

18. 목적 : 책 읽어 주기 자원봉사에 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고

1. Dear Ms. Stevens,
2. My name is Peter Watson, and I'm the manager of the Springton Library.
3. Our storytelling program has been so well-attended _____ we are planning to _____ the program to 6 days each week.
4. This means that we need to _____ more volunteers to read to the children.
5. People still talk about the week ^you _____ for us when one of our _____ couldn't come.
6. You really brought those stories to life!
7. _____
8. I hope you will take this opportunity to let more children hear your voice.
9. We are looking forward to your _____
10. Best regards, Peter Watson

19. ① terrified → relieved

1. I walked up to the little dark brown door and knocked.
2. Nobody answered. I pushed on the door carefully.
3. When the door _____ open with a rusty _____ a man was standing in a back corner of the room.
4. _____
5. He was just standing there, _____ me!
6. As my heart continued to race, I saw that he _____ also _____ his hands over his mouth.
7. Wait a minute... It was a mirror!
8. I took a deep breath and walked past a table to the old mirror stood in the back of the room.
9. _____

20. 주장 : 성공에 도움을 준 사람들에게 감사하는 마음을 가져야 한다.

1. In the rush towards _____ and _____ the _____ of those who make it _____ their _____ beginnings.
2. They often forget those who helped them on their way up.
3. If you forget you _____ if you _____ those who were there for you when things were tough and slow, then your success is _____
4. No one can _____ there without the help of _____
5. There are parents, friends, advisers, and coaches help.
6. _____
7. _____ is the glue keeps you _____ to _____
8. It is the bridge _____ keeps you _____ with those who were there for you in the past are likely to be there in the end.
9. Relationships and the way ^you treat others determine your real success.

grateful / gratitude / thankful / thank / appreciate

21. 주제 : 기업 마케팅의 목적을 수익을 내면서도 고객만족을 통한 고객 가치를 창출하는 것이다.

1. For companies _____ in _____ customers, _____ value and service _____ part of the _____ company culture.
2. [], year after year, Pazano ranks at or near the top of the _____ in terms of customer _____
3. The company's _____ for satisfying customers _____ up in its **credo**, [] _____ that its luxury hotels will deliver a truly memorable experience.
4. Although a _____ seeks to deliver high customer satisfaction _____ competitors, it does not attempt to _____ customer satisfaction.
5. A company can always increase customer satisfaction by lowering its price or increasing its services.
6. But this may result in lower profits.
7. [] _____
8. This requires a very _____ balance: the marketer must continue to generate more customer value and satisfaction but not 'give away the house'. *credo: 신조

22. 요지 : 자녀의 특성에 맞는 개별화된 양육이 필요하다.

1. The problem with simply _____ any popular method of _____ is that **it ignores the most important variable in the equation: the uniqueness of your child.**
2. So, _____ insist that one style of parenting will work with every child, we might take a page from the gardener’s handbook.
3. Just as the gardener accepts, without question or _____ the plant’s _____ and _____ the right conditions ^each plant _____ to grow and _____ so, too, _____

4. Although that may seem difficult, it is possible.
5. Once we understand who our children really are, we can begin to figure out _____ changes in our parenting style _____ more positive and _____ of each child ^we’ve _____
 _____ *equation: 방정식

23. 주제 : 인간은 완전한 예측 가능성보다 예측 할 수 없는 놀라움에서 만족감을 얻는다.

1. In the movie Groundhog Day, a weatherman _____ by Bill Murray is forced _____ a single day over and over again.
2. _____ with this _____ endless loop, he eventually _____ against living through the same day the same way twice.
3. He learns French, becomes a great pianist, befriends his neighbors, helps the poor.
4. Why do we cheer him on?
5. _____
6. Surprise engages us.
7. It allows us _____
8. It keeps us _____ to our experience.
9. In fact, the neurotransmitter systems _____ in reward _____ tied to the level of surprise : rewards _____ yield a lot less activity in the brain than the same rewards delivered at random unpredictable times.
10. Surprise gratifies *loop: 고리 **neurotransmitter: 신경전달물질

24. 주제 : 건물들은 언어와는 다른 방식으로 우리에게 메시지를 전달한다.

