

수특영어 TEST 1-1 1)

We received your **[identification / application]** for the Steven Christopher Scholarship. We sincerely appreciate your **[disinterest / interest]**. Each year hundreds of students **[apply / supply]** for the scholarship, and your outstanding academic record placed you among the finalists. However, we **[retouch / regret]** to inform you that the scholarship has been granted to someone else who has a **[wider / limited]** experience in the industry. Considering that you are a few years younger than the others who are also applying, we **[enclose / encourage]** you to gain more experience and **[compose / expose]** yourself more to different challenges and situations in the corporate world. This experience will greatly **[benefit / harm]** your qualifications the next time you apply for the same scholarship. We **[discourage / encourage]** you to reapply for next year's slot, and wish you the best of luck in your academic career.

1-2 2)

I **[analyzed / signaled]** to David, my diving teacher, that I was going down into the sea. As I slowly **[sank / floated]** away from the lighted sea surface, I swam toward the cave wall. With a growing uneasiness, I **[mobilized / realized]** that the cold was not nearly as much a problem as the dark. Underwater, it was completely, disorientingly **[bright / dark]**. I couldn't see David, couldn't see the bottom, and I could barely see the surface. I was breathing too fast, and my suit was too tight and **[refining / confining]**. My panic grew at a rate almost too fast to control. I worked to **[excite / calm]** myself: *Slow your breathing, adjust your buoyancy, move slowly.* It worked; didn't dash to the surface, I looked at David, and out of habit only I gave him a **[sorrow / grin]** and a thumbs-up, but it was enough to refocus and follow my training, **[adjust / justify]** my buoyancy, take a slow breath, and proceed down. Now I was looking at my old **[literate / invertebrate]** friends on the cave wall that had been the site of my very first underwater job.

1-3 3)

People are distracted. They are distracted because information is everywhere and the selection of the **[irrelevant / relevant]** messages becomes increasingly difficult. So, even if a piece of information was successfully **[separated / delivered]**, it doesn't mean it's been noticed, understood, internalised and pondered. It may just be forgotten or **[cherished / neglected]**. This is why Consul Marcus Tullius Cicero said 'Repetita iuvant'(repetitions help). And the purpose is **[ambiguous / clear]**: ensuring the reception of that message or piece of information. It's best to **[repeat / ignore]** messages in different channels, even if it seems a redundant exercise. But only multi-channel information can somehow guarantee that a piece of information really **[teaches / reaches]** the audience. So, do not **[hesitate / hurry]** to repeat your content in emails, intranet, staff meetings and so on. At some point It will reach the minds of your people and stick in their memory.

1-4 4)

The foundation of an **[ineffective / effective]** team is the recognition that each member needs every other member, and no individual can be **[dreadful / successful]** without the cooperation of others. As a young boy I was a very **[elastic / enthusiastic]** baseball fan. My favorite player was the Hall of Fame pitcher Robin Roberts of the Philadelphia Phillies. During the early 1950s, his fastball **[exterminated / dominated]** the National League. My uncle, who took me to my first ball game, explained that **[disposing / opposing]** batters were so intimidated by Robert's fastball that they were automatic "outs" even before they got to the **[plague / plate]**. My uncle claimed that Robin Roberts was unstoppable. Eben as a young boy I intuitively knew that no one was **[unstoppable / stoppable]** by himself. I told my uncle that I knew how to stop Robin Roberts: "Make me his catcher."

1-5 5)

People or firms that **[chase / purchase]** services come in contact with other consumers as well as the service employees. For example, a hotel guest waits in line at the front desk or the concierge desk with other guests. In addition, the guests share **[celebrities / facilities]** such as the pool, the restaurant, and the fitness center. Therefore, service firms must manage consumer **[retention / interactions]** to the best of their abilities to ensure customer **[dissatisfaction / satisfaction]**. For example, a hotel's sales office would not want to book group business with a nondrinking religious group at the same time as a reunion of military **[novices / veterans]**. The two groups are significantly different in behavior, and the **[assertion / expectation]** is that they would not mix well within the facilities at the same time. Similarly, restaurants **[separate / unite]** smokers and nonsmokers, and they should try to separate other patrons that show some potential for **[depiction / conflict]**.

1-6 6)

Great coaches know that they can get their athletes to perform **[worse / well]** by drumming certain ideas into their heads. Foremost is the idea that the players are winners, so that they will think only of winning and **[always / never]** about the possibility of losing. Chances are high that they indeed will win because the image of themselves as **[losers / winners]** will force them to concentrate only on the moves that ensure winning. This is basically the technique Jack Nicklaus, perhaps the **[commonest / greatest]** golfer of the past several decades, used to enhance his performance. Before every shot, he **[formed / erased]** a mental picture in which he saw three things: (1) the target area the ball would land in, (2) the flight path of the ball to the target area, and (3) himself using the **[appropriate / inappropriate]** wing for that particular shot. In short, if athletes define themselves as winners, they are **[more / less]** likely to win. By the same token, if athletes define themselves as losers, they will very likely lose.

1-7 7)

A lichen is an organism consisting of a fungus and an alga living together, usually in an interdependent **[hardship / relationship]**. These hardy species are good biological **[indicators / dictators]** of air pollution because they continually **[absorb / absurd]** air as a source of nourishment. A highly polluted area around an industrial plant might have only gray-green crusty lichens or none at all. An area with **[accurate / moderate]** air pollution might support only orange crusty lichens. In contrast, areas with clean air can support larger varieties of lichens. Some lichen species are **[sensible / sensitive]** to specific air-polluting chemicals. Old man's beard and yellow Evernia lichens, for example, can sicken and die in the presence of **[inactive / excessive]** sulfur dioxide (SO₂), even if the **[pollutant / reluctant]** originates far away. For this reason, scientists discovered SO₂ pollution on Isle Royale, Michigan, in Lake Superior, an island where no car or tall factory chimney has ever **[assisted / existed]**. They used Evernia lichens to point the finger northwest toward coal-burning facilities in and around the Canadian city of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

1-8 8)

Belize is the second smallest country in Central America in landmass, the smallest in population, yet is one of the most **[adverse / diverse]** in several ways. Subtropical in climate with a wet and a dry season, the country is **[located / allocated]** on the Caribbean Sea with Mexico to the north and Guatemala to the south and west. Most of Belize is low-lying country. The long coastline is often swampy with lagoons and many small island. A coral barrier reef, the world's second longest, protects the coast from high sea tides, but not from frequent **[constructive / destructive]** hurricanes. The northern region is also lowland and heavily forested with old-growth hardwoods such as mahogany. These have been **[harvested / devastated]** for many years and have been important in the Belizean economy. For such a small country, there is surprising biodiversity. Belize is recognized as one of the world's **[vertical / ecological]** treasures, and as a result, ecotourism is a growing part of their economy.

1-12 9)

We behave (perform roles) as we think the role or roles should be **[performed / disregarded]** (e.g., daughter or son, mother or father, etc): this is known as role-taking. We also **[consume / assume]** that others we encounter will behave as we would behave if we were in their roles, that they will **[follow / confirm]** to a community standard or model. By **[adapting / decomposing]** our behavior accordingly, the expected behavior or the perspective of the other is acting upon us. As we try to guess the **[patent / intentions]** of the other, the other is impacting our behavior. For example, if you smile at someone while at a party, it may be your way of attempting to make the person's **[substance / acquaintance]**. If someone smiles back at you, your assumption is that he or she has the same intentions as you – to make your acquaintance. Your behavior then may be to **[start / end]** a conversation with the person based on the smile being an assumed symbol or sign of **[unavailability / cordiality]**.

1-13 10)

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

1-14 11)

Office workers can sometimes choose their own desk setups, **[integrating / graduating]** exercise on an individual basis. But businesses have **[compelling / expelling]** reasons to incorporate such radical ideas into company policy as well. Business leaders already know that if employees exercised regularly, it would **[increase / decrease]** health-care costs. There's no question that halving someone's lifetime risk of a **[debilitating / strengthening]** stroke or Alzheimer's disease is a wonderfully humanitarian thing to do. But exercise also could boost the collective brain power of an organization. Fit employees are more **[incapable / capable]** than sedentary employees of mobilizing their God-given IQs. For companies whose competitiveness rests on **[idle / creative]** intellectual horsepower, such mobilization could mean a strategic **[heritage / advantage]**. In the laboratory, regular exercise improves problem-solving abilities, fluid intelligence, and even memory – sometimes dramatically so. It's **[valueless / worth]** finding out whether the same is true in business setting, too.

1-15 12)

It is very important in the information age to understand the **[interference / difference]** between knowledge and information. What is accessible by computer and, indeed, what is **[polished / published]** in the journals is information. Knowledge is something that has to be constructed in the mind of the **[amateur / expert]** reader. This is what scholarship is about. Information is, these days, **[slowly / rapidly]** accessible, but knowledge still takes years of dedicated study to **[inquire / acquire]**. Imagine that a freak accident wiped out an entire field of experts on a subject while all were attending a **[preference / conference]**. How long would it take to reconstruct expertise in the field so that research could once again **[detour / progress]**? It would probably take many years, despite the fact that their research was all published. To take another example, what do producers of science documentaries for television programmes do when they are researching their **[suspects / subjects]**? They talk to the experts rather than trying to read the journals. Quite rightly, as that is the only place that knowledge is to be found – inside the **[hearts / heads]** of the scholars.

