

1강

수특영어 1-1 1)

My name is Susan and I work in the accounting **[departure / department]**. I happened to hear that you are looking to **[compromise / promote]** someone within our company to the position of manager of the accounting department, and I felt a need to write you this letter. I think Victoria Kimball, my department colleague, is an **[idle / ideal]** candidate for the position. She is always on time, she never leaves early, and she does **[awful / wonderful]** work while she is here. It is **[apparent / vague]** to both me and the rest of our colleagues that she has a natural talent for what she does. Her clients love her and so do we. She is always **[late / quick]** to help with whatever we need no matter what it is. She is a fantastic employee and **[despises / deserves]** the position. You would not regret choosing her. As you are thinking about who might **[best / worst]** fit into the position, I hope you will consider Victoria.

1-2 2)

You took a month-long leave of **[presence / absence]**; starting from November 20th, 2019 to December 20th, 2019. As it was a month-long leave, it was obviously a part of your duties to hand over your work to your team members. Hence, it was very **[pleasing / disappointing]** to discover that you went on the leave without giving them any information about the projects that you were handling. In turn, your **[carefulness / carelessness]** led to unfortunate delays in the projects. We are sure that you are aware that during one's absence from work, the company cannot **[affirm/ afford]** to put any work on hold. As you know, any work **[gain / loss]** because of a failure to hand over work is a serious problem. This letter is the final warning regarding your **[irresponsible / responsible]** behavior. **[Success / Failure]** to fulfill your duties in the future will not be **[tolerated / dehydrated]** and will result in us taking more **[minor / serious]** action.

1-3 3)

My name is David Lee and I'm a third-year chemistry major at Arizona State University. While **[completing / complaining]** both my introductory and upper-level coursework, I've developed a passion for science and am extremely interested in **[pursuing / purchase]** independent research as an undergraduate. Personally, I am especially interested in nanotechnology. Recently I read your 2017 papers on the potential **[implication / applications]** of graphene, and became fascinated by your work. In particular, I found it **[boring / amazing]** that graphene can be **[stabilized / used]** to make flexible, transparent solar cells that can turn **[literally / virtually]** any surface into a source of electrical power. If possible, I would be honored to work on a long-term project in your lab. Would you be interested in **[excluding / including]** me as part of your research team? My résumé is **[detached / attached]** in case you are interested. I look forward to hearing from you.

1-4 4)

We would like to **[explode / express]** our deepest gratitude for considering AGL as your insurance provider. You have made a wise choice, and your business is very important to us. **[Luckily / Unluckily]**, however, we are afraid to inform you that your insurance policy application cannot be **[approved / approached]** at the moment. The type of policy application you applied for is **[unavailable / available]** right now. Currently we are working on bringing that policy back. Therefore, we are keeping your application on hold for future **[reverence / reference]** and further processing when your preferred policy becomes available again. If you would prefer not to wait for **[disapproval / approval]** and would like us to remove your application from our system, please let us know. We hope that you will still consider taking out a policy with us when it becomes **[intolerable / available]**. We appreciate your patience and understanding on this matter.

2강

수특영어 2-1 5)

I was once out in the foothills of the Absaroka Mountains near my home in southern Montana when I saw a front of windy and snowy weather coming toward me. Because of the open nature of that part of the upper Yellowstone River Valley, I was able to see the storm coming from a long [acquaintance / distance] away, but I was so far out on an [exposed / disposed] hillside that I wasn't able to make it to cover before the blizzard hit. The slope where I was hiking was vegetated only with grass and sagebrush, so I started for a north-facing and timbered slope a mile or so away. Because the bare hillside was steep and already snow covered, the going was slow, so I didn't make it off the [sticky / slippery] slope before the blizzard hit. The wind hit with such force that I couldn't stand upright, and there was so much falling and blowing snow that I couldn't see much either. All I could do for some period of time was to [stretch out / crouch down] and wait.

2-2 6)

My first morning in New York, I put on my girl-writer dress and heels and went to meet my editor, looking forward to a [terrible / promising] day. I figured we would start editing together that very morning, and then he could give me the last of the [substance / advance]. It would turn out that I had bounced back from this devastating setback and that truth and beauty had once again triumphed. Everyone would be so shocked to hear that this book had almost been [thrown away / published]. But my hopes were shattered when my editor said, "I'm sorry." I looked at him quizzically. "I am so, so sorry," he said. "But it still doesn't work." "I sat there staring at him as if his face were melting. I kept touching my forehead, the way you pat your head to make sure your hair is okay. Then I started to cry and told him I had to go right that very second. He told me to phone him the next day. I said I would, although I had no [congestion / intention] of actually doing so.

2-3 7)

In those more [hopeless / hopeful] and innocent days there was much to enjoy about being newly a queen not only that I had survived against the odds to [inherit / inherent]. I still remember the sensation of the royal white fur collar around my neck. I put my cheek to it and the fur seemed strangely warm against my skin. The grand garment smelt faintly of beeswax and the softest leather. Unable to [persist / resist], I buried my features in it, and laughed with delight. It was [amazing / frustrating] to know that such luxury was mine. My ladies laughed with me, equally delighted. They could not wear the elegant clothes and jewelry that as queen I wore even a queen with her hair as yet [brushed / unbrushed], but their circumstances as my attendants were vastly better now that I was queen.

2-4 8)

About three months ago, my sister was having [pleasant time / problems] with her daughter, Amy, so my sister and I decided to have Amy move in with my family. We thought she could benefit from a [monotony / change] of environment. Sadly, almost instantly, my relationship with Amy started to fall apart. She tried to [socialize / verbalize] her need for limits and boundaries in the home and for time spent alone together. However, our conversations quickly spiraled [out of order / out of control]. Instead of remaining supportive of her when she would get excited, I [maximized / minimized] her feelings by telling her to grow up. I expected her to understand the cause of her fears. Also, I expected her to magically [let / ban] herself to be a part of a loving family. It wasn't that simple for her, and I should not have [attracted / reacted] to Amy's emotions. She needed a safe space to calm down, but I didn't give her that and didn't listen to her better. I should have respected her [alternative / perspective] and demonstrated that I was understanding of her fears. I should have allowed her to [adjust / deny] to sharing space with my family.

3강

수특영어3-1 9)

You are much more than just a list of your **[accomplishments / supplement]**. It's not only what you do, but how you do it that counts in the real scorebook of your life. Making the spectacular diving catch says **[less / more]** about you than the "out" that is recorded in the scorebook. It says you have game. It says you give 110%. Every performance in your life becomes a choice you have to make. Will you do just enough to get by, letting the ball drop in front of you for a base hit? Or will you push yourself to **[perform / conform]** like an all-star, the legendary player you know you can be, and dive for the ball? Your special effort will be **[eliminated / recorded]** in the minds and memories of others. More importantly, you will have the peace of mind and self-respect that come from knowing that you gave your very **[worst / best]** - even if you don't end up making the catch. That's the stuff of legends.

3-2 10)

[Rational / Irrational] acts don't just sabotage us. They can also make us heroes, lovers, and generous helpers. The qualities we **[neglect / admire]** most in others are their emotional ones, not their intellectual ones. Rarely does intellect alone inspire romantic acts or heroic **[need / deeds]**. The television mini-series Lonesome Dove was a big hit in the 1980s. Two rugged Texas Rangers shared a life together that eventually led them from Texas to Montana, where they made their fortune from a cattle drive. One partner died and the other promised to personally **[retain / return]** the body to Texas; an incredible sacrifice. From a rational point of view, the dead partner wouldn't know where he was buried; he was already dead. The surviving partner's friends thought his promise was **[terrific / stupid]**. They pressured him to ship the body to Texas by train. No rational argument would ever win this battle, and if it had, the movie would have lost its **[charm / harm]**.

3-3 11)

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

3-4 12)

Near my old office building, the window of a shoe store advertised the **[vigorous / generous]** offer of a free shoe shine. I walked by this store dozens of times, and thought nothing of it. One day, though, with my shoes looking a little scuffed and some time on my hands, I decided to avail myself of this small bounty. After my shine, I offered the shoeshine man a tip. He **[accepted / refused]**. Free was free, he said. I climbed down from the chair feeling distinctly indebted. "How could this guy shine my shoes," I thought, "and expect **[something / nothing]**?" So I did what I **[suspect / respect]** most people who take the offer do - I looked around for something to buy. I had to even the score, somehow. Since I didn't need shoes, I found myself mindlessly looking at shoe trees, laces, and polish. Finally, I quietly walked out of the store empty-handed and uneasy. Even though I had managed to escape from the store, I was sure many others were not so **[lucky / unlucky]**.

4강

수특영어 4-1 13)

People everywhere have their **[special / spatial]** cultural rites. It is just as true in the workplace as it is in the surrounding culture. All professions **[overlook / observe]** their distinctive ways. What appears to be a **[supernatural / superficial]** set of actions to outsiders knits insiders together, and puts them in an **[appropriate / inappropriate]** frame of mind to do their work successfully. Physicians scrub for seven minutes before doing a surgical **[procession / procedure]**. While the necessity of the prolonged scrub is open to question with the **[appearance / advance]** of modern germicides, its traditional role in preparing the surgical team for a delicate procedure is **[deniable / undeniable]**. In the airline business, the first officer deplanes the aircraft and conducts a walk-around inspection before takeoff. Very seldom do they **[cover / find]** something wrong. But symbolically it prepares the cockpit crew for their awesome responsibility of getting all the souls aboard **[safely / roughly]** to their destinations.

4-2 14)

From what I have seen in counseling, the besetting sin of the father as performance-focused parent is his **[desirable misguided]** belief that dogged disapproval will cause his teenagers to try harder and do better. I'll keep **[criticizing / encouraging]** you until your attitude and motivation improve! In fact, **[excessive / inclusive]** criticism only hurts the teenager's feelings and **[hinder / promote]** him/her from wanting to hear what the father has to say and from doing what the father wants him/her to do. The paternal criticism is **[progressive / offensive]**, not appreciated. The teen wants less to do with him and for him, not more. And the father **[proportionates / weakens]** his connection with his teenager by provoking his/her increased **[anger / hunger]** and dislike. "Dad is never satisfied, no matter how I do, which is all he really cares about!" As a **[performance / reluctance]** coach, a father would be far better served by praising the good than by only faulting mistakes in the misguided belief that his expressions of **[dissatisfaction / satisfaction]** will cause improvement.

4-3 15)

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

4-4 16)

While individualism gives strength, it also can create a **[weakness / advantage]** if not moderated by involvement with others - family, friends, and society. Pure individualism may lead to a philosophy of convenience and a **[abundance / lack]** of participation in or **[association / appreciation]** of the civic and social process. This limits personal growth, mutes gaining leadership skills and traits, and **[deprives / provides]** one of the true contexts of life that is the reality model of one's mind. The biggest problem the world now has is that we do not **[distract / interact]** personally much anymore. Our technology removes some of reality and replaces it with **[perception / deception]**, relativity, and inherent self-interest often pushing us to **[convenience / correspondence]**. We look at the world as centered upon us and give ourselves undue **[coincidence / influence]** on the reality of events. We need to move into a position of not thinking the world rotates around us but how we fit into the world. This is the concept of context.

4-5 17)

By taking a conscious interest in your brain and how it works, and by consciously trying some of the techniques that follow, you can **[maintain / obtain]** a variety of useful mental skills. It isn't really very difficult, but it won't happen by accident. The **[prevalence / interference]** of negative thinking, fuzzy and illogical thinking, and rigid thinking in our society **[disproves / proves]** the fact that these higher-level thinking skills do not come naturally. A cross section of our society represents the "average" level of thinking skill - the level one might **[expect / suspect]** of a large number of people who have never thought very much about thinking. To move **[below / beyond]** the level of average thinking, you must think about thinking. You must pay attention to show your brain works, and you must **[experiment / garment]** with new techniques. Once you do that, you will clearly see the **[worthlessness / importance]** of it.

4-6 18)

The term statistical significance is an **[separate / unfortunate]** choice of words. But it's part of our research vocabulary, and it will continue to **[appear / applaud]** in reports. It refers to the fact that the results discovered, or **[similarities / differences]** between two sets of data, could reliably be expected to occur again if another study was conducted in a **[similar / different]** manner. But too many people hear the phrase "statistically significant" and **[consume / assume]** it also suggests that the results are significantly important. That may or may not be true. Instead, think of the term as suggesting that you would expect to find the same results 95 out of 100 times if a study is **[complicated / replicated]** in a similar manner or 90 out of 100 times, depending on what measure of **[reliability / unreliability]** is used. True significance lies in interpreting the data **[wrongly / correctly]** to ensure that it has meaning or importance for the organization you represent.

