

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1.<3강 3번>

But we do have to worry that human nature will be changed by our theories of human nature.

Ideas or theories about human nature have a unique place in the sciences. We don't have to worry that the cosmos will be changed by our theories about the cosmos. (1) The planets really don't care what we think or how we theorize about them. (2) Forty years ago, the distinguished anthropologist Clifford Geertz said that human beings are "unfinished animals." (3) What he meant is that it is human nature to have a human nature that is very much the product of the society that surrounds us. (4) That human nature is more created than discovered. (5) We "design" human nature, by designing the institutions within which people live. So we must ask ourselves just what kind of a human nature we want to help design.

2. <4강 1번>

What appears to be a superficial set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together and puts them in an appropriate frame of mind to do their work successfully.

People everywhere have their special cultural rites. It is just as true in the workplace as it is in the surrounding culture. (1) All professions observe their distinctive ways. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical procedure. (2) While the necessity of the prolonged scrub is open to question with the advent of modern germicides, its traditional role in preparing the surgical team for a delicate procedure is undeniable. (3) In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around inspection before takeoff. (4) Very seldom do they discover something wrong. (5) But symbolically it prepares the cockpit crew for their awesome responsibility of getting all the souls aboard safely to their destinations.

3.<4강 3번>

Equally, they are powerful statements to ourselves about what to expect of ourselves.

When a young police officer puts on a uniform for the first time, it almost certainly feels strange and foreign. Yet other people react to that uniform in a range of more or less predictable ways — just as they do to a priest or to a white-coated doctor. (1) These reactions help to make the police officer feel a part of the uniform and more comfortable with the role that goes with it. (2) This is the point of uniforms: they help people think themselves into a particular way of behaving, and communicate clearly to other people what function that person is expected to perform. (3) Our dress and appearance are a sort of uniform as well, whether we like it or not. (4) They are very powerful statements to other people about what to expect from us. (5) This, together with the way other people react to our appearance, powerfully shapes how we feel, think and behave.

4. <4강 6번>

But too many people hear the phrase "statistically significant" and assume it also suggests that the results are significantly important.

The term statistical significance is an unfortunate choice of words. (1) But it's part of our research vocabulary, and it will continue to appear in reports. (2) It refers to the fact that the results discovered, or differences between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to occur again if another study was conducted in a similar manner. (3) That may or may not be true. (4) Instead, think of the term as suggesting that you would expect to find the same results 95 out of 100 times if a study is replicated in a similar manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of reliability is used. (5) True significance lies in interpreting the data correctly to ensure that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

5. <5강 1번>

Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun.

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. ① In the order of importance, the location should help preserve the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be aesthetically pleasing. ② Moreover, it should not be placed next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. ③ Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be avoided. ④ Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be protected with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. ⑤ Finding the best location for a piano also includes acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-absorbing draperies.

6. <5강 3번>

Looking around our world right now I would have to agree that true happiness is in short supply

Sadly enough, some of us have distorted lessons of happiness that developed in our childhood. Our experiences developed as we grew up in different systems, such as our original family, our religious community, and our neighborhood. ① Many of us believe that only a few of us experience true happiness. ② Most believe attaining true happiness is like winning the lottery, and only some of us are lucky enough to win it. ③ Or maybe some of us believe in "works of righteousness" — a theology that says if you work hard enough at anything, you will receive what you work for. ④ Any one of these theories of happiness is born of the philosophy that happiness is scarce. ⑤ But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen's teeth.

7. <6강 3번>

For example, "Your refusal to be victimized will help you grow more tolerant with people as you mature."

Genes give us the foundation of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors express our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. ① In this way, all behaviors are purposeful. ② It is our job as supportive adults to find a constructive purpose. ③ This does not mean that we should view violent behavior as resourceful; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a positive resource (e.g., Violent behavior may exemplify an eagerness to take control, an ability to respond authoritatively, or a refusal to be victimized). ④ Ask yourself in what context or situation the core of a particular behavior would signify value. ⑤ This comment orients the child toward a more fulfilling future because it validates the child's world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a positive resource.

8. <9강 4번>

In addition, Kant established that genius 'cannot indicate scientifically how it brings about its product, but rather gives the rule as nature.

The term genius can be traced back to the Latin word ingenium: a natural-born talent. ① The essence of this talent is seen as original productivity, which employs confident intuition to access new areas of creativity. ② The person who has genius — a brilliant creative power — is also known as an genius. ③ It was not until the Renaissance that people began to describe an artistic creative potential or the source of inspiration as genius. ④ The key significance for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas that no one has had previously and, in the words of Immanuel Kant, that 'genius must be considered the very opposite of a spirit of imitation'. ⑤ Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he conceived the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and communicate the same to others in such precepts as would put them in a position to produce similar products.

9. <9강 6번>

With incredible accuracy, those watching the two-second clip predict what the entire class will feel at the end of the semester.

Recent psychological research has revealed that college students who look at a two-second video clip of a professor teaching can predict how students who spend an entire semester with that professor will like that professor by the end of the semester. (①) In other words, a student watching a two-second clip of a professor says, "I like him." Or "I don't like him." (②) That statement is then recorded. (③) At the end of the semester, students who have taken a class with the professor anonymously record whether or not they liked the professor. (④) It sounds unbelievable, but it is true. (⑤) One of the big mistakes we make is making a poor impression on others.