1-16 13)

When people want to react correctly to a **[indecisive / persuasive]** message but don't have the motivation or ability to think about it deeply, there is a shortcut they can take. They can **[observe / obey]** the responses of others to the message. For example, if under such conditions you heard a political speech and everyone in the audience around you responded enthusiastically to it, you might well **[exclude / conclude]** that the speech was a good one and become persuaded in its direction. In addition, the more consensus you **[missed / witnessed]** among audience members, the more likely you would be to follow their lead, **[because / even if]** you didn't initially agree with them. It's for this reason that interrogators are taught to say to a suspect "We believe you are guilty" rather than "I believe you are guilty."

1-17 14)

Popular **[participants / participation]** in conflict in the nineteenth century cannot be understood without **[determining / examining]** the role of empire. Individuals had always gone to the colonies for **[disadvantage / profit]** or to settle. But individuals also participated in nineteenth-century imperial campaigns for a novel reason. Hannah Arendt later dismissively **[authorized / characterized]** imperialism as "the export of superfluous men and superfluous capital." She was **[incorrect / right]** that colonial functionaries were often from marginal populations — Cecil Rhodes, after all, would **[evaporate / advocate]** imperialism "to settle surplus population" and thus "avoid civil war" — but these **[finalized / marginalized]** individuals increasingly used their participation in colonial conflicts to make claims to membership in the home nation. Scots, for example, were **[deluded / excluded]** from membership of the English community, but by participating in the wars against France and the empire in India, they became part of the British nation, **[reducing / increasing]** the war-fighting capacity of the latter. Empire was a crucial mechanism in constructing the exchange in the nineteenth century.

1-18 15)

Agricultural effects on water quality can **[concur / occur]** at local, regional, and national scales. For example, increased levels of nutrients from agricultural fertilizers can **[accumulate / stimulate]** algal blooms and affect the ecology of local streams. Nitrate and some chemical weed killers can move through the soil to groundwater and, eventually, to local streams. Farther downstream, these **[lowered / elevated]** nutrients can increase costs associated with treating the water so that it is **[unsuitable / suitable]** for drinking. Ultimately, chemicals associated with agricultural activities such as nutrients and pesticides and sediment (eroded soil) empty into our river mouths and can harm **[invaluable / worthless]** commercial and recreational fisheries. Elevated nutrient inputs stimulate harmful algal blooms along the US coasts causing **[positive / negative]** economic impacts.

1-19 16)

Many sociologists **[purify / identify]** themselves as researchers to the people they study. They do not worry that **[hiding / revealing]** their true identity will change their subjects' behavior. They are not overly concerned that subjects will hide secrets from them. Usually, they strive to **[maximize / minimize]** these problems by not getting too deeply involved with their subjects while **[spontaneously / simultaneously]** establishing a good rapport with them. This is not easy to accomplish, though. Nevertheless, such efforts have paid off, as indicated by some sociological insights that have **[merged / emerged]** from their work. Herbert Gans, for example, became a participant observer in a poor Italian neighborhood in Boston in the late 1950s. On the surface, the neighborhood looked like a badly **[emphasized / organized]** place, an urban jungle of its period. Yet Gans discovered that it was a well-organized community — an urban village rather than a jungle — where the **[incidents / residents]** enjoyed close social relationships with one another.

1-20 17)

Only 10 percent of the midlatitude rainforest in the Pacific Northwest remains **[couched / untouched]**. Forests in their natural condition once masked the area. This has been replaced by a checkered mosaic **[imposed / composed]** of plots of bare ground, recently replanted commercial saplings and some **[mature / nurture]** forests. This type of land cover threatens the habitat of many plants and animals. Current conditions represent a chronically **[upgrading / degrading]** environmental condition. The U.S. Forest Service, under public pressure and court orders, has **[changed / alerted]** the former approved clear-cutting strategy. Now some mature trees are left standing with the hope of encouraging a **[less / more]** natural regeneration of forest lands. Throughout the tropics, a pattern of **[solacing / replacing]** numerous species with a few favored ones is common. In particular eucalyptus has been **[referred / preferred]** over existing local species because it is fast growing and, when cut for coppicing, its shoots quickly develop into new tree **[throng / growth]**. However, the oil in its leaves results in a ground litter that inhibits undergrowth with the result that soil **[fission / erosion]** occurs. Hence reforestation utilizing eucalyptus tree is not environmentally friendly.

1-21 18)

One particular problem that people sometimes struggle with is **[accepting / avoiding]** the use of masculine pronouns to refer to both men and women. Students often **[dispute / agree]** that using "he" or "his" is less cumbersome than writing "he or she" or "his or her." As an **[perspective / alternative]**, you can rephrase a sentence to use a gender-neutral plural pronoun. The sentence "A doctor should be polite to *his* patients" excludes the **[credibility / possibility]** of female doctors, but "Doctors should be polite to *their* patients" makes the same point **[with / without]** the gender bias. In the same way, you can replace masculine terms to refer to humans with gender-inclusive alternatives. Instead of saying "*Man* cannot live without water," you could say "*One* cannot live without water" or "*People* cannot live without water." Avoiding sexist language isn't all that difficult, but it may take **[unconscious / conscious]** effort; the pay-off is more effective interpersonal communication.

1-22 19)

The need for **[soreness / distinctiveness]** is a basic human need to which sport fandom can **[contribute / attribute]**. Although humans want to feel a sense of **[abandoning / belonging]** with those around them, they simultaneously have a need to be different and unique. The fundamental need for **[ordinariness / uniqueness]** is best understood through Brewer's Optimal Distinctiveness Theory. According to this framework, individuals strive for two sometimes opposing social goals: **[incision / inclusion]** and differentiation. These goals are best satisfied "through identification with distinctive groups that satisfy both needs **[at the same time / previously]**." Given that brand consumption is associated with desires to be unique, it seems **[unreasonable / reasonable]** that individuals use sport fandom as an opportunity to meet their need for **[distinction / discrimination]** by selectively choosing to follow non-maintainstream sports or less popular teams. For instance, individuals can partially **[meet / neglect]** their need for uniqueness by identifying with a distant team or rooting for an underdog.

1-23 20)

Chunking is **[crucial / cruel]** for cognition of music. If we had to **[explode / encode]** it in our brains note by note, we'd struggle to make sense of anything more **[complicated / duplicated]** than the simplest children's songs. Of course, most accomplished musicians can play compositions **[obtaining / containing]** many thousands of notes entirely from memory, without a note out of place. But this seemingly awesome accomplishment of recall is made possible by **[forgetting / remembering]** the musical process, not the individual notes as such. If you ask a pianist to start a Mozart sonata from bar forty-one, she'll probably have to **[physically / mentally]** replay the music from the start until reaching that bar — the score is not simply laid out in her mind, to be read from any **[contemporary / arbitrary]** point. It's rather like describing how you drive to work: you don't reel off the names of roads as an **[concrete / abstract]** list, but have to construct your route by mentally retreading it. When musicians make a mistake during rehearsal, they wind back to the start of a musical phrase ('let's take it from the second verse') before restarting.

1-24~25 21)

What is wrong with pseudoscience. Certainly not just that it is basically **[true / false]**, since anyway all our factual theories are at best partially true. What is wrong with pseudoscience is, first, that it **[confuses / refuses]** to *ground* its doctrines and could not do it because pseudoscience makes a total break with our scientific which is not the case of scientific **[rehabilitation / revolutions]**, all of which are partial since every new idea has to be **[nudged / judged]** by means of others that are not questioned in the given context. Second, pseudoscience refuses to *test* its **[doctrines / donations]** by experiment proper; moreover, it is largely untestable because it tends to **[regret / interpret]** all data in such a way that its theses are confirmed no matter what happens: the pseudoscientist, like the fisherman, **[regulates / exaggerates]** his catch and neglects his failures or excuses them. Third, pseudoscience lacks a *self-correction mechanism*: it cannot learn from fresh empirical information which it swallows without **[degrading / digesting]** it, new scientific discoveries which it looks down on, or criticism which it **[adopts / rejects]** furiously. It can make no progress because manages to interpret every failure as **[formation / confirmation]** and every criticism as an attack. Differences of opinion among its believers, when such **[agreements / disagreements]** arise at all, lead to endless sect splitting rather than to progress. Fourth, the primary aim of pseudoscience is not to set up, test, and **[impoverish / correct]** systems of hypotheses (theories) mapping reality, but to influence things and men: it has, like magic and like technology, a primarily **[unpractical / practical]** aim rather than a cognitive one but, unlike magic, it presents itself as science and, unlike technology, it does not enjoy the backing of science.