4-7 19)

The survival of wilderness - of places that we do not change, where we **[block / allow]** the existence even of creatures we perceive as dangerous - is necessary. Our sanity probably **[ignores / requires]** it. Whether we go to those places or not, we need to know that they exist. And I would argue that we do not need just the great public wildernesses, but millions of small private or semiprivate ones. Every farm should have one; wildernesses can **[supply / occupy]** corners of factory grounds and city lots-places where nature is given a free hand, where no human work is done, where people go only as **[owners / guests]**. These places **[function / malfunction]**, I think, whether we intend them to or not, as **[scared / sacred]** groves - places we respect and leave alone, not because we understand well what goes on there, but because we do not.

4-8 20)

[Avoiding / Facing] your difficulty head-on is the first positive step in the process of fixing it. Your promotion went to someone else - now what? Face it **[directly / indirectly]**. There must be a reason why your boss **[recollected / selected]** the other person. Get your hurt and anger under control and go find out why you didn't get the **[computation / promotion]**. Ask your boss what you need to do to improve yourself so you'll be considered more seriously next time. If you have just learned that you have a health problem, face it squarely and intelligently. What is the best **[comedy / remedy]**? Ask the top specialists for their advice. Follow the remedies they **[subscribe / prescribe]**. If some project you are working hard to finish on time encounters **[serious / minor]** problems, examine the difficulty as a scientist would. What caused the problem? What are the options? Try to discover the best ways of dealing with the realities you face, focus on what will be most **[superficial / beneficial]**, then act accordingly.

5강

수특영어5-1 21)

Finding an ideal location for a piano is often difficult. In the order of importance, the location should help **[deserve / conserve]** the instrument, be acoustically satisfactory, and be **[aesthetically / logically]** pleasing. Ideally, a piano should be placed on an inside wall, away from the direct rays of the sun. "Moreover, it should not be **[paced / placed]** next to heaters, stoves, air conditioners, or near heat ducts or cold air returns. Drafty locations next to open windows or doors should also be **[encountered / avoided]**. Instruments that are placed directly beneath water pipes or emergency sprinkler systems should be **[protected / destroyed]** with a waterproof cover from possible water damage. Finding the best location for a piano also **[excludes / includes]** acoustical considerations; usually a piano sounds best in a room without thick wall-to-wall carpeting or heavy, sound-**[spreading / absorbing]** draperies.

5-2 22)

Power, considered by some theorists to be the "entrance requirement" for anger, is not **[adversary / necessary]** for sadness. Anger is an "approach" emotion, while sadness is a "retreat" emotion. Thinking of a person as sad makes us see them as weaker and more **[massive / submissive]**. Anger, not sadness, is associated with **[controlling / contradicting]** one's circumstances, such as competition, independence, and leadership. Anger, not sadness, is linked to assertiveness, **[existence / persistence]**, and aggressiveness. Anger, not sadness, is a way to actively make change and **[encounter / contend]** challenges. Anger, not sadness, leads to perceptions of higher status and **[respect / suspect]**. Like happy people, angry people are more **[pessimistic / optimistic]**, feeling that change is possible and that they can influence outcomes. Sad and fearful people tend toward pessimism, feeling **[powerless / powerful]** to make change.

5-3 23)

Sadly enough, some of us have **[distracted / distorted]** lessons of happiness that developed in our childhood. Our experiences developed as we grew up in **[different / similar]** systems, such as our original family, our religious community, and our neighborhood. Many of us believe that only **[few / a few]** of us experience true happiness. Most believe **[discarding / attaining]** true happiness is like winning the lottery, and only some of us are lucky enough to **[win / lose]** it. Or maybe some of us believe in "works of righteousness" - a theology that says if you work hard enough at anything, you will receive what you work for. Any one of these theories of happiness is born of the philosophy that happiness is **[scarce / abundance]**. Looking around our world right now I would have to agree that true happiness is in short **[demand / supply]**. But this is because we have bought into a belief system that teaches us that happiness is as scarce as hen's teeth.

5-4 24)

The causes and consequences of war may have more to do with pathology than with politics, more to do with **[rational / irrational]** pressures of pride and pain than with rational calculations of advantage and **[loss / profit]**. There is a Washington story, perhaps apocryphal, that the military intellectuals in the Pentagon **[addicted / conducted]** an experiment in which they fed data derived from the events of the summer of 1914 into a computer and that, after weighing and digesting the **[evidence / confidence]**, the machine assured its users that there was no danger of war. What this "proves," if anything, is that computers are more **[rational / tonal]** than men; it also suggests that if there is a root cause of human **[conflict / harmony]** and of the power drive of nations, it lies not in hopes of economic development, historical forces, or the workings of the balance of power, but in the ordinary hopes and **[delight / fears]** of the human mind.

6강

수특영어 6-1 25)

Aging is an economic challenge because unless retirement ages are drastically **[increased / decreased]** so that older members of society can continue to **[contribute / attribute]** to the workforce an economic **[curative / imperative]** that has many economic benefits, the working-age population falls at the same time as the percentage of **[independent / dependent]** elders increases. As the population ages and there are fewer young adults, **[purchases / decease]** of big-ticket items such as homes, furniture, cars and appliances decrease. In addition, **[fewer / more]** people are likely to take entrepreneurial risks because aging workers tend to **[preserve / use up]** the assets they need to retire **[uncomfortably / comfortably]** rather than set up new businesses. This is somewhat balanced by people retiring and drawing down their **[insulated / accumulated]** savings, which in total lowers savings and investment rates.

6-2 26)

During the 1890s Richard Henry was caretaker of Resolution Island in remote Fiordland on the west coast of New Zealand's South Island. A keen naturalist, he noted with concern the **[impulse / impact]** on native birds of the arrival of recently introduced stoats as they **[invaded / united]** this last corner of New Zealand. In a desperate attempt to **[devastate / protect]** populations of the flightless kakapo and little spotted kiwi between 1894 and 1900 he translocated hundreds of individuals from the mainland on to Resolution Island. Unfortunately, Resolution was too close to the mainland and stoats invaded in 1900. Thus, Henry's efforts were **[useless / useful]**. Nevertheless, the technique of **[isolating / stimulating]** species in danger on predator-free islands that may or may not have been occupied by the species in the past became a vital tool to **[preoccupy / prevent]** extinctions from predation by introduced predators in New Zealand.

6-3 27)

Genes give us the **[instigation / foundation]** of our models. Experiences give us individual identities. Behaviors **[conceal / express]** our individual needs, desires, urges, attitudes, beliefs, and so on. In this way, all behaviors are **[aimless / intentional]**. It is our job as supportive adults to find a **[constructive / contractive]** purpose. This does not mean that we should view **[peaceful / violent]** behavior as resourceful; rather, we can enlist the core of violent behavior as a positive resource (e.g., Violent behavior may exemplify an **[eagerness / wilderness]** to take control, an ability to respond authoritatively, or a **[refusal / nasal]** to be victimized). Ask yourself in what context or situation the core of a particular behavior would **[mystify / signify]** value. For example, "Your refusal to be **[victimized / optimized]** will help you grow more **[intolerant / tolerant]** with people as you mature." This comment orients the child toward a more **[fulfilling / unfulfilling]** future because it validates the child's world view and enlists the core of the behavior as a **[negative / positive]** resource.

6-4 28)

Managing relationships is a value that represents how someone considers the interests and well-being of other people **[involved in / ruled out]** a person's social world. When people provide food for others, share food with others or receive food from others, they typically consider the needs, **[conference / preferences]** and feelings of those people related to what, how, when and where food is eaten. Personal needs and preferences are often **[promised / compromised]** to build, maintain or repair relationships. Food is central to family harmony, and someone who **[adopts / adapts]** the role of the 'household food manager' is typically very **[initiative / attentive]** to the preferences, dislikes and patterns of eating of others. For example, newly married couples must **[negotiate / differentiate]** ways to make joint food choices and parent-child relationships **[distribute / contribute]** to constructing family food decisions. Being a host, guest or co-worker also shapes food choice situations where roles and relationships are primary **[respiration / considerations]** in food choice.

8강

수특영어8-1 29)

Kate Seredy was born in 1899, in Budapest, Hungary. Her father, teacher, helped her develop an [appreciation / segregation] for books. After high school, she [yearned / earned] an art teacher's diploma from the Academy of Arts in Budapest and also spent time studying in Italy, France, and Germany. She served as a nurse for two years during World War I, and the pacifist stance she [frequently / subsequently] developed later influenced her writing. Seredy illustrated two children's books in Hungary before moving to the United States in 1922. She supported herself in her new homeland by illustrating lamp shades and greeting cards. As her knowledge of English increased, she found work illustrating textbooks and children's trade books. Seredy wrote her first book, The Good Master, after an editor suggested she try writing about the [foraging / founding] of Hungary that her father told her as a child.

8-2 30)

Eastern cottontails are the most [commute / common] rabbits in North America. The name "cottontail" is derived from their short, rounded tails, which have white [fungus / fur] on their underside. Eastern cottontail rabbits do not dig burrows, although they may [shelter / shelve] in disused ones dug by other animals. Unlike hares, which rely on their speed to outrun [equator / predators], cottontails freeze when under threat, blending into their surroundings. If they have to run, they follow zigzag paths, attempting to [lead / shake off] their pursuers. In warmer parts of their range cottontails [breed / creep] all year round, but farther north breeding is [expanded / restricted] to summer. Males fight to establish hierarchies, with top males getting their choice of mates. A pregnant female digs a [shallow / swallow] hole, which is deeper at one end than the other. She lines the nest with grass and fur from her belly.

8-6 31)

Born on February 9, 1874, Amy Lowell was the last of the five children of Augustus and Katherine Bigelow Lawrence Lowell, who resided in a mansion on a ten-acre [state / estate] in Brookline, Massachusetts. Privately schooled in Boston until the age of seventeen, Lowell learned little of [literature / infrastructure] during her formal education. She fostered her literary interests by reading in the [narrow / extensive] library at home and at the Boston Athenaeum. Although Lowell dabbled in verse from an early age, it was a chance [couterfeit / encounter] with Leigh Hunt's Imagination and Fancy in her father's collection that inspired her serious interest in poetry. During this same festival she discovered the poetry of John Keats, whose work would profoundly [indulgence / influence] her aesthetics. Lowell's lifelong appreciation of Keats's writings, especially their [ventilation / correlation] of beauty and human longing, was summed up in her two-volume study of the poet, [published / vanished] in the last year of her life.

8-7 32)

On March 20, 1883, Jan Matzeliger (1852-1899) patented the first [successive / successful] shoe-lasting machine. Matzeliger was born in Surinam of a Dutch father who was an engineer and a black mother who was Surinamese and probably came from West Africa. He left Surinam in 1871 and became a [sailor / tailor] on an East Indian ship. Matzeliger settled in Philadelphia for a while, holding odd jobs until he moved to Boston in 1876. The next year he settled in nearby Lynn, Massachusetts. There he developed his [deviant / device] while working in a shoe factory. The machine increased [productivity / longevity] as much as fourteen times over hand methods and led to [proposition / concentration] in the industry. Matzeliger continued to work on the machine to improve its quality, and received a [patent / retention] for a third and improved model on March 20, 1883. He invented a number of other devices, including a mechanism for [allowing / disturbing] tacks and nails.

9강

수특영어9-1 33)

Thomas Edison failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lighting, the solution to the **[revenge / challenge]** of the incandescent light bulb hit him, and because of this, he **[transformed / performed]** the world. Rosa Parks had no idea that choosing to **[conform / resist]** her conditioning - the **[justice / injustice]** of racial prejudicing - and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a **[revolution / evolution]** that would transform history for all men and women, regardless of race. When Mother Teresa chose to leave her position educating the privileged classes of India in order to **[ignore / care for]** the poor and forgotten, people thought that she was crazy. At the time, Mother Teresa had no idea of the global impact that this **[precision / decision]** would have on the world. Albert Einstein received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while dreaming that he was riding on a beam of light. So, too, will you receive your aha moments of **[brilliance / alliance]**, unexpectedly and through no effort of your own.

