

18. 목적 : 우승 상품으로 사용할 상품권을 기부해 줄 것을 요청

1. Dear local business owners,
2. My name is Carol Williams, president of the student council at Yellowstone High School.
3. We are hosting our annual quiz night on March 30 and plan to give prizes to the winning team.
4.  this event won't be possible without the support of local businesses  provide \_\_\_\_\_ products and services.
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We would be grateful for any amount on the certificate.
7. In exchange for your \_\_\_\_\_ we would place an advertisement for your business on our answer sheets.
8. Thank you for taking time to read this letter and consider our request.
9. If you'd like to donate or need more information, please call or email me.
10. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.
11. Carol Williams

19. panicked → relieved    패닉에 빠진 - 안도하는

1. Dan and I were supposed to make a presentation that day.
2. Right after the class started, my phone buzzed.
3. It was a text from Dan saying, "I can't make it on time. There's been a car accident on the road!"
4. I almost \_\_\_\_\_ 'What should I do?'
5. Dan didn't show up before our turn, and soon I was standing in front of the whole class.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ finish my portion, and my mind went blank for a few seconds, wondering what to do.
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I quickly came to my senses and worked through Dan's part of the presentation as best as I could.
9. After a few moments, I finished the entire presentation on my own.
10. Only then \_\_\_\_\_ the tension \_\_\_\_\_
11. I could see our professor's \_\_\_\_\_ face.

20. 주장 : 조직의 신뢰 형성을 위해 구성원에 대한 평가 요소가 명확해야 한다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. No matter who or what is being \_\_\_\_\_ in your organization,  they are being assessed \_\_\_\_\_ must be clear  and the people must be aware of it.
3. If individuals in your organization are assessed without knowing  they are being assessed on, it can cause \_\_\_\_\_ and move your organization away from clarity.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ your organization \_\_\_\_\_ productive, \_\_\_\_\_ and successful, trust is essential.
5. Failure \_\_\_\_\_ trust in your organization will have a negative effect on the results of any assessment.
6. It will also \_\_\_\_\_ the growth of your organization.
7. To \_\_\_\_\_ assessments, trust \_\_\_\_\_ a must -
8. \_\_\_\_\_ ,  then empowers your organization \_\_\_\_\_ success.

21. 주제 : 각각의 일은 상황의 에너지 수준에 이상적으로 맞게 배분되도록 하라

1. Research in the science of peak performance and motivation points to the fact  \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. , \_\_\_\_\_ tasks are best \_\_\_\_\_ when our energy is high and we are free from \_\_\_\_\_ and able to focus.
3. I generally wake up \_\_\_\_\_
4. Over the years, I have \_\_\_\_\_ stuck to the habit of "eating my problems for breakfast."
5. I'm someone who tends to overthink different scenarios and conversations  haven't happened yet.
6. When I procrastinate on talking with an unhappy client or \_\_\_\_\_ with an unpleasant email, I find I waste too much emotional energy \_\_\_\_\_ the day.
7. It's as if the task hangs over my head,  I'll spend more time \_\_\_\_\_ about it, \_\_\_\_\_ about it, and \_\_\_\_\_ it, than it would actually take to just take care of it.
8. So for me, it'll always be the first thing I get \_\_\_\_\_
9. If you know you are not a morning person, be strategic about scheduling your difficult work later in the day.

\*procrastinate: 미루다

22. 요지 : 날짜가 시작이라는 의미와 관련지어질 때 목표 추구에 강한 동기가 부여된다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2.  it was \_\_\_\_\_ a new gym habit or \_\_\_\_\_ less time on social media, when the date  researchers suggested was associated with a new beginning, more students wanted to begin changes right then.
3. And more recent research by a different team found that similar benefits were achieved by showing goal seekers \_\_\_\_\_ weekly calendars.
4. When calendars \_\_\_\_\_ the current day (either Monday or Sunday) as the first day of the week, people reported feeling more motivated to make immediate progress on their goals.

