

공부코치 문해력 LEVEL UP(2025년 3월 고1 영어)

English Reading Comprehension

Why I Created This Material

15년 동안 학생들을 가르치면서 저는 한 가지 장면을 수도 없이 보았습니다.

학생이 영어 지문을 읽습니다. 그리고 문장을 하나하나 한국어로 번역합니다.

그런데 그 다음 질문을 하면 많은 학생들이 이렇게 말합니다.

"선생님... 무슨 말인지 잘 모르겠어요."

문장을 해석하는 것과 내용을 이해하는 것은 전혀 다른 능력입니다.

요즘 많은 학생들이 영어를 못해서 점수가 낮은 것이 아닙니다.

사실은 지문 내용을 제대로 이해하지 못하기 때문입니다.

더 정확히 말하면 문해력이 무너져 있기 때문입니다.

그래서 이 자료는 일반적인 영어 문제집처럼 어휘나 문법을 중심으로 만든 자료가 아닙니다.

이 자료의 목적은 단 하나, 지문의 내용을 머릿속에 구조적으로 이해하고 기억하게 만드는 것입니다.

학교 내신 영어 시험의 구조를 보면 실제로 점수를 가르는 것은 크게 두 가지입니다.

1. 지문 내용을 정확히 이해하고 기억하고 있는가?

2. 문법과 서술형 문제를 해결할 수 있는가?

그런데 현장에서 보면 많은 학생들이 첫 번째 단계에서 이미 무너집니다.

그래서 이 자료는 영어 문장을 분석하기 전에 지문의 내용을 정확히 이해하고 정리하는 훈련을 먼저 하도록 설계했습니다.

학생들이 지문을 읽고

핵심 주장

인과 관계

예시

결론

을 스스로 찾아내고, 내용을 머릿속에 구조로 정리할 수 있도록 돕는 것이 이 문제들의 목적입니다.

이 자료는 단순한 문제 모음이 아닙니다.

지문을 이해하는 힘, 즉 문해력을 훈련하기 위한 학습 도구입니다.

이 자료가 지문을 읽어도 무엇을 말하는지 몰라 답답했던 학생들에게

작은 길잡이가 되기를 바랍니다.

- 공부코치

Improving your gestural communication involves more than just knowing when to nod or shake hands. It's about using gestures to complement your spoken messages, adding layers of meaning to your words. Open-handed gestures, for example, can indicate honesty, creating an atmosphere of trust. You invite openness and collaboration when you speak with your palms facing up. This simple yet powerful gesture can make others feel more comfortable and willing to engage in conversation. But be careful of the trap of overgesturing. Too many hand movements can distract from your message, drawing attention away from your words. Imagine a speaker whose hands move quickly like birds, their message lost in the chaos of their gestures. Balance is key. Your gestures should highlight your words, not overshadow them.

★ Key Vocabulary List

gestural communication — 제스처 소통

spoken messages — 말하는 메시지

open-handed gestures — 손바닥을 펼치는 제스처

atmosphere of trust — 신뢰의 분위기

collaboration — 협력

engage in conversation — 대화에 참여하다

distract from — ~로부터 주의를 분산시키다

overshadow — 압도하다

complement — 보완하다

layers of meaning — 의미의 층

indicate honesty — 정직함을 나타내다

invite openness — 개방성을 유도하다

palms facing up — 손바닥을 위로 향하게 하다

overgesturing — 과도한 제스처

chaos — 혼란

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?

- ① The importance of avoiding overgesturing in public speaking.
- ② The necessity of learning specific gestural techniques for professional success.
- ③ Different types of gestures and their cultural interpretations in communication.
- ④ How open-handed gestures can build trust and encourage communication.
- ⑤ The art of using gestures to enhance and support spoken messages effectively.

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① Excessive hand movements can divert attention from the speaker's words.
- ② Gestures should aim to add layers of meaning to spoken messages.
- ③ Effective gestural communication primarily involves knowing standard gestures like nodding or shaking hands.
- ④ Speaking with palms facing up can encourage openness and collaboration.
- ⑤ Open-handed gestures can help create an atmosphere of trust.

3. What can be inferred about effective speakers from the passage?

- ① They primarily rely on open-handed gestures regardless of the context of their message.
- ② They consciously regulate their gestures to ensure they enhance, rather than detract from, their verbal communication.
- ③ They use a wider variety of gestures than ineffective speakers.
- ④ They often employ rapid, bird-like hand movements to maintain audience engagement.
- ⑤ They prioritize gestural communication over verbal content to convey honesty.

4. The underlined word "complement" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- ① restrict
- ② contradict
- ③ complicate
- ④ substitute
- ⑤ enhance

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? Balance is key. _____

- ① The speed of your hand movements should always match the pace of your speech.
 - ② Your gestures should highlight your words, not overshadow them.
 - ③ Consistent use of a few powerful gestures is more impactful than varied movements.
 - ④ It is crucial to avoid any form of hand movement that might be misunderstood.
 - ⑤ Speakers must learn to differentiate between culturally appropriate and inappropriate gestures.
-

6. According to the passage, what specific effect can open-handed gestures have on an audience?

- ① They are primarily used to grab immediate attention from distracted individuals.
 - ② They can make others feel more comfortable and willing to engage in conversation.
 - ③ They help in concluding a difficult negotiation quickly.
 - ④ They often lead to misunderstandings among listeners.
 - ⑤ They signify the speaker's dominant position.
-

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding excessive gesturing?

- ① Rapid hand movements are a sign of confidence, thus improving message reception.
 - ② The chaos of gestures encourages listeners to ask more questions.
 - ③ Overgesturing leads to the audience feeling more comfortable and willing to engage.
 - ④ Excessive gesturing causes audiences to focus more intently on the speaker's message.
 - ⑤ Too many hand movements can distract from the spoken message, making it less clear.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To inform readers about the psychological origins of various body language cues.
 - ② To provide guidance on how to use gestural communication effectively and appropriately.
 - ③ To criticize common mistakes made by public speakers.
 - ④ To entertain readers with anecdotes about communication mishaps.
 - ⑤ To advocate for the complete elimination of hand gestures in formal settings.
-

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the principle of balanced gestural communication as described in the passage?

- ① A musician playing an instrument that blends harmoniously with the singer's voice, enhancing the overall performance.
 - ② A debater using aggressive hand movements to intimidate opponents and dominate the discussion.
 - ③ A painter using only primary colors to create a simple yet striking image.
 - ④ A chef adding an overwhelming amount of spice to a dish, making it inedible.
 - ⑤ A teacher speaking very slowly and clearly, without any hand movements, to ensure students understand.
-

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the passage about effective communication?

- ① Successful communication depends primarily on the speaker's natural charisma rather than learned skills.
 - ② The most powerful communication relies on a single, universally understood gesture.
 - ③ Verbal clarity is the only factor truly determining a message's success.
 - ④ Non-verbal cues, when thoughtfully integrated, are crucial for enriching and clarifying spoken messages.
 - ⑤ It is always better to use fewer gestures to avoid any potential misinterpretation.
-
-

Assuming gene editing in humans proves to be safe and effective, it might seem logical, even preferable, to correct disease-causing mutations at the earliest possible stage of life, before harmful genes begin causing serious problems. Yet once it becomes possible to transform an embryo's mutated genes into "normal" ones, there will certainly be temptations to upgrade normal genes to superior versions. Should we begin editing genes in unborn children to lower their lifetime risk of heart disease or cancer? What about giving unborn children beneficial features, like greater strength and increased mental abilities, or changing physical characteristics, like eye and hair color? The pursuit for perfection seems almost natural to human nature, but if we start down this slippery slope, we may not like where we end up.

★ Key Vocabulary List

gene editing — 유전자 편집

disease-causing mutations — 질병 유발 돌연변이

harmful genes — 해로운 유전자

transform — 변형하다

mutated genes — 돌연변이 유전자

temptations — 유혹

superior versions — 우월한 버전

slippery slope — 미끄러운 경사면

safe and effective — 안전하고 효과적인

earliest possible stage of life — 생애 가능한 한 가장 이른 단계

serious problems — 심각한 문제

embryo — 배아

normal ones — 정상 유전자 (정상적인 것들)

upgrade — 향상시키다, 업그레이드하다

unborn children — 태아

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The ethical implications of extending gene editing from disease treatment to human enhancement.
- ② The historical development and future prospects of genetic engineering in medicine.
- ③ The potential benefits of gene editing for improving human physical and mental capabilities.
- ④ The technological feasibility and safety concerns of human gene editing in embryos.
- ⑤ The current scientific progress in correcting disease-causing mutations through gene editing.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① It is mentioned that there will likely be temptations to upgrade normal genes to superior versions.
- ② Enhancing features like greater strength and increased mental abilities are listed as potential future uses of gene editing.
- ③ Gene editing for correcting disease-causing mutations might seem logical at an early stage of life.
- ④ The passage suggests that physical characteristics like eye and hair color are not considered for gene editing.
- ⑤ The author indicates a concern about a "slippery slope" if gene editing extends beyond medical necessity.

3. What can be inferred about the author's primary concern regarding the future of gene editing?

- ① The difficulty in obtaining sufficient funding for advanced gene editing research and development.
- ② The immediate risks associated with the physical safety and efficacy of gene editing procedures.
- ③ The possibility that the public will not accept gene editing, even for disease correction.
- ④ The likelihood that gene editing technology will not advance as rapidly as currently predicted.
- ⑤ The potential for gene editing to lead to unintended social, ethical, or existential issues.

4. The word "transform" in the phrase "to transform an embryo's mutated genes into 'normal' ones" most likely means:

- ① to disguise
 - ② to intensify
 - ③ to prevent
 - ④ to alter
 - ⑤ to stabilize
-

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"Yet once it becomes possible to transform an embryo's mutated genes into 'normal' ones, _____ Should we begin editing genes in unborn children to lower their lifetime risk of heart disease or cancer?"

- ① the focus will inevitably shift solely to preventing future diseases.
 - ② there will certainly be temptations to upgrade normal genes to superior versions.
 - ③ society will quickly reject any attempts to modify human embryos.
 - ④ it will only be used for conditions that cause severe suffering.
 - ⑤ the medical community will immediately establish strict ethical guidelines.
-

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding potential genetic enhancements?

- ① The passage suggests that physical characteristics are not a focus for future gene editing.
 - ② Only features related to disease prevention are considered for enhancement.
 - ③ Gene editing for purely cosmetic changes is strictly prohibited according to the text.
 - ④ Improved mental abilities are explicitly mentioned as a potential beneficial feature for gene editing.
 - ⑤ The passage states that gene editing will primarily target psychological disorders.
-

7. What cause-effect relationship is most prominently suggested in the passage concerning gene editing?

- ① The safety and effectiveness of gene editing for disease correction will likely lead to desires for human enhancement.
 - ② The pursuit of perfection through gene editing directly leads to a greater understanding of human genetics.
 - ③ Focusing on physical characteristics in gene editing will lead to a reduction in genetic diseases.
 - ④ Public acceptance of gene editing causes a decrease in funding for traditional medical research.
 - ⑤ Strict ethical regulations cause a complete halt to all forms of gene editing research.
-

8. What is the author's overall attitude or purpose in discussing human gene editing?

- ① To present a neutral and objective overview of the scientific advancements in gene editing.
 - ② To critique the current lack of technological capability in advanced gene editing.
 - ③ To advocate for the immediate and widespread adoption of gene editing technology.
 - ④ To express a cautionary warning about the potential misuse and ethical challenges of gene editing.
 - ⑤ To highlight the significant economic benefits that gene editing can bring to society.
-

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the "slippery slope" argument presented in the passage regarding gene editing?