9-2 34)

The major themes of country music are work, freedom, and **[germination / alienation]**, appearing in approximately one-sixth of all Top 20 selections. Country music is itself a **[commercial / crucial]** offshoot of the traditional song and instrumental music of the South, formerly carried on in an oral **[rehabilitation / tradition]**. Consequently, from the start country music was an eclectic mix, which included ancient British ballads, Americanized versions of these, **[hatred / sacred]** songs, minstrel tunes, early blues, and songs of many sorts **[observed / absorbed]** from the commercial popular music industry over the years. Over the 20th century it has grown from a homegrown and heartfelt music, **[concealing / expressing]** working-class identity, whether or not its listeners are actually working class. The symbolic meaning of country music as the declared favorite music of New England-educated, upper-class President George Bush - presenting him as a "regular American"- is **[unmistakable / mistakable]**.

9-3 35)

We must understand that busyness does not necessarily equal productivity, and in order to **[accomplish / fail]** anything in life, we must **[anesthetize / prioritize]**. What we put at the top of our list **[determines / undermines]** how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are **[unconscious / conscious]** about how we truly spend our time, prioritizing things that we say don't really matter to us. We **[save / waste]** our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work. We do so much in a day, yet **[wonder / wander]** where all of our time went. Once we get **[honest / dishonest]** about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and start taking back our time.

9-4 36)

The term genius can be traced back to the Latin word ingenium: a natural-born talent. The **[sequence / essence]** of this talent is seen as original productivity, which employs confident **[intuition / reputation]** to access new areas of creativity. The person who has genius - a brilliant **[procreative / creative]** power - is also known as a genius. It was not until the Renaissance that people began to **[describe / deprive]** an artistic creative potential or the source of **[respiration / inspiration]** as genius. The key **[insignificance / importance]** for invention is that the so-called genius develops ideas that no one has had **[previously / preciously]** and, in the words of Immanuel Kant, that 'genius must be considered the very **[identical / opposite]** of a spirit of imitation'. In addition, Kant **[abolished / established]** that genius 'cannot indicate scientifically how it brings about its product, but rather gives the rule as nature. Hence, where an author owes a product to his genius, he does not himself know how he **[converged / conceived]** the ideas, nor is it in his power to invent the like at pleasure, or methodically, and communicate the same to others in such **[percept / precepts]** as would put them in a position to produce **[similar / different]** products.

9-5 37)

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of where **[expectations / sanitation]** are often out of touch with reality, and leads to **[impatience / impatience]** - one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and **[ineffectively / effectively]** if we just try hard enough. The reality show The Biggest Loser, where **[remnant / contestants]** drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that **[rapid / slow]** results are not only possible but commonplace. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to **[intrigue / trim]** our waistline in thirty days or less. Yet time after time we find ourselves, after **[attempts / attracts]** to diet, with ever more weight to lose. While there are many factors that go into weight **[gain / loss]** and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to **[accept / reject]** is that any real lifestyle change takes time: time to break bad habits and time to form new **[unhealthy / healthy]** ones.

9-6 38)

Recent psychological research has revealed that college students who look at a two-second video clip of a professor teaching can **[dictate / predict]** how students who spend an entire semester with that professor will like that professor by the end of the **[semester / minister]**. In other words, a student watching a two-second clip of a professor says, "I like him." Or, "I don't like him." That **[ferment / statement]** is then recorded. At the end of the semester, students who have taken a class with the professor **[anonymously / vigorously]** record whether or not they liked the professor. With incredible **[inaccuracy / precision]**, those watching the two-second clip predict what the entire class will feel at the end of the semester. It sounds unbelievable, but it is true. One of the big mistakes we make is making a **[great / poor]** impression on others.

9-7 39)

Imagination and **[creativity / longevity]** are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves engaged by the **[fantasy / reality]** world described to them, then the game cannot get off the ground. The students exercise their imagination and creativity in countless ways, from taking on the role of their assigned characters to interacting with other **[expenditure / creatures]** and alien environments. In every case, what is minimally called for is imaginative **[agility / flexibility]** in order to react appropriately to the multiple situations the students **[barter / confront]**, while looking ahead to the **[consequences / consensus]** of various actions and decisions. This means that fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to **[pirate / cultivate]** and test the productive use of imagination, utilizing it to enliven the fantasy narrative, envision alternatives, and **[empathize / emphasize]** with others.

9-8 40)

Advertising is a form of **[diffusion / persuasion]**. This means that from square one, your goals and interests goals and interests are often very different from those of the advertiser. Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can **[affiliate / afford]**. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to **[suffer / differ]** a single pang of failure upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a **[unwise / wiser]** purchase. If you really want to read something that's written with your best **[disinterests / interests]** in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports - you don't go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any **[dissonance / comparisons]** it makes to the competition are not necessarily "fair and balanced".

10강

수특영어10-1 41)

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things - a **[conspire / consensus]** reality, the "PC" or politically correct view. Any **[evidence / indulgence]** to the contrary is automatically **[rejected / accepted]** without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to **[conclusion / exclusion]** of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are **[careful / careless]** not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus - doing so can seriously **[diadem / damage]** their standing. In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, I worry about their personal **[relevance / nuisance]** and effectiveness, and feel that if they **[abbreviate / deviate]** too far from the consensus, they will not be taken **[casually / seriously]**. People **[complete / compete]** for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore **[objective / alternatives]**, because no one questions the established course. The more **[incoherent / cohesive]** the group, the greater the urge of the group members to **[avoid / concede]** creating any discord.

10-2 42)

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a magic **[household / threshold]** for several species. For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an **[neutral / orchestral]** backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As coldblooded creatures, grasshoppers can't **[assimilate / regulate]** their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough. Their body movements become **[slower / faster]** with rising temperatures, resulting in ever more rapid vibrations of the legs and wings, which **[produce / induce]** the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the **[frequency / contingency]** of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the higher the pitch.

10-3 43)

In America we have developed the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his **[configuration / corporation]**. His training, his social life, the kind of car he drives, the clothes she and his wife wear, the neighborhood she lives in, and the kind and cost of his house and furniture are all **[dictated / imitated]** by his corporate status. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly **[refined / defined]** by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward **[conformity / sublimity]** are subtle but irresistible, for his position and his hopes for **[connotation / promotion]** are keyed to performance of duties, activities, and even **[altitude / attitudes]** which make the corporation successful. In the areas of management, sales, and public relations, the position of the corporation man is **[insecure / secure]** only from one stockholders' meeting to the next; a **[successful / successive]** rebellion there may sweep out whole cadres of earnest men and replace them with others.

* cadre 간부, 핵심그룹

10-4 44)

Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who **[confuse / refuse]** to admit the limitations of their field of study. They push hard to make social science **[hesitate / imitate]** physical science. This is usually done by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a profound **[conduction / quantification]** of the subject matter. Now, I as a matter of fact, some things can be quantified and some things cannot. We cannot really quantify **[apprentice / prejudice]** or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is in vain. What is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification. The use of **[mathematical / historical]** techniques is not an end in itself but only a means to an end, namely, the **[discovery / recovery]** of what's true about the material world). The use of numbers is one way to be more **[accurate / inaccurate]** in our effort to rationally understand causes.

* quantification 수량화

10-5 45)

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that **[dismiss / define]** a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. These commonsense beliefs are not **[universal / rehearsal]**, but are instead typically bounded by time as well as by space. Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. Although cultural change is not usually **[arable / perceptible]** from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes **[vague / apparent]** that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be **[improvised / evaluated]** are subject to change. In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his **[observation / fluctuation]** that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were **[adding / eliminating]** whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential **[disappearance / appearance]** of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures."

10-6 46)

There is the question of the innate musicality of humans. We know that all normal humans **[irritate / inherit]** the ability to learn language - it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain - but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their **[deception / conception]** of "singing." Yet it seems likely that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to **[scrutinize / recognize]** simple pieces. Not all can **[abstain / attain]** professional proficiency; but then, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great **[traitors / orators]**. The world's societies differ in the degree to which they **[discourage / encourage]** individuals to participate in music. In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical **[preparation / participation]** is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals.

10-7 47)

Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, **[occasions / tensions]** between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for The Atlantic. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction **[undermined / examined]** sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and **[determined / detoured]** the outcome of such challenges. The results are **[rubbing / disturbing]**. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be **[solicited / resolved]**, nevertheless trigger war. In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies that drew them closer to war. This can easily **[disappear / happen]** in East Asia. Both Taiwan and Japan have the **[spatial / potential]** to draw the US closer to war with China. Arguably, the US's allies might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. This results in a situation where a great deal of effort is required to **[scrape / escape]** the Thucydides Trap.

10-8 48)

[Complaint / Mummification] in Ancient Egypt was developed in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased. The artificial **[gratification / preservation]** of bodies, both human and animal, was **[advertised / practised]** in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest Egyptians were **[varied / buried]** in the sand, typically in the foetal position to **[reduce / expand]** the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would **[hydrate / dehydrate]** the body. The physical features of the body would be **[retained / retreated]**, and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may have supported the belief of an afterlife. As burial practices became more **[complicated / sophisticated]**, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were no longer buried in the desert sand. However, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was **[mental / fundamental]** to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to **[manually / artificially]** preserve the body in readiness for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

* the deceased 고인(故人) ** foetal 태아의

11강

수특영어 11-1 49)

Fos Whitlock was a successful businessman. He asked me to talk to his son, Brant. Brant was about to graduate from college and was **[assessed / obsessed]** with the idea that he had the potential to be a professional golfer. Fos asked me to meet with Brant, obviously hoping that I would steer him toward **[encouraging / giving up]** his dream of being a professional golfer. After seeing Brant, I met with Fos and suggested that he had too much to **[gain / lose]**. If Brant were deprived of the chance to see if he had the right stuff to become a pro golfer, he would never know if he could have been **[tasteful / successful]**. He would then hate his father for the rest of his life for **[depriving / supporting]** him of this opportunity. What was worse: The possibility of risking some money by supporting his son or running the risk of his son's lifelong enmity? To his great credit, Fos did an about-face and made what I think was the right choice.

* enmity 증오 ** do an about-face 갑자기 태도를 바꾸다

11-2 50)

"Do you like the garden, Ms. Danby?" Charlotte spoke softly, her voice no more than a dry whisper, but Sarah had no **[commodity / difficulty]** hearing her. The accent was more noticeable than it had first been on the telephone. "Yes" she said with a thin smile. "I like it very much" Charlotte smiled appreciatively. She pulled open the door and **[gestured / nurtured]** with her hand. "Please, won't you come in?" The smile instantly **[rose / vanished]**. Sarah allowed Charlotte to lead the way. Once inside, was instantly drawn to the artful blend of fine decoration in this **[public / private]** sector of being the house. It was just like the garden, filled with simplicity and colour, much like the former owner, she **[expected / suspected]**. Each piece of furniture filled its rightful place with pride. The paintings on the walls, every one obviously a masterpiece, were each unique. She recognised a few celebrated names, which meant/the collection had grown over the years.

11-3 51)

There was Hungry Anderson, who was known to be a tight man with a dollar. He and his wife lived about a mile out of town. He got his name on an **[excursion / occasion]** when he had a carpenter working on the roof of his house. At noon, it took the carpenter about six or seven minutes to get down off the roof, and by the time he did, Hungry had eaten his lunch. She **[explained / neglected]** that when the carpenter was late, he had thought he didn't want to eat. He was called Hungry Anderson from that day on, and people began to say he was a **[atomizer / miser]**. To prove that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts were too strong for him. He kept the car in a shed in town and came in with his horse and buggy!, motored about town, put up the car, and **[attacked / trotted]** back to his farm.

* horse and buggy 말 한 필이 끄는 마차

11-4 52)

"The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a conventional man, and not particularly clever or **[sorrowful / insightful]** - in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He **[liked / disliked]** much of what Bismarck did and how he did it. Yet at some level, the king **[overlooked / recognized]** that he and his dynasty needed Bismarck even though, as Wilhelm once mildly **[complained / compromised]**, "It's hard to be Kaiser under him. Since the monarch had the final say I over foreign and defence policy, and governments answered only to him, and not the other way around, Bismarck only in the name of Wilhelm was able to **[insert / exert]** great control over **[domestic / genetic]** and foreign affairs. The two men's relationship was marked by terrible **[garment / arguments]**. Bismarck would come down with severe headaches and fits of vomiting and claim that he was dying. He frequently threatened to **[conform / resign]**. In the end it was always Wilhelm who backed down saying, "Bismarck mustn't think of resigning" Wilhelm wrote to him after one scene: "It is my greatest happiness to live with you and thoroughly **[agree / disagree]** with you!"