23. 23. 주제 : 전쟁에서 소리와 움직임을 사용하는 것의 이점

1. Native Americans often sang and danced in preparation for \_\_\_\_\_ an attack.
2. The emotional and \_\_\_\_\_ excitement  resulted from this \_\_\_\_\_ singing gave \_\_\_\_\_ stamina to carry out their attacks.
3.  may have begun as an \_\_\_\_\_ act - \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ with singing and \_\_\_\_\_ drums in a frenzy - \_\_\_\_\_ a strategy as the \_\_\_\_\_ saw \_\_\_\_\_ ^the effect ^their actions had on \_\_\_\_\_ ^they were attacking.
4. Although war dances \_\_\_ warning an enemy of an upcoming attack, the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ benefits for the attackers may \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of surprise.
5. Humans who sang, danced, and marched may have enjoyed a strong advantage on the battlefield as well as \_\_\_\_\_ enemies who \_\_\_\_\_ such a \_\_\_\_\_
6. Nineteenth-and twentieth-century Germans feared no one more than the Scots - the bagpipes and drums were \_\_\_\_\_ in their sheer loudness and visual spectacle.

\*frenzy: 격분 \*\*synchronize: 동시에 움직이게 하다

24. 주제 : 도시 거주민들의 새로운 지위의 상징으로서의 자전거의 등장

1. The recent "cycling as a lifestyle" \_\_\_\_\_ has expressed \_\_\_\_\_ in an increase in the number of active cyclists and in growth of cycling club membership in several European, American, Australian and Asian urban areas.
2. It has also been \_\_\_\_\_ by a symbolic \_\_\_\_\_ of the bicycle.
3. After the bicycle had been associated with poverty for many years, expensive recreational bicycles or recreationally-inspired \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles have suddenly become \_\_\_\_\_ products in urban environments.
4. In present times, cycling has become an activity  is also performed for its \_\_\_\_\_ value, its role in \_\_\_\_\_ and its effectiveness in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ social \_\_\_\_\_
5. To a certain extent, cycling has turned into a symbolic marker of the \_\_\_\_\_
6. Obviously, \_\_\_\_\_ consumption behavior is \_\_\_\_\_ limited to \_\_\_\_\_
7.  the link with identity construction and conspicuous consumption has become particularly \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of cycling.

\*conspicuous: 눈에 잘 띄는

29. 주제 : 선매 행위의 의미와 특징 : 경쟁자가 시장 진입 활동을 저지하는 전략을 취한다

1. Pre-emption means that a strategy is designed \_\_\_\_\_ a rival from starting some particular activity.
2. In some case a pre-emptive move may simply be an announcement of some \_\_\_\_\_ ①  might discourage rivals from doing the same.
3. The idea of pre-emption \_\_\_\_\_ that timing is sometimes very important — a decision or an action at one point in time might be much more \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ it at a different time point.
4. Pre-emption may involve \_\_\_\_\_ advertising for a period before and during ③  a new \_\_\_\_\_ into a market.
5. The intent is to make it more difficult for the new entrant's advertising to make an impression on potential buyers.
6. **Product proliferation is another potential pre-emption strategy.**
7. The general idea is to launch a large variety of product \_\_\_\_\_ so that there is very little in the way of market demand  ④ \_\_\_\_\_ (are) not \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ if a market is already filled with product variants it is more difficult \_\_\_\_\_ competitors \_\_\_\_\_ pockets of market demand.

\*pre-emption: 선매 행위 \*\*proliferation: 확산

30. 주제 : 빛의 명암을 이용한 동물이 보호색인 countershading

1. Countershading is the process of \_\_\_\_\_  provides camouflage to animals.
2. When sunlight \_\_\_\_\_ an object from above, the object will be brightest on top.
3. The color of the object will gradually shade darker toward the ④bottom.
4. This shading gives the object \_\_\_\_\_ and allows the viewer \_\_\_\_\_ its shape.
5. Thus even if an animal is exactly, but uniformly, the same color as the substrate,
6. Most animals, however, are darker above than they are below.
7. When they are illuminated from above, the darker back is lightened and the lighter belly is shaded.
8. The animal thus appears to be a ④single color and easily \_\_\_\_\_ in with the substrate.
9. This pattern. of \_\_\_\_\_ or countershading, ⑤destroies (reinforces) the visual impression of shape in the \_\_\_\_\_
10. It allows the animal \_\_\_\_\_ in with its background.