1. A building is an _____ object, but it is not an inarticulate one.
2. _____

3. When we see a _____ trailer _____ by weeds and _____ cars, or a brand-new mini-mansion with a high wall, we _____ get a message.
4. In both of these cases, though in different accents, it is "Stay Out of Here."
5. It is not only houses, of course, communicate with us.
6. All kinds of buildings - churches, museums, schools, hospitals, restaurants, and offices - speak to us silently.
7. Sometimes the statement is _____
8. A store or restaurant can be designed so that it welcomes mostly low-income or high-income customers.
9. Buildings tell us what to think and how to act, though we may not register their messages consciously. *inarticulate: 표현을 제대로 하지 못하는

29. 주제 : 경제 성장이 지구와 인류에 미치는 영향에 대한 관심이 커지고 있다.

1. Even though _____ like the World Bank use wealth differentiate between "developed" and "developing" countries, they also agree that development is more than economic growth.

2. "Development" can also include the social and environmental changes are caused by or _____ economic growth, some of _____ positive and thus may be negative.

3. _____

4. Countries are slowly learning that _____ cheaper and causes _____ less suffering _____ the harmful effects of an economic activity or project at the beginning, when it _____ than after the damage _____

5. To do this is not easy and is always _____

6. But an awareness of the need for such an effort _____ a greater understanding and _____ than _____ the _____ focused only on creating new products and services.

30. 소재 : 스마트 기술에 의존에 대한 역설

1. The most _____ jets are fly-by-wire:
2. They are so _____ they require an automated system can sense and act more quickly than a human _____ control.
3. Our _____ on smart technology has led to a _____
4. As technology _____ it becomes more _____ and more _____ and human operators depend on it even more.
5. Eventually they lose focus, become _____ and check out, _____ the system _____ on its own.
6. In the most _____ case, _____ a _____ could become a _____ like watching TV.
7. This is fine until something _____ happens.
8. The unexpected _____ the value of humans; we bring to the table is the _____ new situations.
9. Machines aren't _____ in _____ of a _____ ; they are merely serving as tools.
10. So when the human operator gives up oversight, the system is more likely to have a serious accident.








*fly-by-wire: 전자식 비행 조종 장치

31. 주제 : 현대사회에서 리더와 추종자의 범주는 가변적이다.

1. _____ can be defined by their position as _____ or by their behavior of going along with leaders' wishes.
2. But followers also have power _____
3. Followers _____ leaders as well as _____
4. This has led some leadership _____ like Ronald Heifetz _____ the word followers and _____ in a power relationship as "citizens" or _____
5. Heifetz is correct _____ view of followers can produce misunderstanding.
6. _____
7. Our behavior as followers _____ as our _____ change.
8. If I trust your _____ in music more than my own, I may follow your lead on concert we _____ (even though you may be _____ my subordinate in position).
9. But if I am an expert on fishing, you may follow my lead on we fish, _____ our formal positions or the fact that I followed your lead on concerts yesterday.

*vice versa: 반대로, 거꾸로

32. 주제 : 우리가 볼 수 있는 현실의 단면은 우리의 생명 작용에 의해 제한된다.

