

18. 주제 : 도서관에 있는 오래된 신문의 사용 허락을 요청

1. To the school librarian,
2. I am Kyle Thomas, the _____ of the school's English writing club.
3. I have planned activities _____ will increase the writing skills of our club members.
4. One of the _____ of these activities _____ to make us _____ of various types of news media and the language _____ in printed newspaper articles.
5. However, some old newspapers are not easy to _____ online.
6. It is, therefore, _____

7. I would really _____ it if you _____ us _____.
8. Yours truly, Kyle Thomas

19. ⑤ excited → disappointed

1. When my mom came home from the mall with a special _____ for me I was pretty sure ^I knew what _____.
2. I was _____ because I would soon _____ with a new cell phone!
3. I was _____ about all of the cool apps and games ^I was going to download.
4. But my mom smiled really big and handed me a book.
5. I _____ through the pages, _____ that maybe she _____ my new phone inside.
6. But I slowly realized that my mom _____ me a phone and my present was just a little book, _____ was so different from _____ I _____.

20. 주제 : 학생과의 관계에서 교사는 비언어적 표현에 유의해야 한다.

1. Some _____ that as much as half of _____ we communicate _____ through the way ^
2. _____ the messages ^you send can make a _____ difference in your relationship with students.
3. In _____ most students are often closely tuned in to their teacher's body language.
4. when your students first _____ the classroom, their _____ action is to look for their teacher.
5. Think about how _____ and _____ for a student when that teacher has a friendly _____ and a welcoming smile.
6. _____ at students — to let them _____ that you are glad to see them — does not require _____ time or effort, but it can make a significant difference in the classroom climate right from the start of class.

21. 주제 : 기후 변화의 책임은 각 개인의 행위에 있다.

1. _____ _ _____ _ climate change, many blame the _____ _ _____ _____ pumping greenhouse gases, the _____ sector _____ burning _____ or the fashion industry _____ producing _____ clothes.
2. But wait, what _____ these _____ activities? Our _____.
3. _____
4. [], the fossil fuel industry is a popular scapegoat in the climate _____.
5. But why do they _____ and burn fossil fuels?
6. We provide them strong _____ _____ some people _____ travel on airplanes and cars _____ burn fossil fuels.
7. Some people waste _____ _____ by burning fuel in _____ _____.
8. Some people use and throw away plastic products **derived** from _____ _ every day.
9. _____ the fossil fuel industry while _____ _ these behaviors _____ a _____ in our own face.

* scapegoat: 희생양

22. 주제 : 고객의 충성도를 높이기 위해 활용되지 않는 고객의 정보는 가치가 없다.

1. Information is _____ if you never actually use it.
2. Far too often, companies collect _____ customer information _____ ends up _____ and never _____.
3. They must _____ their data is accessible for use at the appropriate times.
4. For a hotel, one appropriate time for data _____ is check-in at the front desk.
5. I often check in at a hotel ^I've visited _____ only for the people at the front desk to give no _____ they _____ me as a customer.
6. The hotel _____ a record of my visits, but they don't make that information _____ to the front desk clerks.
7. They are missing a _____ opportunity to _____ data _____ a better experience _____ on customer _____.
8. _____ they **have** ten customers, ten thousand, or even ten million, the goal **is** the same: create a delightful customer experience that encourages loyalty.

23. 주제 : 우리는 의도적인 연습(습관)을 통해서 뇌가 더 행복하게 만들 수 있다.

1. We used to _____ that the brain never changed, **but** according to the _____ Richard Davidson, we now know that this is not true — _____ brain _____ grow stronger
2. He explains, "Well-being is _____ no different than learning to play the cello.
3. If one practices the skills of well-being, one will get better at it."
4. _____ this means is that you can actually train your brain _____ more _____ relaxed, or _____ by repeating experiences _____ evoke _____ or confidence.
5. Your brain is shaped by
6. The more _____ fire as they are _____ by , _____ they develop into neural _____ cause _____ changes in the brain.
7. Or in the words of Donald Hebb, "Neurons that fire together wire together."
8. This is such an _____ premise: bottom line — _____

* evoke: (감정을) 불러일으키다 ** premise: 전제

24. 소재 : 사회적 유동성의 증가와 정체성에 대한 인식의 변화

요약 : 사회적 유동성(선택)의 증가로 인해 사람들은 타고난 역할을 거부하고, 삶에 대한 통제력을 늘리게 되었고 정체성이 주어진 것이 아닌 발견되어져 하는 것으로 인식하게 되었다.