10. <9강 8번>

I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company.

Advertising is a form of persuasion. (①) This means that from square one, your goals and interests are often very different from those of the advertiser. (②) Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. (③) He's unlikely to suffer a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. (④) If you really want to read something that's written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports — you don't go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. (⑤) When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competitions are not necessarily "fair and balanced."

11. <10강 2번>

However, this soundscape is by no means constant.

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a magic threshold for several species. (①) For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. (②) Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. (③) If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. (④) As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough. (⑤) Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting in ever more rapid vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the higher the pitch.

*threshold 문턱, 한계점 *billow 물결치다 *chirp 짹짹거리다

12. <10강 6번>

The world's societies differ in the degree to which they encourage individuals to participate in music.

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. (①) We know that all normal humans inherit the ability to learn language — it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain — but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of "singing." (②) Yet it seems likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to recognize simple pieces. (③) Not all can attain professional proficiency; but then, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. (④) In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. (⑤) In many urban societies, musical participation is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals.

*orator 연설가

13. <10강 7번>

In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies that drew them closer to war.

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for *The Atlantic*. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the outcome of such challenges. (①) The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. (②) The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be resolved, nevertheless trigger war. (③) This can easily happen in East Asia. (④) Both Taiwan and Japan have the potential to draw the US closer to war with China. Arguably, the US's allies might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. (⑤) This results in a situation where a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.

14. <12강 3번>

Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by extreme activity.

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and calmness. One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no distractions, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. (①) However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of. (②) The result? She became prolifically productive. (③) In her words, she was "wired." (④) The way she put it to me was, "I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I'm totally focused." (⑤) Turns out, my colleague is onto something. In fact, it is better to be aroused when attempting to think creatively.

*languid 나른한 **punctuate 간간이 끼어들다 ***prolifically 다작 면에서

15. <12강 4번>

Rather, it must be a choice that is felt deep within the consciousness of its inhabitants.

During a particularly trying time early in my sales career, a sales manager gave me a poster that read, "If it is to be, it is up to me." (①) I realized within that moment that if any changes or improvements were going to occur in my outside world, they needed to begin within my inside world. (②) In life, all meaningful or macrocosmic change within society begins on a microcosmic level — that's you and me. (③) You cannot authoritatively impose effective change upon any society. (④) Collectively, society's individuals must band together and say with one voice, "We're mad as hell and we're not gonna take it any more." (⑤) For this to occur, however, one person must be willing to take the reins of change, with all of the risk those reins entail, and with an iron resolve, lead the charge of effective change.

*rein 통제권, 고삐

16. <12강 5번>

If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why.

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a collective judgment. (①) The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. (②) The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. (③) Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured to conform to anyone else's opinion. (④) The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. (⑤) Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of reaching consensus.

*oracle 신탁(神託), 신의 말씀

17. <12강 6번>

Then, too, neighbors of theirs — white children — had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a barrier had gone up between them.

What is the basic idea of sociology? It is this: *Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think.* (①) My Tougaloo College students readily understood that social structure pushed people around. (②) Not one of their parents was an architect, for example, because no school in the Deep South in their parents' generation both taught architecture and admitted African Americans. (③) So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might influence careers. (④) My black undergraduates could see that this racial bias was hardly innate; rather, it showed that social structure affects how people think. (⑤) Hence they were open to the sociological perspective.

18. <12강 8번>

Also, we must create and maintain a noncommercial public media system as well as independent alternative media that exist outside the control of transnational corporations and advertisers.

A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that provides diverse sources of information and encourages civic participation. (①) The government once considered the airwaves such an integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and control them. (②) It is time for the public to reclaim the responsibility of producing quality media from the corporate conglomerates. (③) The first step is to break up the concentration of media power. (④) Let's give control to a greater number of smaller companies that could legitimately compete with a broader range of information. (⑤) The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens rising up to take back control of our media.

*airwaves 방송 전파 **conglomerate 대기업

19. <14강 1번>

Unfortunately, it changes constantly, as throughout spring, the sunrise takes place a little earlier each day, until the summer solstice on June 21, when it starts getting later again.

A diverse garden will become a habitat for a variety of bird species. (①) But if all the birds were to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be drowned out in the cacophony of voices. (②) In order for each singer to be adequately appreciated by his rivals or his sweetheart, each species focuses on a specific time in the morning. (③) Or rather, not a time, but a certain position of the sun. (④) These are relative to sunrise, a precisely definable event. (⑤) So, bird song is perhaps not ideal as a genuine replacement for your watch, although each species tends to observe its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing accuracy.

20. <14강 2번>

This results in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice.

With reference to the variable of intensity, it is almost stating the obvious to say that bright lights or loud sounds can attract our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this premise. (①) One unusual example of the use of intensity in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. (②) The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan exposed people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. (③) These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape run faster; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. (④) Rather, the time-compression technique involves the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. (⑤) These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited more interest and better recall than the normal ads.