수특영어 TEST 2-1 22)

Our school library is very nice, and I am **[ashamed / proud]** of being a member of the library maintenance team. And as a student and a member of the team, I would like to **[protest / suggest]** a few improvements that would make our library even better. First, a library should be a quiet place, but noise from the school cafeteria can **[hardly / easily]** be heard in the school library. Therefore, I think the library should be moved to the first floor so that the noise can be **[maximized / minimized]**. There is also a need for additional bookshelves to **[accommodate / get rid of]** the books that have been piled up in a corner of the library. Finally, a magazine and newspaper section should be **[removed / made]** so that students can come to the library to read about current events. Thank you in advance for considering my suggestions. I look forward to talking with you about them.

2-2 23)

The day of the salsa contest arrived and practically all the local dance schools took part. The hostess **[arranged / introduced]** Annette and Reiner, from Diego Santiago's dance school, on stage. They walked up onto the dance floor. While they bowed to the jury and the audience, Reiner noticed that Annette was trembling with **[joy / anxiety]**. "Don't worry," he encouraged her in a low voice. "You were born to dance. We'll be OK!" He squeezed her hand and Annette felt the warmth that **[evaluated / radiated]** from his hand flowing like calming energy through her body. Her goosebumps disappeared and were replaced by excitement and **[horrible / joyful]** anticipation. Annette stood in the spotlight in front of a large crowd and felt not afraid but absolutely **[opposed / supported]** by her partner. It was as though, when he held her hand, he **[absorbed / observed]** all her fears, leaving her with only positive feelings.

2-3 24)

A big mistake many new college students make is just sitting in their rooms. Some students stay in their rooms waiting for friends to come find them, **[influenced / convinced]** that it will happen on its own. Other students remain in their rooms because they feel shy or are **[certain / uncertain]** about how to **[approach / avoid]** other people. For the first few weeks of the semester, you should try to spend as **[much / little]** time as possible in your room. Walk down your residence hall corridor and look into other rooms where doors are propped open. If you see a student sitting alone in a room, knock lightly, say hello, and introduce yourself. If nothing else, get out and walk around campus. Look for groups of new students who are hanging out together and join them. Whatever you do, don't **[isolate / stimulate]** yourself. Most students form friendships within the first couple of months of college, and it is much harder to join **[novel / existing]** groups than it is to meet new people one-on-one.

2-4 25)

The freedom to choose one's identity is **[insignificant / critical]**, since the sources of identity are shifting from "belonging" to "achievement." Speaking for many, Kymlicka says that "identification is more secure, less **[edible / liable]** to be threatened, if it does not depend on **[imprisonment / accomplishment]**." But this is absurd. Achievement increasingly is the basis for a **[boring / satisfying]** life. To be sure, some people want unconditional **[acceptance / refusal]** by their "in" group. But more and more, people in rich countries achieve many of their identities. They choose their careers, friendships, allies, mixing and matching pieces and styles. Even their ethnic, racial and national affiliations are **[foraged / forged]** in various ways, despite the fact that a person's self-image depends partly on how he's viewed by **[himself / others]**. Indeed, the ability to make one's own self is the essence of freedom. A **[odd / good]** society recognizes and does not pit roots and wings against one another. Roots are the necessary condition for **[depression / happiness]**, then wings are the **[insufficient / sufficient]** condition. A good life is not possible without both.

2-5 26)

The efficient and **[worthless / valuable]** use of big data needs the personal and organizational **[capacity / entity]** of asking the right questions and in the right way. Big data is **[powerful / meaningless]** only if it is generated, combined, or supported by the creation of strong narratives, organizationally and **[occasionally / contextually]** framed. This means that the big data has to be "thick," i.e., not only quantitatively but most importantly qualitatively **[redundant / relevant]**. The arts humanities are important in the age of **[analogue / digital]** transformation and big data because they dominate the knowledge domains of the creation and **[communication / instruction]** of narratives as well as meanings of human life. In other words, the arts and humanities are **[incapable / capable]** of embedding into big data the aesthetic human-based dimensions that ultimately make them relevant in order to identity, address, and **[leave behind / solve]** key questions for sustainable societal, economic, and environmental wealth creation. The arts and humanities are **[spatial / essential]** in order to make big data, analytics, data mining, and digital transformation significant for stakeholders.

2-6 27)

Once you have firmly established the habit of placing a pair of commas around a **[essential / nonessential]** element that interrupts or changes the normal order of the English sentence, you can consider a few situations in which this mark of punctuation may safely be **[added / omitted]**. You are doubtless aware that the tendency of modern writers is to make **[considerately / considerably]** less use of punctuation than their **[successors / predecessors]** did. One reason for this, of course, is that we have **[begun / ceased]** to use the "musical notation" that was once fashionable, probably because most modern prose is designed to be read **[loudly / silently]**, to be taken in by the eye and not by the ear. These marks were never marks of actual **[notation / punctuation]**, in the sense that they clarified meaning, and today they have almost **[appeared / disappeared]** from printing. A more important reason for the **[diminishing / increasing]** amount of punctuation in modern writing is that our writers are learning to construct their sentences in such a way that the word-symbols themselves communicate the meaning **[vaguely / clearly]**.

2-7 28)

Like the downtown office complex, tourism has frequently developed as islands of renewal in seas of **[decay / decade]**. The strategy of carving out sharply demarcated and **[blended / defended]** zones for middle-class consumers of entertainment and leisure came naturally to older cities **[escaped / confronted]** with problems of crime, poverty, and physical neglect. Creating a "tourist bubble" was tempting — some might say necessary — as a way not only of securing a space for **[destruction / development]**, but for achieving an efficient application of scarce resources. In a **[hostile / friendly]** environment, zones of demarcation can solve seemingly **[solvable / insolvable]** problems of image and social control. Tourists who visit converted cities are unlikely to see the city of **[rise / decline]** at all, except on their way from an airport. For tourists, the city can be reduced to a simulacrum, a set piece representing the city in its **[part / entirety]**. Thus, reduced to Harborplace or the Renaissance Center and Greektown, both Baltimore and Detroit can be presented as gleaming new places to play.

2-8 29)

Henry Cavendish was born in 1731 in Nice, where his parents had gone because of his mother's health, which continued to **[fancy / fail]**. She died two years later, after giving birth to a second son. Henry's father never remarried. When Henry was 11, he was **[controlled / enrolled]** in Hackney Academy, a progressive school outside London. From there, he proceeded to St. Peter's College (Peterhouse), Cambridge University in 1749, leaving after three years without a degree. For the next thirty-odd years, he lived at his father's house on Great Marlborough St., London. Freed from the need to **[export / support]** himself, he followed his inclinations, which were to study and **[conduct / detect]** researches in the physical sciences. Around the time his father died, in 1783, he **[inquired / acquired]** two houses of his own, one in and one outside London, both of which he **[adjusted / persisted]** to his scientific habit. He was a prominent member and administrator of the Royal Society of London. His manner of living was modest, and over time he **[manipulated / accumulated]** an immense fortune. He died in 1810, at age 78.

2-12 30)

Vagueness is an **[semicircle / obstacle]** to efficient communication. Sometimes people who want to avoid **[commuting / committing]** themselves to a particular course of action use **[vagueness / clearness]** as a ploy. For instance, a politician asked how precisely he intends to save money in the public sector might make vague generalisations about the need for **[degraded / improved]** efficiency, which, while true, don't commit him to any particular way of **[relieving / achieving]** this. A good journalist would then press for further information about **[accurately / inaccurately]** how this efficiency was to be achieved, forcing him to come out from behind this veil of vagueness. Or someone who was late for an appointment but didn't want to **[submit / admit]** that this was because he'd stopped for a drink on the way might say 'Sorry I'm late, I had something I needed to do on the way here and it took slightly **[shorter / longer]** than I expected', deliberately leaving the cause of the **[sway / delay]** vague, and exercising a particular kind of economy with the truth.

2-13 31)

When opposites **[separate / blend]**, they are placed on the far ends of a continuum, and between the two extremes there is a gradation that mixes the two opposites. For instance, black and white blend into each other through shades of gray. As the amount of white **[increases / decreases]** through shades of gray, the amount of black increases. The two opposites are always in a **[practical / proportional]** relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is some amount of each (except at the very extremes). In contrast, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all also **[astonishes / establishes]** a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is only one or the other, black or white, and each retains its full **[tranquillity / identity]**. In a blend, pure black and pure white are **[executed / diluted]** when combined into gray. They both lose their identity; gray is not black and it is not white.

2-14 32)

In sports, **[vigilance / attendance]** is nearly always (98-99 percent of the time) with at least one other person. The sports fan pays a price for the **[duty / right]** to enjoy an emotional experience with others. The fan goes to the game to be with others, to **[share / compare]** the experience in this social exchange. More broadly speaking, unlike most other **[hail / retail]** settings, large crowds have positive psychological effects. No line at the grocery checkout will make most shoppers happy, but no line to see a ballgame is a **[indefinite / definite]** hint to a fan either that this is a terrible sporting event or that the fan has arrived at the stadium on the wrong date. The **[boredom / excitement]** of the competition and the aura of the star power of the players on the team are such that the experience is best enjoyed in the **[absence / presence]** of others.