* kaiser 황제 ** monarch 황제, 군주

12강

수특영어 12-1 53)

You may have noticed that people differ in the schemas they tend to use when **[combining / evaluating]** others. College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is **[intensive / persuasive]**, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. As these examples illustrate, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is **[encoded / encountered]** often influences which traits or schemas are used. "But sometimes the schema is simply determined by habit: if a person uses a particular schema **[rarely / frequently]**, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. A frequently **[deactivated / activated]** schema functions much like a recently activated one: its **[dampened / heightened]** accessibility increases the likelihood that it will be applied to understanding a new stimulus.

12-2 54)

"Not everyone comes to see the game. For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the **[aggression / expression]** of other motives. The social contact provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to **[attend / pretend]**. This very point was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, in which he developed his case for the **[existence / consequence]** of a gregarious instinct in humans. The question he posed at the turn of the century certainly argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. However, additionally **[uniting / labeling]** the observed behavior as an "instinct" creates a tautology that adds nothing to our understanding. McDougall asks his readers, "What **[manipulation / proportion]** of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were **[contemplated / isolated]** from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?" We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today.

* gregarious 남과 어울리기 좋아하는

** tautology 유의어 반복

12-3 55)

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through inner peace, stillness, and **[festiveness / calmness]**. One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no **[distractions / attractions]**, quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. However, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of. Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, **[frustrated / punctuated]** by extreme activity. The result? She became prolifically **[inquisitive / productive]**. In her words, she was "wired." The way she put it to me was, "I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I'm totally focused." Turns out, my colleague is onto something. In fact, it is better to be aroused when attempting to think creatively.

*languid 나른한 **punctuate 간간이 끼어들다.

***prolifically 다작 면에서

12-4 56)

During a particularly trying time early in my sales career, a sales manager gave me a poster that read, "If it is to be, it is up to me" "I realized within that moment that if any changes or **[torment / improvements]** were going to occur in my outside world, they needed to begin within my inside world. In life, all **[meaningful / meaningless]** or macrocosmic change within society begins on a microcosmic level - that's you and me. You cannot authoritatively **[impede / impose]** effective change upon any society; rather, it must be a choice that is felt deep within the consciousness of its **[inhabitants / pollutant]**. Collectively, society's individuals must band together and say with one voice, "We're mad as hell and we're not gonna take it any more." For this to occur, however, one person must be **[unwilling / willing]** to take the reins of change, with all of the risk those reins **[detail / entail]**, and with an iron resolve, lead the charge of effective change.

* rein 통제권, 고삐

12-5 57)

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was **[consulted / provided]** to gauge the risk of waging a war. In modern times, the term Delphi **[refers / suffers]** to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop a **[respective / collective]** judgment. The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each **[incident / respondent]** is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most **[insignificant / significant]** risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. The opinions of everyone surveyed are **[memorized / summarized]** in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to **[modify / purify]** their opinions. Because the written responses are kept **[unanimous / anonymous]**, no one feels pressured to **[conform / confirm]** to anyone else's opinion. If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why. The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. Studies have proven the technique to be an **[ineffective / effective]** way of reaching consensus.

* oracle 신탁(神託), 신의 말씀

12-6 58)

What is the basic idea of sociology? It is this: *Social structure pushes people around, influences their careers, and even affects how they think.* My Tougaloo College students readily understood that social structure pushed people around. Not one of their parents was an architect, for example, because no school in the Deep South in their parents' **[generation / ratio]** both taught architecture and admitted African Americans. So my Tougaloo students knew how social structure might **[bounce / influence]** careers. Then, too, I neighbors of theirs - white children - had been their friends when they were four and five years old, but by the time they were fourteen and fifteen a **[barrier / barn]** had gone up between them. My black undergraduates could see that this **[artificial / racial]** bias was hardly innate; rather, it showed that social structure **[affects / detects]** how people think. Hence they were open to the sociological **[perspective / objective]**.

12-7 59)

According to the scholars of the Indian traditions (Vedas), the **[organ / origin]** of religion was to be sought in the impressions that natural phenomena made upon man. The mythological figures were thought to be **[personifications / vocations]** of natural objects. The impressive manifestations of nature **[stimulated / accumulated]** the personifying fantasy of man. The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious nature of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O. Müller expressed it in his book, but to man's elementary **[incapability / capability]** of seeing personal figures in the impersonal phenomena of his surroundings. What finally led to the **[ovation / formation]** of religion was, thus, the **[elaboration / deflation]** of a nature mythology, and the veneration of the respective figures. The beginning of religion was the **[whip / worship]** of many natural objects, with a predominance of such phenomena as the sun, the sky, thunderstorms, lightning, rain, and fire.

* veneration 숭배

12-8 60)

A well-functioning democracy requires a media system that provides **[single / diverse]** sources of information and encourages civic **[participation / depiction]**. The government once considered the airwaves such an integral part of our democracy that politicians decided the public should own and **[free / control]** them. It is time for the public to reclaim the responsibility of **[deducing / producing]** quality media from the corporate conglomerates. The first step is to break up the **[concentration / malediction]** of media power. Let's give control to a greater number of smaller companies that could legitimately **[impede / compete]** with a broader range of information. Also, we must create and **[maintain / contain]** a noncommercial public media system as well as **[dependent / independent]** alternative media that exist outside the control of **[traditional / transnational]** corporations and advertisers. The rise of independent political blogs, and that of alternative podcasts, radio networks and television channels are all examples of citizens **[rising / raising]** up to take back control of our media.

* airwaves 방송 전파 ** conglomerate 대기업

12-9 61)

Consider the question often asked by scientists, including even those who are well **[reposed / disposed]** toward animals, as to whether the hen suffers from what she has never known. The Oxford researcher Marian Dawkins conducted experiments to **[mine / determine]** what hens felt about their homes. Somewhat to her surprise, she found that hens who had been **[confided / confined]** to battery cages, cages no larger than a sheet of newspaper, when given the choice between a small outside run with grass and the **[cages / edge]** they had known all their lives, chose to stay in the cages. And fowl expert Valerie Porter points out that chickens taken from a battery cage "will be in a **[considerable / considerate]** state of what you might call cultural shock if they are deprived of the only type of environment they have ever known "In fact, they will curl up in a corner in a state of **[horrified / satisfied]** agoraphobia and it will take a great deal of time and patient **[neglecting / understanding]** to rehabilitate them to real life."

* battery cage (촘촘히 이어진) 닭장

** agoraphobia 광장공포증

12-10 62)

The cyclical nature of success and failure has been well established in the field of modern bridge design and engineering, in which experience spans about two centuries. Unfortunately, the lessons learned from failures are too often **[forgotten / remembered]** in the course of the renewed period of success that takes place in the context of technological **[adversity / advance]**. This masks the underlying fact that the design process now is fundamentally the same as the design process thirty, three hundred, even three thousand years ago. The **[uncreative / creative]** and inherently human process of design, upon which all technological development depends, is in effect timeless. this means, in part, is that the same cognitive mistakes that were **[ignored / made]** three thousand, three hundred, or thirty years ago can be made again today, and can be expected to be made indefinitely into the future. **[Failures / Successes]** are part of the technological condition.

* timeless 시대를 초월하는

12-11 63)

The popular press deems reshoring to be "bringing manufacturing back home..." from a current **[location / justification]** that is not home. The term is agnostic as to whether the manufacturing being brought home occurred in a wholly owned **[morality / facility]** in an offshore location or in the factory of an offshore supplier. GE, for example, reshored its **[reliance / appliance]** manufacturing from its production facility in China to the U.S. in its own plant to meet the U.S. demand, whereas the U.S.-based Vaniman Manufacturing decided to no longer buy sheet metal fabrication from an overseas supplier and to instead source from a local **[flier / supplier]** to meet demand in the U.S. Both would be considered reshoring more **[inaccurately / precisely]**, reshoring back to the U.S.. Reshoring is fundamentally concerned with where manufacturing activities are to be performed, independent of who is performing the manufacturing activities in question - a location decision only, as opposed to a decision regarding location and ownership.

* agnostic 관련이 없는

12-12 64)

Mark Leary and his colleagues led **[participation / participants]** to believe that they were to perform a group task. Before the task, each participant was asked to write an essay about "what it means to be me" and "the kind of person I would most like to be." The experimenter then gave each person's essay to other participants (in another location) who were asked to **[advocate / indicate]** who they would like to work with in the group setting. The experimenter ignored the participants' actual **[references / preferences]** and randomly assigned some participants to a condition in which they had supposedly been passed over by the others and had to work alone, and other participants to a condition in which they were in high **[command / demand]** by others and worked with a group. Participants in the work-alone condition, who believed they had been **[included / excluded]**, reported lower levels of self-esteem than those involved by the group. Our momentary feelings of self-worth strongly depend on the extent to which others **[apprentice / approve]** of us and include us.

13강

수특영어 13-1 65)

Movies and cartoons sometimes **[ashtray / portray]** scientists as loners in white lab coats, working in **[isolated / open]** labs. In reality, science is an intensely social **[gravity / activity]**. Most scientists work in teams, which often include both graduate and undergraduate students. And to succeed in science, it helps to be a good **[equator / communicator]**. Research results have no impact until shared with a community of peers through seminars, publications, and websites. And, in fact, research papers aren't **[abolished / published]** until they are vetted by colleagues in what is called the "peer review" **[propriety / process]**. Most of the examples of scientific **[inquiry / injury]** described in science textbooks for college students, for instance, have all been published in peer-reviewed journals.

* vet 심사하다.

13-2 66)

The immune system is the body's **[immense / defense]** against foreign invaders such as bacterial. The immune system protects and **[intervene / preserves]** the body's integrity, and it does this by developing antibodies to attack **[friendly / hostile]** invaders. We know that the immune system begins to decline after adolescence, and the **[strengthening / weakening]** of immune function is linked to age-related **[hospitality / vulnerability]**. According to the autoimmune theory of aging, the system may eventually become defective and no longer **[distinguish / polish]** the body's own tissues from foreign tissues. The body may then begin to **[attract / attack]** itself, as suggested by the rising incidence of autoimmune diseases with advancing age.

13-3 67)

When a painter is working for a patron, as Leonardo da Vinci did for the Medici, there can be emotional communication resulting from the artist's **[intention / retention]** to produce something that the patron will **[inflate / appreciate]** and enjoy. Even Vincent van Gogh, who was isolated and sold few paintings in his life, cared about the reactions of his brother to the paintings that he **[abandoned / produced]**. Some artists often take pains concerning the framing and presentation of their work for the **[outfit / benefit]** of the viewers of their art, such as when Mark Rothko was highly particular about the lighting of his paintings. So painting is a **[crucial / social]** process involving the communication of **[emotional / maternal]** judgments of the artist to the people who view it. Painters cannot expect viewers to appreciate their work with exactly the same **[deceptions / perceptions]** and emotions that went into their Summary creation, but they can hope to **[degenerate / generate]** some approximation of these.

13-4 68)

Salt was historically so costly and **[mutant / important]** in Europe that its consumption was linked to social status. In the medieval world, with its **[rigid / righteous]** hierarchy, the way in which people dined and the food that they ate **[inspected / reflected]** their position in society. Royalty and nobility sat at the high table, positioned on a dais, while their social **[inferiors / superiors]** ate at lower tables below them. Among the privileges granted to the elite was **[asset / access]** to salt, placed in a container on the high table. This clear expression of social **[unite / divide]** is reflected in the phrases "above the salt," referring to someone of high rank and "below the salt," which means someone of lower rank or **[less / more]** socially acceptable.

13-5 69)

If you stop to think about all of the **[tingle / tiny]** parts that make up any one thing, you could be thinking about it for quite some time. There are almost an **[inflict / infinite]** number of things that influence and impact any larger thing, right down to atoms and smaller **[mules / molecules]**. A computer, for example, looks like a big hunk of metal and glass, but if you look closer, moving your way down from the big things to the **[smallest / largest]** parts that make the computer up, you start to see how a computer is really many smaller things combined to make something bigger. A computer isn't just a computer: It's metal, glass and plastic, screws, springs, wires, copper, ink, electricity, and so much more. How those small parts come together to make the bigger parts is what matters, but how often do we take time to think about that fact?