\*camouflage: 위장 \*\*substrate: 밑바탕, 기질 (基質)

31. 주제 : 학습의 근본적인 동력 중 하나인 예측할 수 없는 놀람

1. No learning is possible without an error signal.
2. Organisms only learn when events violate their expectations.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Imagine hearing a series of \_\_\_\_\_ AAAAA.
5. Each note draws out a response in the \_\_\_\_\_ areas of your brain-but as the notes repeat, those responses \_\_\_\_\_ decrease.
6. This is called "adaptation," a \_\_\_\_\_ simple \_\_\_\_\_  shows that your brain is learning to \_\_\_\_\_ the next event.
7. Suddenly, the note changes: AAAAA#.
8. Your primary \_\_\_\_\_ immediately shows a strong surprise reaction: not only \_\_\_\_\_ the adaptation \_\_\_\_\_ but additional neurons begin to \_\_\_\_\_ fire in response to the unexpected sound.
9. And is not just repetition that leads to adaptation: what matters is whether the notes are predictable.
10.  if you hear an \_\_\_\_\_ set of notes, such as ABABA, your brain gets used to this alternation,  the activity in your auditory areas again decreases.
11. This time, however, \_\_\_\_\_ an unexpected repetition, such as ABABB, \_\_\_\_\_ a surprise response.

32. 주제 : 국제 경제의 연결성은 금융시장의 잠재적 위험에 동요되는 취약성을 가지게 한다.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A financial failure can \_\_\_\_\_ from borrowers to banks to insurers, \_\_\_\_\_ like a flu.
3. However, there are unexpected characteristics when it comes to such infection in the market.
4. Infection can occur \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A bank might become insolvent even without having any of its investments fail.
6. Fear and uncertainty can be damaging to financial markets, just as cascading failures due to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. If we all woke up tomorrow and believed that Bank X would be insolvent, then it would become insolvent.
8. In fact, it would be enough. \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ fear that \_\_\_\_\_ believed that Bank X was going to fail, or just \_\_\_\_\_ our collective fear!
9. We might all even know that Bank X was well-managed with healthy investments, but if we expected others \_\_\_\_\_ their money out, then we would fear \_\_\_\_\_ the last to pull our money out.
10. Financial \_\_\_\_\_ can be \_\_\_\_\_ and is a particularly \_\_\_\_\_ aspect of financial markets.

\*insolvent: 지급 불능의 파산한 \*\*cascading: 연속된

33. 주제 : 음수에 대해 사람들은 불편하게 생각한다

1. Negative numbers are a lot more \_\_\_\_\_ than positive numbers — you can't see negative 4 cookies and you certainly can't eat them — but you can think about \_\_\_\_\_ and you have to^, in all aspects of daily life, from debts to \_\_\_\_\_ with freezing temperatures and parking garages.
2. Still, many of us haven't quite made peace with negative numbers.
3. People have invented all sorts of funny little mental strategies to sidestep the dreaded negative sign.
4. On mutual fund \_\_\_\_\_ losses (negative numbers) are printed in red or \_\_\_\_\_ in parentheses with no negative sign \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The history books tell us \_\_\_\_\_ Julius Caesar was born in 100 B.C., not —100.
6. The underground levels in a parking garage often have \_\_\_\_\_ like B1 and B2.
7. Temperatures are one of the \_\_\_\_\_ folks do say, especially here in Ithaca, New York, that it's -5 degrees outside, though even then, many prefer to say 5 below zero.
8. \_\_\_\_\_

\*parentheses: 괄호

34. 주제 : 인간의 관찰 연구를 힘들게 하는 교란 변수

1. Observational studies of humans cannot be properly controlled.
2. Humans live \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyles and in different environments.
3. Thus, they are \_\_\_\_\_ homogeneous \_\_\_\_\_ suitable experimental \_\_\_\_\_
4. These \_\_\_\_\_ factors \_\_\_\_\_ our ability to draw \_\_\_\_\_ conclusions from human epidemiological surveys.
5. Confounding factors are \_\_\_\_\_ (known or unknown)  make it \_\_\_\_\_ epidemiologists \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of the specific variable being studied.
6.  Taubes argued that since many people who drink also smoke, researchers have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ the link between alcohol consumption and cancer.
7.  researchers in the famous Framingham study \_\_\_\_\_ a significant \_\_\_\_\_ between coffee drinking and \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease.
8.  most of this correlation \_\_\_\_\_ once researchers corrected for the fact  many coffee drinkers also smoke.
9. If the confounding factors are known, \_\_\_\_\_ is often possible \_\_\_\_\_ for them.
10. However, if they are unknown, they will undermine the reliability of the causal conclusions we draw from epidemiological surveys.