2-15 33)

As writers, we need to share our experiences of writing and to **[average / encourage]** one another, but we also need to work **[collectively / respectively]**. We may also need to do certain things which, paradoxically, do not involve words. So the point you might consider is this: if you have a piece of writing in mind, or in some half-finished state – which is actually the case for almost all writers much of the time – stop, go for a walk, draw a picture, enjoy something different, go window-shopping, or even fly-fishing, but **[absorb / observe]**, take notice, bring to your surroundings and other people an extra **[special / spatial]** level of attention, see them as **[familiar / unfamiliar]** and worth all your attention, store up what you see, hear or think, and let it lie in that part of your mind which has no **[ambiguous / obvious]** practical function, which isn't continually worrying about what you have to do today or next week. Writing needs that **[forgotten / stocked]** reservoir of real but **[purposeful / unpurposeful]** sensations. When the time comes and you need them, they'll find you.

2-16 34)

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

2-17 35)

If you're a small herbivore, it's a bad idea to run in the face of [**danger / hunger**]. Wolves could easily follow you and [**rescue / attack**], so it's better for you to hide. Roe deer don't run very far before they turn around and try to return to their [**eternal / original**] location, and when they do, they cross their own tracks, which [**fuses / confuses**] their pursuers — which trail should they follow. Once they're [**delightfully / safely**] back on home grass, roe deer hide in groups of small trees. And because herds are [**harder / easier**] to spot than single animals, roe deer live alone. But another reason for their solitary existence is the [**abundance / lack**] of food in ancient undisturbed forests. A herd of deer would have to cover a lot of territory to find [**enough / insufficient**] food. Travelling long distances, however, increases the risk of coming across a pack of wolves. And so the single life is [**worse / better**].

2-18 36)

It was not until the [**adventure / advent**] of the Industrial Revolution — the historical period beginning in the late 1700s when the economies of the United States and many nations in Europe shifted from [**artificial / manual**] labor and hand tools to machines and factory manufacturing — that human-produced garbage became a [**tropical / critical**] issue. The full effect of the Industrial Revolution, however, I was not felt until around the turn of the twentieth century, when systems of mass production and mass [**retribution / distribution**] were developed. This economic change produced many more products for people to [**buy / discard**] and it also created jobs that helped to increase [**health / wealth**] that could be used to purchase products. As people were [**unable / able**] to buy more and more new things, they stopped seeing value in broken and [**new / used**] items and began seeing these old items as trash. New forms of colorful advertising and packaging [**triggered / prevented**] this burgeoning consumer culture.

2-19 37)

The reasons for the [**sufficiencies / deficiencies**] in human-machine interaction are numerous. Some come from the [**connotations / limitations**] of today's technology. Some come from self-imposed [**congestions / restrictions**] by the designers, often to hold down cost. But most of the problems come from a complete lack of [**withstanding / understanding**] of the design principles necessary for effective human-machine interaction. Why this [**tendency / deficiency**]? Because much of the design is done by engineers who are experts in technology but limited in their understanding of people. "We are people ourselves," they think, "so we understand people." But in fact, we humans are amazingly [**simple / complex**]. Those who have not studied human behavior often think it is pretty simple. Engineers, moreover, make the mistake of thinking that [**vertical / logical**] explanation is sufficient: "If only people would read the instructions," they say, "everything would be all right."

2-20 38)

When you buy from large corporations, you support the increasing **[irrigation / consolidation]** of wealth and power in the hands of the few. Chain businesses often take those dollars directly away from smaller local businesses that cannot **[affect / afford]** to lose the income. By making your purchases at **[international / local]** businesses, you spread that wealth out to more local people and **[shrink / increase]** your community's standard of living. This is because local businesses rely **[less / more]** on local suppliers and service providers, forming a kind of local economic web of interdependence that creates jobs and a **[thrusting / thriving]** community. Therefore, every dollar you spend at a local business **[blocks / helps]** your community maintain its individual character, uniqueness, and **[unity / diversity]** while supporting your neighbors in their quest for the good life. Paying in cash, rather than by credit card, can also help local businesses as they are often the ones **[most / least]** able to afford the hefty fees the credit card companies charge them for each and every **[transaction / refraction]**. Look in the phone book for local alternatives to **[huge / tiny]** corporate chains.

2-21 39)

Nitrogen in its gaseous form is often **[paused / used]** in situations in which it is important to keep other, more **[subjective / reactive]** atmospheric gases away. It serves industry as a blanketing gas, for example, in **[attacking / protecting]** materials such as electronic components during production or storage. To prevent the oxidation of wine, wine bottles are often filled with nitrogen after the cork is **[washed / removed]**. Nitrogen has recently also been used in blanketing fruit after it has been picked to protect it from **[trotting / rotting]**. Apples, for example, can be stored for up to 30 months if they are kept at low temperatures in an atmosphere of nitrogen. In addition to these **[applications / reconciliation]**, nitrogen is used in oil production, in which it is pumped in **[surpassed / compressed]** form underground to force oil to the surface. Ordinary air cannot be used for this **[intention / tuition]** because some of the gases that make up air would react with the oil, producing **[desired / undesired]** by-products.

2-22 40)

The bigger the group, the greater the benefits — up to a point. Communities of humans tend to be relatively **[staple / stable]** up to around 150 people. This appears to be the **[abnormal / optimal]** size for a cooperative group of humans both across the world and throughout history. It is thought to **[erect / reflect]** limitations in how much social information a human brain can keep track of, not just regarding their own relationships, but other people's too. Our capacity to **[suspect / sustain]** larger cooperative groups/than any other **[estimate / primate]** probably stems from our ability to learn not just from our own personal experience, but also from other people's experiences. Even with the **[outfit / benefit]** of gossip to **[regulate / circulate]** information about other people's reputations, to **[weaken / boost]** our social capacities, if a group of humans has more than 150 members, we end up **[winning / losing]** track of who's who. That makes the maintenance of social harmony within the group much **[less / more]** challenging. For human cooperatives to remain stable across **[popularity / populations]** larger than 150 people, we needed to invent God (or gods).

2-23 41)

How can we make decisions in the face of scientific **[dignity / uncertainty]**. The answer is that our plans generally have to be conditional and **[punctual / contextual]**. Scientific information can help us understand environmental issues, but the **[geopolitics / policies]** we create based on this understanding will always depend on **[farther / further]** study and more confirming evidence. An approach currently favored by many natural resource managers is called **[adoptive / adaptive]** management, or "learning by doing." In adaptive management, policies are designed from the outset to use scientific **[principals / principles]** to examine alternatives and assess outcomes. Rather than assume that what seems the **[worst / best]** initial policy option will always remain so, adaptive management sets up scientific experiments to **[monitor / restore]** how conditions are changing, and what effects our actions or inactions are having on both target and nontarget elements of the system. The goal of adaptive management is to enable us to live with the **[expected / unexpected]**. It aims to **[shield / yield]** understanding as much as to produce answers or solutions.

2-24~25 42)

Recent research on **[preoccupation / solutions]** to social dilemmas provides an example of the positive value of **[laboratory / regulatory]** authorities. In a social dilemma, a society must **[protect / encourage]** citizens from engaging in actions that are individually **[beneficial / superficial]** in the short term but that hurt society in the long term. Studies suggest that one solution that groups voluntarily **[adorn / adopt]** when faced with social dilemmas is to designate formal leaders who are **[looted / empowered]** to control the behavior of the group's members. Similarly, groups develop rules governing members' conduct to preserve **[important / trivial]** social relationships. These informal rules are the **[precursors / prosecutors]** of formalized law. It is also important to recognize the **[possible / inevitable]** dangers of giving authorities the power to affect public behavior. Authorities may use that power to **[addict / advance]** their own interest, or the interest of a particular group or individual, over the interest of others. It cannot be assumed that **[authorities / autonomy]** will be compassionately motivated and will use their power and legitimacy to **[hinder / promote]** the positive objectives outlined above. Although they can **[state / facilitate]** the productive exchange of resources to the benefit of all members of society, it is not **[obtained / inherent]** in the nature of authority that it will function in this way. The effects of authority depend on the **[narratives / motives]** of those exercising it.

