students, _____ and staff.
3. _____ emphasized the opportunity to feel good: _____ would enjoy the warm glow of giving.
4. The two messages were equally _____ in both cases, 6.5 percent of the unwilling alumni ended up _____
5. Then we _____ because two reasons are better than one.
6. Except they weren't.
7. When we put the two reasons together, the giving rate dropped below 3 percent.
8. Each reason alone was more than twice as _____ as the two _____
9. The audience was already _____
10. _____

*alumni: 졸업생 **skeptical: 회의적인

41-42. 소재 : 특정 음식에 대한 호불호를 극복한 사례들

1. In a society rejects the _____ of insects there _____ some _____ _____ this rejection, but most will continue with this _____
2. It may be very difficult _____ an _____ society insects are totally _____ for consumption.
3. However, there are examples in which this reversal of attitudes about certain foods has happened to an entire society.
4. Several examples in the past 120 years from European-American society _____ considering lobster a luxury food instead of a food for _____ and prisoners; considering sushi a safe and delicious food; and considering pizza not just a food for the rural poor of Sicily.
5. In Latin American countries, insects are already consumed, a _____ of the population hates their consumption and _____ it with _____
6. There are also examples of people have had the habit of consuming _____ and _____ that habit due to _____ and because they do not want to _____ as poor or _____
7. According to Esther Katz, an _____ if the consumption of insects as a food luxury is to _____ there would be more chances that some individuals who do not present this habit overcome ideas under which they were educated.
8. And this could also help to (e)revalue the consumption of insects by those people who already eat _____