13-6 70)

Taub and his co-workers have already found strong **[commence / evidence]** that the brain can be healed by its own **[plasticity / publicity]**. Amazingly, some people who have lost the use of an arm through a stroke have been **[ordained trained]** to use it again by having the good arm **[restrained / restroed]** and being forced to use the apparently dead one, a technique called 'constraint-induced (CI) movement therapy'. Even though the part of the brain that controlled the arm was **[homaged / damaged]**, the CI movement therapy forced the brain to open up new areas in order to move the **[dead / healthy]** limb. Similar results have been produced with speech **[parliament / impairment]** and even dyslexia. Although this research is still in its early days, Michael Merzenich of the University of California, San Francisco, believes the brain's plasticity may really enable us to protect ourselves against age **[rise / decline]**.

13-7 71)

When you watch a documentary on a small standard (4x3) video screen and then see it on an equally small wide-screen (16x9) receiver, you probably notice **[respectively / relatively]** little energy change. When you switch from the small screen to a large HDTV screen, however, the energy change is readily **[different / apparent]**. This is why some movies that **[emphasize / emphathize]** landscape from actual landscapes to spaceships or battle scenes must be seen on the large screen to feel the total impact. Even if you use **[proper / improper]** conversion methods for aspect ratios, squeezing such large images into the small video screen **[increases / reduces]** not only image size but also, if not especially, event energy. Close-ups, inductive sequencing, and a dense audio track help generate some aesthetic energy on the small video screen, but they cannot **[impede / compete]** with the large movie images and high-volume surround sound.

13-8 72)

[Revegetation / Vegetarian] techniques are put in place with an understanding of the **[reluctant / resultant]** effects on wildlife. For instance, the planting of tree lines and woodland areas within roadside landscape may naturally force birds to fly **[higher / lower]** above roads when crossing between forest edges, as was shown in the Netherlands. Verges should be **[narrowed / broadened]** and landscape planting on bends or curves on a road should be set back, to improve visibility and to **[encourage / discourage]** crossings by wildlife. In contrast, along straight sections of road carriageway, vegetative cover should **[shorten / extend]** as close to the road as permitted by road construction and safety standards. Landscaping of centre medians, junctions, roundabouts or interchanges should be **[sensible / sensitive]** to wildlife. Berry-producing plants should not be selected as they may prove attractive yet **[petal / fatal]** to wildlife due to the close proximity of traffic.

14강

수특영어 14-1 73)

A diverse garden will become a habitat for a **[density / variety]** of bird species. But if all the birds were to sing at the same time, each one's melody would be drowned out in the cacophony of voices. In order for each singer to be **[inadequately / adequately]** appreciated by his rivals or his sweetheart, each species focuses on a **[certain / vague]** time in the morning. Or rather, not a time, but a certain position of the sun. These are relative to sunrise, a **[imprecisely / precisely]** definable event. Unfortunately, it changes constantly, as throughout spring, the sunrise takes place a little earlier each day, until the summer solstice on June 21, when it starts getting later again. So, bird song is perhaps not ideal as a **[fake / genuine]** replacement for your watch, although each species tends to observe its relative time slot, day by day, with astonishing **[accuracy / inaccuracy]**.

14-2 74)

With reference to the **[bearable / variable]** of intensity, it is almost stating the **[ominous / obvious]** to say that bright lights or loud sounds can **[attract / distract]** our attention. We have all been exposed to countless examples of commercial advertisements that seem to be based solely upon this **[premium / premise]**. One unusual example of the use of intensity in advertising contexts is the practice of time-compressed speech in radio commercials. The experiment conducted by LaBarbera and MacLachlan **[blocked / exposed]** people to five radio commercials that were either normal or time-compressed on the order of 130%. These time-compressed commercials were not "sped up" by making the tape run **[more slowly / faster]**; that would also increase the frequency of the auditory signal, and make the announcer sound like a high-pitched Mickey Mouse. Rather, the time-compression technique **involves** the shortening of pauses between words, and the reduction of the length of vowel sounds. This results in a message that runs more quickly, without changing the pitch of the announcer's voice. These researchers found that the time-compressed advertisements elicited **[less / more]** interest and better recall than the normal ads.

14-3 75)

Recycling means recovery and reprocessing of waste materials for use in **[new / used]** products. Recycled waste can be **[substituted / stimulated]** for raw materials, reducing the quantities of wastes for **[universal / disposal]** as well as potential pollution of air, water and land resulting from mineral **[condensation / extraction]** and waste disposal. However, recycling has certain **[fraction / limitations]** when applied to radioactive materials. Due to their inherent radiation, radionuclides are much more difficult to recover from **[contaminated / pure]** materials. Recovery usually presumes **[concentration / expansion]** of species into a smaller volume even though this may result in more dangerous materials. Waste radionuclides **[discovered / recovered]** from contaminated materials are difficult to recycle in new devices or compounds. Hence, even materials that **[obtain / contain]** large amounts of radioactive constituents (e.g. sealed radioactive sources as used in industry, medicine and research) often are immobilized (conditioned) and safely stored and disposed of rather than **[recited / recycled]**.

14-4 76)

Glass affords **[transmission / transparency]**. At the same time, its physical structure blocks the passage of most physical objects. As a result, glass **[affords / hinders]** seeing through, but not the passage of air or most physical objects (atomic particles can pass through glass). The **[package / blockage]** of passage can be considered an anti-affordance — the prevention of **[deterioration / interaction]**. To be effective, affordances and anti-affordances have to be **[discoverable / edible]** — perceivable. This poses a difficulty with glass. The reason we like glass is its relative **[invisibility / inevitability]**, but this aspect, so **[useless / useful]** in the normal window, also hides its anti-affordance property of blocking passage. As a result, birds often try to fly through windows. And every year, numerous people **[injure / endure]** themselves when they walk (or run) through closed glass doors or large picture windows. If an affordance or anti-affordance cannot be perceived, some means of signaling its **[equivalence / presence]** is required.

14-5 77)

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

14-6 78)

Ritualistic behaviour designed to influence future events is not, it seems, limited to humans. B. F. Skinner's classic research into 'superstition in the pigeon', **[indicted / conducted]** at Indiana University in 1948, supports this hypothesis. Skinner described an experiment in which pigeons were placed inside a box and were presented with a small piece of food once every fifteen seconds, regardless of their behaviour. After a few minutes the birds developed various little **[unusual / normal]** rituals, such as walking round in circles, moving their heads up and down and so on. The pigeons appeared to have **[encircled / concluded]** that their little routines were causing the **[cease / release]** of the food even though in reality there was no relationship whatsoever. Skinner's explanation for this phenomenon was that the **[intentional / accidental]** pairing of the release of food early on in the process with whatever the bird happened to be doing was enough to **[reinforce / weaken]** that particular type of activity.

14-7 79)

Within the domain of **[retarded / concrete]** entities, objects and substances have very different properties. Objects are **[individuated / mandated]**, whereas substances are nonindividuated. Thus, the two kinds of entities have fundamentally **[different / the same]** criteria for the notion of identity or sameness. When we say that two objects are **[cynical / identical]** or the same, we are referring to two objects in their entirety and not to two distinctive parts of a single object. In contrast, when we say that two substances are identical or the same, there is no notion of wholeness. **[Substances / Stance]** are of scattered existence, and there is no such thing as whole sand, whole water, or whole clay. This portion of sand is identical to that portion of sand, as long as the two portions consist of the same **[radical / physical]** constituents. This difference in identity or sameness between objects and substances leads to fundamentally different extension principles for **[determining / undermining]** category membership across the two ontological kinds.

14-8 80)

Although the efforts to **[relieve / revive]** dying languages are admirable, the challenges facing those who would reverse the **[operation / extinction]** process are intimidating. Not all of the extinctions are the direct result of hostility and repression from a **[dominant / tenant]** government, as was the case with American Indians throughout most of U.S. history. But where **[brutal / vital]** repression failed to make indigenous languages and culture extinct, intense globalization since the 1980s has been more **[successive / successful]**. The recent revolution in communications technology has provided powerful tools (through the airwaves and cyberspace) for the spread of mainstream Western culture and language. Yet, for some **[lingered / endangered]** languages, the tide is changing through the digital revolution. As Rosenberg points out, digital technology, discussion groups, software companies, and apps are lifelines for language preservation for **[minority / authority]** and endangered language communication needs. At one time technology forced some language speakers to **[adapt / adopt]** the dominant language of their community or nation. Now, new tools create the possibility for **[revitalizing / criticizing]** languages and retaining language speakers of endangered languages.

15강

수특영어 15-1 81)

Several studies have shown that individuals who are ostracized, excluded, or **[welcomed / rejected]** by others behave in ways that will increase their chances of eventually becoming **[accepted / denied]**. These behaviors range from working harder in group settings, to **[confirming / conforming]** to group perceptions, or being more sensitive to information about others. For example, Williams and Sommer found that women responded to ostracism by **[decreasing / increasing]** their efforts on a subsequent group task. Similarly, Williams, Cheung, and Choi observed that ostracized individuals were more likely than others to **[follow / ignore]** to the opinions of other people. Thus, these studies show that in response to social **[injection / rejection]**, people seek to reconnect themselves found with their social worlds. In addition, Gardner, Pickett, and Brewer found that individuals who experience social rejection are more likely to **[forget / remember]** socially relevant information that is consistent with one's motive.

15-2 82)

David Rock, author of *Your Brain at Work*, has described in fascinating detail the **[replicate / intricate]** mechanics of the brain on creativity and stress. We know, for example, that self-described happy people have more **[novel / old]** ideas. We now know that stress decreases our **[curative / cognitive]** resources, whereas mindfulness **[deduces / induces]** what is called a toward state in the brain, an openness to possibilities. In this condition, we feel curious, open-minded, and **[contrasted / interested]** in what we are doing – all excellent qualities for thriving on the job. Neuroscience tells us that creativity and **[sentiment / engagement]** are essential to making people happier. But the technological onslaught of today's world can also become highly **[meaningful / stressful]**. Long hours, hard work, and high pressure are made worse by our being **[temporarily / permanently]** plugged in. Though the introduction of laptop computers, high-speed Internet, mobile technology, and social media have wonderful advantages in how we **[disconnect / connect]**, they also reinforce behaviors that shut down the toward state and set us on autopilot.

15-3 83)

For sea squirts, a two-part life cycle provides a quite **[obvious / anonymous]** advantage. Adult sea squirts live very nicely, attached to the sea bottom. All the food they need comes drifting to them in the ocean currents, and they never have to **[settle / move]**. They have even solved the problem of getting together to mate by **[shooting / rooting]** their sperms and eggs out into the water. But then, if the young sea squirts immediately settled down to the bottom, the sea squirt colony would soon be so **[sparse / crowded]** that they would have to grow on top of each other. There would not be enough food to feed the huge crowds of sea squirts, all jammed into a small area. So instead, the tadpole-like swimming larvae of the sea squirts do not settle down **[affectionately / immediately]**. They swim and **[drift / halt]** with the ocean currents. By the time they are ready to change to adults and take up a place on the ocean bottom, they have been **[flattered / scattered]** over a wide area.

15-4 84)

The halo effect causes one trait about a person to color your **[altitude / attitude]** and perceptions of all her other traits. Even stranger, the more **[unnoticeable / noticeable]** the aspect is when you form your first impression, the more difficult it becomes to **[maintain / change]** your attitude about that aspect. So, for example, if you are bowled over by the **[warmth / growth]** and kindness of a coworker in your first week at a new job, you'll let him get away with a host of obnoxious behaviors later on, maybe even for years. If the first year of a relationship is deeply fulfilling and life-altering, it can take a long time to notice if things turn **[sweet / sour]** later. If you like specific aspects of an individual, the halo effect causes the **[positive / negative]** appraisal to spread to other measurements and to **[insist / resist]** attack. Beautiful people seem more intelligent, strong people seem nobler, friendly people seem more **[trustworthy / untrustworthy]**, and so on. When they fall short, you forgive and **[attack / defend]** them, sometimes unconsciously.

15-5 85)

Divers working at high pressures underwater usually **[breed / breathe]** "air" that is a mixture of oxygen and helium. Helium is substituted for nitrogen in this mixture because it is less soluble than nitrogen and therefore less likely to **[freeze / dissolve]** in the bloodstream. This offers better protection against one of the **[major / minor]** hazards of diving, called the "bends." If a diver returns to the surface too quickly after a dive, the **[primitively / relatively]** lower pressure at the surface than deep underwater causes dissolved gases to bubble out of solution in the blood. The effect is **[similar / different]** to the frothing in a bottle of soda water when the cap is **[removed / attached]**. In human bodies, the gas bubbles **[released / greased]** in this way often get trapped in the joints, causing extreme pain for the diver. This pain often makes it **[possible / impossible]** for the diver to straighten up, which is why this condition is aptly named the bends.