수특영어 TEST 3-1 43)

It has come to my attention that you were **[replaceable / responsible]** for this past weekend's "Halloween Scare" email that was **[calculated / circulated]** through our corporation's intranet mail system. The rather large graphic file you **[inspired / created]** and mass-mailed to all departments and all personnel was not only thematically and visually **[appropriate / inappropriate]**, but it overloaded our servers and crashed key hubs in Charlotte, Biloxi, and Mobile, temporarily crippling business in the Southern Region. You must know that this kind of behavior cannot be **[ignored / condoned]** at The Dogwood Firm. Your expertise as a systems analyst is vital to us, but your outstanding ability does not **[satisfy / justify]** your singular poor judgment. In the future, please **[expand / limit]** your use of The Dogwood Firm's technology to work-specific business. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

3-2 44)

One evening, just three days before the Olympics were to begin, my father called me into the kitchen. With a very stern look, he said, "Lisa, what do you plan to do after the Olympics are over?" His question was like a bucket of ice-cold water being **[evaporated / poured]** on me. Forced to face the reality beyond the summer, I answered rather **[weekly / weakly]**, "I don't know, Dad. I guess I'll just have to get a job since I didn't get into any of the schools I wanted to go to." "Well," he said, "you might not want to start filling out any job **[justification / applications]** too soon." When I gave him a **[confused / stern]** look, he smiled broadly. "Lisa, after you go to the Olympics — you're going to college!" Then he handed me a letter that stated that I had been **[refused / accepted]** and was receiving financial grants to go to a four-year university! I **[collapsed / screamed]** and jumped up and down. My father gave me a huge hug and we danced around the kitchen together, singing joyfully, "Go, Li-sa!! Go, Li-sa!!"

3-3 45)

Globalization and technological innovation are key **[quivers / drivers]** of socio-economic transformations. Experts not always decision-makers, unfortunately know the virtues and dangers of the former, but there is much **[uncertainty / certainty]** about how the **[latter / letter]** will affect quality of life and social inequalities. An important point is that **[globalization / generalization]** and technological innovation are not natural processes that societies must either **[lure / endure]** or stop. Quite to the contrary, the particular ways in which globalization and innovation unfold can be shaped by policies and it is important to **[handle / overlook]** them in the direction of social inclusion. Therefore, not only should we make sure to **[oppose / support]** those who lose from the globalized economy and technological disruptions and ease their adaptation and **[conviction / transition]** to the new opportunities offered by these **[sentiment / developments]**, but we can work to make the changes themselves occur in a way that **[generates / penetrates]** less loss and more gain for all.

3-4 46)

Firms in the same industry may be able to **[hesitate / imitate]** and copy one another more readily if they are located together. Therefore, they may be able to **[respond / ponder]** to changes in their industry more quickly than if they were **[speculated / isolated]** from their competitors. Of course, the firm that is copied may be **[developed / harmed]**, so in this instance, it would be better off in an isolated location, where copying would be more difficult. However, managers may not know which firm will develop leading innovations. On average, the "sharing" of information may **[harm / benefit]** the group. In industries with numerous and scattered innovations, such as fashion or computer games, all firms may be better off if they have **[vocations / locations]** that allow them to imitate quickly. Furthermore, a firm that copies two changes is in a better position to **[assassinate / innovate]** additional changes by combining or **[modifying / testifying]** changes that were taken from other firms. Thus, particularly in fast-changing industries, economies from industrial imitation, modification, and innovation tend to be **[major / minor]** sources of localization economies.

3-5 47)

Workers are **[distinguished / united]** by laughing at shared events, even ones that may initially spark anger or **[instinct / conflict]**. Humor reframes potentially **[compulsive / divisive]** events into merely "laughable" ones which are put in perspective as **[dominant / subservient]** to unifying values held by organization members. Repeatedly recounting humorous incidents **[impedes / reinforces]** unity based on key organizational values. One team told repeated stories about a dumpster fire, something that does not seem funny **[sincerely / seemingly]**, but the reactions of workers motivated to **[preserve / reserve]** safety sparked laughter as the stories were shared multiple times by multiple parties in the workplace. Shared events that cause **[depression / laughter]** can indicate a sense of belonging since "you had to be there" to see the humor in them, and non-members were not and do not. Instances of humor serve to enact **[separation / bonds]** among organization members. Understanding the humor may even be required as an **[formal / informal]** badge of membership in the organization.

3-6 48)

As Marshall McLuhan famously said in the 1960s, we are now a post-literate society. Our culture has returned to a kind of medieval **[magnitude / attitude]** toward print. **[Limited / Extended]** reading and writing is something small elite groups do. Secondary schools and universities are trying desperately to keep these activities at the centre of schooling, but even some of the most **[cumulative / conservative]** Ivy League schools have replaced listening to lectures and writing essays with field work, role-playing games, online discussion, and other forms of **[marital / experiential]**, interactive "e-learning." Having a book published was once seen as the **[temperate / ultimate]** way of getting your message out to a wide audience. Today, a blogger can get millions of hits a day or an online video can have millions of views. If a book sells five thousand copies in Canada it is considered a bestseller. The Kony 2012 video now stands at over 96 million views — a shocking **[linguistic / statistic]** for a thirty-minute video!

3-10 49)

An Ashanti funeral is often held several weeks after a death. During this period, while the body is **[intervened / preserved]** in a mortuary, the family of the deceased works to **[compare / prepare]** for the event. Funerals are traditionally the responsibility of a person's *abusua* (matriclan); these are relatives who are linked through common **[maternal / external]** ancestors. They notify distant relatives, clean and tidy up the deceased person's house, and **[apologize / memorialize]** the departed family member on posters, T-shirts, and in other images that will be **[distributed / contributed]** to mourners. When all is ready, the body is brought back to the house and prepared for the **[wedding / funeral]**, covered with kente cloth and decorated with gold jewelry. The ceremonies can last several days. They begin with a lying-in-state at the family home, which **[cultivates / culminates]** in the presentation of burial gifts for use by the deceased in his or her journey to *asamando*, the land of the dead. Then come the **[trial / burial]** and finally the great funeral, a public event **[honoring / ignoring]** the deceased person with music, dancing, food, and drinks.

3-11 50)

Some scientists compare the brain to a **[delay / relay]** station that merely **[exterminates / coordinates]** incoming signals and outgoing responses, whereas others see it as an **[dense / immense]** computer that processes information and then arrives at an **[proper / improper]** response. Francois Jacob, the French molecular biologist and Nobel laureate, suggests that the human mind is far more; it has a built-in need to *create order* out of the constant flow of information coming from its sensory organs. In other words, the brain creates a **[alternative / narrative]**, with a beginning, a middle and an end — a **[temporal / neutral]** sequence that makes sense of events. The brain selects and **[disputes discards]** information to be used in the narrative, constructing connections and relationships that create a web of **[meaning / nothing]**. In this way, a narrative reveals more than just what happened; it explains *why*. When the mind selects and orders incoming information into meaning, it is **[eliminating / telling]** itself a story.

3-12 51)

In general, searching online for health information can be **[invalid / valid]**, eye-opening, educational, and even useful. While many doctors roll their eyes when they hear, "I did my research," from a patient, sometimes that research can be **sound**. If a patient has a rare disease and presents articles about it, many of us will be **[thankful / doubtful]** that we were saved some extra work. But the Web becomes **[flexible / entangled]** when sites angled with opinions, personal anecdotes, exaggeration, and false claims **[congratulate / manipulate]** the navigator to believe what is **[uploaded / removed]**. People also run into trouble when looking for information online based on **[deceived / preconceived]** notions. Here comes the Curse of the Original Belief. If you believe that megadosing on vitamin C will prevent colds, you will seek out and easily find sites **[disagreeing / promoting]** this notion. If you think that juice cleanses are the way to better health and well-being, it's easy to find websites **[opposing / supporting]** this. If delaying vaccines is your cup of tea, online sources abound. If you're **[debating / tolerating]** whether to eat only organic food, plenty of available information will support this.

3-13 52)

Beethoven himself raised the cash to visit Vienna at the age of 16 in the hope of **[persuading / evading]** Mozart to give him lessons. Of an actual meeting with Mozart, there is no **[evidence / conference]** outside the fields of romantic biography. But he did, or so it seems, hear Mozart play, and **[maintained / complained]** of the 'choppiness' of his style — a description which has to be matched against Mozart's own statement that his piano music was meant to 'flow like oil'. Yet Beethoven may well have been right. Mozart, for all his **[aging / youthfulness]**, already had such crookedly arthritic fingers that observers remarked on his inability to cut his meat. If Beethoven had been able to prolong his stay in Vienna, he would surely have met Mozart in the end. But a summons home to his mother's deathbed prevented his **[obedience / persistence]** from being put to the test.

3-14 53)

It appears that Internet customers rarely **[distrust / secure]** the lowest price. According to a popular price comparison website, 80 percent of Internet customers pay more than they have to. It seems that use of the Internet to **[mushroom / obtain]** better value is restrained by **[loyalty / royalty]** to particular websites. Once they are familiar with a site, consumers may return to it later because it is **[easy / difficult]** to use and saves time. A consumer might agree that a book might be cheaper elsewhere but still use the online bookstore they're **[unfamiliar / familiar]** with because of convenience — this convenience can be seen as **[considerable / considerate]**, as often customers allow trusted sites to store their credit card and delivery details, so purchasing really is a **[complex / single]** click. Similarly, buyers normally use one online grocer because of the trouble of getting to know another site. In short, habits take over.