- ① A medical breakthrough for a rare disease eventually becoming a standard treatment.
 - ② A new social media platform initially designed for connecting friends becoming a tool for widespread misinformation.
 - ③ A car manufacturer developing more fuel-efficient engines in response to environmental concerns.
 - ④ A government investing heavily in public health campaigns to prevent common illnesses.
 - ⑤ An online streaming service expanding its content library to include more diverse genres.
-

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the author's concerns about gene editing?

- ① That society needs to proactively address the ethical boundaries and potential societal impacts of powerful new technologies.
 - ② That technological progress in genetics is inherently more dangerous than beneficial.
 - ③ That the pursuit of physical perfection is a harmless and natural human desire.
 - ④ That the primary focus of gene editing must remain strictly on animal studies and agricultural applications.
 - ⑤ That the scientific community should halt all research into human gene editing immediately.
-
-

The science we learn in grade school is a collection of certainties about the natural world — the earth goes around the sun, DNA carries the information of an organism, and so on. Only when you start to learn the practice of science do you realize that each of these “facts” was hard won through a succession of logical inferences based upon many observations or experiments. The process of science is less about collecting pieces of knowledge than it is about reducing the uncertainties in what we know. Our uncertainties can be greater or lesser for any given piece of knowledge depending upon where we are in that process — today we are quite certain of how an apple will fall from a tree, but our understanding of the turbulent fluid flow remains a work in progress after more than a century of effort.

★ Key Vocabulary List

grade school — 초등학교

certainties — 확실성

carries — 전달하다, 운반하다

practice of science — 과학 실천

succession — 연속

observations — 관찰

reducing — 줄이는 것

turbulent fluid flow — 난류 유체 흐름

collection — 집합, 모음

natural world — 자연 세계

organism — 유기체

hard won — 어렵게 얻어진

logical inferences — 논리적 추론

experiments — 실험

uncertainties — 불확실성

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The challenges in understanding complex phenomena like turbulent fluid flow.
- ② The historical development of scientific facts.
- ③ The difference between grade school science and the practice of science.
- ④ How scientific certainties are established through logical inference.
- ⑤ The importance of observation and experimentation in scientific discovery.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Understanding of certain phenomena, like the fall of an apple, is considered highly certain.
- ② The practice of science involves a continuous effort to reduce what is unknown.
- ③ Some scientific areas, such as turbulent fluid flow, still involve significant uncertainty.
- ④ Grade school education primarily presents scientific knowledge as established certainties.
- ⑤ Scientific facts are easily acquired through simple observation.

3. What can be inferred about the nature of scientific progress from the passage?

- ① Only complex fields like fluid dynamics truly embody the scientific process.
- ② Grade school science misrepresents the scientific method entirely.
- ③ Scientific understanding is static once a "fact" is established.
- ④ The scientific journey is characterized by continuous inquiry and evolving understanding.
- ⑤ Complete certainty in all scientific domains is an achievable goal.

4. The word "turbulent" in the passage (referring to "turbulent fluid flow") most closely refers to a state that is:

- ① calm and easily understood.
- ② characterized by disorder, change, or instability.
- ③ exceptionally slow in its progression.
- ④ characterized by great order and predictability.
- ⑤ stable and well-researched.

5. The passage states, "The process of science is less about collecting pieces of knowledge than it is about _____." Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① cataloging all observed natural occurrences
 - ② discovering new and exciting phenomena
 - ③ confirming existing scientific theories
 - ④ reducing the uncertainties in what we know
 - ⑤ establishing absolute and unchanging truths
-

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding scientific facts?

- ① Once established, they are rarely subject to further questioning or revision.
 - ② The certainty of scientific facts decreases over time.
 - ③ Examples like DNA information are still considered areas of significant uncertainty.
 - ④ Their establishment often requires numerous observations and logical inferences.
 - ⑤ They are typically presented with accompanying historical context in grade school.
-

7. What is the logical relationship between the initial perception of "facts" in grade school and the actual practice of science?

- ① Grade school "facts" are derived directly from the most recent scientific breakthroughs.
 - ② The practice of science reveals that grade school "facts" are often completely false.
 - ③ Grade school presents the outcome of a process that, in practice, involves significant effort to overcome uncertainty.
 - ④ The practice of science is merely an advanced form of the data collection taught in grade school.
 - ⑤ Grade school facts lead directly to the current state of uncertainty in advanced scientific fields.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To illustrate the distinction between scientific outcomes and the scientific process.
 - ② To highlight the inherent fallibility of all scientific knowledge.
 - ③ To prove that science is ultimately about reaching absolute certainty.
 - ④ To criticize the inadequacies of grade school science education.
 - ⑤ To advocate for increased funding for scientific research into turbulent fluid flow.
-

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about the nature of science?

- ① A painter replicating a famous artwork with exact precision.
 - ② A detective gathering clues and eliminating possibilities to solve a complex case.
 - ③ A chef following a recipe precisely to bake a cake.
 - ④ A student memorizing a list of vocabulary words for a test.
 - ⑤ A historian meticulously compiling known dates and events into a timeline.
-

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about the general understanding of science?

- ① Public education should exclusively focus on the uncertain aspects of scientific inquiry.
 - ② Scientific progress is inherently limited by the complexity of natural phenomena.
 - ③ The most valuable scientific knowledge is that which has achieved complete certainty.
 - ④ A deeper appreciation of science comes from understanding its investigative nature, not just its findings.
 - ⑤ The role of scientists is primarily to confirm previously established theories.
-
-

There is a wealth of evidence that when parents, teachers, supervisors, and coaches are perceived as involved and caring, people feel happier and more motivated. And it is not just those people with power — we need to feel valued and respected by peers and coworkers. Thus, when the need for relatedness is met, motivation and internalization are fueled, provided that support for autonomy and competence are also there. If we are trying to motivate others, a caring relationship is a crucial basis from which to begin. And when we are trying to motivate ourselves, doing things to enhance a sense of connectedness to others can be crucial to long-term persistence. So exercise with a friend, call someone when you have a difficult decision to make, and be there as a support for others as they take on challenges.

★ Key Vocabulary List

wealth of evidence — 풍부한 증거

involved — 관여하는

motivated — 동기 부여된

respected — 존중받는

relatedness — 관계성, 유대감

fueled — 촉진되다, 활성화되다

competence — 유능감

persistence — 끈기, 지속성

perceived — 인식된

caring — 보살피는

valued — 가치 있게 여겨지는

peers — 동료

internalization — 내재화

autonomy — 자율성

crucial — 매우 중요한, 결정적인

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The necessity of challenging oneself for personal growth and development.
- ② The psychological benefits of regular physical activity and a balanced diet.
- ③ The primary drivers of intrinsic human happiness and emotional well-being.
- ④ How effective leadership styles impact employee satisfaction and productivity.
- ⑤ The fundamental role of social connection in fostering motivation and persistence.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the information in the passage?

- ① Feeling valued by peers is secondary in importance to support from those in power for motivation.
- ② People tend to feel happier and more motivated when they perceive others as caring.
- ③ A sense of relatedness is crucial for both self-motivation and motivating others.
- ④ Exercising with a friend is presented as an example of enhancing one's sense of connectedness.
- ⑤ Support for autonomy and competence must accompany relatedness for motivation to be fueled.

3. What can be inferred about the conditions for sustained personal persistence from the passage?

- ① Only direct guidance from supervisors can ensure long-term commitment to goals.
- ② Strong willpower alone is sufficient for overcoming significant personal challenges.
- ③ Persistence is solely an internal quality, independent of external social factors.
- ④ Personal persistence primarily depends on avoiding situations that involve difficult decisions.
- ⑤ Engaging in activities that strengthen social bonds is vital for maintaining long-term effort.

4. In the passage, the word "fueled" most closely means:

- ① Extinguished
- ② Diminished
- ③ Sustained
- ④ Hindered
- ⑤ Activated

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"If we are trying to motivate others, a caring relationship is _____ from which to begin."

- ① a secondary concern
 - ② a crucial basis
 - ③ an optional element
 - ④ an unproven method
 - ⑤ a challenging obstacle
-

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements about motivation is true?

- ① Motivation is enhanced when people feel both connected and supported in their autonomy and competence.
 - ② Motivation and internalization are entirely separate psychological processes.
 - ③ Motivation is primarily driven by external rewards and public recognition.
 - ④ The desire for relatedness is a modern phenomenon not universally observed across cultures.
 - ⑤ Feeling respected by peers is generally less important for motivation than supervisor feedback.
-

7. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship described regarding relatedness and motivation?

- ① Support for autonomy directly causes people to feel more respected by peers and coworkers.
 - ② High levels of personal persistence result in stronger social connections over time.
 - ③ Increased motivation leads to a greater desire for autonomy and competence.
 - ④ When individuals perceive themselves as involved and cared for, their motivation and happiness increase.
 - ⑤ Difficult decisions are the direct cause of a diminished sense of relatedness among individuals.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To emphasize the fundamental importance of social connection for human motivation and well-being.
 - ② To present detailed psychological research findings on the neural basis of human connection.
 - ③ To advocate for specific workplace policies that foster employee engagement and teamwork.
 - ④ To encourage readers to cultivate self-reliance and independence in their personal lives.
 - ⑤ To critique contemporary motivational theories for their lack of emphasis on social factors.
-

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about relatedness and motivation?

- ① A leader implements a new project management software to streamline team communication and task delegation.
- ② A student struggling with a difficult subject significantly improves after forming a study group where members offer mutual support and encouragement.
- ③ An artist finds inspiration primarily in solitude, creating their most profound work in isolation from others.
- ④ A runner trains alone for a marathon, setting personal bests through strict self-discipline.
- ⑤ An employee is highly productive and engaged due to a generous bonus structure and clear performance incentives.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's discussion of relatedness and motivation?

- ① Emotional support and connection are only necessary during times of extreme crisis or difficulty.
- ② Fostering environments that promote social belonging and mutual support is critical for human thriving across various contexts.
- ③ The pursuit of personal autonomy should always take precedence over the need for social connections.
- ④ Effective motivation strategies are universal and require no adaptation to cultural or individual differences.
- ⑤ Individual achievement is ultimately more impactful and desirable than collective endeavors.

Modern brain-scanning techniques such as fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) have revealed that reading aloud lights up many areas of the brain. There is intense activity in areas associated with pronunciation and hearing the sound of the spoken response, which strengthens the connective structures of your brain cells for more brainpower. This leads to an overall improvement in concentration. Reading aloud is also a good way to develop your public speaking skills because it forces you to read each and every word — something people don't often do when reading quickly, or reading in silence. Children, in particular, should be encouraged to read aloud because the brain is wired for learning through connections that are created by positive stimulation, such as singing, touching, and reading aloud.