15-6 86)

In England in the early 1900s property owners whose land was being eroded by wave action clamored for the Government to take **[tentative / preventive]** action. Their island was **[rising / disappearing]** beneath the sea! They argued so loudly that a Royal Commission was **[disappointed / appointed]** to study the matter. After making a **[willful / careful]** survey, the commission reported that over a period of thirty-five years England and Wales lost 4,692 acres and gained 35,444 acres, giving a net gain of nearly nine hundred acres a year. This finding seemed to prove that people whose land disappeared complained **[less / more]** loudly than those whose land was increasing. It must be **[admitted / permitted]**, however, that the land lost probably was good cliffland on the open coast which disappeared in a spectacular way, whereas the land gained was low, sandy and not particularly **[invaluable / valueless]**. Non-geologists are usually not aware that the very existence of a cliff is warning that **[eternal / erosional]** processes are at work, even though the changes seem to be very slow.

15-7 87)

Solid objects **[adhere / cohere]** as wholes. While their shapes can be distorted to some degree to the extent that they are **[elastic / frantic]**, in the main they accelerate or tend to move as wholes in the direction of an **[supplied / applied]** force. Bodies of liquid **[differ / offer]** in this respect. They freely adapt their shape to a **[containing / ascertaining]** vessel or an immersed solid and will simply give way to a solid object moving slowly through them. If a liquid body is subject to a **[reinforce / force]** it will not tend to move as a whole in the direction of that force. Rather, the applied force is **[converted / combined]** by the liquid into an isotropic one that will urge the liquid to move in any direction open to it, **[constrained / unconstrained]** by any tendency for the liquid body to cohere. Water will tend to **[leak / lack]** from a pipe with equal facility in any direction and not just in the direction of the weight of the head of water bearing down on it.

15-8 88)

Subjectivity is an **[trivial / integral]** part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a **[exclusive / comprehensive]** communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. For example, not just in **[absurd / abstract]** painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes that this painting is the **[portrait / traitor]** of a woman; that much we know. However, the **[solemn / intriguing]** smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, in terms of what state of the mind this **[smile / resentment]** depicts. Therefore, an audience can never be sure exactly what the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot **[occur / disappear]** between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

16강

수특영어 16-1 89)

Recent research has shown that trees are not as **[passive / pessimistic]** as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists **[isolated / simulated]** attacks on small beeches and maples. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top **[growth / undergrowth]** of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly **[correct / detect]** the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the **[damaged / recovered]** areas. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an **[increased / decreased]** production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which **[encouraged / discouraged]** the roe deer from eating them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without **[eliminating / applying]** any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as **[quickly / slowly]** as possible.

16-2 90)

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they **[ascended / descended]**. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics as for genetics, we **[assign / assume]** that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the **[appreciation / definition]** of "earlier community" is different in each case. For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. In **[aesthetics / genetics]** a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single **[debtor / ancestor]** at each stage. The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates **[craftsmanship / relationships]** with other languages descended from the same ancestor. Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model", language gives more **[evidence / interdependence]** on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

16-3 91)

The more things change, the more they stay **[different / the same]**. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental **[disdain / respect]** for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social **[consistency / change]** that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing to **[accept / compare]** it with until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents **[feel / ignore]** the changes in the world in the world; kids don't. Parents often react **[cohesively / defensively]**, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. **[Negative / Positive]** parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own **[authoritative / formative]** years as normal and what comes afterward as a **[rise / decline]**. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally **[the same / different]** ways.

16-4 92)

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the **[sponsorship / fellowship]** of private firms that hope to profit from **[gradation / applications]** of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often **[suspected / suspended]**. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to **[diminish / publish]** the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the **[sequences / consequence]** of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to **[give up / complete]** the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to **[establish / abolish]** patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams **[comprised / compromised]** and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have **[ended / continued]**.

17강

수특영어 17-1~2 93)

Looking for patterns works because our memories are **[organized / modernized]** in terms of what psychologists call 'schema'. A schema is a familiar pattern of relationships **[removed / stored]** in your memory. That way they form memories so strongly linked that they are **[erased / recalled]** more or less as a single unit. This is so powerful that it doesn't just **[commence / influence]** your way of remembering lists, it actually affects your entire way of thinking. In one experiment, chess grandmasters and masters were tested against ordinary chess players to see how **[desperately / accurately]** they could remember the position of 20 to 25 chess pieces placed randomly on a board after glancing at the board for 5 to 10 seconds. The masters and ordinary players were pretty similar in being able to remember the places of only 6 pieces. Yet if the pieces were **[arranged / exchanged]** in the form of a game(unknown to anyone), the grandmasters and masters could suddenly remember all the positions, while the ordinary players could still **[range / manage]** only 6. It was clear that this was not simply a memory feat — it was due to the grandmasters' and masters' **[ability / inability]** to see the positions as a single chunk or schema. It is clear that the more you develop schema, or patterns, the **[worse / better]** you'll remember things. And if you can reduce complex **[outputs / inputs]** to simple chunks, you'll find you can think about them much more clearly and **[effectively / ineffectively]**. A general rule, if you ever find yourself forgetting anything, it is not because your brain is declining or your memory is **[preceding / receding]**. It's simply because you are not using the correct memory technique to help you store and **[retrieve / reverse]** the information.

17-3~4 94)

Novelty **[expels / compels]** both humans and animals to engage with the unfamiliar. Indeed, our strong desire for novelty has evolutionary roots, **[improving / weakening]** our survival odds by keeping us alert to both friends and **[threats / treats]** in our environment. As new parents quickly learn, when given a choice, babies consistently look at, listen to, and play with **[accustomed / unfamiliar]** things. One of my favorite moments from early parenthood was when I watched my infant son notice his hands for the first time. His discovery stands out as a metaphor for learning: His interest in what those strange, wonderful appendages could do was his first step toward **[enrolling / controlling]** them. The preference for novelty is an **[inefficient / efficient]** way for immature cognitive systems to process information, **[helping / hindering]** babies cope with changes to their environment before releasing their inner explorer. Interestingly, in human genetics, a preference for novelty has been linked to the **[notion / migration]** of early humans to the far reaches of the earth. Recent studies have shown that human groups that migrated the farthest from Africa had more of the genes linked to **[novelty / royalty]** seeking. That is, the people who traveled the farthest from home may have had some **[biological / radical]** propensity to experience mysterious new places. And yet, while we are born with a strong drive to seek novelty, this drive fades over time. We grow older, other desires take over, like wanting more **[predictability / flexibility]**. The organizations we build and join reflect this reality: paychecks at the same time each week or month, evaluations according to established processes, jobs that **[rule out / involve]** a known set of activities.

17-5~6 95)

You've no doubt heard the old saying: "when the going gets tough, the tough go shopping!" That is **[solely / precisely]** what bacteria do when they find themselves in deep trouble. They go shopping for useful **[scenes / genes]** that can help to get them out of the mess. There comes a time in the life of any organism or organization, when it has to try something **[little / completely]** different. In a sporting team, it has been called *throwing away the game plan*, and this is exactly what hypermutation **[involves / resolves]**. When a bacterial colony is in a critical situation — when survival is on the line — something very strange happens — the bacteria suddenly start mutating at an extraordinarily rapid rate. In so doing, they are consulting the microbial lending library, hoping that they can come up with a **[limitation / mutation]** that might get them out of their crisis. Starving *E. coli* colonies (hyper-)mutate at a rate one thousand times greater than that which would normally be the case in a well-fed **[ceremony / colony]**. You can even find certain hypermutators within a normal or well-fed colony, sitting there, ready to spring into a hypermutational mode at the first sign of serious stress. As Frank T. Vertosick so humorously put it: "these hypermutators are the Van Goghs of the microbial worlds — somewhat **[insane / sane]**, but infinitely creative".

17-7~8 96)

Social sanctions vary in degree of formalization. In most **[unstable / stable]** associations there are highly formal procedures, such as ceremonies for honoring those whose services are believed to have contributed to the well-being of the membership and for the discredit or **[incision / exclusion]** of those whose activities have been considered **[harmless / harmful]**. In our society, for example, there are courts of law and means of judging criminals which are so **[complicated / simple]** that only specialists can understand them. Some sociologists attach great importance to such highly **[synchronized / formalized]** sanctions and have even defined the organized group as one in which the social structure is protected and **[debilitated / reinforced]** through formal sanctions. Such norms are without doubt controls on **[normal / deviant]** behavior, but for most people the less formal sanctions, the **[spontaneous / erroneous]** displays of approval or disapproval, prove more effective. Those who are about to **[correlate / violate]** some rule are often stopped short by the show of **[pleasure / displeasure]** on the part of others. Ridicule and gossip are especially **[effective / ineffective]**. In some cases deviant parties may be excluded informally, even when they continue to **[obtain / retain]** membership in the group. Among the most effective of the informal sanctions is the deprivation of **[unilateral / mutual]** services, the refusal of others to honor the claims of the violator's role. Since roles consist of reciprocating claims and **[donations / obligations]**, they cannot be maintained without the cooperation of others in **[complementary / monetary]** roles. A person speaks to a colleague, he ordinarily has a minimal claim upon him to respond in some way. Others may, however, **[refuse / accept]** to live up to their obligation to be polite as a way of indicating their disapproval.

1강

1-1

1) 정답 : department / promote / ideal / wonderful 훌륭한 / apparent 분명한 / quick / deserves / best

오답 : departure 출발 / compromise 타협하다 / idle 게으른 / awful 끔찍한 / vague 모호한 / late 늦은 / despises 경멸하다 / worst 최악의

1-2

2) 정답 : absence / disappointing / carelessness / afford / loss / irresponsible / failure / tolerated / serious 심각한

오답 : presence 출석 / pleasing 기쁜 / carefulness 신중함 / affirm 긍정하다 / gain 이득 / responsible 책임감있는 / success 성공 / dehydrated 탈수시키다 / minor 사소한

1-3

3) 정답 : completing / pursuing / application / amazing / used 사용하다 / virtually / including / attached

오답 : complaining 불평하다 / purchase 구매하다 / implication 암시 / boring 지루한 / stabilized 안정화시키다 / literally 문자 그대로 / excluding 배제하다 / detached 떼다

1-4

4) 정답 : express / unluckily 불행하게도 / approved / unavailable 이용불가한 (앞에 not 삭제) / reference / approval / available

오답 : explode 폭발하다 / luckily 다행히도 / approached 접근하다 / available 이용가능한 / reverence 존경 / disapproval 비승인 / intolerable 참을 수 없는

2강

2-1

5) 정답 : distance / exposed / slippery / crouch down

오답 : acquaintance 아는사이 / disposed 처리하다 / sticky 끈적끈적한 / stretch out 몸을 펴다

2-2

6) 정답 : promising / advance / thrown away / intention

오답 : terrible 끔찍한 / substance 물질 / published 출판하다 / congestion 밀집

2-3

7) 정답 : hopeful / inherit / resist / amazing 놀라운 / unbrushed /

오답 : hopeless 절망적인 / inherent 선천적인 / persist 고집하다 / frustrating 좌절스러운 / brushed 빗겨진

2-4

8) 정답 : problems / change / verbalize / out of control / minimized / let 허락하다 / reacted / perspective / adjust

오답 : pleasant time 즐거운 시간 / monotony 단조로움 / socialize 사회화하다 / out of order 고장난 / maximized 최대화하다 / ban 금지하다 / attracted 매력을 끌다 / alternative 대안 / deny 부인하다

3강

3-1

9) 정답 : accomplishments / more / perform / recorded / best

오답 : supplement 보충 / less 덜 / conform 순응하다 / eliminated 삭제하다 / worst 최악

3-2

10) 정답 : irrational / admire / deeds / return / stupid 멍청한 / charm

오답 : rational 이성적인 / neglect 무시하다 / need 요구 / retain 보유하다 / terrific 멋진 / harm 손해

3-3

11) 정답 : theorize / varied 바꾸다 / made 만들다 / institutions

오답 : summarize 요약하다 / buried 묻다 / transferred 옮기다 / conviction 확신 /

3-4

12) 정답 : generous / refused / nothing / suspect / lucky 운 좋은

오답 : vigorous 활발한 / accepted 받아들이다 / something 무언가 / respect 존중하다 / unlucky 운이 나쁜