21. <14강 3번>

However, recycling has certain limitations when applied to radioactive materials.

Recycling means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in new products. (①) Recycled waste can be substituted for raw materials, reducing the quantities of wastes for disposal as well as potential pollution of air, water and land resulting from mineral extraction and waste disposal. (②) Due to their inherent radiation, radionuclides are much more difficult to recover from contaminated materials. (③) Recovery usually presumes concentration of species into a smaller volume even though this may result in more dangerous materials. (④) Waste radionuclides recovered from contaminated materials are difficult to recycle in new devices or compounds. (⑤) Hence, even materials that contain large amounts of radioactive constituents (e.g. sealed radioactive sources as used in industry, medicine and research) often are immobilized (conditioned) and safely stored and disposed of rather than recycled.

22. <14강 5번>

Other aspects of the ritual may communicate even more

In cultural contexts that require polite formulas rather than honest words, language may lose almost all its communicative function, and here food often takes over the role. (①) In formal dinners around the world, it is not usually appropriate to send the important social messages verbally. (②) Words are bland and carefully chosen. (③) More information about the actual social transactions going on at the dinner is transmitted by food choice and distribution. (④) The most valued guest often gets the choicest portion, and so on down. (⑤) Everyone carefully observes who sits next to the host, who sits at the host's table, who is the first one to be greeted, who is served first, who gets the best piece of meat, or who is urged to have seconds.

23. <14강 7번>

In contrast, when we say that two substances are identical or the same, there is no notion of wholeness.

Within the domain of concrete entities, objects and substances have very different properties. (①) Objects are individuated, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally different criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. (②) When we say that two objects are identical or the same, we are referring to two objects in their entirety and not to two distinctive parts of a single object. (③) Substances are of scattered existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. (④) This portion of sand is identical to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same physical constituents. (⑤) This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different extension principles for determining category membership across the two ontological kinds.

24. <14강 8번>

But where brutal repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture extinct, intense globalization since the 1980s has been more successful.

Although the efforts to revive dying languages are admirable, the challenges facing those who would reverse the extinction process are intimidating. (①) Not all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and repression from a dominant government, as was the case with American Indians throughout most of U.S. history. (②) The recent revolution in communications technology has provided powerful tools (through the airwaves and cyberspace) for the spread of mainstream Western culture and language. (③) Yet, for some endangered languages, the tide is changing through the digital revolution. (④) As Rosenberg points out, digital technology, discussion groups, software companies, and apps are lifelines for language preservation for minority and endangered language communication needs. (⑤) At one time technology forced some language speakers to adopt the dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for revitalizing languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

25. <15강 3번>

So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down immediately.

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite obvious advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to move. (①) They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by shooting their sperms and eggs out into the water. (②) But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so crowded that they would have to grow on top of each other. (③) There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. (④) They swim and drift with the ocean currents. (⑤) By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been scattered over a wide area.

26. <15강 4번>

Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more trustworthy, and so on.

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your attitude and perceptions of all her other traits. (①) Even stranger, the more noticeable the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to change your attitude about that aspect. (②) So, for example, if you are bowled over by the warmth and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. (③) If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn sour later. (④) If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the positive appraisal to spread to other measurements and to resist attack. (⑤) When they fall short, you forgive and defend them, sometimes unconsciously.

27. <15강 5번>

In human bodies, the gas bubbles released in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver.

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually breathe "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. (①) Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to dissolve in the bloodstream. (②) This offers better protection against one of the major hazards of diving, called the "bends." (③) If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the relatively lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. (④) The effect is similar to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is removed. (⑤) This pain often makes it impossible for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

28. <15강 7번>

Rather, the applied force is converted by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, unconstrained by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere.

Solid objects cohere as wholes. (①) While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are elastic, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an applied force. (②) Bodies of liquid differ in this respect. (③) They freely adapt their shape to a containing vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. (④) If a liquid body is subject to a force it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. (⑤) Water will tend to leak from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

29. <17강 1~2번>

Yet if the pieces were arranged in the form of a game(unknown to anyone), the grandmasters and masters could suddenly remember all the positions, while the ordinary players could still manage only 6.

Looking for patterns works because our memories are organized in terms of what psychologists call 'schema'. A schema is a familiar pattern of relationships stored in your memory. (①) That way they form memories so strongly linked that they are recalled more or less as a single unit. (②) This is so powerful that it doesn't just influence your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. (③) In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters were tested against ordinary chess players to see how accurately they could remember the position of 20 to 25 chess pieces placed randomly on a board after glancing at the board for 5 to 10 seconds. (④) The masters and ordinary players were pretty similar in being able to remember the places of only 6 pieces. (⑤) It was clear that this was not simply a memory feat — it was due to the grandmasters' and masters' ability to see the positions as a single chunk or schema.

30. <17강 3~4번>

And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive fades over time.

The preference for novelty is an efficient way for immature cognitive systems to process information, helping babies cope with changes to their environment before releasing their inner explorer. (①) Interestingly, in human genetics, a preference for novelty has been linked to the migration of early humans to the far reaches of the earth. (②) Recent studies have shown that human groups that migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to novelty seeking. (③) That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some biological propensity to experience mysterious new places. (④) As we grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more predictability. (⑤) The organizations we build and join reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs that involve a known set of activities.