1. In modern times, society became more _____.
2. Social _____ increased, and people began to _____ a higher degree of choice _____
 _____ their _____ their marriage, or their _____.
3. This posed a challenge to traditional roles in society.
4. It was _____ one needed to _____ the roles ^one was _____ when _____
 could be realized.
5. _____ control over one's life choices became not only possible but _____.
6. _____ then became a problem.
7. It was no longer almost ready-made at birth but something to be discovered.
8. Traditional role identities _____ by society began to appear as masks _____ on people _____
 real self was _____ somewhere _____.

29. 소재 : 식품의 미네랄 감소 원인

요약 : 살충제와 화학 비료의 사용으로 토양의 특성을 변화되어 작물 속 미네랄 축적이 감소되었다.

1. _____

2. _____ crops with nitrogen and potassium _____ led to _____ in magnesium, zinc, iron and iodine.
3. [: : :], there has been on average about a 30% decline in the magnesium _____ of _____.
4. This is partly due to potassium _____ a blocker against magnesium _____ by plants.
5. Lower magnesium levels in soil also occur with _____ soils and around 70% of the farmland on earth _____ now acidic.
6. [:], the overall characteristics of soil determine the accumulation of minerals in plants.
7. Indeed, nowadays our soil is less healthy and so _____ the plants ⑤ _____ on it.

30. 주제 : 멸종에 이르고 있는 종에게 동물원은 생존을 위한 마지막 기회로 작용할 수 있다.

1. _____
2. Recovery programs are established to _____ the efforts of field _____ and wildlife _____.
3. As _____ of those species _____ is not unusual _____ zoos _____ captive breeding programs.
4. Captive breeding acts _____ against extinction.
5. In some cases captive-bred _____ may be released back into the wild, _____ wild populations.
6. This is most successful in situations _____ individuals are at greatest threat _____ a ③ particular _____.
7. [], turtle eggs may be removed from high-risk locations until after they hatch.
8. This may increase the number of turtles _____ survive to _____.
9. _____ programs have also been successful in protecting eggs and _____ ⑤ capturing _____ hatchlings once they are better _____ to protect _____.

*captive breeding: 포획 사육 **hatch: 부화하다

31. 주제 : 전보를 보내는 것은 사람들이 적응할 수 있는 시간을 준다

1. We don't send _____ to communicate anymore, but it's a great metaphor for giving advance notice.
2. Sometimes, you must _____ those _____ to you _____ of upcoming change by _____ important information well in advance.
3. There's a huge difference between saying, "From now on, we will do things differently," _____ doesn't give people enough time _____ and accept the change, and saying something like, "Starting next month, we're going to approach things differently."
4. _____
5. Telegraphing _____ the art of seeing an upcoming event or _____ and _____ others enough time to _____ and accept the change.
6. Telegraph anything that will take people out of _____ is familiar and comfortable to them.
7. This will allow processing time _____ them _____ the circumstances and make the most of what's happening.

32. 주제 : 기억은 우리가 누구인지로 만들어 준다.

1. Not only _____ memory _____ our ability to think at all, it _____ the content of our experiences and how we _____ them for years to come.

2. _____

3. If I _____ suffer from heart failure and depend upon an _____ heart, I _____ be no less myself.

4. If I _____ an arm in an accident and had it _____ with an artificial arm, I _____ still be _____ me.

5. As long as my mind and memories remain intact, I will continue to be the same person, no matter which part of my body (other than the brain) is replaced.