4강

4-1

13) 정답 : special / observe / superficial / appropriate / procedure / appearance 출현 / undeniable / find 찾다 / safely

오답 : spatial 공간의 / overlook 간과하다 / supernatural 초자연적인 / inappropriate 부적절한 / procession 행진 / advance 전진 / deniable 부인할 수 있는 / cover 가리다 /

roughly 대충

4-2

14) 정답 : misguided / criticizing / excessive / hinder 막다 / offensive / weakens 약화시키다 / anger 분노 / performance / dissatisfaction

오답 : desirable 바람직한 / encouraging 장려하다 / inclusive 포괄적인 / promote 촉진시키다 / progressive 진보하는 / proportionates 균형잡히게 하다 / hunger 배고픔 / reluctance 꺼림 / satisfaction 만족

4-3

15) 정답 : uncomfortable 불편한 / expectable 예상할 수 있는 / communicate / perform / statements / behave

오답 : comfortable 편안한 / unexpected / allocate 할당하다 / transform 바꾸다 / refreshment 원기회복 / haven 피난시키다

4-4

16) 정답 : weakness / lack / appreciation / deprives / interact / perception / convenience / influence

오답 : advantage 장점 / abundance 풍부함 / association 협회 / provides 제공하다 / distract 산만하게 하다 / deception 속임 / correspondence 유사성 / coincidence 우연

4-5

17) 정답 : obtain 얻다 / prevalence / proves / expect / beyond / experiment / importance 중요성

오답 : maintain 유지하다 / interference 방해 / disproves 오류를 입증하다 / suspect 의심하다 / below 아래에 / garment 의류 / worthlessness 가치가 없는 것

4-6

18) 정답 : unfortunate / appear / difference / similar / assume / replicated / reliability / correctly

오답 : separate 분리된 / applaud 박수치다 / similarities 유사성 / different 다른 / consume 소비하다 / complicated 복잡한 / unreliability 신뢰할 수 없음 / wrongly 틀리게

4-7

19) 정답 : allow / requires / occupy / guests / function / sacred

오답 : block 막다 / ignores 무시하다 / supply 공급하다 / owners 주인 / malfunction 오작동하다 / scared 무서운

4-8

20) 정답 : facing / directly / selected / promotion / remedy 치료법 / prescribe / serious 심각한 / beneficial

오답 : avoiding 피하다 / indirectly 간접적으로 / recollected 회상하다 / computation 연산 / comedy 희극 / subscribe 구독하다 / minor 사소한 / superficial 피상적인

5강

5-1

21) 정답 : conserve 보존하다 / aesthetically / placed / avoided / protected / includes / absorbing

오답 : deserve 자격이 있다 / logically 논리적으로 / paced 속도를 유지하다 / encountered 마주하다 / destroyed 파괴하다 / excludes 제외하다 / spreading 퍼뜨리다

5-2

22) 정답 : necessary / submissive / controlling / persistence / encounter 마주하다 / respect / optimistic / powerless

오답 : adversary 경쟁자 / massive 엄청난 / contradicting 반박하다 / existence 존재 / contend 주장하다 / suspect 의심하다 / pessimistic 비관적인 / powerful 강력한

5-3

23) 정답 : distorted / different / a few / attaining / win / scarce / supply

오답 : distracted 산만하게 하다 / similar 유사한 / few 거의 없는 / discarding 버리다 / lose 잃다 / abundance 풍부함 / demand 수요

5-4

24) 정답 : irrational / profit / conducted / evidence / rational / conflict / fears

오답 : rational 이성적인 / loss 손실 / addicted 중독시키다 / confidence 자신감 / tonal 음성의 / harmony 조화 / delight 기쁨

6강

6-1

25) 정답 : increased / contribute / imperative / dependent / purchases / fewer / preserve / comfortably / accumulated /

오답 : decreased 감소시키다 / attribute 탓으로 돌리다 /

curative 치료의 / independent 독립적인 / decease 사망 / more 더 많은 / use up 써버리다 / uncomfortably 불편하게 / insulated 단열처리하다

6-2

26) 정답 : impact / invaded / protect / useless 소용없는 / isolating / prevent

오답 : impulse 충동 / united 통합하다 / devastate 황폐화시키다 / useful 유용한 / stimulating 자극시키다 / preoccupy 선점하다

6-3

27) 정답 : foundation / express / intentional 의도적인 / constructive / violent / eagerness / refusal / signify / victimized / tolerant / fulfilling / positive

오답 : instigation 선동 / conceal 감추다 / aimless 목적없는 / contractive 수축성의 / peaceful 평화로운 / wilderness 황무지 / nasal 코의 / mystify 당혹시키다 / optimized 최적화하다 / intolerant 참을성없는 / unfulfilling 성취감을 주지 못하는 / negative 부정적인

6-4

28) 정답 : involved in / preference / compromised / adopts / attentive / negotiate / contribute / considerations

오답 : ruled out 제외하다 / conference 회의 / promised 약속하다 / adapts 적응하다 / initiative 주도권 / differentiate 구별하다 / distribute 분배하다 / respiration 호흡

8강

8-1

29) 정답 : appreciation / earned / subsequently / founding

오답 : segregation 차별 / yearned 동경하다 / frequently 자주 / foraging 찾아다니다

8-2

30) 정답 : common / fur / shelter / predators / shake off / breed / restricted / shallow /

오답 : commute 통근 / fungus 균류 / shelve 보류하다 / equator 적도 / lead 이끌다 / creep 살금살금 움직이다 / expanded 확장하다 / swallow 제비

8-6

31) 정답 : estate / literature / extensive / encounter / influence / correlation / published

오답 : state 상태 / infrastructure 사회기반시설 / narrow 좁은 / counterfeit 위조하다 / indulgence 관용 / ventilation 통풍 / vanished 사라지다

8-7

32) 정답 : successful / sailor / device / productivity / concentration / patent / disturbing

오답 : successive 연속하는 / tailor 재단사 / deviant 괴짜 / longevity 수명 / proposition 명제 / retention 유지 / allowing 허락하다

9강

9-1

33) 정답 : challenge / transformed / resist / injustice / revolution / care for / decision / brilliance

오답 : revenge 복수 / performed 수행하다 / conform 수용하다 / justice 정의 / evolution 진화 / ignore 무시하다 / precision 정확함 / alliance 동맹

9-2

34) 정답 : alienation / commercial / tradition / sacred / absorbed / expressing / unmistakable

오답 : germination 발아 / crucial 중요한 / rehabilitation 회복 / hatred 증오 / observed 관찰하다 / concealing 숨기다 / mistakable 틀리기 쉬운

9-3

35) 정답 : accomplish / prioritize / determines / unconscious / waste / wonder / honest

오답 : fail 실패하다 / anesthetize 마비시키다 / undermines 약화시키다 / conscious 의식하고 있는 / save 절약하다 / wander 돌아다니다 / dishonest 정직하지 않은

9-4

36) 정답 : essence / intuition / creative / describe / inspiration / importance 중요성 / previously / opposite / established / convinced / precepts / similar

오답 : sequence 순서 / reputation 명성 / procreative 출산의 / deprive 빼앗다 / respiration 호흡 / insignificance 무의미 / preciously 소중한 / identical 동일한 / abolished 폐지하다 / converged 집중되다 / percept 지각 / different 다른

9-5

37) 정답 : expectations / impatience / effectively / contestants / rapid / trim / attempts / loss / accept / healthy

오답 : sanitation 위생 / patience 인내 / ineffectively 비효과적으로 / remnant 유물 / slow 느린 / intrigue 호기심을 유발하다 / attracts 주의를 끌다 / gain 이익 / reject 거부하다 / unhealthy 건강하지 않은

9-6

38) 정답 : predict / semester / statement / anonymously / precision 정확성 / poor

오답 : dictate 명령하다 / minister 목사 / ferment 발효하다 / vigorously 힘차게 / inaccuracy 부정확 / great 멋진

9-7

39) 정답 : creativity / fantasy / creatures / flexibility / confront 마주하다 / consequences / cultivate / empathize

오답 : longevity 장수 / reality 현실 / expenditure 지출 / agility 민첩함 / barter 교환하다 / consensus 합의 / pirate 약탈하다 / emphasize 강조하다

9-8

40) 정답 : persuasion / afford / suffer / wiser / interests / comparisons

오답 : diffusion 확산 / affiliate 제휴하다 / differ 다르다 / unwise 현명하지 못한 / disinterest 무관심 / dissonance 부조화

10강

10-1

41) 정답 : consensus / evidence / rejected / exclusion / careful / damage / relevance / deviate / seriously / compete / alternatives / cohesive / avoid

오답 : conspire 공모하다 / indulgence 관용 / accepted 받아들이다 / conclusion 결과 / careless 신중하지 못한 / diadem 왕관 / nuisance 성가심 / abbreviate 단축하다 / casually 우연히 / complete 완성하다 / objective 목적 / incoherent 말이 안되는 / concede 인정하다

10-2

42) 정답 : threshold / orchestral / regulate / faster / produce / frequency

오답 : household 가정 / neutral 중립의 / assimilate 동화시키다 / slower 더 느린 / induce 유도하다 / contingency 만일의 사태

10-3

43) 정답 : corporation / dictated / defined / conformity / promotion / attitude / secure / successful

오답 : configuration 배열 / imitated 모방하다 / refined 정제하다 / sublimity 장엄함 / connotation 암시 / altitude 고도 / insecure 불안한 / seccessive 연속적인

10-4

44) 정답 : refuse / imitate / quantification / prejudice / mathematical / discovery / accurate 정확한

오답 : confuse 혼란스럽게 하다 / hesitate 주저하다 / conduction 전도 / apprentice 견습생 / historical 역사적인 / recovery 회복 / inaccurate 부정확한

10-5

45) 정답 : define / universal / perceptible / apparent / evaluated / observation / eliminating / disappearance

오답 : dismiss 묵살하다 / rehearsal 최종연습 / arable 경작할 수 있는 / vague 모호한 / improvised 임시변동으로 만들다 / fluctuation 등락 / adding 더하다 / appearance 출현, 외모

10-6

46) 정답 : inherit / conception / recognize / attain / orators / encourage / participation /

오답 : irritate 짜증나게 하다 / deception 속임수 / scrutinize 면밀히 조사하다 / abstain 삼가다 / traitors 배반자 / discourage 낙담시키다 / preparation 준비

10-7

47) 정답 : tensions / examined / determined / disturbing / resolved / happen / potential / escape

오답 : occasions 상황 / undermined 약화시키다 / detoured 우회하다 / rubbing 문지르다 / solicited 간청하다 / disappeared 사라지다 / spatial 공간의 / scrape 긁어내다

10-8

48) 정답 : mummification / preservation / practised / buried / reduce / dehydrate / retained / sophisticated / fundamental / artificially

오답 : complaint 불평 / gratification 만족 / advertised 광고하다 / varied 다양하다 / expand 확장하다 / hydrate 수화시키다 / retreated 후퇴하다 / complicated 복잡한 / mental 정신의 / manually 수동으로

11강

11-1

49) 정답 : obsessed / giving up / lose / successful / depriving

오답 : assessed 평가하다 / encouraging 장려하다 / gain 얻다 / tasteful 멋진 / supporting 지지하다 /

11-2

50) 정답 : difficulty / gestured / vanished / private / suspected

오답 : commodity 상품 / nurtured 양육하다 / rose 떠오르다 / public 공공의 / expected 기대하다

11-3

51) 정답 : occasion / explained / miser / trotted

오답 : excursion 유람 / neglected 무시하다 / atomizer 분무기 / attacked 공격하다

11-4

52) 정답 : insightful / disliked / recognized / complained / exert / domestic / arguments / resign / agree

오답 : sorrowful 슬픈 / liked 좋아하다 / overlooked 간과하다 / compromised 타협하다 / insert 넣다 / genetic 유전의 / garment 옷 / conform 순응하다 / disagree 동의하지 않다

12강**12-1**

53) 정답 : evaluating / persuasive / encountered / frequently / activated / heightened

오답 : combining 합하다 / intensive 강력한 / encoded 부호화하다 / rarely 드물게 / deactivated 정지시키다 / dampened 약화시키다

12-2

54) 정답 : expression / attend / existence / labeling / proportion / isolated

오답 : aggression 공격 / pretend -인 척하다 / consequence 결과 / uniting 합하다 / manipulation 조작 / contemplated 심사숙고하다