31. <17강 5~6번>

When a bacterial colony is in a critical situation — when survival is on the line — something very strange happens — the bacteria suddenly start mutating at an extraordinarily rapid rate.

You've no doubt heard the old saying: "when the going gets tough, the tough go shopping!" That is precisely what bacteria do when they find themselves in deep trouble. (①) They go shopping for useful genes that can help to get them out of the mess. (②) There comes a time in the life of any organism or organization, when it has to try something completely different. (③) In a sporting team, it has been called throwing away the game plan, and this is exactly what hypermutation involves. (④) In so doing, they are consulting the microbial lending library, hoping that they can come up with a mutation that might get them out of their crisis. (⑤) Starving E. coli colonies (hyper-)mutate at a rate one thousand times greater than that which would normally be the case in a well-fed colony.

*mutate 돌연변이하다 **microbial 미생물의
***E. coli 대장균

32. <17강 7~8번>

Such norms are without doubt controls on deviant behavior, but for most people the less formal sanctions, the spontaneous displays of approval or disapproval, prove more effective.

In our society, for example, there are courts of law and means of judging criminals which are so complex that only specialists can understand them. (①) Some sociologists attach great importance to such highly formalized sanctions and have even defined the organized group as one in which the social structure is protected and reinforced through formal sanctions. (②) Those who are about to violate some rule are often stopped short by the show of displeasure on the part of others. Ridicule and gossip are especially effective. (③) In some cases deviant parties may be excluded informally, even when they continue to retain membership in the group. (④) Among the most effective of the informal sanctions is the deprivation of mutual services, the refusal of others to honor the claims of the violator's role. (⑤) Since roles consist of reciprocating claims and obligations, they cannot be maintained without the cooperation of others in complementary roles.

*sanction 제재 **deviant 일탈적인*reciprocate~을 서로 주고받다

33. <19강 3번>

Nevertheless, it increased during the succeeding months until, in January, 1796, it had become about eight tenths of a second.

At Greenwich in 1796, the astronomer Maskelyne dismissed Kinnebrook, his assistant, because Kinnebrook observed the times of stellar transits almost a second later than he did. (1) Maskelyne was convinced that all through 1794 there had been no discrepancy between the two of them. (2) Then in August, 1795, Kinnebrook was found to be recording times about half a second later than Maskelyne. (3) His attention was called to the "error" and it would seem that he must have striven to correct it. (4) Then Maskelyne dismissed him. (5) The error was serious, for upon such observations depended the calibration of the clock, and upon the clock depended all other observations of place and time.

*stellar transit 별이 망원경의 시야를 통과하는 것
discrepancy 차이, 불일치 *calibration 보정, 눈금 매기기

34. <20강 3번>

These changes encouraged persons who wished to ride the crest of changing fashion, to seek out hidden log buildings, to remove the siding, and to enjoy the glow of their visual confirmation of society's rediscovery of its heritage.

Fashions and social pressures shift. (1) Throughout almost the first three-quarters of the 20th century, log houses in the United States, as in Norway, were considered to be rough, primitive, and low-class housing. (2) As a consequence, weatherboards were widely used to mask earlier log construction. (3) However, in the prosperous 1960s, when many individuals were seeking a challenge to the status quo, fashions changed and social pressure relaxed. (4) Needless to say, this was not a widely pursued innovation, but enough affluent people did do so in their quest to maintain their position as societal leaders. (5) As a result, the log house reasserted its position as an American icon, regardless of the ethnic background of its original builders.

*the status quo 현재 상태
ride the crest of ~으로 성공을 구가하다 *quest 추구

35. <21강 3번>

A handful of corals must have survived, or we would not still have them on Earth today.

Sixty-five million years ago a meteor the size of New York slammed into the Earth. The environmental chaos that ensued is widely believed to have put paid to the dinosaurs. But it also had a less well-known effect. (1) According to Ken Caldeira at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in California, the meteor also threw up vast amounts of sulfur, which then rained down on the ocean as sulfuric acid. (2) The upper ocean became acidified for a brief moment, perhaps only one or two years. (3) But that was enough. (4) More or less every sea creature that built shells or skeletons out of calcium carbonate became either rare or extinct. (5) But they were nonetheless too scarce to leave their imprint; they did not reappear in the fossil record for a full two million years.

*ensue 뒤따르다 **put paid to ~을 멸종시키다

36. <22강 1번>

Scientists work to remove the narrative, to boil it away, leaving behind only the raw facts.

The people who came before you invented science because your natural way of understanding and explaining what you experience is terrible. When you have zero evidence, every assumption is basically equal. (1) You prefer to see causes rather than effects, signals in the noise, patterns in the randomness. (2) You prefer easy-to-understand stories, and thus turn everything in life into a narrative so that complicated problems become easy. (3) Those data sit there, naked and exposed, so they can be reflected upon and rearranged by each new visitor. (4) Scientists and laypeople will conjure up new stories using the data, and they will argue, but the data will not budge. (5) They may not even make sense for a hundred years or more, but thanks to the scientific method, the stories, full of biases and fallacies, will crash against the facts and recede into history.