6. , when someone suffers from _____ Alzheimer's disease and his memories _____ people often say that he "is not himself anymore," or _____ it is as if the person "is no longer there," though his body remains unchanged.

*intact: 손상되지 않은

33. 주제 : 아기들이 언어를 배우는 상당 부분은 반복적인 패턴을 기억함으로써 통계를 계산하는 능력 때문이다.

1. Over time, babies _____ expectations about what sounds they will hear when.
2. They hold in memory the sound patterns _____ on a regular basis.
3. They make _____ like, "If I hear this sound first, it probably will be followed by that sound."
4. Scientists conclude that _____

5. For babies, this means that they _____ to _____ close _____ the patterns _____ repeat in language.
6. They remember, in a _____ way, how often sounds occur, in what order, with what intervals, and with what changes of _____.
7. This memory store allows them _____ within the _____ of their brains, the _____ of sound patterns and _____ this knowledge to make _____ about the meaning in patterns of sounds.

34 소재 : 심해 생물의 발광

요약 : 심해 생물은 바다 위층과 같은 색인 청록색을 만들어 냈으므로 보이지 않게 하기 위해 빛을 만들어 낸다.

1. Some deep-sea _____ are known _____ bioluminescence as a lure, to _____ prey with a little _____ the movements of their favorite fish, or like _____ as a sexual attractant to find mates.
2. While there are many possible _____ theories for the survival value of bioluminescence, one of the most _____ is to create a _____ of _____.
3. The color of almost all bioluminescent _____ is blue-green, the same color as the ocean above.
4. By self-glowing blue-green, the _____ no longer cast a shadow or create a silhouette, especially when _____ from below against the brighter waters above.
5. Rather, by glowing _____ they can _____ the _____ and _____ blue-green glow of sunlight or moonlight.
6. Thus, they are most likely _____ their own light _____.

*bioluminescence: 생물 발광 **lure: 가짜 미끼

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

1. Internet activist Eli Pariser noticed how online search _____ encourage our human _____ hold of everything _____ the beliefs ^we already hold, _____ quietly _____ information that doesn't match those beliefs.
2. We set up a so-called "" around _____ we are _____ exposed only to that material that we agree with.
3. We are never _____ never _____ the opportunity _____ the _____ of _____ and difference.
4. In the best case, we become naive and _____ and in the worst, we become radicalized with _____ views, _____ to imagine life outside our particular bubble.
5. The results are _____ and the real _____ with believing the little world ^we create for ourselves is the world.

*naive: 세상을 모르는 **radicalize: 과격하게 만들다 ***distortion: 왜곡

36. 소재 : 전자 상거래의 발전

1. _____ twenty years ago, brick-and-mortar stores began to give way to _____ .
2. For good or bad, the shift _____ changed consumers' _____ of the shopping experience.
3. _____ the shift more _____ than with book sales, _____ how online bookstores got their start.
4. _____ bookstores simply could not _____ as many titles _____ as a _____ bookstore _____.
5. There is only so much space _____ on a shelf.
6. In addition to greater _____ online bookstores were also able to offer _____ discounts thanks to their lower operating costs.
7. The combination of lower prices and greater selection led to the slow, steady rise of online bookstores.
8. Before long, the e-commerce book market naturally _____ to include additional categories, like CDs and DVDs.
9. E-commerce soon _____ into the enormous industry it is today, _____ you can buy everything from toilet paper to cars online.

*brick-and-mortar: 오프라인 거래의

37. 소재 : 문학 작품의 속성

요약 : 문학 작품은 진술과 암시를 다 사용하는데 우리는 작품의 암시나 함축을 해석하고 알아내야 한다.

1. _____ by their _____ suggest _____ explain; they _____ rather than _____ their claims _____ and directly.
2. This broad _____ [] does not mean that works of literature do not include direct _____.
3. _____ when they were written and by whom, literary works may contain large amounts of direct telling and lesser amounts of suggestion and _____.
4. But whatever the proportion of a work's showing to telling, there is always something for readers to interpret.
5. [] we ask the question "What does the text suggest?" as a way to approach literary _____ as a way to begin thinking about a text's implications.
6. _____ a text implies is often of great interest to us.
7. And our work of _____ a text's implications _____ our _____ powers.
8. In considering what a text suggests, we gain _____ in making sense of texts.