3-15 54)

Findings from several studies on nonpatient groups such as university students suggest that simply looking at everyday nature, as compared to **[artificial / natural]** scenes that lack nature, is significantly **[more / less]** effective in promoting **[restoration / respiration]** from stress. One early study focused on students who were experiencing mild stress because of a final course exam. A self-ratings questionnaire was used to **[asset / assess]** restorative influences of viewing either a diverse slide sample of unblighted built settings **[full of / lacking]** nature, or slides of undistinguished nature settings dominated by green vegetation. Results suggested that the nature views **[stored / fostered]** greater psychological restoration as indicated by larger **[introductions / reductions]** in negative feelings such as fear and anger aggression and much higher levels of **[negative / positive]** feelings. Also, the scenes with vegetation sustained interest and attention more **[ineffectively / effectively]** than did the urban scenes without nature.

3-16 55)

Leonardo da Vinci had a keen interest in the **[reality / virtuality]** and the wonders of nature as a broad and dynamic whole. The subject matter of his inspired paintings was almost more **[normal / wondrous]** than reality. Da Vinci was also deeply curious about the small details that might be able to **[complain / explain]** the human-perceived wonders he painted. This can be readily seen both in his drawings of anatomical structures in biology and his **[refined / confined]** representations of mechanical structures in physics. He published amazingly detailed drawings of human anatomy, where, as one biographer noted, he paid "attention to the forms of even very small organs and **[bitten / hidden]** parts of the skeleton." Da Vinci is even credited with being the first in the modern world to introduce the idea of controlled experimentation – the core concept of science – and, for this, he has been considered by some writers to be the Father of Science. Probably more than any other scholastic luminary of that time, he **[substituted / recognized]** the relationship between the whole and its parts.

3-17 56)

Many traditional sports **[remedy / remain]** important elements of contemporary national sporting cultures. Sumo, despite recent image problems, remains immensely **[unpopular / popular]** and important in Japan. Similarly, sepak takraw and combat sports like muay thai, *silat*, and *arnis* remain **[permanent / opponent]** fixtures of Southeast Asia's sporting landscape. In many cases, however, what are commonly assumed to be **[existing / brand-new]** sporting practices actually represent Chybrid amalgamations of traditional games and imported sporting values and **[practices / prejudice]**. Judo, for instance, dates from only 1882 and was developed as a **[congestion / modernization]** of traditional styles of jujitsu. Similarly, muay thai adopted the ring, system of rounds, gloves, and weight divisions after concerns about thigh levels of death and injuries during the early 20th century, while sepak takraw took its **[past / current]** form in the 1930s, with the addition of a net and court **[adjusted / adopted]** from badminton to the traditional pastime of kicking a rattan ball.

3-18 57)

Although Mobile Healthcare Network (MHN) applications provide numerous opportunities and benefits, they **[lower / raise]** various security and privacy issues. Since the health information, e.g., phenomena, health condition, emergency, is relatively **[sensible / sensitive]** for users, any inappropriate **[dissonance / disclosure]** may violate user privacy and even result in **[puberty / property]** loss. Users may also worry about their critical health data being tampered with when their health data are stored in the **[trusted / untrusted]** cloud servers. Moreover, some malicious attackers misbehave in MHNs to disrupt the effectiveness or mislead other users' **[preferences / inferences]**. Without appropriate security and privacy protections, users may not **[accept / refuse]** MHN applications.

3-19 58)

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

3-20 59)

Strangely enough, volcanic events have been **[unrelated / linked]** to changes in the El Niño cycle. Scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric Research have discovered a strong statistical link between El Niño and tropical volcanic **[eruptions / erosion]**. In the years following a major eruption, they argue, the chance of El Niño doubles compared with a standard year. It is not entirely clear at this point how volcanoes **[weaken / trigger]** El Niños, but the answer may lie in the global cooling that accompanies large eruptions. According to climatologist Michael Mann, the cooling effect of volcanoes would be more **[insignificant / notable]** in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, thus reducing the temperature differential between the eastern and western Pacific and setting the stage for El Niño. Since the El Niño in turn influences the **[humiliation / formation]** of tropical cyclones, these findings suggest that tropical volcanoes may play a role in cyclonic weather as well.

3-21 60)

On his long journey home after the Trojan War, the hero Odysseus came to an island where the goddess Circe advised him to **[meet / avoid]** the Sirens, beautiful winged monsters whose irresistible song lured mariners to their death. Forewarned but **[haunted / undaunted]**, Odysseus sailed into peril anyway. His plan: He would listen but not give in. The cunning hero packed his men's ears with beeswax and commanded them to **[untie / tie]** him to the ship's mast. There he stood as they sailed into dangerous waters; the Sirens called to him, and he heard their song. As Circe had **[dictated / predicted]**, he longed to go to them, to cast away everything he held dear. He shouted at his men, ordered, then begged them to set him free, but the mast was strong, the rope held fast, and his men couldn't hear his pleas. And so Odysseus did not **[impoverish / perish]**, but emerged on the other side of the Siren song wiser, more sensible, and prepared to **[compete / complete]** his journey home.

3-22 61)

The **[concentration / connection]** of large-scale economic activity has resulted in the formation of multinational companies. These have their headquarters in one country but their **[commercial / racial]** activities are conducted throughout the world. Incentives for them to do this **[conclude / include]** access to raw materials and in the case of firms locating in the third world the **[unavailability / availability]** of cheap labour. Such multinational companies possess **[significant / little]** influence over the operations of the government of the countries in which they **[investigate / invest]**, thereby undermining the economic and political **[independence / reliance]** of such countries. In return for providing jobs and revenue derived from taxing their operations, multinational companies may **[supply / demand]** concessions from governments as the price for their investment in that country. They may seek direct or indirect **[freedom / control]** over a country's political system to ensure that government policy is **[incompatible / compatible]** with the needs of the company. If these conflict, the government may **[suffer / differ]**: in Guatemala, for example, President Jacobo Arbenz's quarrels with the American United Fruit Company **[resulted in / resulted from]** his replacement by an American-backed military government in 1954.

3-23 62)

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

3-24~25 63)

Perhaps one of the most iconic memory studies was by Neisser and Harsch in 1992, in which they looked at flashbulb memories related to the *Challenger* [explosion / compassion]. They gave 106 students in an introductory psychology class a questionnaire asking them to recall how they heard about the *Challenger* explosion, which had happened within the last twenty-four hours. They were given seven [specific / unclear] questions about what they were doing and how they felt at the time. Two and a half years later, the same students were given a follow-up questionnaire. In this [survey / convey] they were also asked to rate their confidence in the accuracy of their memory on a scale from 1 to 5. Of the seven details they [preciously / previously] recorded, on average the students could remember only 2.95 of them. A quarter of the students scored zero out of seven, and half scored two or less. In fact, only a quarter of the students even remembered taking the survey previously. Despite their [terrible / terrific] recall of the event, the average score of confidence in the accuracy of their memories was as high as 4.17 out of 5. Other studies have also shown the lack of any relationship between [convenience / confidence] in a memory and its [precision / imprecision]. tend to think that vividness and confidence predict accuracy, but they don't. The clear lesson here is that we all need to be [arrogant / humble] when it comes to the accuracy of our own memories. Failure to appreciate the true nature of memory can create great [sincerity / mischief].

정답 및 오답풀이

- 1) 정답 : application / interest / apply / regret / wider / encourage / expose / benefit / encourage /

오답 : identification 확인 / disinterest 무관심 / supply 공급하다 / retouch 수정하다 / limited 제한된 / enclose 둘러싸다 / compose 작곡하다 / harm 해를 주다 / discourage 낙담시키다 /

1-2

- 2) 정답 : signaled / sank / realized / dark / confining / calm / grin / adjust / invertebrate

오답 : analyzed 분석하다 / floated 떠오르다 / mobilized 동원하다 / bright 밝은 / refining 제련하다 / excite 흥분시키다 / sorrow 슬픔 / justify 정당화하다 / literate 읽고 쓸 수 있는

1-3

- 3) 정답 : relevant / delivered / neglected / clear / repeat / reaches / hesitate

오답 : irrelevant 관련없는 / separated 분리하다 / cherished 소중히 여기다 / ambiguous 모호한 / ignore 무시하다 / teaches 가르치다 / hurry 서두르다

1-4

- 4) 정답 : effective / successful / enthusiastic / dominated / opposing / plate / unstopable

오답 : ineffective 비효과적인 / dreadful 무서운 / elastic 탄력성 있는 / exterminated 멸종시키다 / disposing 치우다 / plague 전염성 / stoppable 막을 수 있는

1-5

- 5) 정답 : purchase / facilities / interaction / satisfaction / veterans / expectation / separate / conflict

오답 : chase 쫓다 / celebrities 유명인들 / retention 유지 / dissatisfaction 불만족 / novices 초보자들 / assertion 주장 / unite 합하다 / depiction 묘사

1-6

- 6) 정답 : well / never / winners / greatest / formed / appropriate / more

오답 : worse 더 나쁘게 / always 항상 / losers 진사람 / commonest 가장 흔한 / erased 지우다 / inappropriate 불충분한 / less 덜

1-7

- 7) 정답 : relationship / indicators / absorb / moderate / sensitive / excessive / pollutant / existed