★ Key Vocabulary List

Multifaceted Benefits — 다각적인 이점

fMRI — fMRI (기능적 자기공명영상)

lights up — 활성화시키다

pronunciation — 발음

strengthens — 강화하다

brainpower — 뇌 기능, 지력

public speaking skills — 공개 연설 기술

positive stimulation — 긍정적인 자극

brain-scanning techniques — 뇌 스캔 기술

revealed — 밝혀내다

intense activity — 강렬한 활동

spoken response — 말하는 소리

connective structures — 연결 구조

concentration — 집중력

wired for learning — 학습하도록 고안된

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The importance of modern brain-scanning techniques in understanding brain function.
- ② The differences between silent reading and reading aloud for adults.
- ③ The specific challenges children face in learning to read effectively.
- ④ The neurological reasons behind improved public speaking abilities.
- ⑤ How reading aloud improves various cognitive functions and skills.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Children's brains are predisposed to learn effectively through active engagement like reading aloud.
- ② The brain activity from reading aloud contributes to enhanced concentration.
- ③ Quick, silent reading often leads to individuals skipping some words in the text.
- ④ Reading aloud primarily benefits public speaking by improving memory retention.
- ⑤ Reading aloud involves brain areas responsible for both speaking and listening.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding learning mechanisms?

- ① The primary advantage of silent reading is its speed and efficiency for information processing.
- ② Advanced brain-scanning technologies are primarily designed to help diagnose reading disorders.
- ③ Engaging multiple senses through activities like reading aloud optimizes learning, especially for the young.
- ④ Most adults struggle with public speaking because they do not read aloud enough.
- ⑤ Learning through physical touch is more impactful for children than auditory learning.

4. The underlined word "wired" in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① conditioned
- ② activated
- ③ accustomed
- ④ designed
- ⑤ connected

5. Modern brain-scanning techniques such as fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) have revealed that reading aloud lights up many areas of the brain. There is intense activity in areas associated with pronunciation and hearing the sound of the spoken response, which _____ . This leads to an overall improvement in concentration. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① helps to differentiate between sounds and their associated meanings
- ② reduces the risk of cognitive decline in older adults
- ③ strengthens the connective structures of your brain cells for more brainpower
- ④ allows for quicker information processing and memory recall
- ⑤ improves the efficiency of auditory processing pathways only

6. According to the passage, which of the following is a direct benefit of reading aloud?

- ① It solely focuses on improving a child's ability to recognize complex words.
- ② It helps adults overcome their natural aversion to public speaking.
- ③ It increases overall brainpower by enhancing brain cell connectivity.
- ④ It is a known cure for certain types of language processing disorders.
- ⑤ It consistently makes individuals more eloquent speakers in debates.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding public speaking?

- ① Reading quickly leads to better public speaking due to improved fluency.
- ② Hearing one's own spoken response reduces anxiety related to public speaking.
- ③ Improved concentration is a prerequisite for effective public speaking practice.
- ④ The act of reading aloud forces attention to every word, thereby improving public speaking abilities.
- ⑤ Developing public speaking skills causes one to read aloud more frequently.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To demonstrate the necessity of fMRI for studying cognitive functions.
- ② To compare the benefits of auditory learning with tactile learning.
- ③ To explain and promote the various cognitive benefits of reading aloud.
- ④ To highlight the challenges faced by students in developing public speaking skills.
- ⑤ To caution against reading quickly or silently due to its detrimental effects.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the benefits of reading aloud as described in the passage?

- ① A child learns new vocabulary words by seeing them presented with flashcards.
 - ② An experienced orator delivers an impromptu speech without any prior preparation or reading.
 - ③ A person silently rereads a complex legal document multiple times to fully grasp its meaning.
 - ④ A student who struggles with public speaking improves their confidence and clarity after regularly practicing reading scripts aloud.
 - ⑤ A musician practices a new piece by repeatedly listening to a recording of it.
-

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about the learning process?

- ① Digital learning tools are generally less effective than traditional methods for skill development.
 - ② Passive reception of information is more efficient for adults than active engagement.
 - ③ The most effective learning strategies involve solely focusing on auditory stimuli for comprehension.
 - ④ Brain development largely ceases after childhood, limiting the potential for new skill acquisition.
 - ⑤ Active, multi-sensory engagement enhances neurological connections and promotes comprehensive learning across ages.
-
-

Routines enable athletes to evaluate competition conditions. For example, bouncing a ball in a volleyball service routine supplies the server with information about the ball, the floor, and the state of her muscles. This information can then be used to properly prepare for her serve. Routines also enable athletes to adjust and fine-tune their preparations based on those evaluations or in pursuit of a particular competitive goal. This adaptation can involve adjustment to the conditions, rivals, competitive situation, or internal influences that can affect performance. Just like adjusting a racecar engine to the conditions of the track, air temperature, and weather, routines adjust all competitive components to achieve proper performance.

★ Key Vocabulary List

Routines — 루틴, 일상적인 절차

evaluate — 평가하다

bouncing a ball — 공을 튀기다

supplies — 제공하다, 공급하다

adjust — 조정하다

preparations — 준비 (복수형)

adaptation — 적응

achieve proper performance — 적절한 경기력을 달성하다

enable — 가능하게 하다

competition conditions — 경기 조건

service routine — 서브 루틴

properly prepare — 제대로 준비하다

fine-tune — 미세 조정하다, 정밀하게 맞추다

competitive goal — 경기 목표

internal influences — 내적 요인

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The primary methods athletes employ to recover from intense physical exertion.
- ② Various types of information athletes gather during their pre-competition rituals.
- ③ The psychological benefits derived from consistent athletic preparation.
- ④ Strategies athletes use to overcome internal and external competitive pressures.
- ⑤ The critical role of routines in enabling athletes to assess conditions and make performance adjustments.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① The concept of adaptation in routines is compared to tuning a racecar engine.
- ② Adjustments made through routines are solely based on pre-competition evaluations, not competitive goals.
- ③ A volleyball server's routine provides data about the ball and the playing surface.
- ④ Internal influences can be a factor that athletes consider for performance adjustment.
- ⑤ Routines help athletes gather information about various competition conditions.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding athletic performance?

- ① Information gathered during routines is largely irrelevant if an athlete's physical condition is already optimal.
- ② All competitive sports implicitly require athletes to have a rigid, unchanging pre-performance routine.
- ③ Successful athletic performance often relies on an athlete's ability to adapt to dynamic circumstances.
- ④ The length of an athlete's routine is directly proportional to the complexity of the sport.
- ⑤ The primary purpose of routines is to create a sense of familiarity, reducing anxiety.

4. What does the word 'fine-tune' most likely mean in the context of the passage?

- ① complicate
- ② restrict
- ③ diminish
- ④ initiate
- ⑤ perfect

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?" Just like adjusting a racecar engine to the conditions of the track, air temperature, and weather, routines _____."

- ① prioritize mental resilience over physical strength
 - ② adjust all competitive components to achieve proper performance
 - ③ enhance the athlete's natural talent
 - ④ help develop new strategies for rival competitors
 - ⑤ simplify the complex decision-making process for athletes
-

6. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of an 'internal influence' that can affect performance?

- ① The air temperature on the competition day.
 - ② The specific tactics employed by an opposing team.
 - ③ The current physiological state of the athlete's body.
 - ④ The crowd's reaction to a successful play.
 - ⑤ The recent changes in official game rules.
-

7. What is the most direct benefit of an athlete's routine, according to the passage?

- ① It guarantees victory in every competition.
 - ② It eliminates the need for coaching during a game.
 - ③ It identifies weaknesses in the opponent's strategy.
 - ④ It allows for evaluation and adjustment of preparations to achieve proper performance.
 - ⑤ It significantly increases the athlete's natural speed and strength.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To analyze the psychological impact of pre-game rituals on team cohesion.
 - ② To inform readers about the various ways routines contribute to an athlete's optimal performance.
 - ③ To persuade athletes to adopt more rigorous training schedules.
 - ④ To compare the historical evolution of athletic preparation techniques.
 - ⑤ To criticize common misconceptions regarding the necessity of athletic routines.
-

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about the function of routines?

- ① A musician practicing a piece repeatedly without listening for mistakes or trying to interpret the mood.
 - ② A student memorizing a textbook word-for-word for an upcoming exam.
 - ③ A gardener planting the same type of flower in all climates despite varying soil conditions.
 - ④ A painter using the exact same brushstrokes for every canvas regardless of the subject.
 - ⑤ A chef meticulously tasting and adjusting seasoning during cooking to perfect a dish.
-

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the passage about routines in competitive settings?

- ① Routines serve as dynamic mechanisms that empower athletes to respond effectively to the constantly changing demands of competition.
 - ② The most effective athletes are those who rigidly adhere to a fixed set of actions.
 - ③ The complexity of a routine correlates directly with an athlete's professional status.
 - ④ Success in sports is largely determined by an athlete's genetic predispositions rather than learned behaviors.
 - ⑤ While useful, routines primarily offer psychological comfort rather than tangible performance benefits.
-
-

Promotion deals with consumer psychology. We can't force people to think one way or another, and the clever marketer knows that promotion is used to provide information in the most clear, honest, and simple fashion possible. By doing so, the possibility of increasing sales goes up. Gone are the days when promotions were done in order to fool the consumer into purchasing something. The long-term effect of getting a consumer to buy something they did not really want or need wasn't good. In fact, consumers fooled once can do damage to sales as they relate their experience to others. Instead, marketers now know that their goal is to identify the consumers who are most likely to appreciate a good or service, and to promote that good or service in a way that makes the value clear to the consumer. Therefore, marketers must know where the potential consumers are, and how to reach them.

★ Key Vocabulary List

Promotion — 프로모션, 홍보

clever marketer — 영리한 마케터

clear, honest, and simple fashion — 명확하고, 정직하며, 간단한 방식

Gone are the days — ~의 시대는 지났다

long-term effect — 장기적인 영향/효과

relate their experience — 경험을 이야기하다

appreciate a good or service — 상품이나 서비스의 가치를 높이 평가하다

potential consumers — 잠재 소비자

consumer psychology — 소비자 심리

provide information — 정보를 제공하다

increasing sales — 매출 증대

fool the consumer — 소비자를 속이다

damage to sales — 판매에 피해를 주다

identify the consumers — 소비자를 파악하다/식별하다

makes the value clear — 가치를 명확히 하다

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How clear information can increase sales.
- ② Why marketers must identify potential consumers.
- ③ The evolution of promotion strategies towards honesty and consumer focus.
- ④ The long-term damage of fooling consumers in sales.
- ⑤ The importance of consumer psychology in marketing.

2. Which statement does NOT match the passage?

- ① Effective promotion aims to manipulate consumer preferences for quick sales gains.
- ② Past promotions often led consumers to purchase unwanted items.
- ③ Sharing negative consumer experiences can harm future sales.
- ④ Promotional strategies must consider consumer psychology.
- ⑤ Modern marketers strive to identify specific consumers likely to value a product.