38. 소재 : 영양 보충제의 문제점

요지 : 영양 보충제는 흡수가 되지 않거나 해로운 물질이 섞여 있을 수 있어 섭취에 조심해야 한다.

1. According to top _____ experts, most nutrients are better _____ and used by the body when _____ from a whole food instead of a _____.
2. [], many people feel the need to take _____ powders, and supplements in an attempt _____ nutrients and _____ the gaps in their diets.
3. We hope ^these will give us more energy, prevent us _____ a cold in the winter, or improve our skin and hair.
4. But in reality, the large majority of supplements are artificial and may not even be completely absorbed by your body.
5. Worse, some are _____ with other _____ and _____ not _____ on the label.
6. [], a recent _____ report found heavy metals in 40 percent of 134 brands of _____ powders on the market.
7. With little control and _____ taking supplements is a _____ and often costly.

*contaminate: 오염시키다 **supplement: 보충제

39. 소재 : 에너지 보존의 법칙과 위치에너지와 운동에너지의 상호 변화

1. In general, _____ energy is the energy _____ motion, while _____ the energy _____ is "stored" in a _____ system.
2. □□□□, the total energy is always _____.
3. But while the total energy remains unchanged, the kinetic and potential parts of the total energy can change all the time.
4. Imagine, □□□□, a pendulum _____ back and forth.
5. When it swings, it _____ an arc and then slows down as it comes closer to its highest point, _____ the pendulum does not move at all.
6. So at this point, the energy is completely _____ potential energy.
7. But after this _____ moment of rest, the pendulum swings back again and therefore part of the total energy is then given in the form of kinetic energy.
8. So as the pendulum swings, kinetic and potential energy constantly change into each other.

*pendulum: 추(錘) **arc: 호(弧)

40. 요약 : 일반 건강과 관련하여 과학이 본질적으로 확실성에 대한 대중의 요구를 만족시키지 않으며, 이것은 미디어가 대중에게 덜 복잡한 답변을 제공하도록 이끈다.

1. There is often a lot of in the _____ of science, _____ the general public finds _____.
2. They don't want _____ guesses," they want certainties _____ make their lives easier, and science is often _____ these _____.
3. In particular, the human body is fantastically _____ and some scientific answers can never be _____ in _____.
4. All this is _____ the media tends to _____ scientific research when _____ it to the public.
5. In their eyes, they're just "giving people what they want" _____ more _____ but complex information _____ very few people will read or understand.
6. A perfect example of this is _____ people want _____ answers _____ foods are "good" and "bad."
7. Scientifically speaking, there are no "good" and "bad" foods; rather, food quality exists on a continuum, _____ that some foods are better than others when it comes to general health and well-being. *continuum: 연속(체)

[41 ~ 42] 주제 : 우리의 건강은 유전적 요소만이(유전적 결정론)이 아닌 우리가 통제 가능한 요소들과의 다양한 상호작용의 산물이다.

1. Since the turn of the twentieth century we've believed in _____ causes of _____ - a theory _____ genetic _____.
2. Under this model, our genes (and _____ health) are _____ at birth.
3. We are "_____" to _____ certain diseases based on the misfortune of our DNA.
4. Genetic determinism doesn't consider the role of family backgrounds, _____ habits, or anything else within the environment.
5. In this _____ we are not active participants in our own health and wellness.
6. Why would we be?
7. If something is _____ it's not necessary _____ at anything beyond our DNA.
8. But the more science has learned about the body and its _____ with the environment around it (in its various forms, from our nutrition to our relationships to our _____ oppressive systems), the more _____ the story _____.
9. _____
10. Once we see beyond the _____ genetics are _____ we can take ownership of our health.
11. This allows us _____ how "choiceless" we once were and _____ us with the ability _____ real and lasting change. *oppressive: 억압적인