오답 : hardship 고난 / dictators 독재자 / absurd 이상한 / accurate 정확한 / sensible 사리분별있는 / inactive 활동하지 않는 / reluctant 꺼리는 / assisted 돕다

1-8

- 8) 정답 : diverse / located / destructive / harvested / ecological

오답 : adverse 역의 / allocated 할당하다 / constructive 건설적인 / devastated 황폐화하다 / vertical 수직의

1-12

- 9) 정답 : performed / assume / follow 따르다 / adapting / intentions / acquaintance / start 시작하다 / cordiality

오답 : disregarded 무시하다 / consume 소비하다 / confirm 확인하다 / decomposing 분해하다 / patent 특허 / substance 물질 / end 끝내다 / unavailability 이용불가능함

1-13

- 10) 정답 : advise / fits / selected / considering / inappropriate 부적절한 (앞에 not 삭제) / fertile / like -같은 (akin to 대신)

오답 : devise 고안하다 / disharmonizes 조화를 깨다 / infected 감염시키다 / distorting 왜곡시키다 / appropriate 적절한 / infertile 불모의 / unlike -와달리

1-14

- 11) 정답 : integrating / compelling / decrease 감소시키다 / debilitating / capable / creative / advantage / worth

오답 : graduating 졸업하다 / expelling 축출하다 / increase 증가시키다 / strengthening 강화시키다 / incapable 무능력한 / idle 게으른 / heritage 유산 / valueless 가치없는

1-15

- 12) 정답 : difference / published / expert / rapidly 빠르게 / acquire / conference / progress / subjects / heads

오답 : interference 방해 / polished 광을 내다 / amateur 아마추어 / slowly 느리게 / inquire 묻다 / preference 선호 / detour 우회하다 / suspects 용의자 / hearts 마음

1-16

- 13) 정답 : persuasive / observe / conclude / witnessed / even if

오답 : indecisive 우유부단한 / obey 복종하다 / exclude 배제하다 / missed 놓치다 / because - 때문에 /

1-17

- 14) 정답 : participation / examining / profit / characterized / right 옳은 / advocate / marginalized / excluded / increasing

오답 : participants 참여자 / determining 결정하다 / disadvantage 단점 / authorized 권위를 부여하다 / incorrect 잘못된 / evaporate 증발하다 / finalized 마무리하다 / deluded 착각하다 / reducing 감소시키다

1-18

15) 정답 : occur / stimulate / elevated / suitable / invaluable / negative

오답 : concur 동의하다 / accumulate 축적하다 / lowered 낮추다 / unsuitable 부적절한 / worthless 가치없는 / positive 긍정적인

1-19

16) 정답 : identify / revealing / minimize / simultaneously / emerged / organized / residents

오답 : purify 정화시키다 / hiding 숨기다 / maximize 최대화하다 / spontaneously 자발적으로 / merged 합병하다 / emphasized 강조하다 / incidents 사고

1-20

17) 정답 : untouched / composed / mature / degrading / changed 바꾸다 / more / replacing / preferred / growth / erosion

오답 : couched 눕히다 / imposed 부과하다 / nurture 양육 / upgrading 성능을 올리다 / alerted 경고하다 / less 덜 / solacing 위안하다 / referred 언급하다 / throng 군중 / fission 분열

1-21

18) 정답 : avoiding / dispute 논쟁하다 / alternative / possibility / without / conscious

오답 : accepting 받아들이다 / agree 동의하다 / perspective 관점 / credibility 신뢰 / with -와함께 / unconscious 무의식의

1-22

19) 정답 : distinctiveness / contribute / belonging / uniqueness / inclusion / at the same time 동시에 / reasonable / distinction / meet

오답 : soreness 아픔 / attribute -의 탓으로 돌리다 / abandoning 버리다 / ordinariness 평범함 / incision 절개 / previously 이전에 / unreasonable 불합리적인 / discrimination 차별 / neglect 무시하다

1-23

20) 정답 : crucial 중요한 / encode / complicated 복잡한 / containing / remembering / mentally / arbitrary / abstract

오답 : cruel 잔인한 / explode 폭발하다 / duplicated 복제하다 / obtaining 얻다 / forgetting 잊다 / physically 신체적으로 / contemporary 현대의 / concrete 구체적인

1-24,25

21) 정답 : false / refuses / revolutions / judged / doctrines / interpret / exaggerates / digesting / rejects / confirmation / disagreements / correct / practical /

오답 : true 진실의 / confuses 혼란스럽게하다 / rehabilitation 회복 / nudged 찌르다 / donation 기부 / regret 후회하다 / regulates 규제하다 / degrading 약화시키다 / adopts 채택하다 / formation 구도 / agreements 동의 / impoverish 무기력하게하다 / impractical 비실용적인 /

test 2

2-1

22) 정답 : proud / suggest / easily / minimized / accommodate / made 만들다

오답 : ashamed 부끄러운 / protest 항의하다 / hardly 거의-않다 / maximized 최대화하다 / get rid of 폐기하다 / removed 없애다

2-2

23) 정답 : introduced / anxiety / radiated / joyful / supported / absorbed

오답 : arranged 배열하다 / joy 기쁨 / evaluated 평가하다 / horrible 끔찍한 / opposed 반대하다 / observed 관찰하다

2-3

24) 정답 : convinced / uncertain / approach / little / isolate / existing

오답 : influenced 영향을 끼치다 / certain 확실한 / avoid 피하다 / much 많이 / stimulate 자극하다 / novel 새로운

2-4

25) 정답 : critical / liable / accomplishment / satisfying / acceptance / forged / others / good / happiness / sufficient

오답 : insignificant 중요하지 않은 / edible 먹을 수 있는 / imprisonment 수감 / boring 지루한 / refusal 거절 / foraged 찾다 / himself 그 자신 / odd 이상한 / depression 우울 / insufficient 불충분한

2-5

26) 정답 : valuable / capacity / powerful / contextually / relevant / digital / communication / capable / solve /

essential

오답 : worthless 무가치한 / entity 실체 / meaningless 의미없는 / occasionally 때로 / redundant 불필요한 / analogue 아날로그의 / instruction 지시 / incapable -할 수 없는 / leave behind 두고 가다 / spatial 공간의

2-6

27) 정답 : nonessential / omitted / considerably / predecessors / ceased / silently / punctuation / disappeared / diminishing / clearly

오답 : essential 필수적인 / added 추가하다 / considerably 배려심있게 / successors 후임자 / begun 시작하다 / loudly 크게 / notation 표기법 / appeared 나타나다 / increasing 증가시키다 / vaguely 불명확하게

2-7

28) 정답 : decay / defended / confronted / development / hostile / insolvable / decline / entirety /

오답 : decade 10년 / blended 섞다 / escaped 탈출하다 / destruction 파괴 / friendly 친근한 / solvable 풀 수 있는 / rise 상승 / part 부분 /

2-8

29) 정답 : fail / enrolled / support / conduct 수행하다 / acquired / adjusted 적응하다 / accumulated

오답 : fancy 끌리다 / controlled 통제하다 / export 수출하다 / detect 탐지하다 / inquired 묻다 / persisted 고집하다 / manipulated 조종하다

2-12

30) 정답 : obstacle / committing / vagueness / improved / achieving / accurately 정확하게 / admit / longer / delay

오답 : semicircle 반원 / commuting 통근하다 / clearness 선명함 / degraded 약화시키다 / relieving 완화시키다 / inaccurately 부정확하게 / submit 제출하다 / shorter 더 짧은 / sway 동요

2-13

31) 정답 : blend / decreases / proportional / establishes / identity / diluted

오답 : separate 분리하다 / increases 증가하다 / practical 실용적인 / astonishes 놀라게하다 / tranquillity 정적 / executed 처형하다

2-14

32) 정답 : attendance / right / share / retail / definite / excitement / presence

오답 : vigilance 경계 / duty 의무 / compare 비교하다 / hail 우박, 우박이 내리다 / indefinite 확실하지않은 / boredom 지루한 / absence 결석

2-15

33) 정답 : encourage / respectively 각각 / observe / special / unfamiliar / obvious / stocked / unpurposeful 목적없는

오답 : average 평균이 되다 / collectively 통합적으로 / absorb 흡수하다 / spatial 공간의 / familiar 익숙한 / ambiguous 모호한 / forgotten 잊다 / purposeful 목적있는

2-16

34) 정답 : recount / budget / as / improperly 부적절하게 / hardship / done

오답 : discount 할인하다 / gadget 장치 / unlike -와 달리 / properly 적절하게 / leadership 지도력 / messed up 망치다

2-17

35) 정답 : danger / attack / original / confuses / safely / easier / lack / enough / better

오답 : hunger 배고픔 / rescue 구조하다 / eternal 영원한 / fuses 융합하다 / delightfully 유쾌하게 / harder 더 힘든 / abundance 풍부함 / insufficient 불충분한 / worse 더 나쁜

2-18

36) 정답 : advent / manual / critical / distribution / buy 구매하다 / wealth / able / used / triggered 유발시키다