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① The effectiveness of promotion is solely dependent on the quantity of information provided.
- ② The primary challenge for modern marketers is identifying entirely new consumer segments.
- ③ The contemporary marketing approach prioritizes building lasting consumer relationships over short-term sales.
- ④ Deceptive marketing practices continue to be more profitable in competitive markets.
- ⑤ Marketers who previously fooled consumers lacked any understanding of psychology.

4. What does the word "appreciate" most likely mean in the context of "identify the consumers who are most likely to appreciate a good or service"?

- ① evaluate
- ② overlook
- ③ purchase
- ④ value
- ⑤ criticize

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "Instead, marketers now know that their goal is to identify the consumers who are most likely to appreciate a good or service, and to promote that good or service in a way that _____."

- ① stimulates impulsive buying behavior
 - ② emphasizes its unique features over competitors
 - ③ guarantees immediate purchase
 - ④ appeals to the widest possible demographic
 - ⑤ makes the value clear to the consumer
-

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding past promotion methods?

- ① They prioritized identifying consumers who would appreciate the product.
 - ② They aimed to provide information in an honest and simple manner.
 - ③ They were generally successful in achieving long-term sales growth.
 - ④ They focused on building lasting trust with the customer.
 - ⑤ They often involved misleading consumers into buying things they didn't truly want.
-

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described concerning consumers who were fooled by past promotions?

- ① Consumers' desire for value causes marketers to simplify their promotional messages.
 - ② Consumers sharing negative experiences lead to damage to future sales.
 - ③ Fooling consumers causes an immediate increase in sales, followed by long-term loyalty.
 - ④ A lack of honest information causes consumers to seek out competitors.
 - ⑤ Deceived consumers cause higher production costs, leading to price increases.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To explain the psychological manipulation techniques used in promotion.
 - ② To predict future trends in consumer behavior and market demands.
 - ③ To criticize the inherent dishonesty of marketing practices.
 - ④ To illustrate the evolution of effective promotion strategies and their rationale.
 - ⑤ To persuade businesses to invest more in advertising campaigns.
-

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about modern promotion?

- ① A political candidate making vague promises to appeal to a broad range of voters without committing to specifics.
 - ② A social media influencer promoting a product they have never used, solely for payment.
 - ③ A company launching an ad campaign with exaggerated claims to attract maximum attention.
 - ④ A store using a "limited time offer" to pressure customers into buying items they are unsure about.
 - ⑤ A startup meticulously researching its target demographic to create product descriptions that highlight specific benefits for that group.
-

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the passage about the relationship between businesses and consumers?

- ① Businesses primarily exist to control consumer purchasing decisions.
 - ② Marketing is solely about information dissemination, regardless of the consumer's needs.
 - ③ Consumer psychology is too complex for most businesses to effectively leverage.
 - ④ Long-term business success relies on building trust and providing genuine value to consumers.
 - ⑤ The profitability of a product is inversely proportional to the honesty of its promotion.
-
-

Plato argued that when you see something that strikes you as beautiful, you are really just seeing a partial reflection of true beauty, just as a painting or even a photograph only captures part of the real thing. True beauty, or what Plato calls the Form of Beauty, has no particular color, shape, or size. Rather, it is an abstract idea, like the number five. You can make drawings of the number five in blue or red ink, big or small, but the number five itself is none of those things. It has no physical form. Think of the idea of a triangle, for example. Although it has no particular color or size, it somehow lies within each and every triangle you see. Plato thought the same was true of beauty. The Form of Beauty somehow lies within each and every beautiful thing you see.

★ Key Vocabulary List

argued — 주장했다

partial reflection — 부분적인 반영

captures — 포착하다, 담아내다

Form of Beauty — 아름다움의 형상

color — 색깔

size — 크기

physical form — 물리적인 형태

lies within — 안에 존재하다, 내재하다

strikes you as — ~처럼 느껴지게 하다, 인상을 주다

true beauty — 진정한 아름다움

real thing — 실제 사물

particular — 특정한

shape — 모양

abstract idea — 추상적인 개념

somewhat — 어떤 식으로든, 어쩐지

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Plato's theory defining true beauty as an abstract and ideal Form.
- ② The historical evolution of philosophical ideas about aesthetics.
- ③ The conceptual differences between concrete and abstract numbers.
- ④ How different art forms depict beautiful objects.
- ⑤ The limited capacity of human senses to perceive reality.

2. According to Plato's theory as described in the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① When you see something beautiful, you are perceiving a complete embodiment of true beauty.
 - ② The Form of Beauty is an abstract idea, similar to the concept of the number five.
 - ③ A beautiful painting is considered a partial reflection of true beauty.
 - ④ True beauty, also known as the Form of Beauty, has no particular color, shape, or size.
 - ⑤ Physical representations of beauty can vary in their individual attributes.
-

3. What can be inferred from Plato's theory of beauty as presented in the passage?

- ① Abstract concepts like numbers are inherently more beautiful than any physical form.
 - ② Human perception, when encountering physical beauty, only grasps a part of the Form of Beauty.
 - ③ The understanding of true beauty varies significantly among individuals.
 - ④ Art forms like paintings offer a more direct experience of true beauty than natural objects.
 - ⑤ Plato believed that the appreciation of beauty is an inherent human characteristic from birth.
-

4. The word 'abstract' in the passage (line 4) is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① Related to artistic expression.
 - ② Detailed and tangible.
 - ③ Difficult to comprehend.
 - ④ Existing as an idea rather than having a physical presence.
 - ⑤ Conceptually vague.
-

5. True beauty, or what Plato calls the Form of Beauty, has no particular color, shape, or size. Rather, _____, like the number five.

- ① it is understood only intuitively
 - ② it is always evolving
 - ③ it is an abstract idea
 - ④ it needs physical manifestation to exist
 - ⑤ it is a universally admired phenomenon
-

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding Plato's Form of Beauty?

- ① It takes on various colors and sizes depending on the observer.
 - ② It is best understood through paintings and photographs.
 - ③ It is a concept that is concrete and physically tangible.
 - ④ Its existence is dependent on human recognition and appreciation.
 - ⑤ It somehow resides within every beautiful physical object.
-

7. What is the logical relationship between the Form of Beauty and individual beautiful things, as explained by Plato?

- ① The Form of Beauty functions as an ideal essence that individual beautiful objects partially reflect.
 - ② Individual beautiful things are the primary source from which the Form of Beauty is derived.
 - ③ The Form of Beauty exists only as a consequence of many beautiful objects being observed.
 - ④ There is no direct causal link; they are merely coincidental.
 - ⑤ Physical beauty directly creates and defines the abstract Form of Beauty.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To argue for the superiority of abstract forms over physical objects.
 - ② To provide a critique of historical philosophical views on aesthetics.
 - ③ To illustrate the limitations of language in describing abstract ideas.
 - ④ To encourage readers to seek beauty beyond material forms.
 - ⑤ To explain a fundamental concept of Plato's philosophy regarding beauty.
-

9. Which of the following real-world examples best illustrates the relationship between Plato's Form of Beauty and individual beautiful things?

- ① A collection of various types of flowers, each unique in its appearance.
 - ② Different interpretations of a famous song by various musicians.
 - ③ A photograph of a famous landmark taken by different photographers.
 - ④ The changing fashion trends throughout different historical periods.
 - ⑤ A master chef's original recipe, from which many restaurant dishes are made with slight variations.
-

10. What broader implication can be drawn from Plato's theory of beauty presented in the passage?

- ① The physical world provides only partial glimpses of a higher, non-physical ideal reality.
 - ② True understanding of beauty is solely dependent on cultural context.
 - ③ The pursuit of perfect physical manifestations of beauty is ultimately futile.
 - ④ Philosophical inquiry into beauty is inherently less valuable than direct experience.
 - ⑤ Artistic representation is ultimately a flawed attempt to capture subjective human feelings.
-
-

공부코치 gongbucoach.com

As you listen to your child in an emotional moment, be aware that sharing simple observations usually works better than asking questions to get a conversation rolling. You may ask your child “Why do you feel sad?” and she may not have a clue. As a child, she may not have an answer on the tip of her tongue. Maybe she’s feeling sad about her parents’ arguments, or because she feels overtired, or she’s worried about a piano recital. But she may or may not be able to explain any of this. And even when she does come up with an answer, she might be worried that the answer is not good enough to justify the feeling. Under these circumstances, a series of questions can just make a child silent. It’s better to simply reflect what you notice. You can say, “You seem a little tired today,” or, “I noticed that you frowned when I mentioned the recital,” and wait for her response.

★ Key Vocabulary List

emotional moment — 감정적인 순간

get a conversation rolling — 대화를 시작하다/이어
가다

on the tip of her tongue — 혀끝에 맴돌다, 즉시 떠오르
지 않다

overtired — 너무 피곤한

explain any of this — 이 중 어떤 것도 설명하다

justify the feeling — 감정을 정당화하다

series of questions — 일련의 질문들

reflect what you notice — 당신이 알아차린 것을 비추
다/반영하다

simple observations — 간단한 관찰

have a clue — 단서를 가지다, 알다

parents’ arguments — 부모님의 다툼

piano recital — 피아노 발표회

come up with an answer — 답을 떠올리다/내놓
다

Under these circumstances — 이런 상황에서

make a child silent — 아이를 침묵하게 만들다

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Effective communication strategies for parents dealing with emotional children.
- ② The importance of children being able to articulate their feelings clearly.
- ③ The challenges parents face in understanding their children's emotions.
- ④ The negative impact of parental intervention on a child's emotional state.
- ⑤ The reasons why children often become silent during emotional conversations.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Children might struggle to articulate the exact reasons for their feelings.
- ② Parents' simple observations are generally more effective than direct questions.
- ③ A child's silence during an emotional moment indicates a complete lack of feeling.
- ④ Children might worry their answers are insufficient to justify their emotions.
- ⑤ Asking a series of questions can sometimes lead a child to become withdrawn.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding a child's emotional expression?

- ① Parents who use questions are generally less effective communicators in all contexts.
- ② Only trained professionals can accurately identify the root causes of a child's emotional state.
- ③ Parental questions always impede a child's ability to process their emotions.
- ④ Children are more likely to open up when they feel understood and not pressured.
- ⑤ The specific cause of a child's emotion is less important than acknowledging the feeling itself.

4. What does the word "justify" most likely mean in the sentence, "worried that the answer is not good enough to justify the feeling"?

- ① to defend or validate
- ② to create or invent
- ③ to clearly explain
- ④ to lessen the intensity of
- ⑤ to recall from memory

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"Under these circumstances, a series of questions can just make a child silent. It's better to _____. You can say, "You seem a little tired today," or, "I noticed that you frowned when I mentioned the recital," and wait for her response."

- ① openly express your own concerns
 - ② ignore their emotional outbursts
 - ③ directly ask about the root cause
 - ④ immediately suggest ways to cheer them up
 - ⑤ gently acknowledge their current emotional state
-

6. According to the passage, what is a likely consequence of asking a child a series of questions during an emotional moment?