*conjure up ~을 생각해 내다 **budge 조금 움직이다
***recede (서서히) 물러나다

37. <23강 2번>

One solution to this potential disadvantage is to select a cruise that begins and/or ends in a large city — and this is the majority of Mediterranean cruises.

Cruise ships generally stay at ports of call between six and twelve hours, although you will find a number of itineraries with overnight port stays. (①) This limited time allotment in port is fine for small towns and other "specialized" ports of call, such as ancient historic sites or resort islands, but it can present a problem when visiting larger cities. (②) A pet peeve of mine, for example, is the cruise that has Rome as a day port of call. (③) How can anyone do justice to Rome in a single day? (④) Again, how much of a problem this is depends upon your expectations. (⑤) You can then add days at either or both ends of your cruise to allow more time for in-depth sightseeing.

*port of call 기항지 **itinerary 여행 일정
***pet peeve 아주 싫어하는 것

38. <24강 2번>

As with most inventions, unforeseen side effects create unintentional changes.

Although they were internally organized by machines — cameras — early photographs resembled drawings and paintings because they depicted the world according to linear perspective. (①) The camera obscura was popular with artists because it automatically modified a scene by compressing form and emphasizing tonal mass according to Western pictorial standards. (②) The camera was not designed as a radical device to unleash a new way of seeing, but evolved to produce a redefined look that took into consideration formulas and procedures such as composition, angle and point of view, quality of light, and selection of subject matter. (③) What was being represented remained unchanged. (④) This does not diminish the camera's importance in defining an image. (⑤) As imagemakers became more sophisticated they routinely used specific cameras and lenses to shape an image, and knowledgeable viewers can often trace the connections between the camera/lens and the resulting picture.

*linear perspective 선원근법
**camera obscura 암상자(초창기의 카메라)
***unleash 촉발시키다, 불러일으키다

39. <25강 2번>

Of the 180 still surviving in that neighborhood, all of these men had achieved extraordinary success as doctors, lawyers, and productive members of the community.

A professor sent his sociology class to a school in a slum to record case histories of 200 young boys. (①) The sociology students concluded that each boy appeared doomed to a bleak future. (②) More than two decades later, another sociology professor sent his class out to find out what had happened to these 200 boys. (③) The professor, determined to find out how these men had beaten seemingly overwhelming odds, followed up with interviews. (④) Each of the men credited the same particular teacher; someone who had seen great potential in each of them. (⑤) This teacher's expectations, held with conviction, drove her to actively nurture and support imminent success in all her students.

*bleak 암울한 **imminent 절박한

40. <26강 4번>

Furthermore, literacy does not seem to contribute to fitness, size there is an inverse correlation between fitness — as measured by birthrate, a proxy for inclusive fitness — and literacy.

Literacy is a common end of persons nowadays but reading and writing are recent inventions, only five thousand years old. (①) There was no selection for literacy. In order to read, we utilize brain areas originally selected to track animals. (②) One way to put the matter is that literacy didn't initially matter one iota for fitness. (③) It couldn't have. We were not literate for almost the entire history of our species. (④) The birthrate is at zero or below in many parts of Europe where literacy is almost universal, and over 5 percent in places like Yemen and Niger, where literacy is low. (⑤) Nonetheless, literacy seems to be really important for something else: human flourishing.

*inverse correlation 역 상관관계 **proxy 대용물, 대체물
***not one iota 전혀[조금도]아닌

41. <30강 4번>

This led him to speculate whether swallowing some types of helpful bacteria might be useful for preventing deadly diseases.

As early as 1907, one prominent Russian zoologist, Ilya Metchnikoff, began to question if the "all bacteria are bad" orthodoxy might be flawed. (①) During the cholera epidemic of 1892 in France, Metchnikoff mixed bacteria together in a petri dish and found that some bacteria could stimulate cholera growth, but to his surprise found that other bacteria hindered it. (②) He was also struck by the fact that some people lived to a ripe old age despite harsh rural conditions and poor hygiene associated with poverty. (③) In Bulgaria, he noted, there were peasants in the Caucasus Mountains who lived beyond one hundred years. (④) He observed that the oldest villagers were drinking fermented yogurt containing the bacteria *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. (⑤) Metchnikoff suggested that one secret to longevity is consuming healthy bacteria. History would prove him right.

*orthodoxy 정설 **petri dish 페트리[세균 배양용]접시

42. <Test 1 3번>

This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant' (repetitions help).

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the relevant messages becomes increasingly difficult. (①) So, even if a piece of information was successfully delivered, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. (②) It may just be forgotten or neglected. (③) And the purpose is clear: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. (④) It's best to repeat messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. (⑤) But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really reaches the audience. So, do not hesitate to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point it will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

*ponder 신중히 고려하다

43. <Test 1 5번>

Therefore, service firms must manage consumer interactions to the best of their abilities to ensure customer satisfaction.

People or firms that purchase services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. (①) For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. (②) In addition, the guests share facilities such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. (③) For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military veterans. (④) The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the expectation is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. (⑤) Similarly, restaurants separate smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for conflict.