\*homogeneous: 동질적인 \*\*epidemiological: 역학의

35. 주제 : 직접적으로 표현하지 않기 때문에 까다로운 인간의 감정인 질투

1. Of all the human emotions, none is \_\_\_\_\_ or more elusive than envy.
2. It is very difficult \_\_\_\_\_ actually \_\_\_\_\_ the envy  motivates people's actions.
3. The reason for this elusiveness is simple : we almost never directly express the envy we are feeling.
4. Envy \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  we are \_\_\_\_\_ person in something we value.
5. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ painful \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ but it is even worse \_\_\_\_\_ others \_\_\_\_\_  we are feeling this.
6. And so almost as soon as we experience the \_\_\_\_\_ feelings of envy, we are \_\_\_\_\_ it to \_\_\_\_\_ — it is not envy we feel but unfairness at the \_\_\_\_\_ of goods or \_\_\_\_\_ at this unfairness, even anger.

\*elusive: 이해하기 어려운

36. 주제 : 잊혀질 권리의 의미와 이유

1. The right to \_\_\_\_\_ is a right \_\_\_\_\_ from but \_\_\_\_\_ to a right to privacy.
2. The right to privacy is, among other things, the right for information traditionally \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ or personal \_\_\_\_\_
3. The right to be forgotten, in contrast, can be applied to information  has been in the public domain.
4. The right to be forgotten broadly includes the right of an individual **not to be forever defined by information from a specific point in time.**
5. One motivation for such a right is to allow individuals \_\_\_\_\_ with their lives and \_\_\_\_\_ by a specific event or period in their lives.
6.  , it has long been recognized in some countries, such as the UK and France,  even past criminal \_\_\_\_\_ **should eventually be "spent" and not continue to affect a person's life.**
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the reason for supporting the right to be forgotten, the right to be forgotten can sometimes come into \_\_\_\_\_ with other rights.
8.  , formal exceptions are sometimes made for \_\_\_\_\_ or public health reasons.

37. 주제 : 경제학자들은 기호의 변화보다는 소득과 물가의 변화가 출산율에 영향을 미친다고 여긴다

1. To an economist who succeeds in \_\_\_\_\_ a person's preference structure — understanding  the satisfaction \_\_\_\_\_ from consuming one good is greater than that of \_\_\_\_\_ — explaining behavior in terms of changes in \_\_\_\_\_ likes and dislikes \_\_\_\_\_ usually highly \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ for instance, that the baby boom and then the baby \_\_\_\_\_ resulted from an increase and then a decrease in the public's \_\_\_\_\_ taste for children, rather than a change in \_\_\_\_\_ against a background of \_\_\_\_\_ preferences, \_\_\_\_\_ a social scientist in an \_\_\_\_\_ position.
3. In economics, such an argument about birth rates would be \_\_\_\_\_ that a rise and fall in \_\_\_\_\_ could \_\_\_\_\_ to an increase in the inherent desire change for death.
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When income rises,  , people want more children (or, as you will see later, more satisfaction derived from children), even if their inherent desire for children stays the same.



38. 주제 : 항영양소를 가진 식물에 대한 동물과 인간의 직관적 적응

1. In the natural world, if an animal consumes a plant with enough \_\_\_\_\_ to make it \_\_\_\_\_ it won't eat that plant again.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ animals also know to stay away from these plants.
3. Years of evolution and information \_\_\_\_\_ created this \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.
4. This "\_\_\_\_\_" though, is not just seen in animals.
5. Have you ever wondered  most children hate vegetables?
6. Dr. Steven Gundry \_\_\_\_\_ this as part of our genetic programming, our inner intelligence.
7. Since many vegetables are full of antinutrients, your body tries \_\_\_\_\_ you away from \_\_\_\_\_ while you are still \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
1. It does this by making your taste buds \_\_\_\_\_ these flavors as \_\_\_\_\_ and even \_\_\_\_\_
8. As you grow and your body becomes \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ these antinutrients, suddenly they no longer taste as \_\_\_\_\_ as before.