- ① The child will become more open and talkative.
 - ② The child may become silent and withdrawn.
 - ③ The child will immediately disclose all their feelings.
 - ④ The child will feel validated and understood.
 - ⑤ The child will develop better articulation skills.
-

7. Which of the following best describes a cause-effect relationship presented in the passage?

- ① Parental curiosity -> Child feels respected -> Conversation flourishes.
 - ② Child's emotional state -> Parent immediately offers solutions -> Child feels relieved.
 - ③ Child's inability to express -> Parent becomes frustrated -> Communication breaks down.
 - ④ Direct parental questioning -> Child feels pressured to justify feelings -> Child becomes silent.
 - ⑤ Simple parental observations -> Child immediately reveals underlying problems -> Stronger parent-child bond.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To advocate for the use of specific communication techniques with children.
 - ② To lament the difficulties parents face in understanding their children's feelings.
 - ③ To express concern about the emotional well-being of children.
 - ④ To present research findings on child psychology and communication.
 - ⑤ To critically analyze common parenting mistakes in emotional situations.
-

9. Which situation best exemplifies the effective communication approach suggested in the passage?

- ① A friend saying, "You seem upset about something," to a quiet peer and waiting for their response.
 - ② A therapist starting a session by calmly observing the client's demeanor and inviting them to speak when ready.
 - ③ A coach repeatedly asking a dejected player, "What's wrong with you?" after a poor performance.
 - ④ A teacher providing a detailed lecture to students who are visibly confused about a topic.
 - ⑤ A parent trying to cheer up a sad child by immediately giving them a toy without saying anything.
-

10. What broader implication about emotional communication can be drawn from the passage?

- ① Direct advice is always the most effective way to help someone in distress.
 - ② Parents should primarily focus on solving the specific problems causing a child's sadness.
 - ③ Fostering a non-judgmental and patient environment is key to eliciting genuine emotional sharing.
 - ④ Children prefer to handle their emotional issues completely independently.
 - ⑤ Emotional moments are best resolved through rational discussion and logical explanations.
-
-

Our skin conducts electricity more or less efficiently, depending on our emotions. We know that when we're emotionally stimulated — stressed, sad, any intense emotion, really — our bodies sweat a tiny bit, so little we might not even notice. And when those tiny drops of sweat appear, our skin gets more electrically conductive. This change in sweat gland activity happens completely without your conscious mind having much say in the matter. If you feel emotionally intense, you're going to notice an increase in sweat gland activity. This is particularly useful from a scientific viewpoint, because it allows us to put an objective value on a subjective state of mind. We can actually measure your emotional state by tracking how your body subconsciously sweats, by running a bit of electricity through your skin. We can then turn the subjective, subconscious experience of emotional intensity into an objective number by figuring out how good your skin gets at transferring an electrical current.

★ Key Vocabulary List

conducts electricity — 전기를 전달하다

emotionally stimulated — 감정적으로 자극받은

sweat — 땀을 흘리다, 땀

electrically conductive — 전기 전도성이 있는

conscious mind — 의식적인 마음

objective value — 객관적인 가치

subconsciously sweats — 무의식적으로 땀을 흘리다

transferring an electrical current — 전류를 전달하는 것

efficiently — 효율적으로

intense emotion — 강렬한 감정

tiny drops — 미세한 방울들

sweat gland activity — 땀샘 활동

scientific viewpoint — 과학적 관점

subjective state of mind — 주관적인 정신 상태

emotional intensity — 감정적 강렬함

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The challenges scientists face in measuring subconscious human behavior.
- ② The historical development of electrical measurement techniques for biological systems.
- ③ The various ways the human body regulates temperature through sweating.
- ④ How objective physiological responses, like skin conductivity, can quantify subjective emotional states.
- ⑤ The neurological processes involved in conscious control over sweat glands.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the information provided in the passage?

- ① Scientists can use electrical measurements to assign an objective value to a person's emotional intensity.
- ② Even tiny, unnoticed drops of sweat can alter the skin's electrical properties.
- ③ The increase in sweat gland activity due to emotion is largely beyond conscious control.
- ④ Intense emotional states can cause a decrease in the skin's electrical conductivity.
- ⑤ Both positive and negative intense emotions can lead to changes in skin conductivity.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the measurement method described?

- ① It offers a potentially less biased way to study emotional responses than self-assessments.
- ② Conscious effort to suppress sweat can significantly skew the measurement results.
- ③ The electrical current applied to the skin is strong enough to be felt by the individual.
- ④ The method relies heavily on the subject's self-reported emotional state.
- ⑤ The technique is only effective for measuring extreme negative emotions like sadness or stress.

4. In the sentence, "Our skin conducts electricity more or less efficiently," the word "conducts" is closest in meaning to:

- ① transmits
- ② restrains
- ③ prevents
- ④ consumes
- ⑤ generates

5. "This is particularly useful from a scientific viewpoint, because _____ . We can actually measure your emotional state by tracking how your body subconsciously sweats, by running a bit of electricity through your skin." Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① it provides a way to differentiate between various types of sweat glands
 - ② it suggests that emotions are purely physiological reactions
 - ③ it explains the complex neural pathways involved in emotional regulation
 - ④ it allows us to put an objective value on a subjective state of mind
 - ⑤ it highlights the importance of conscious control over bodily functions
-

6. According to the passage, what specific physiological change directly enables the measurement of emotional states?

- ① A decrease in the body's overall hydration level.
 - ② A direct stimulation of conscious emotional centers in the brain.
 - ③ A noticeable increase in skin temperature.
 - ④ The visible formation of large sweat droplets on the skin's surface.
 - ⑤ An enhanced ability of the skin to transfer an electrical current.
-

7. Which of the following best describes the cause-effect relationship presented in the passage?

- ① Objective measurements of skin conductivity directly influence a person's subjective emotional state.
 - ② Reduced skin conductivity is a direct cause of emotional stress and sadness.
 - ③ Emotional intensity causes subconscious sweating, leading to increased skin conductivity and measurable objective data.
 - ④ Conscious thought leads to sweating, which then reduces skin conductivity.
 - ⑤ Electrical currents applied to the skin directly induce emotional responses, which are then observed.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To advocate for the widespread adoption of skin conductivity tests in psychology.
 - ② To entertain with anecdotes about unusual physiological reactions to stress.
 - ③ To inform readers about a scientific phenomenon and its practical application in measuring emotions.
 - ④ To persuade readers that all emotional experiences are fundamentally objective.
 - ⑤ To criticize the limitations of current emotional measurement techniques.
-

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the scientific principle described in the passage?

- ① A fitness tracker monitoring heart rate during a strenuous workout.
 - ② A car's fuel gauge indicating the remaining amount of gas.
 - ③ A polygraph (lie detector) machine detecting physiological signs of arousal, such as changes in skin conductance.
 - ④ A physician diagnosing an illness based on a patient's self-reported symptoms.
 - ⑤ A person feeling sleepy after eating a large meal.
-

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the ability to objectively measure subjective emotional states as described in the passage?

- ① That conscious awareness is irrelevant in the experience of human emotions.
 - ② That emotions are less complex than previously understood and can be easily controlled.
 - ③ It suggests a potential for developing more precise tools for psychological assessment and understanding emotional well-being.
 - ④ It implies that all physiological responses are direct indicators of intense emotional distress.
 - ⑤ That subjective experiences will eventually be fully replaced by objective data in all scientific fields.
-
-

Plants can communicate, although not in the same way we do. Some express their discontent through scents. You know that smell that hangs in the air after you've mowed the lawn? Yeah, that's actually an SOS. Some plants use sound. Yes, sound, though at a frequency that we can't hear. Researchers experimented with plants and microphones to see if they could record any trouble calls. They found that plants produce a high-frequency clicking noise when stressed and can make different sounds for different stressors. The sound a plant makes when it's not getting watered differs from the one it'll make when a leaf is cut. However, it's worth noting that experts don't think plants are crying out in pain. It's more likely that these reactions are kneejerk survival actions. Plants are living organisms, and their main objective is to survive. Scents and sounds are their tools for defending against things that might harm them.

★ Key Vocabulary List

communicate — 소통하다, 의사소통하다

scents — 향기, 냄새

SOS — 구조 신호

can't hear — 들을 수 없는

record — 녹음하다

high-frequency clicking noise — 고주파 딸깍거리는 소리

differs from — ~와 다르다

living organisms — 살아있는 유기체

discontent — 불만

mowed the lawn — 잔디를 깎았다

frequency — 주파수

experimented — 실험했다

trouble calls — 고통 신호, 문제 신호

stressed — 스트레스를 받은

kneejerk survival actions — 무의식적인 생존 행동

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How plants communicate distress through non-human means.
- ② The sophisticated sensory perception of various plant species.
- ③ The primary objective of all living organisms is survival.
- ④ The challenges of recording high-frequency plant sounds.
- ⑤ The unique methods plants use to attract pollinators.

2. Which statement does NOT match the passage?

- ① Experts agree that plants' reactions are primarily for self-preservation.
- ② Researchers have successfully recorded various sounds made by plants under stress.
- ③ Plants release a scent similar to an SOS when experiencing stress.
- ④ Plants are believed to produce sounds that are inaudible to humans.
- ⑤ The sounds plants make when a leaf is cut are identical to those made when thirsty.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding plant communication?

- ① Further research is likely needed to fully understand the complexities of plant sounds.
- ② The methods of plant communication are entirely chemical, involving only scents.
- ③ Plants have a conscious awareness of their distress, similar to human pain.
- ④ Plants primarily use communication to warn other plants of danger.
- ⑤ Human inability to hear plant sounds suggests their communication is ineffective.

4. What does the word "kneejerk" most likely mean in the context of "these reactions are kneejerk survival actions"?

- ① Voluntary and adaptable
- ② Complex and difficult to understand
- ③ Conscious and painful
- ④ Deliberate and carefully planned
- ⑤ Instinctive and automatic

5. Plants are living organisms, and their main objective is to survive. Scents and sounds are their tools for defending against things that might harm them. However, it's worth noting that experts don't think plants are crying out in pain. It's more likely that these reactions are _____.

- ① conscious expressions of discomfort
 - ② kneejerk survival actions
 - ③ sophisticated warning signals
 - ④ complex interspecies dialogues
 - ⑤ learned behavioral responses
-

6. According to the passage, what distinguishes the sounds made by plants?

- ① Different types of stress lead to different high-frequency clicking noises.
 - ② Plants produce a single, universal sound regardless of the stressor.
 - ③ The sounds are primarily a form of communication between plants themselves.
 - ④ Only plants that are physically cut produce any audible sounds.
 - ⑤ All plant sounds are at frequencies easily detectable by the human ear.
-

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding plant sounds?

- ① Plants experience pain, which causes them to emit unique sound patterns.
 - ② Plant communication via sound is a direct cause of their overall survival in harsh conditions.
 - ③ Human researchers stress plants, causing them to make sounds that are then recorded.
 - ④ Different environmental stressors result in distinct high-frequency sounds from plants.
 - ⑤ The inability of humans to hear plant sounds causes plants to develop new communication methods.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To advocate for better treatment of plants by highlighting their distress.
 - ② To criticize common misconceptions about plant sensory abilities.
 - ③ To persuade readers to conduct their own experiments on plant sounds.
 - ④ To argue that plants are more intelligent than previously thought.
 - ⑤ To present intriguing scientific findings about plant communication.
-

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about plant communication as "kneejerk survival actions"?