*concierge 안내법

44. <Test 1 6번>

This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the greatest golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance.

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform well by drumming certain ideas into their heads. (①) Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and never about the possibility of losing. (②) Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as winners will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. (③) Before every shot, he formed a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the appropriate swing for that particular shot. (④) In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are more likely to win. (⑤) By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

* foremost 가장 중요한

45. <Test 1 7번>

For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever existed.

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent relationship. These hardy species are good biological indicators of air pollution because they continually absorb air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. (①) An area with moderate air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. (②) In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. (③) Some lichen species are sensitive to specific air-polluting chemicals. (④) Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of excessive sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the pollutant originates far away. (⑤) They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

*lichen 이끼, 지의류 *alga 조류, 말

46. <Test 1 12번>

As we try to guess the intentions of the other, the other is impacting our behavior.

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be performed (e.g, daughter or son, mother or father, etc): this is known as role-taking. (①) We also assume that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will conform to a community standard or model. (②) By adapting our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. (③) For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's acquaintance. (④) If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you — to make your acquaintance. (⑤) Your behavior then may be to initiate a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of cordiality.

* cordiality 친근함

47. <Test 1 13번>

The site you have in mind might not be appropriate for the house you desire.

Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house?. I advise my clients to choose the site first. This allows you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. (①) If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. (②) He may well see things about a site that you may not see. (③) How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site?. (④) Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were poorly fitted to their sites. (⑤) These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

*haphazardly 아무렇게나 **tract house 규격형 주택

48. <Test 1 15번>

To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their subjects?.

It is very important in the information age to understand the difference between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is published in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the expert reader. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, instantly accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to acquire. (①) Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a conference. (②) How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again progress?. (③) It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. (④) They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. (⑤) Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found — inside the heads of the scholars.

*freak 아주 이상한

49. <Test 1 19번>

Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have emerged from their work.

Many sociologists identify themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that revealing their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. (1) Usually, they strive to minimize these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while simultaneously establishing a good rapport with them. (2) This is not easy to accomplish, though. (3) Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. (4) On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly organized place, an urban jungle of its period. (5) Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the residents enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

*rapport 관계

50. <Test 1 20번>

This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic composed of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings and some mature forests.

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains untouched. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. (1) This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. (2) Current conditions represent a chronically degrading environmental condition. (3) The US Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has altered the former approved clear-cutting strategy. (4) Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a more natural regeneration of forest lands. (5) Throughout the tropics, a pattern of replacing numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been preferred over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree growth. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil erosion occurs. Hence reforestation utilizing eucalyptus tree is not environmentally friendly.

*sapling 묘목 **coppice (나무가 빨리 자라도록) 윗부분을 자르다
***litter 부엽토(층)

51. <Test 1 22번>

Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems reasonable that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for distinction by selectively choosing to follow non-maintainstream sports or less popular teams.

The need for distinctiveness is a basic human need to which sport fandom can contribute. (1) Although humans want to feel a sense of belonging with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. (2) The fundamental need for uniqueness is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. (3) According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: inclusion and differentiation. (4) These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs simultaneously". (5) For instance, individuals can partially meet their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

52. <Test 1 23번>

But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by remembering the musical process, not the individual notes as such.

Chunking is vital for cognition of music. (1) If we had to encode it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more complex than the simplest children's songs. (2) Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions containing many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. (3) If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to mentally replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any arbitrary point. (4) It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an abstract list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. (5) When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

*bar (악보의) 마디
** reel off ~을 술술 말하다
*** retread 되밟아가다

53. <Test 2 4번>

To be sure, some people want unconditional acceptance by their "in" group.

The freedom to choose one's identity is critical, since the sources of identity are shifting from "belonging" to "achievement". Speaking for many, Kymlicka says that "identification is more secure, less liable to be threatened, if it does not depend on accomplishment". (①) But this is absurd. Achievement increasingly is the basis for a satisfying life. (②) But more and more, people in rich countries achieve many of their identities. (③) They choose their careers, friendships, allies, mixing and matching pieces and styles. (④) Even their ethnic, racial and national affiliations are forged in various ways, despite the fact that a person's self-image depends partly on how he's viewed by others. Indeed, the ability to make one's own self is the essence of freedom. (⑤) A good society recognizes and does not pit roots and wings against one another. If roots are the necessary condition for happiness, then wings are the sufficient condition. A good life is not possible without both.

*pit 싸움 붙이다 **affiliation 소속, 가입, 입회 ***forge 구축하다

54. <Test 2 13번>

In contrast, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all also establishes a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is only one or the other, black or white, and each retains its full identity.

When opposites blend, they are placed on the far ends of a continuum, and between the two extremes there is a gradation that mixes the two opposites. (①) For instance, black and white blend into each other through shades of gray. (②) As the amount of white decreases through shades of gray, the amount of black increases. (③) The two opposites are always in a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is some amount of each (except at the very extremes). (④) In a blend, pure black and pure white are diluted when combined into gray. (⑤) They both lose their identity; gray is not black and it is not white.