\*taste bud: 미뢰 (味蕾)

39. 요약 : 지구의 위치에 따라 달의 중력에 의한 잡아 당기는 힘이 다르게 작용하여 만조와 간조가 발생한다

1. The difference in the Moon's \_\_\_\_\_ pull on different parts of our planet effectively creates a "stretching force."
2. It makes our planet slightly \_\_\_\_\_ out along the line of sight to the Moon  slightly \_\_\_\_\_ along a line **perpendicular** to that.
3. The tidal stretching caused by the Moon's gravity affects our entire planet, including both land and water, inside and out.
4. However, the rigidity of rock means that land rises and falls with the tides by a much smaller amount than water, which is why we notice only the ocean tides.
5. The stretching also explains why there are generally two high tides (and two low tides) in the ocean each day.
6. Because Earth is \_\_\_\_\_ much like a rubber band, the oceans bulge out both on the side \_\_\_\_\_ toward the Moon and on the side \_\_\_\_\_ away from the Moon.
7. As Earth \_\_\_\_\_ we are \_\_\_\_\_ through both of these tidal bulges each day, so we have \_\_\_\_\_ when we are in each of the two bulges and \_\_\_\_\_ at the midpoints in between.

\*rigidity: 단단함 \*\*perpendicular: 직각을 이루는 \*\*\*bulge: 팽창하다

40. 주제 : 가정에 의한 선입견이 이성적인 경제 행위보다 중요할 수 있다.

1. A study \_\_\_\_\_ the economic cost of \_\_\_\_\_ based on \_\_\_\_\_
2. Researchers gave a group of Danish teenagers the choice of working with one of two people.
3. The teenager \_\_\_\_\_ never met either of them.
4. One of the people had a name  suggested they were from a similar \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ background to the teenager.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ had a name  suggested they were from a different ethnic or religious background.
6. The study showed that the teenagers were prepared \_\_\_\_\_ an average of 8% less if they could work with someone they thought came from the same ethnic or religious background.
7. And this prejudice was evident among teenagers with ethnic majority names as well as those with ethnic minority names.
8. The teenagers were blindly making assumptions about the race of their potential colleagues.
9. They then applied prejudice to those assumptions, to the point  they actually allowed that prejudice \_\_\_\_\_ their own potential income.
10. The job required the two teenagers to work together for just 90 minutes.

[41~42] 주제 : 우리의 뇌는 사실이 아님에도 일관성 있는 이야기 만들어 내는 데 탁월하다

1. A neuropsychologist, Michael Gazzaniga \_\_\_\_\_ a study that shows  our brains (a) \_\_\_\_\_ at creating \_\_\_\_\_ (but not necessarily true) stories that \_\_\_\_\_ us.
2. In the study, split-brain patients were shown an image such that it was visible to only their left eye and \_\_\_\_\_ to select a related card with their left hand.
3. Left-eye vision and left-side body movement are controlled by the right \_\_\_\_\_
4. In a split-brain patient, the connection between the right and left hemispheres \_\_\_\_\_ been broken, \_\_\_\_\_ no information can cross from one hemisphere to the other.
5. Therefore, in this experiment, the right hemisphere was doing all of the work, and the left hemisphere was unaware of  was happening.
6. Gazzaniga then asked participants why they chose the card that they \_\_\_\_\_
7. Because language is processed and generated in the left hemisphere, the left hemisphere is required \_\_\_\_\_
8. ], because of the experiment's design, only the right hemisphere knew why the participant selected the card.
9. ], Gazzaniga expected the participants \_\_\_\_\_ (c) silent when \_\_\_\_\_ the question.
10. But instead, every subject fabricated a response.
11. The left hemisphere was \_\_\_\_\_ a (d) \_\_\_\_\_ for a behavior \_\_\_\_\_ by the right hemisphere.
12. The left hemisphere didn't know the answer.
13. But that didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ fabricating an answer.
14. That answer, however, had no basis in reality.
15. Now if this study \_\_\_\_\_ to split-brain patients, it would be \_\_\_\_\_ but not very (e) relevant to us.
16. It turns out split-brain patients aren't the only ones who fabricate reasons.
17. We all do it.
18. \_\_\_\_\_

\*coherent: 일관성 있는