- ① A chameleon changing its skin color to blend into its environment and avoid predators.
 - ② A computer program executing a pre-set command in response to a specific input.
 - ③ A dog barking loudly to warn its owner of an approaching stranger.
 - ④ A human consciously deciding to run away from a dangerous situation.
 - ⑤ Birds migrating south for the winter to find warmer climates and food.
-

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the passage's discussion of plant communication?

- ① The primary function of plant communication is to attract beneficial insects.
 - ② All forms of biological communication are ultimately driven by the need for reproduction.
 - ③ Plants possess an advanced form of intelligence that allows for deliberate self-defense.
 - ④ Plant communication, despite being complex, is fundamentally distinct from human emotional expression.
 - ⑤ Further research into plant sounds may lead to new agricultural technologies.
-
-

What does it mean for a character to be a hero as opposed to a villain? In artistic and entertainment descriptions, it's essential for the author to establish a positive relationship between a protagonist and the audience. In order for tragedy or misfortune to draw out an emotional response in viewers, the character must be adjusted so as to be recognizable as either friend or enemy. Whether the portrayal is fictional or documentary, we must feel that the protagonist is someone whose actions benefit us; the protagonist is, or would be, a worthy companion or valued ally. Violent action films are often filled with dozens of incidental deaths of minor characters that draw out little response in the audience. In order to feel strong emotions, the audience must be emotionally invested in a character as either ally or enemy.

★ Key Vocabulary List

hero — 영웅

as opposed to — ~와는 대조적으로, ~이 아니라

essential — 필수적인, 중요한

protagonist — 주인공

tragedy — 비극

draw out an emotional response — 감정적인 반응을 이끌어내다

fictional — 허구적인

emotionally invested — 감정적으로 몰입된

villain — 악당

artistic and entertainment descriptions — 예술 및 엔터테인먼트 묘사

establish a positive relationship — 긍정적인 관계를 구축하다

audience — 관객, 시청자

misfortune — 불행

recognizable — 인식할 수 있는, 알아볼 수 있는

documentary — 다큐멘터리

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The contrast between fictional and documentary portrayals of protagonists.
- ② How violent action films fail to engage audiences with minor character deaths.
- ③ The various techniques authors use to create positive relationships with protagonists.
- ④ The critical role of audience emotional investment in defining heroes and eliciting strong responses.
- ⑤ The philosophical distinction between heroes and villains in modern media.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① For an audience to feel strong emotions, they must be emotionally invested in a character.
- ② A character is considered a hero if their actions exclusively benefit the author.
- ③ The concept of a hero applies equally to fictional and documentary portrayals.
- ④ Minor characters' deaths in action films often evoke little audience response.
- ⑤ Authors need to establish a positive relationship between a protagonist and the audience.

3. What can be most reasonably inferred from the passage regarding audience engagement?

- ① Audience members' emotional investment is primarily determined by the protagonist's moral perfection.
- ② Documentary films inherently create stronger emotional bonds with audiences than fictional works due to their realism.
- ③ Narratives focusing heavily on plot twists rather than character development generally achieve deeper emotional impact.
- ④ The success of a tragedy relies more on the spectacle of misfortune than on the audience's connection to the characters.
- ⑤ If an author fails to make a protagonist recognizable as either a friend or enemy, strong emotional responses from the audience are unlikely.

4. In the sentence, "Violent action films are often filled with dozens of incidental deaths of minor characters," what does the word "incidental" most likely mean?

- ① primary
- ② secondary
- ③ essential
- ④ momentous
- ⑤ central

5. According to the passage, "Whether the portrayal is fictional or documentary, we must feel that the protagonist is someone whose actions _____." Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① directly contribute to the narrative's complexity
 - ② remain ambiguous until the story's conclusion
 - ③ benefit us
 - ④ are universally accepted as morally sound
 - ⑤ challenge conventional societal norms
-

6. According to the passage, why do incidental deaths of minor characters in violent action films often fail to elicit strong audience responses?

- ① Minor characters rarely contribute to the film's overall plot development.
 - ② The audience is not emotionally invested in those specific minor characters.
 - ③ Such films typically lack a clear protagonist for the audience to follow.
 - ④ The deaths are often too graphic for the general audience.
 - ⑤ Audiences are desensitized to violence in modern cinema.
-

7. What is presented in the passage as a prerequisite for viewers to experience strong emotional responses to a character's tragedy or misfortune?

- ① The portrayal must be explicitly fictional rather than documentary.
 - ② The author must provide a detailed explanation of the character's background.
 - ③ The character must commit acts that are undeniably heroic in nature.
 - ④ The audience must recognize the character as either a friend or an enemy.
 - ⑤ The tragic event must be highly realistic and relatable to real-world experiences.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To explain the fundamental conditions for audience emotional engagement with characters.
 - ② To argue for a more complex definition of heroism in literature.
 - ③ To differentiate between fictional narratives and factual documentaries.
 - ④ To persuade filmmakers to prioritize character development over plot.
 - ⑤ To critique the excessive violence in contemporary action films.
-

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about audience emotional investment?

- ① Viewers feeling deeply saddened by the defeat of a sports team they passionately support.
 - ② An audience leaving a historical documentary feeling well-informed about a specific event.
 - ③ A popular TV series experiencing a sharp decline in viewership after its main character is suddenly killed off without proper emotional build-up.
 - ④ A critic praising a film for its innovative special effects despite a weak story.
 - ⑤ A musician gaining a large following due to a viral video showcasing their unique instrument.
-

10. What broader implication about narrative and audience can be drawn from the passage?

- ① Modern audiences are increasingly seeking complex, morally ambiguous protagonists.
 - ② Audience engagement with fictional characters is ultimately superficial and transient.
 - ③ The core effectiveness of storytelling hinges on establishing a relational bond between characters and their viewers.
 - ④ The distinction between heroes and villains is a relic of outdated storytelling conventions.
 - ⑤ The success of an artistic work primarily depends on its adherence to traditional narrative structures.
-
-

Let's assume that at least some animals are capable of thinking despite lacking a language. This doesn't necessarily mean that they possess concepts, for some forms of thought may be nonconceptual. We can imagine, for instance, a squirrel who is planning how to get from the branch she's currently standing on to a branch from the tree in front. To do this, in principle she doesn't need a concept of branch nor a concept of tree. It might be enough for her to have, for example, the ability to think in images; to make a mental map of the tree where she can imagine and try out different routes. This doesn't imply that squirrels lack concepts, simply that they don't need them for this concrete form of thinking. For us to be able to say that an animal has concepts, we have to show not just that she's capable of thinking, but also that she has certain specific abilities.

★ Key Vocabulary List

assume — 가정하다

lacking a language — 언어가 없는

forms of thought — 사고 형태

planning — 계획하는

in principle — 원칙적으로

mental map — 정신적 지도

try out different routes — 다른 경로를 시도해 보
— 다

specific abilities — 특정 능력

capable of thinking — 사고할 수 있는

possess concepts — 개념을 소유하다

nonconceptual — 비개념적

branch — 나뭇가지

ability to think in images — 이미지로 사고하는 능
— 력

imagine — 상상하다

concrete form of thinking — 구체적인 형태의 사
— 고

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The fundamental role of language in forming concepts in all organisms.
- ② The exploration of thought forms in animals that do not necessitate concepts.
- ③ The common misconceptions about the intellectual capabilities of small animals.
- ④ A critique of current scientific methods for studying animal cognition.
- ⑤ The evolutionary path of conceptual thought in non-human species.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Certain specific abilities are required to conclude an animal possesses concepts.
- ② Not all types of thought require the entity to possess concepts.
- ③ Animals can possess thinking abilities despite not having a language.
- ④ The passage implies that animals like squirrels are incapable of having any concepts whatsoever.
- ⑤ Some animal thinking might be based on mental maps or images.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- ① The planning demonstrated by a squirrel for navigating branches can occur without a formal concept of 'branch'.
- ② The ability to form mental maps is sufficient evidence that an animal possesses concepts.
- ③ Animals that lack language are universally restricted to only nonconceptual thinking.
- ④ Language acquisition is the only reliable method for scientists to study animal cognition.
- ⑤ The author suggests that animal thought is inherently less sophisticated than human thought.

4. The word "concrete" as used in the passage (in "this concrete form of thinking") most closely means:

- ① specific and tangible
- ② theoretical and abstract
- ③ imaginative and hypothetical
- ④ solid and physical
- ⑤ difficult and complex

5. This doesn't necessarily mean that they possess concepts, _____. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① because language is a prerequisite for any form of thought
 - ② even if they exhibit signs of advanced problem-solving skills
 - ③ for some forms of thought may be nonconceptual
 - ④ given that all animal intelligence is instinct-driven
 - ⑤ considering that conceptual thinking is exclusive to humans
-

6. According to the passage, what specific condition must be met before we can assert that an animal has concepts?

- ① Scientists must conclusively prove that the animal can engage in abstract reasoning.
 - ② The animal must possess a highly developed cerebral cortex, comparable to humans.
 - ③ The animal must demonstrate the ability to learn and use a human-like language system.
 - ④ It must be shown that the animal has certain specific abilities beyond just being capable of thinking.
 - ⑤ The animal needs to exhibit social structures similar to those found in human societies.
-

7. What is the logical relationship between possessing language and being capable of thinking, according to the passage?

- ① Possessing language is a direct cause of advanced thinking capabilities.
 - ② Thinking is possible in some animals even in the absence of language.
 - ③ Language is considered a necessary component for all forms of complex thought.
 - ④ Language and thinking are entirely unrelated processes in animals.
 - ⑤ The ability to think is always a result of prior language acquisition.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To argue that human thought is superior due to its reliance on language and concepts.
 - ② To broaden the understanding of what constitutes 'thought' by suggesting nonconceptual forms.
 - ③ To challenge commonly held beliefs about the intelligence of specific animal species.
 - ④ To advocate for the ethical treatment of animals by highlighting their complex emotions.
 - ⑤ To provide a detailed explanation of the neurological basis of animal intelligence.
-

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best exemplifies the concept of nonconceptual thought as described in the passage?

- ① A scientist conducting an experiment based on a clearly defined hypothesis and variables.
 - ② An experienced carpenter instinctively knowing how to balance a piece of wood without verbally identifying its properties.
 - ③ A philosopher developing a new theory on the nature of reality through extensive logical reasoning.
 - ④ A computer programmer writing complex algorithms using a specific programming language.
 - ⑤ A linguist analyzing the grammatical structures of an ancient, un-deciphered language.
-

10. What broader implication about cognition can be drawn from the passage?

- ① That attributing advanced cognitive abilities to animals is often based on anthropomorphism.
 - ② That a lack of language does not automatically equate to a lack of complex mental processes.
 - ③ That the study of animal intelligence is inherently limited by their lack of language.
 - ④ That all forms of planning and problem-solving ultimately rely on explicit conceptual frameworks.
 - ⑤ That human-centric definitions of intelligence may fail to capture the diversity of animal cognition.
-
-

Cartilage is extremely important for the healthy functioning of a joint, especially if that joint bears weight, like your knee. Imagine for a moment that you're looking into the inner workings of your left knee as you walk down the street. When you shift your weight from your left leg to your right, the pressure on your left knee is released. The cartilage in your left knee then "drinks in" synovial fluid, in much the same way that a sponge soaks up liquid when put in water. When you take another step and transfer the weight back onto your left leg, much of the fluid squeezes out of the cartilage. This squeezing of joint fluid into and out of the cartilage helps it respond to the off-and-on pressure of walking without breaking under the pressure.