*dilute 희석하다 **continuum 연속(체)

55. <Test 2 16번>

But strangely, the days everything goes smoothly and as planned are not the ones we remember with fondness.

When asked, "what was one of your best days at work?" very few of us recount the time everything went smoothly and the big project we were working on came in on time and under budget. Considering how we work so hard to make things go well, that example should count as a pretty good day at work. (①) For most of us, we have warmer feelings for the projects we worked on where everything seemed to go wrong. (②) We remember how the group stayed at work until 3 a.m, ate cold pizza and barely made the deadline. (③) Those are the experiences we remember as some of our best days at work. (④) It was not because of the hardship, per se, but because the hardship was shared. (⑤) It is not the work we remember with fondness, but the fellowship, how the group came together to get things done.

*per se 그 자체(로)

56. <Test 2 17번>

And because herds are easier to spot than single animals, roe deer live alone.

If you're a small herbivore, it's a bad idea to run in the face of danger. Wolves could easily follow you and attack, so it's better for you to hide. Roe deer don't run very far before they turn around and try to return to their original location, and when they do, they cross their own tracks, which confuses their pursuers — which trail should they follow. (①) Once they're safely back on home grass, roe deer hide in groups of small trees. (②) But another reason for their solitary existence is the lack of food in ancient undisturbed forests. (③) A herd of deer would have to cover a lot of territory to find sufficient food. (④) Travelling long distances, however, increases the risk of coming across a pack of wolves. (⑤) And so the single life is better.

*herbivore 초식동물

57. <Test 2 19번>

But most of the problems come from a complete lack of understanding of the design principles necessary for effective human-machine interaction.

The reasons for the deficiencies in human-machine interaction are numerous. Some come from the limitations of today's technology. Some come from self-imposed restrictions by the designers, often to hold down cost. (1) Why this deficiency?. (2) Because much of the design is done by engineers who are experts in technology but limited in their understanding of people. (3) "We are people ourselves," they think, "so we understand people". (4) But in fact, we humans are amazingly complex. (5) Those who have not studied human behavior often think it is pretty simple. Engineers, moreover, make the mistake of thinking that logical explanation is sufficient: "If only people would read the instructions," they say, "everything would be all right".

58. <Test 2 20번>

By making your purchases at local businesses, you spread that wealth out to more local people and increase your community's standard of living.

When you buy from large corporations, you support the increasing consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of the few. (1) Chain businesses often take those dollars directly away from smaller local businesses that cannot afford to lose the income. (2) This is because local businesses rely more on local suppliers and service providers, forming a kind of local economic web of interdependence that creates jobs and a thriving community. (3) Therefore, every dollar you spend at a local business helps your community maintain its individual character, uniqueness, and diversity while supporting your neighbors in their quest for the good life. (4) Paying in cash, rather than by credit card, can also help local businesses as they are often the ones least able to afford the hefty fees the credit card companies charge them for each and every transaction. (5) Look in the phone book for local alternatives to large corporate chains.

*consolidation 공고히 하기 **hefty 과중한, 무거운

59. <Test 2 24~25번>

Similarly, groups develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve valuable social relationships.

Recent research on solutions to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of regulatory authorities. In a social dilemma, a society must prevent citizens from engaging in actions that are individually beneficial in the short term but that hurt society in the long term. (1) Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily adopt when faced with social dilemmas is to designate formal leaders who are empowered to control the behavior of the group's members. (2) These informal rules are the precursors of formalized law. (3) It is also important to recognize the potential dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior. (4) Authorities may use that power to advance their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others. (5) It cannot be assumed that authorities will be compassionately motivated and will use their power and legitimacy to promote the positive objectives outlined above.

*precursor 선행물, 효시, 전신

60. <Test 3 4번>

However, managers may not know which firm will develop leading innovations.

Firms in the same industry may be able to imitate and copy one another more readily if they are located together. Therefore, they may be able to respond to changes in their industry more quickly than if they were isolated from their competitors. (1) Of course, the firm that is copied may be harmed, so in this instance, it would be better off in an isolated location, where copying would be more difficult. (2) On average, the "sharing" of information may benefit the group. (3) In industries with numerous and scattered innovations, such as fashion or computer games, all firms may be better off if they have locations that allow them to imitate quickly. (4) Furthermore, a firm that copies two changes is in a better position to innovate additional changes by combining or modifying changes that were taken from other firms. (5) Thus, particularly in fast-changing industries, economies from industrial imitation, modification, and innovation tend to be important sources of localization economies.

61. <Test 3 11번>

Francois Jacob, the French molecular biologist and Nobel laureate, suggests that the human mind is far more; it has a built-in need to create order out of the constant flow of information coming from its sensory organs.

Some scientists compare the brain to a relay station that merely coordinates incoming signals and outgoing responses. (①) Whereas others see it as an immense computer that processes information and then arrives at an appropriate response. (②) In other words, the brain creates a narrative, with a beginning, a middle and an end — a temporal sequence that makes sense of events. (③) The brain selects and discards information to be used in the narrative, constructing connections and relationships that create a web of meaning. (④) In this way, a narrative reveals more than just what happened; it explains why. (⑤) When the mind selects and orders incoming information into meaning, it is telling itself a story.