12-3

55) 정답 : calmness / distractions / punctuated / productive /

오답 : festiveness 축제분위기 / attraction 매력 / frustrated 좌절스러운 / inquisitive 호기심이 많은 /

12-4

56) 정답 : improvements / meaningful / impose / inhabitant / willing / entail

오답 : torment 고통 / meaningless 의미없는 / impede 방해하다 / pollutant 오염물질 / unwilling 꺼리는 / detail 상세히 알리다

12-5

57) 정답 : consulted / refers / collective / respondent / significant / summarized / modify / anonymous / conform / effective

오답 : provided 제공하다 / suffers 고통받다 / respective 각각의 / incident 사건 / insignificant 중요하지않은 / memorized 암기하다 / purify 정화시키다 / unanimous 만장일치의 / confirm 확인하다 / ineffective 비효과적인

12-6

58) 정답 : generation / influence / barrier / racial / affects / perspective

오답 : ratio 비율 / bounce 회복하다 / barn 헛간 / artificial 인공적인 / detects 탐지하다 / objective 목적

12-7

59) 정답 : origin / personifications / stimulated / capability / formation / elaboration / worship

오답 : organ 장기 / vocations 직업 / accumulated 축적시키다 / incapability 무능력 / ovation 열렬한 박수 / deflation 통화하락 / whip 채찍

12-8

60) 정답 : diverse / participation / control / producing / concentration / compete / maintain / independent / transnational / rising

오답 : single 단일한 / depiction 묘사 / free 자유롭게 하다 / deducing 추론하다 / malediction 저주 / impede 방해하다 / contain 함유하다 / dependent 의지하는 / traditional 전통의 / raising 올리다

12-9

61) 정답 : disposed / determine / confined / cages / considerable / horrified 무서워하다 / understanding

오답 : reposed 휴식하다 / mine 채굴하다 / confided 털어놓다 / edge 모서리 / considerate 사려깊은 / satisfied 만족하다 / neglecting 무시하다

12-10

62) 정답 : forgotten / advance / creative / made / failures

오답 : remembered 기억하다 / adversity 역경 / uncreative 창의적이지 않은 / ignored 무시하다 / successes 성공

12-11

63) 정답 : location / facility / appliance / supplier / precisely /

오답 : justification 정당화 / morality 도덕성 / reliance 의존 / flier 광고지 / inaccurately 부정확하게 /

12-12

64) 정답 : participants / indicate / preferences / demand / excluded / approve

오답 : participation 준비 / advocate 옹호하다 / references 참조 / command 명령하다 / included 포함하다 / apprentice 도제가 되다

13강

13-1

65) 정답 : portray / isolated / activity / communicator / published / process / inquiry

오답 : ashtray 재떨이 / open / gravity 중력 / equator 적도 / abolished 폐지하다 / propriety 예의바름 / injury 부상

13-2

66) 정답 : defense / preserves / hostile / weakening / vulnerability / distinguish / attack

오답 : immense 무한한 / intervene 중재하다 / friendly 친근한 / strengthening 강화시키다 / hospitality 환대 / polish 윤내다 / attract 끌다

13-3

67) 정답 : intention / appreciate / produced / benefit / social / emotional / perceptions / generate

오답 : retention 보유 / inflate 팽창시키다 / abandoned 버리다 / outfit 의류 / crucial 중요한 / maternal 어머니의 / deceptions 속임수 / degenerate 퇴보시키다

13-4

68) 정답 : important / rigid / reflected / inferiors / access / divide / less

오답 : mutant 돌연변이의 / righteous 정의로운 / inspected 검사하다 / superiors 윗사람 / asset 자산 / unite 통합하다 / more 더

13-5

69) 정답 : tiny / infinite / molecules / smallest 가장작은 /

오답 : tingle 따끔거리다 / inflict 가하다 / mule 노새 / largest 가장 큰 /

13-6

70) 정답 : evidence / plasticity / trained / restrained / damaged / dead / impairment / decline

오답 : commence 시작하다 / publicity 널리알려짐 / ordained 임명하다 / restored 회복하다 / homaged 경의를 표하다 / healthy 건강한 / parliament 국회 / rise 상승

13-7

71) 정답 : relatively / apparent / emphasize / proper / reduces / compete

오답 : respectively 각각 / different 다른 / empathize 공감하다 / improper 부적절한 / increases 증가시키다 / impede 방해하다

13-8

72) 정답 : revegetation / resultant / higher / broadened 넓히다 / discourage / extend / sensitive / fetal

오답 : vegetarian 채식주의자 / reluctant 꺼리는 / lower 더 낮은 / narrowed 좁히다 / encourage 장려하다 / shorten 짧게하다 / sensible 분별있는 / petal 꽃잎

14강

14-1

73) 정답 : variety / adequately / certain 특정한 / precisely / genuine / accuracy

오답 : density 밀도 / inadequately 불충분하게 / vague 모호한 / imprecisely 부정확하게 / fake 가짜의 / inaccuracy 부정확

14-2

74) 정답 : variable / obvious / attract / premise / exposed / faster / involves / more

오답 : bearable 견딜만한 / ominous 불길한 / distract 주의산만하게하다 / premium 할증료 / blocked 막다 / more slowly 더 느리게 / revolves 돌다 / less 덜

14-3

75) 정답 : new / substituted / disposal / extraction / limitations / contaminated / concentration / recovered / contain / recycled

오답 : used 중고의 / stimulated 자극시키다 / universal 보편적인 / condensation 응결 / fraction 굴절 / pure 순수한 / expansion 확장 / discovered 발견하다 / obtain 얻다 / recited 암송하다

14-4

76) 정답 : transparency / affords / blockage / interaction / discoverable / invisibility / useful / injure / presence

오답 : transmission 전염 / hinders 방해하다 / package 짐 / deterioration 약화 / edible 먹을 수 있는 / inevitability 피할 수 없음 / useless 소용없는 / endure 견디다 / equivalence 등가물

14-5

77) 정답 : polite / function / appropriate / chosen / distribution / observes /

오답 : rude 무례한 / deviation 이탈 / inappropriate 부적절한 / discarded 버리다 / instruction 안내 / deserves -해 마땅하다 /

14-6

78) 정답 : conducted / unusual / concluded / release / accidental / reinforce

오답 : indicted 기소하다 / normal 보통의 / encircled 에워싸다 / cease 그만두다 / intentional 의도적인 / weaken 약화시키다

14-7

79) 정답 : concrete / individuated / different / identical / substances / physical / determining

오답 : retarded 발달이 늦은 / mandated 명령하다 / the same 같은 / cynical 냉소적인 / stance 자세 / radical 급진적인 / undermining 약화시키다

14-8

80) 정답 : revive / extinction / dominant / brutal / successful / endangered / minority / adopt / revitalizing

오답 : relieve 경감하다 / operation 수술 / tenant 세입자 / vital 중요한 / successive 연속적인 / lingered 오래머물다 / authority 권위 / adapt 적응하다 / criticizing 비난하다 /

15강

15-1

81) 정답 : rejected / accepted / conforming / increasing / follow 따르다 / rejection / remember

오답 : welcomed 환영하다 / denied 거부하다 / confirming 확인하다 / decreasing 감소시키다 / ignore 무시하다 / injection 주입 / forget 잊다

15-2

82) 정답 : intricate / novel 새로운 / cognitive / induces / interested / engagement / stressful / permanently / connect

오답 : replicate 복제하다 / old 오래된 / curative 치료의 / deduces 추론하다 / contrasted 대조하다 / sentiment 감상 / meaningful 의미있는 / temporarily 일시적으로 / disconnect 연결을 끊다

15-3

83) 정답 : obvious / move / shooting / crowded /

immediately / drift / scattered

오답 : anonymous 익명의 / settle 정착하다 / rooting 뿌리내리다 / sparse 희박한 / affectionately 애정있게 / halt 멈추다 / flattered 아첨하다

15-4

84) 정답 : attitude / noticeable / change / warmth / sour / positive / resist / trustworthy / defend

오답 : altitude 고도 / unnoticeable 눈에 띄지 않는 / maintain 유지하다 / growth 성장 / sweet 달콤한 / negative 부정적인 / insist 주장하다 / untrustworthy 신뢰할 수 없는 / attack 공격하다

15-5

85) 정답 : breathe / dissolve / major / relatively / similar / removed / released / impossible

오답 : breed 기르다 / freeze 얼리다 / minor 사소한 / primitively 원시적으로 / different 다른 / attached 붙이다 / greased 기름칠하다 / possible 가능한

15-6

86) 정답 : preventive / disappearing / appointed / careful / more / admitted / invaluable 귀중한 / erosional

오답 : tentative 잠정적인 / rising 떠오르다 / disappointed 실망하다 / willful 의도적인 / less 덜 / permitted 허락하다 / valueless 가치없는 / eternal 영원한

15-7

87) 정답 : cohere / elastic / applied / differ / containing / force / converted / unconstrained / leak

오답 : adhere 들러붙다 / frantic 미친듯한 / supplied 공급하다 / offer 제공하다 / ascertaining 확인하다 / reinforce 보강물 / combined 합하다 / constrained 강요된 / lack 부족하다

15-8

88) 정답 : integral / comprehensive / abstract / portrait / intriguing / smile / occur

오답 : trivial 사소한 / exclusive 독점적인 / absurd 모순된 / traitor 배반자 / solemn 엄숙한 / resentment 분개 / disappear 사라지다

16강

16-1

89) 정답 : passive / stimulated / growth / detect / damaged / increased / discouraged / applying / quickly

오답 : pessimistic 비관적인 / isolated 고립시키다 / undergrowth 덩굴 / correct 옳게 고치다 / recovered 회복하다 / decreased 감소시키다 / encouraged 장려하다 / eliminating 제거하다 / slowly 느리게

16-2

90) 정답 : descended / assume / definition / genetics / ancestor / relationships / evidence

오답 : ascended 올라가다 / assign 부과하다 / appreciation 이해 / aesthetics 미적 가치관 / debtor 채무자 / craftsmanship 솜씨 / interdependence 상호의존

16-3

91) 정답 : the same / disdain / change / compare / feel / defensively / negative / formative / decline / different

오답 : different 다른 / respect 존경 / consistency 한결같음 / accept 받아들이다 / ignore 무시하다 / cohesively 단결되게 / positive 긍정적인 / authoritative 위압적인 / rise 상승 / the same 같은

16-4

92) 정답 : sponsorship / applications / suspended / publish / sequences / complete / establish / compromised / continued

오답 : fellowship 동료애 / gradation 단계적변화 / suspected 의심하다 / diminish 줄어들다 / consequence 결과 / give up 포기하다 / abolish 폐지하다 / comprised 구성하다 / ended 끝나다

17강**17-1,2**

93) 정답 : organized / stored / recalled / influence / accurately / arranged / manage / ability / better / inputs / effectively / receding / retrieve

오답 : modernized 현대화하다 / removed 지우다 / erased 지우다 / commence 시작하다 / desperately 절망적으로 / exchanged 교환하다 / rage 맹렬히 계속되다 / inability 무능력 / worse 더나쁜 / outputs 결과물 / ineffectively 비효과적으로 / preceding 앞서가다 / reverse 반전시키다

17-3,4

94) 정답 : compels / improving / threats / unfamiliar / controlling / efficient / helping / migration / novelty / biological / predictability / involve

오답 : expels 제명시키다 / weakening 약화시키다 / treats 특별한 것 / accustomed 익숙한 / enrolling 입학시키다 / inefficient 비효율적인 / hindering 막다 / notion 개념 / royalty 왕족 / radical 급진적인 / flexibility 유연성 / rule

out 배제하다

17-5,6

95) 정답 : precisely / genes / completely / involves / mutation / colony / insane

오답 : solely 혼자서 / scenes 장면 / little 거의-않는 / resolves 해결하다 / limitation 한계 / ceremony 의식 / sane 정신이 있는

17-7,8

96) 정답 : stable / exclusion / harmful / complicated 복잡한 / formalized / reinforced / deviant / spontaneous / violate / displeasure / effective / retain / mutual / obligations / complementary / refuse

오답 : unstable 불안정한 / incision 절개 / harmless 해가없는 / simple 간단한 / synchronized 동시에 발생하다 / debilitated 약화시키다 / normal 표준의 / erroneous 잘못된 / correlate 상호연관시키다 / pleasure 기쁨 / ineffective 비효과적인 / obtain 얻다 / unilateral 일방적인 / donations 기부 / monetary 금전적인 / accept 받아들이다

19강**19-1**