★ Key Vocabulary List

Cartilage — 연골

joint — 관절

inner workings — 내부 작동

pressure is released — 압력이 해제되다

synovial fluid — 활액

transfer the weight — 체중을 다시 옮기다

respond to — ~에 반응하다

breaking under the pressure — 압력에 부서지다

functioning — 기능

bears weight — 체중을 지탱하다

shift your weight — 체중을 옮기다

drinks in — 흡수하다

soaks up liquid — 액체를 흡수하다

squeezes out — 짜내어지다

off-and-on pressure — 반복적인 압력

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How synovial fluid is produced and its general function.
- ② The various types of joints in the human body.
- ③ The mechanism by which cartilage supports weight-bearing joints.
- ④ The importance of regular walking for knee health.
- ⑤ The difference between healthy and unhealthy joint cartilage.

2. Which statement does NOT match the passage?

- ① Cartilage is crucial for joints that bear weight.
 - ② The knee joint is given as an example of a weight-bearing joint.
 - ③ The constant squeezing of fluid prevents cartilage from taking in enough nutrients.
 - ④ Fluid is squeezed out of cartilage when weight is transferred onto the joint.
 - ⑤ Synovial fluid is absorbed by cartilage when pressure is released.
-

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① The constant motion of walking is detrimental to joint health in the long run.
 - ② All human joints rely on the exact same fluid-exchange mechanism as the knee.
 - ③ Joints without cartilage are unable to move at all.
 - ④ Cartilage's ability to absorb and release fluid is vital for its resilience.
 - ⑤ Synovial fluid is produced by the cartilage itself during movement.
-

4. What does the word "functioning" most likely mean in context of "healthy functioning of a joint"?

- ① construction
 - ② operation
 - ③ development
 - ④ protection
 - ⑤ endurance
-

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"This squeezing of joint fluid into and out of the cartilage _____ without breaking under the pressure."

- ① causes friction and discomfort during movement
 - ② leads to a gradual weakening of the joint structure
 - ③ prevents it from absorbing necessary nutrients
 - ④ helps it respond to the off-and-on pressure of walking
 - ⑤ ensures a constant supply of newly formed cells
-

6. According to the passage, what analogy is used to describe how cartilage absorbs fluid?

- ① A pump drawing water
 - ② A sponge soaking up liquid
 - ③ A balloon expanding with air
 - ④ A spring compressing and decompressing
 - ⑤ A filter cleaning impurities
-

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described regarding the cartilage and fluid?

- ① Cartilage's primary function is to produce synovial fluid, which then lubricates the joint.
 - ② The release of pressure on a joint causes cartilage to absorb synovial fluid.
 - ③ Increased joint pressure causes cartilage to become rigid, preventing fluid exchange.
 - ④ The squeezing out of fluid lubricates the joint, but reduces cartilage flexibility.
 - ⑤ Excessive fluid absorption by cartilage leads to joint swelling and pain.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To explain the complex function of cartilage in weight-bearing joints.
 - ② To warn against activities that might damage knee cartilage.
 - ③ To persuade readers to adopt a healthier walking posture.
 - ④ To advocate for new research into joint treatments.
 - ⑤ To compare the human knee to various mechanical structures.
-

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about cartilage function?

- ① A motor that converts electrical energy into mechanical movement.
 - ② A pipe carrying water from one place to another through a continuous flow.
 - ③ A lever used to lift heavy objects, multiplying force.
 - ④ A shock absorber in a car that compresses and expands to cushion bumps.
 - ⑤ A battery storing energy and releasing it only when needed.
-

10. What broader implication about joint health can be drawn from the passage's description of cartilage?

- ① Resting joints completely is the most effective way to prevent cartilage damage.
 - ② The body's structures are highly adapted to withstand regular physical stress.
 - ③ The primary role of cartilage is to generate fluid for joint lubrication.
 - ④ Weight-bearing joints like the knee are inherently weak and easily injured.
 - ⑤ Medical interventions are always necessary to maintain long-term joint health.
-
-

Piaget put the same amount of water into two different glasses: a tall narrow glass and a wide glass, then asked kids to compare two glasses. Kids younger than six or seven usually say that the tall narrow glass now holds more water, because the level is higher. And when they are ready, they figure out the conservation of volume for themselves just by playing with cups of water. Piaget argued that children's understanding of morality is like their understanding of those water glasses: we can't say that it is innate or kids learn it directly from adults. Rather, it is self-constructed as kids play with other kids. Taking turns in a game is like pouring water back and forth between glasses. Once kids have reached the age of five or six, then playing games and working things out together will help them learn about fairness far more effectively than any teaching from adults.

★ Key Vocabulary List

same amount of water — 같은 양의 물

wide glass — 넓은 잔

level is higher — 수위가 더 높다

conservation of volume — 부피 보존 개념

directly from adults — 어른에게서 직접

play with other kids — 다른 아이들과 놀다

pouring water back and forth — 물을 이리저리 붓다

far more effectively — 훨씬 더 효과적으로

tall narrow glass — 길고 좁은 잔

compare — 비교하다

figure out — 알아내다, 이해하다

innate — 타고난

self-constructed — 스스로 구성된, 자율적으로 형성된

taking turns — 순서를 지키다

working things out together — 함께 문제를 해결하다

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The importance of direct adult instruction in developing children's moral reasoning.
- ② How children's innate sense of fairness guides their social interactions from an early age.
- ③ The cognitive differences between children younger and older than six or seven.
- ④ Piaget's theory on the acquisition of conservation of volume in early childhood.
- ⑤ The role of peer interaction and self-construction in children's moral development.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the information in the passage?

- ① Children younger than six or seven often misunderstand the conservation of volume.
- ② Direct teaching from adults is less effective than peer interaction for teaching fairness to children aged five or six.
- ③ According to Piaget, children's understanding of morality is inherently present from birth.
- ④ Playing games with peers is presented as a highly effective method for children to learn about fairness.
- ⑤ The process of children learning conservation of volume is comparable to their development of moral understanding.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the role of adult intervention in children's moral development?

- ① Adults should actively dictate moral rules to ensure proper development.
- ② Adult guidance is essential for initiating the process of self-construction in moral understanding.
- ③ Adult teaching on morality is primarily effective for children younger than five.
- ④ The effectiveness of adult teaching in fairness significantly increases after children turn seven.
- ⑤ While adults might try to teach morality, peer interaction is emphasized as the superior method for learning fairness.

4. The passage states that children's understanding of morality is "self-constructed" as they play with other kids. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "self-constructed" as used in this context?

- ① Built by observing adult behavior.
- ② Developed internally through one's own experiences and interactions.
- ③ Inherited through genetic predisposition.
- ④ Formulated by following explicit instructions from peers.
- ⑤ Acquired passively without conscious effort.

5. Once kids have reached the age of five or six, then playing games and working things out together will help them learn about fairness _____.

- ① independent of any social interaction
 - ② only if adults supervise every interaction
 - ③ primarily through formal academic instruction
 - ④ far more effectively than any teaching from adults
 - ⑤ by memorizing strict ethical guidelines
-

6. According to the passage, what is a common response from children younger than six or seven when comparing water in a tall narrow glass and a wide glass?

- ① They typically state that the tall narrow glass holds more water.
 - ② They express confusion over which glass contains more water.
 - ③ They immediately recognize that both glasses hold the same amount of water.
 - ④ They believe the wide glass holds more water due to its larger circumference.
 - ⑤ They request an adult to clarify the amount of water in each glass.
-

7. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the cause-effect relationship between children's interactions and their understanding of fairness?

- ① Active engagement in collaborative play with peers leads to a self-constructed understanding of fairness.
 - ② Observing adults' moral behavior is the most significant cause of children adopting ethical standards.
 - ③ Children's internal cognitive readiness causes them to seek out moral lessons from adults.
 - ④ Direct parental guidance is the primary cause of children's ability to share and cooperate.
 - ⑤ The development of advanced linguistic skills causes children to articulate their moral judgments more clearly.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in discussing Piaget's view on moral development?

- ① To argue that adults should play a more active role in teaching moral values.
 - ② To criticize the limitations of Piaget's experimental methodology.
 - ③ To highlight the universal stages of moral reasoning across different cultures.
 - ④ To illustrate how children naturally acquire moral understanding through direct instruction.
 - ⑤ To advocate for the significance of peer interaction and self-discovery in children's moral learning.
-

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about children's moral development?

- ① A teacher using a textbook to explain various ethical theories to elementary school students.
 - ② A parent lecturing a child about the importance of sharing toys with siblings.
 - ③ A group of children negotiating rules and resolving conflicts during a playground game.
 - ④ A child memorizing a list of good manners taught by a babysitter.
 - ⑤ A psychologist conducting an experiment to assess a child's innate sense of justice.
-

10. What is a broader implication of Piaget's perspective on moral development, as presented in the passage?

- ① That cultural values play a minimal role in shaping a child's sense of fairness.
 - ② That early childhood education should primarily focus on instilling a fixed set of moral principles.
 - ③ That children's moral understanding is largely dependent on their cognitive maturity rather than social interaction.
 - ④ That the most effective approach to fostering moral understanding in children is by encouraging unstructured play with peers.
 - ⑤ That parents should avoid discussing moral issues with their children to allow for natural development.
-
-

The rise of air-conditioning accelerated the construction of sealed boxes, where the building's only airflow is through the filtered ducts of the air-conditioning unit. It doesn't have to be this way. Look at any old building in a hot climate, whether it's in Sicily or Marrakesh or Tehran. Architects understood the importance of shade, airflow, light colors. They oriented buildings to capture cool breezes and block the worst heat of the afternoon. They built with thick walls and white roofs and transoms over doors to encourage airflow. Anyone who has ever spent a few minutes in a mudbrick house in Tucson, or walked on the narrow streets of old Seville, knows how well these construction methods work. But all this wisdom about how to deal with heat, accumulated over centuries of practical experience, is all too often ignored. In this sense, air-conditioning is not just a technology of personal comfort; it is also a technology of forgetting.

★ Key Vocabulary List

accelerated — 가속화시켰다

airflow — 공기 흐름, 통풍

hot climate — 더운 기후

capture cool breezes — 시원한 바람을 포착하다

thick walls — 두꺼운 벽

transoms over doors — 문 위의 가로창 (트랜섬)

accumulated — 축적된

technology of forgetting — 망각의 기술

sealed boxes — 밀폐된 상자 (형태의 건물)

filtered ducts — 필터 덕트

oriented buildings — 건물의 방향을 정했다

block the worst heat — 가장 심한 더위를 막다

white roofs — 흰색 지붕

construction methods — 건축 방식

practical experience — 실제 경험

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?