1. Color is an _____ of _____ one that only exists _____
2. And it gets stranger, because the wavelengths ^we're talking   only what we call _____ a spectrum of wavelengths  runs from red to violet.
3. But visible light constitutes only a tiny fraction of the electromagnetic spectrum - less than one ten-trillionth of it.
4. All the rest of the spectrum - including radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, gamma rays, cell phone conversations, wi-fi, and so on - all of this is flowing through us right now, and we're completely unaware of it.
5. This is  we don't have any _____ _____ _____    on these signals from other parts of the spectrum.
6. _____

*electromagnetic: 전자기의 **receptor: 수용체

33. 주제 : 기관에 대한 의존성이 강한 직업으로서의 저널리즘

1. _____
2. In theory, _____ in the classic professions, like medicine or the _____ the _____ of production in their heads and hands, **and** therefore _____ have to work for a company or an employer.
3. They can draw their _____ directly from their clients or patients.
4. Because the professionals hold knowledge, moreover, their clients are dependent on them.
5. Journalists hold knowledge, but it is not _____ ; one might argue that the _____ depends on journalists in the same way patients depend on doctors, **but** in practice a journalist can serve the public usually only by working for a news _____
6. Journalists' income depends not on the public, but on the _____ news organization, often _____ the large _____ of its _____ from _____

34. 주제 : 자유시장 체제가 널리 퍼져 있지만 완전 자유 시장의 상태는 드물다.

1. In most of the world, _____ and free markets are accepted today as _____ the best system for _____ economic _____ and _____ economic output.
2. Nations have tried other systems, such as _____ and _____ **but** in many cases they have either switched _____ or adopted _____ of free markets.
3. _____
4. Government _____ takes many forms, _____ the _____ and _____ of laws and _____ to direct _____ in the economy through _____ like the U.S.'s _____ agencies.
5. Perhaps the most important form of government involvement, however, comes in the attempts of central banks and national _____ and _____ the _____ of economic cycles.

*enactment: (법률의) 제정 **entity: 실체

35. 소재 : 명목가치와 실질가치를 구분하는 이유

1. Inflationary risk refers to _____ the future real value of one's investments.
2. Say, [] that you hold \$100 in a bank account [] has no fees and accrues no interest.
3. If _____ there will always be \$100 in that bank account.
4. If you keep that money in the bank for a year, [] [] inflation is 100 percent, you've still got \$100.
5. Only now, if you take it out and put it in your wallet, you'll only be able to _____ half the _____ ^you _____ a year ago.
6. [] if inflation increases faster than the amount of interest you are earning, this will decrease the purchasing power of your investments over time.
7. That's [] we _____ between _____ and real value.

*accrue: 생기다 **nominal: 명목의, 액면(상)의

36. 주제 : 촉감 수용체는 인체에 골고루 퍼져 있지 않다.

1. _____
2. Most of the touch receptors found in your fingertips, tongue, and lips
3. On the tip of each of your fingers, there are about five thousand _____ touch receptors.
4. In other parts of the body there are fewer.
5. In the skin of your back, the touch receptors may be as far as 2 inches apart.
6. You can test this for yourself.
7. Have someone touch you in the back with one, two, or three fingers and try to count how many fingers the person used.
8. If the fingers are close together, you will probably think it was only one.
9. But if the fingers are spread far apart, you can feel them _____
10. if the person does the same thing on the back of your hand (with your eyes closed, so that you don't see how many fingers are being used), you probably will be able to tell easily, even when the fingers are close together.

37. 주제 : QWERTY 키보드의 예로 살펴본 네트워크 시장에서의 역사의 중요성

1. One interesting _____ of network markets _____ that "history _____
2. A famous example is the QWERTY keyboard _____ with your computer.
3. You might wonder this particular _____ of keys, with its _____ of the letters, became the _____
4. The QWERTY keyboard in the 19th century was developed in the era of _____ with _____ keys.
5. The keyboard was designed _____ frequently used keys (like E and O) _____ in order to prevent them from _____
6. By the time the technology for electronic typing _____ millions of people _____ already _____ to type on millions of QWERTY typewriters.
7. _____ the QWERTY keyboard with a more efficient design _____ both expensive and difficult to _____
8. Thus, the _____ of the letters stays with the **obsolete** QWERTY on today's English-language keyboards.

*obsolete: 구식의 **configuration: 배열

38. 주제 : 물체의 색과 온도와의 관계는 천문학자들이 먼 곳의 별 연구에 유용하다.