오답 : adventure 모험 / artificial 인공의 / tropical 열대의 / retribution 응징 / discard 버리다 / health 건강 / unable -할 수 없는 / new 새로운 / prevented 막다

2-19

37) 정답 : deficiencies / limitations / restrictions / understanding / deficiency / complex / logical /

오답 : sufficiencies 충분함 / connotations 암시 / congestions 밀집 / withstanding 견디다 / tendency 경향 / simple 간단 / vertical 수직의 /

2-20

38) 정답 : consolidation / afford / local / increase / more / thriving / helps / diversity / least / transaction / huge 큰

오답 : irrigation 관개 / affect 영향을 끼치다 / international 국제의 / shrink 줄어들다 / less 덜 / thrusting 밀치다 / blocks 막다 / unity 통일성 / most 최대의 / refraction 굴절 / tiny 작은

2-21

39) 정답 : used / reactive / protecting / removed / rotting / applications / compressed / intention 의도 / undesired

오답 : paused 중단하다 / subjective 주관적인 / attacking 공격하다 / washed 씻다 / trotting 빨리걷다 / reconciliation 화해 / surpassed 능가하다 / tuition 수업료 / desired 바람직한

2-22

40) 정답 : stable / optimal / reflect / sustain / primate / benefit / circulate / boost / losing / more / populations

오답 : staple 주된 / abnormal 비정상적인 / erect 세우다 / suspect 의심하다 / estimate 견적 / outfit 의복 / regulate 규제하다 / weaken 약화시키다 / winning 얻다 / less 덜 / popularity 인기

2-23

41) 정답 : uncertainty / contextual / policies / further / adaptive / principles / best / monitor / unexpected / yield

오답 : dignity 존엄 / punctual 기한을 지키는 / geopolitics 지정학 / farther 더 먼 / adoptive 입양으로 맺어진 / principals 학장 / worst 최악의 / restore 회복하다 / expected 기대하다 / shield 보호하다

2-24,25

42) 정답 : solution / regulatory / protect 막다 / beneficial / adopt / empowered / important 중요한 / precursors / possible 가능성이 있는 / advance / authorities / promote / facilitate / inherent / motives

오답 : preoccupation 몰두 / laboratory 실험실의 / encourage 장려하다 / superficial 피상적인 / adorn 꾸미다 / looted 약탈하다 / trivial 사소한 / prosecutors 검사 / inevitable 피할 수 없는 / addict 중독시키다 / autonomy 자율 / hinder 막다 / state 언급하다 / obtained 후천의 / narratives 이야기

test 3

3-1

43) 정답 : responsible / circulated / created / inappropriate / condoned / justify / limit

오답 : replaceable 대체가능한 / calculated 계산하다 / inspired 고무시키다 / appropriate 적절한 / ignored 무시하다 / satisfy 만족시키다 / expand 확장하다

3-2

44) 정답 : poured / weakly / applications / confused / accepted / screamed /

오답 : evaporated 증발하다 / weekly 주마다 / justification 정당화 / stern 단호한 / refused 거절하다 / collapsed 쓰러지다

3-3

45) 정답 : drivers / uncertainty / latter / globalization / endure / handle 다루다 / support / transition / developments / generates

오답 : quivers 진동 / certainty 확실성 / letter 편지 / generalization 일반화 / lure 현혹하다 / overlook 간과하다 / oppose 반대하다 / conviction 확신 / sentiment 감상 / penetrates 관통하다

3-4

46) 정답 : imitate / respond / isolated / harmed / benefit / locations / innovate / modifying / major 중요한

오답 : hesitate 주저하다 / ponder 심사숙고하다 / speculated 사색하다 / developed 발달하다 / harm 손해를 주다 / vocations 소명 / assassinate 암살하다 / testifying 검사하다 / minor 중요하지 않은

3-5

47) 정답 : united / conflict / divisive / subservient / reinforces / seemingly 겉보기에 / preserve / laughter / bonds / informal

오답 : distinguished 구별하다 / instinct 본능 / compulsive 강제적인 / dominant 우세한 / impedes 방해하다 / sincerely 진심으로 / reserve 예약하다 / depression 우울감 / separation 분리 / formal 공식적인

3-6

48) 정답 : attitude / extended / conservative / experiential / ultimate / statistic

오답 : magnitude 중요성 / limited 제한하다 / cumulative 축적하는 / martial 전쟁의 / temperate 온화한 / linguistic 언어의

3-10

49) 정답 : preserved / prepare / maternal / memorialize / distributed / funeral / culminates / burial / honoring

오답 : intervened 방해하다 / compare 비교하다 / external 외부의 / apologize 사과하다 / contributed 기여하다 / wedding 결혼 / cultivates 경작하다 / trial 재판 / ignoring 무시하다

3-11

50) 정답 : relay / coordinates / immense / proper 적절한 / narrative / temporal / discards / meaning / telling

오답 : delay 미루다 / exterminates 종식시키다 / dense 밀도가 있는 / improper 부적절한 / alternative 대안 / neutral 중립의 / disputes 논쟁하다 / nothing 아무것도아닌 / eliminating 지우다

3-12

51) 정답 : valid / sound / thankful 감사한 / entangled / manipulate / uploaded 올리다 / preconceived / promoting / supporting / debating

오답 : invalid 유효하지 않은 / terrible 끔찍한 / doubtful 의심이 가는 / flexible 유연한 / congratulate 축하하다 / removed 지우다 / deceived 속이다 / disagreeing 동의하지 않는 / opposing 반대하다 / tolerating 용인하다 /

3-13

52) 정답 : persuading / evidence / complained / youthfulness / persistence

오답 : evading 피하다 / conference 회의 / maintained 유지하다 / aging 나이들 / obedience 복종

3-14

53) 정답 : secure / obtain / loyalty / easy / familiar / considerable / single

오답 : distrust 불신하다 / mushroom 급속히 커지다 / royalty 왕족 / difficult 어려운 / unfamiliar 익숙하지 않은 / considerate 사려깊은 / complex 복잡한

3-15

54) 정답 : artificial 인공의 / more / restoration / assess / lacking / fostered / reductions / positive / effectively

오답 : natural 자연의 / less 덜 / respiration 호흡 / asset 자산 / full of -로 가득찬 / stored 저장하다 / introductions 소개 / negative 부정적인 / ineffectively 비효과적으로

3-16

55) 정답 : reality / wondrous / explain / refined / hidden / recognized

오답 : virtuality 가상의 것 / normal 평범한 / complain 불평하다 / confined 한정하다 / bitten 물다 / substituted 대신하다

3-17

56) 정답 : remain / popular / permanent / existing 기존의 / practices / modernization / current / adopted

오답 : remedy 치료 / unpopular 인기없는 / opponent 반대하는 / brand-new 새로운 / prejudice 편견 / congestion 밀집 / past 과거의 / adjusted 적응하다

3-18

57) 정답 : raise / sensitive / disclosure / property / untrusted / preferences / accept

오답 : lower 낮추다 / sensible 사리분별할 수 있는 / dissonance 부조화 / puberty 사춘기 / trusted 신뢰하다 / inferences 추론 / refuse 거절하다

3-19

58) 정답 : vogue / train / inefficient / wrong / writer 작가 / details / subtleties

오답 : vague 모호한 / paralyze 마비시키다 / sufficient 충분한 / right 옳은 / publisher 출판사 / whole 전체 / durabilities 내구성

3-20

59) 정답 : linked / eruptions / trigger / notable / formation

오답 : unrelated 관련없는 / erosion 부식 / weaken 약화시키다 / insignificant 중요하지않은 / humiliation 굴욕

3-21

60) 정답 : avoid / undaunted / tie / predicted / perish / complete

오답 : meet 만나다 / haunted 귀신이 나오는 / untie 풀다 / dictated 명령하다 / impoverish 무기력하게하다 / compete 경쟁하다

3-22

61) 정답 : concentration / commercial / include / availability / significant 상당한 / invest / independence / demand / control / compatible / suffer / resulted in

오답 : connection 연결 / racial 인종의 / conclude 결론짓다 / unavailability 이용불가능 / little 거의없는 / investigate 조사하다 / reliance 의존 / supply 공급 / freedom 자유 / incompatible 호환할 수 없는 / differ 다르다 / resulted from -에서 기인하다

3-23

62) 정답 : discrimination / preference / attached / effective / interacts / exchanges / certain / developing / reflexive / consequence

오답 : infection 전염 / reference 참조 / attacked 공격하다 / cognitive 인지적인 / extracts 추출하다 / expels 축출하다 / obscure 모호한 / destructing 파괴하다 / flexible 유연한 / sequence 순서

3-24,25

63) 정답 : explosion / specific / survey / previously / terrible / confidence / precision 정확성 / humble / mischief

오답 : compassion 연민 / unclear 불분명한 / convey 전달하다 / precious 귀중하게 / terrific 멋진 / convenience 편리함 / imprecision 부정확성 / arrogant 오만한 / sincerity

정직

- 수고하셨습니다 -