- ① A comparison of energy consumption between old and new building designs.
- ② The specific architectural techniques used in hot climates before air-conditioning.
- ③ How air-conditioning has led to the abandonment and forgetting of effective traditional building wisdom.
- ④ The superior comfort provided by modern air-conditioned buildings.
- ⑤ The historical development of air-conditioning technology in the 20th century.

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① Orienting buildings to capture cool breezes was a technique used in old architecture.
- ② Traditional wisdom for dealing with heat was developed over many centuries of experience.
- ③ Old buildings in hot regions often utilized light colors and thick walls.
- ④ Airflow in modern sealed buildings is exclusively through unfiltered ventilation systems.
- ⑤ The construction of "sealed boxes" increased with the advent of air-conditioning.

3. What can be inferred about traditional building methods from the passage?

- ① They required highly advanced scientific knowledge to implement effectively.
- ② They are generally less dependent on mechanical systems and external energy sources compared to air-conditioning.
- ③ They were only effective in extremely dry, arid environments.
- ④ Their primary design focus was on aesthetic beauty rather than functional climate control.
- ⑤ The wisdom behind them was quickly adopted by early designers of air-conditioned buildings.

4. In the passage, the word "accelerated" is closest in meaning to:

- ① delayed
- ② hastened
- ③ complicated
- ④ halted
- ⑤ replaced

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence "In this sense, air-conditioning is not just a technology of personal comfort; it is also _____"?

- ① an unprecedented scientific achievement
 - ② a technology of forgetting
 - ③ an indispensable modern necessity
 - ④ a global environmental concern
 - ⑤ a solution to all climate challenges
-

6. Which of the following features is explicitly mentioned as part of traditional building wisdom for hot climates in the passage?

- ① The integration of advanced subterranean cooling systems.
 - ② Orienting structures to optimize natural ventilation and shade from direct sunlight.
 - ③ Designing buildings to be hermetically sealed to prevent outside air intrusion.
 - ④ Utilization of tinted windows to reduce glare and heat.
 - ⑤ Use of light-absorbing materials on roofs to prevent heat reflection.
-

7. What cause-effect relationship is most clearly described in the passage regarding building design?

- ① The effectiveness of thick walls and white roofs eliminated the need for any artificial cooling.
 - ② The development of traditional architectural styles directly caused the invention of air-conditioning.
 - ③ The availability of air-conditioning led to the widespread disregard of traditional heat-managing architectural principles.
 - ④ Global climate change accelerated the construction of buildings without natural ventilation.
 - ⑤ Architects' preference for sealed boxes motivated the accumulation of centuries-old wisdom.
-

8. What is the author's primary attitude towards the widespread adoption of air-conditioning in modern architecture?

- ① Disapproving of all forms of modern technology.
 - ② Enthusiastic about the technological progress it represents.
 - ③ Neutral and objective, simply outlining the facts.
 - ④ Concerned about the loss of practical architectural wisdom.
 - ⑤ Skeptical of its ability to provide any level of comfort.
-

9. Which of the following situations best illustrates the phenomenon described in the passage regarding air-conditioning?

- ① A gardener choosing to plant drought-resistant native species instead of high-maintenance exotic flowers.
 - ② A musician mastering a new digital instrument to create novel sounds previously impossible with traditional instruments.
 - ③ A community rediscovering and restoring traditional farming techniques to improve soil health.
 - ④ A student exclusively using a spell checker and consequently forgetting how to spell common words.
 - ⑤ A company implementing new software that automates repetitive tasks, allowing employees to focus on creative work.
-

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the author's discussion of air-conditioning and traditional architecture?

- ① Over-reliance on convenience technologies can lead to the erosion of valuable traditional skills and knowledge.
 - ② Architectural designs of the past were always superior to contemporary ones.
 - ③ Modern society prioritizes personal comfort over all other considerations.
 - ④ Humanity's ability to adapt to extreme climates has been diminished by globalization.
 - ⑤ Technological innovation inevitably leads to improved living standards worldwide.
-
-

In the course of trying to solve a problem with an invention, you may encounter a brick wall of resistance when you try to think your way logically through the problem. Such logical thinking is a linear type of process, which uses our reasoning skills. This works fine when we're operating in the area of what we know or have experienced. However, when we need to deal with new information, ideas, and viewpoints, linear thinking will often come up short. On the other hand, creativity by definition involves the application of new information to old problems and the conception of new viewpoints and ideas. For this you will be most effective if you learn to operate in a nonlinear manner; that is, use your creative brain. Stated differently, if you think in a linear manner, you'll tend to be conservative and keep coming up with techniques which are already known. This, of course, is just what you don't want. Logical thinking works well with familiar problems but falls short in dealing with new ideas, for which creative thinking is needed to come up with innovative solutions.

★ Key Vocabulary List

solve a problem — 문제 해결하다

encounter — 마주치다, 직면하다

logically — 논리적으로

reasoning skills — 추론 기술

operating in the area of — ~의 영역에서 작동하다

creativity — 창의성

conception of new viewpoints and ideas — 새로운 관점과 아이디어 구상

innovative solutions — 혁신적인 해결책

invention — 발명품

brick wall of resistance — 저항의 벽 (큰 장애물)

linear type of process — 선형적인 과정

works fine — 잘 작동하다

come up short — 부족하다, 미치지 못하다

application of new information — 새로운 정보의 적용

nonlinear manner — 비선형적인 방식

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?

- ① How logical reasoning hinders the development of new ideas and viewpoints.
- ② The inherent superiority of linear thinking in all problem-solving contexts.
- ③ The challenges of overcoming resistance when trying to logically solve problems.
- ④ The necessity of employing creative, nonlinear thinking for innovative problem-solving in unfamiliar situations.
- ⑤ The importance of combining both linear and nonlinear thinking to achieve conservative solutions.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Logical thinking uses our reasoning skills and is a linear process.
- ② Linear thinking is effective when dealing with entirely novel information and ideas.
- ③ Operating in a nonlinear manner is most effective for conceiving new viewpoints.
- ④ Relying solely on linear thinking will likely result in already known techniques.
- ⑤ Creative thinking is defined by applying new information to existing problems.

3. What can be inferred about the implications of exclusively relying on linear thinking for problem-solving?

- ① It consistently helps in breaking through 'brick walls of resistance'.
- ② It guarantees an increase in efficiency for all types of problems.
- ③ It will often lead to a lack of innovation and the perpetuation of existing methods.
- ④ It enables individuals to readily adapt to rapidly changing circumstances.
- ⑤ It is always more effective than creative thinking when facing complex issues.

4. The phrase 'come up short' in the sentence 'However, when we need to deal with new information, ideas, and viewpoints, linear thinking will often come up short.' most likely means:

- ① to appear suddenly and unexpectedly
- ② to prove inadequate or insufficient
- ③ to be unexpectedly successful
- ④ to achieve a satisfactory outcome
- ⑤ to develop into a complex problem

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? 'For this you will be most effective if you learn to operate in a nonlinear manner; that is, _____. Stated differently, if you think in a linear manner, you'll tend to be conservative and keep coming up with techniques which are already known.'

- ① strategically analyze past experiences
 - ② effectively manage your resources
 - ③ focus on traditional problem-solving methodologies
 - ④ use your creative brain
 - ⑤ strictly adhere to established logical frameworks
-

6. According to the passage, for what kind of problems is linear thinking effective?

- ① Problems that extend beyond one's accumulated knowledge or experience.
 - ② Problems that require the conception of novel viewpoints.
 - ③ Problems demanding creative breakthroughs when encountering resistance.
 - ④ Problems that necessitate the application of entirely new information.
 - ⑤ Problems situated within areas of what is already known or has been experienced.
-

7. Which of the following best describes a cause-effect relationship presented in the passage?

- ① Encountering new information and viewpoints causes linear thinking to fall short, necessitating creative thought.
 - ② Using creative thinking skills leads to a more conservative approach to problem-solving.
 - ③ Operating in a nonlinear manner results in an inability to solve familiar problems effectively.
 - ④ Applying new information to old problems causes linear thinking to be more effective.
 - ⑤ Relying on linear thinking when facing new ideas leads to innovative solutions.
-

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To persuade readers of the critical importance of creative thinking for novel challenges.
 - ② To provide a historical overview of how different thinking styles have evolved.
 - ③ To present a balanced comparison between two equally valid problem-solving methods.
 - ④ To explain the neurological basis of linear versus nonlinear thought processes.
 - ⑤ To critique the overreliance on linear thinking in scientific research.
-

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about problem-solving approaches?

- ① A musician practicing scales and arpeggios to improve their technical proficiency.
 - ② A software developer debugging a known error using standard diagnostic tools and procedures.
 - ③ A chef meticulously following a classic recipe to recreate a traditional dish perfectly.
 - ④ An architect designing a completely new type of eco-friendly building without any prior models to follow.
 - ⑤ A mathematician solving a well-defined equation using established formulas and algorithms.
-

10. What broader conclusion or implication can be drawn from the passage?

- ① Conservative approaches are always superior when dealing with significant challenges and inventions.
 - ② Creative thinking is a rare skill, limiting its practical application in everyday problem-solving.
 - ③ All problems, regardless of their nature, can be solved effectively using a single, preferred thinking style.
 - ④ The ability to switch between or integrate different thinking styles is essential for adaptable and successful problem-solving.
 - ⑤ Technological advancements are primarily driven by continuous refinement of linear thinking processes.
-

Answer Key

Passage	Title	Answers
#1	202503H1_20	1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ② 7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ① 10. ④
#2	202503H1_21	1. ① 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ④ 7. ① 8. ④ 9. ③ 10. ②
#3	202503H1_22	1. ③ 2. ⑤ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ③ 8. ① 9. ② 10. ④
#4	202503H1_23	1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ⑤ 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ④ 8. ① 9. ② 10. ②
#5	202503H1_24	1. ⑤ 2. ④ 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ⑤
#6	202503H1_29	1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ④ 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. ①
#7	202503H1_30	1. ③ 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ⑤ 7. ② 8. ④ 9. ⑤ 10. ④
#8	202503H1_31	1. ① 2. ① 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ⑤ 10. ①
#9	202503H1_32	1. ① 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ① 9. ② 10. ③
#10	202503H1_33	1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ④ 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ③
#11	202503H1_34	1. ① 2. ⑤ 3. ① 4. ⑤ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ④ 8. ⑤ 9. ② 10. ④
#12	202503H1_35	1. ④ 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ③ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ① 9. ③ 10. ④
#13	202503H1_36	1. ② 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ② 9. ② 10. ②
#14	202503H1_37	1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ② 8. ① 9. ④ 10. ②
#15	202503H1_38	1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ① 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ④
#16	202503H1_39	1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ② 5. ② 6. ② 7. ③ 8. ④ 9. ④ 10. ①
#17	202503H1_40	1. ④ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ⑤ 7. ① 8. ① 9. ④ 10. ④

공부코치 GONGBUCOACH

개인 학습 목적으로만 사용이 허가됩니다.

무단 복제, 배포, 전송, 2차 가공을 금하며, 상업적 이용 시 법적 책임이 따릅니다.

문의: coachsoul@naver.com | gongbucoach.com

공부코치 GONGBUCOACH
공부코치 gongbucoach.com