*molecular 분자의 **laureate 수상자 ***temporal 시간의

62. <Test 3 12번>

But the Web becomes entangled when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims manipulate the navigator to believe what is posted.

In general, searching online for health information can be valid, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be sound. (①) If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be grateful that we were saved some extra work. (②) People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on preconceived notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. (③) If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out and easily find sites promoting this notion. (④) If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites supporting this. (⑤) If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you're debating whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

*entangle 뒤얽히게 하다 **angle 왜곡하다

***juice cleanse 해독주스

63. <Test 3 16번>

Da Vinci was also deeply curious about the small details that might be able to explain the human-perceived wonders he painted.

Leonardo da Vinci had a keen interest in the reality and the wonders of nature as a broad and dynamic whole. (①) The subject matter of his inspired paintings was almost more wondrous than reality. (②) This can be readily seen both in his drawings of anatomical structures in biology and his refined representations of mechanical structures in physics. (③) He published amazingly detailed drawings of human anatomy, where, as one biographer noted, he paid "attention to the forms of even very small organs and hidden parts of the skeleton". (④) Da Vinci is even credited with being the first in the modern world to introduce the idea of controlled experimentation — the core concept of science — and, for this, he has been considered by some writers to be the Father of Science. (⑤) Probably more than any other scholastic luminary of that time, he recognized the relationship between the whole and its parts.

*anatomical 해부의 **luminary 전문가

64. <Test 3 19번>

It was the course that was a waste of time, however.

I remember as a student going to a speed-reading course of the type that was in vogue in the 1970s. (①) We were led to believe that you could train your eye and brain to take in whole blocks of text — scores of words at a time — and that reading word by word was primitive and inefficient. (②) The idea that you can take in the full meaning of large numbers of words in a single glance has been shown to be wrong: yes, you can quickly understand the main point of a whole block of text at a single glance, and you can race through a book getting a pretty good idea of what the author is saying. (③) But the faster you go, the more you miss. (④) So if friends boast that they can read thick novels in an afternoon, test them on what they remember of the details. (⑤) You probably can gather the plot by racing through a novel, but you'll miss much of the subtleties of the language, the scenes and the narrative.

*vogue 유행 **subtleties 중요한 세부 사항들

65. <Test 3 23번>

Yet, from the beginning, babies contribute to their interactions and exchanges with others.

Although from very early on infants show discrimination of their mother's voice and scent, they do not exhibit a clear preference for any particular caregiver. (1) Infants are not attached to their caregivers at birth. (2) Any caregiver responding to their needs would be as effective; infants tend to respond similarly to any individual who tends to their signals or interacts with them. (3) Built-in bias to orient toward, look at, and listen to certain stimuli will contribute to paying attention to and eventually developing preference for those who interact with him and provide care on a regular basis. (4) The infant uses characteristic reflexive responses in his behavioral repertoire (e.g, crying, head-turning, reaching, grasping when interacting with others. (5) These behaviors typically have as a consequence to increase the time the baby is in proximity with those around him.

*in proximity 가까이, 근접하여

66. <Test 3 24~25번>

Despite their terrible recall of the event, the average score of confidence in the accuracy of their memories was as high as 4,17 out of 5.

Perhaps one of the most iconic memory studies was by Neisser and Harsch in 1992, in which they looked at flashbulb memories related to the Challenger explosion. They gave 106 students in an introductory psychology class a questionnaire asking them to recall how they heard about the Challenger explosion, which had happened within the last twenty-four hours. They were given seven specific questions about what they were doing and how they felt at the time. (1) Two and a half years later, the same students were given a follow-up questionnaire. (2) In this survey they were also asked to rate their confidence in the accuracy of their memory on a scale from 1 to 5. (3) Of the seven details they previously recorded, on average the students could remember only 2,95 of them. (4) A quarter of the students scored zero out of seven, and half scored two or less. In fact, only a quarter of the students even remembered taking the survey previously. (5) Other studies have also shown the lack of any relationship between confidence in a memory and its accuracy.

- 1.②
- 2.②
- 3.⑤
- 4.③
- 5.②
- 6.⑤
- 7.⑤
- 8.⑤
- 9.④
- 10.③
- 11.②
- 12.④
- 13.③
- 14.②
- 15.④
- 16.④
- 17.④
- 18.⑤
- 19.⑤
- 20.⑤
- 21.②
- 22.⑤
- 23.③
- 24.②
- 25.④
- 26.⑤
- 27.⑤
- 28.⑤
- 29.⑤
- 30.④
- 31.④
- 32.②
- 33.④
- 34.④
- 35.⑤
- 36.③
- 37.⑤
- 38.⑤
- 39.③
- 40.④
- 41.②
- 42.③
- 43.③
- 44.③
- 45.⑤
- 46.③
- 47.③
- 48.④
- 49.③
- 50.①
- 51.⑤
- 52.③
- 53.②
- 54.④
- 55.①

- 56.②
- 57.①
- 58.②
- 59.②
- 60.②
- 61.②
- 62.②
- 63.②
- 64.②
- 65.③
- 66.⑤