1. One way of _____ temperature occurs if an object is _____ to visibly _____ such as a metal _____ that _____ in a fire.
2. The color of a glowing object is _____ to its temperature : as the temperature rises, the object is first red and then orange, and finally it gets white, the "hottest" color.
3. The _____ between temperature and the color of a glowing object is useful to _____
4. The color of stars is related to their temperature, and since people cannot as yet travel the great distances to the stars and _____ their temperature in a more _____ way, astronomers _____ their color.
5. This temperature is of the surface of the star, the part of the star _____ is _____ the light that can be seen.
6. The _____ of the star is at a much higher temperature, though it is _____
7. But the information _____ from the color of the star is still useful.

39. 주제 : 특정 영역에 대한 창의성만 존재할 뿐, 모든 영역에서 뛰어난 보편적 창의성은 존재하지 않는다.

1. The **holy grail** of the first wave of creativity research was a _____ to measure general creativity ability, in the same way that IQ measured general _____
2. A person's creativity score should tell us his or her creative _____ in any field of _____ just like an IQ score is not limited to _____ math, or _____
3. But by the 1970s, psychologists realized ^there was no such thing as a general "creativity quotient"
4. _____
5. We don't expect a creative scientist ~~~ also ~~~ a _____ painter.
6. A creative violinist may not be a creative _____ and a creative conductor may not be very good at _____ new works.
7. Psychologists now know creativity is domain specific.

*quotient: 지수 **holy grail: 궁극적 목표

40. 요약 : 과학적 진보를 이루기 위해 회의적인 태도가 요구되는 과학자들과는 달리, 스포츠 심리학은 운동선수들이 성공하기 위해서는 그들이 이길 수 있는지에 대한 불확실한 감정을 없애야 한다고 한다.

- 1. The great irony of performance psychology is that it teaches each sportsman _____ he is able, he will win.
- 2. No man doubts. No man _____ his inner _____
- 3. That is the logic of sports psychology.
- 4. But only one man can win. That is the logic of sport.
- 5. Note the difference between a scientist and an athlete.
- 6. Doubt is a scientist's _____
- 7. _____ is made by focusing on the evidence
- 8. Skepticism is the rocket fuel of scientific advance. But doubt, to an athlete, is poison.
- 9. Progress is made by _____ the evidence ; it is about _____ a mindset
- 10. Just to reiterate : From a _____ this is nothing less than crazy.
- 11. Why should an athlete _____ ^he will win when he knows that there is every possibility he will lose?
- 12. Because, _____ one must _____ one's belief, not to the evidence, but to the mind can usefully _____
*reiterate: 되풀이하다

41~42. 주제 : 집단 양극화에서 토론이 각 구성원들의 기존 입장을 더 강화시키는 이유들

1. _____ suggests that discussion with others who express different opinions should produce more _____ for everyone in the group.
2. Surprisingly, this is not always the case.
3. _____
4. Group polarization does not (a) **reverse** the direction of attitudes, but rather **accentuates** the attitudes _____ at the beginning.
5. Two pressures _____ individuals _____ more extreme positions _____ a group discussion.
6. First, _____ and desire for **affiliation** contribute to group polarization.
7. If the majority of a group is _____ in a particular direction, what could be a better way of fitting in than (b) **agreeing** with that majority, **and** maybe even _____ its argument one step farther?
8. There is also a _____ people _____ one another, _____ can provide (C) **reinforcement** for _____ opinions, _____ people's confidence in those opinions, _____ the discovery of new reasons for those opinions and _____ to opposing views, and _____ to _____ ideas.
9. Second, exposure to discussion on a topic introduces new reasons for (d) **(changing)** holding an attitude.
10. If you are already _____ to gun control and you listen to additional arguments _____ your position, you might end up more (e) **opposed** than you were _____

*accentuate: 강화하다 **affiliation: 소속