

18

On behalf of Jeperson High School, I am writing this letter to request (A) [permission / objection] to conduct an industrial field trip in your factory. We hope to give some (B) [imaginary / practical] education to our students in regard to industrial procedures. With this purpose in mind, we believe your firm is (C) [ideal / insufficient] to carry out such a project. But of course, we need your blessing and support. (35명의 학생들은 2명의 선생님과 동행할 것입니다). And we would just need a day for the trip. I would really appreciate your cooperation.

1) (A), (B), (C) 중 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)	(B)	(C)
① permission	 imaginary	 insufficient
② permission	 practical	 insufficient
③ permission	 practical	 ideal
④ objection	 practical	 ideal
⑤ objection	 imaginary	 ideal

2) 밑줄의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

35 / students / would be accompanied / by / two / teachers

19

Erda lay on her back in a clearing, ①watching drops of sunlight slide through the mosaic of leaves above her. She joined ②them for a little, moving with the gentle breeze, feeling the warm sun feed her. A slight smile ③was spreading over her face. She slowly turned over and ④pushing her face into the grass, smelling the green ⑤pleasant scent from the fresh wild flowers. Free from her daily burden, she got to her feet and went on. Erda walked between the warm trunks of the trees. She felt all her concerns had _____.

3) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

4) 다음 중 밑줄 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① gone away
- ② remained
- ③ been bigger
- ④ hardened
- ⑤ existed

20

The dish you start with serves as an anchor food for your entire meal. Experiments show that people eat nearly 50 percent greater quantity of the food they eat first. If you start with a dinner roll, you will eat more starches, less protein, and fewer vegetables. _____.

As age old wisdom suggests, this usually means starting with your vegetables or salad. (A) If you are going to eat something unhealthy, at least save them for last. This will give your body the opportunity to fill up on better options before you move on to starches or sugary desserts.

* anchor: 닻 ** starch: 녹말

5) 다음 중 밑줄 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Change the way of cooking styles
- ② Intake some junk food to feel the enjoyment
- ③ Go and buy what you want to eat
- ④ Throw away what makes you eat more
- ⑤ Eat the healthiest food on your plate first

6) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 고치시오.

_____ → _____

21

Authentic, effective body language is more than the sum of individual signals. When people work from this rote memory, dictionary approach, they stop (A) [to see / seeing] the bigger picture, all the diverse aspects of social perception. Instead, they see a person with crossed arms and think, "Reserved, angry." They see a smile and think, "Happy." They use a firm handshake to show (B) [the other / other] people "who is boss." Trying to use body language by reading a body language dictionary is like trying to speak French by reading a French dictionary. Things tend to fall apart in an _____ mess. Your actions seem robotic; your body language signals are disconnected from one another. You end up (C) [to confuse / confusing] the very people you're trying to attract because your body language just rings false.

7) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	to see	....	other	....	to confuse
②	to see	....	the other	....	confusing
③	seeing	....	the other	....	confusing
④	seeing	....	other	....	to confuse
⑤	seeing	....	other	....	confusing

8) 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① distinct ② precise ③ inauthentic
- ④ accurate ⑤ real

22

A goal oriented mind set can create a “yo yo” effect. Many runners work hard for months, but as soon as they cross the finish line, they stop training. The race is no longer there to motivate them. When all of your hard work is focused on a particular goal, what is left to push you forward after you achieve it? This is why many people find themselves returning to their old habits after accomplishing a goal. The purpose of setting goals is to win the game. The purpose of building systems is to continue playing the game. True long term thinking is goal less thinking. It’s not about any single accomplishment. It is about the cycle of endless refinement and _____ improvement. Ultimately, (당신의 발전을 결정짓는 것은 그 과정에서의 당신의 전념이다).

9) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① complete ② continuous ③ occasional
④ inaccurate ⑤ intensive

10) 윗글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

that / determine / will / commitment / it / your / progress / is / to the process

23

Like anything else involving effort, compassion ①takes practice. We have to work at getting into the habit of standing with others in their time of need. Sometimes ②offering help is a simple matter that does not take us far out of our way - remembering to speak a kind word to someone who is down, or spending an occasional Saturday morning ③to volunteer for a favorite cause. At other times, helping involves some real sacrifice. “A bone to the dog is not charity,” Jack London observed. “Charity is the bone shared with the dog, when you are just as ④hungry as the dog.” If we practice taking the many small opportunities to help ⑤others, we’ll be in shape to act when those times requiring real, hard sacrifice come along.

11) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

12) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

<보기> compassion, habit, sacrifice	
I. a deep awareness of and sympathy for another's suffering	
II. the humane quality of understanding the suffering of others and wanting to do something about it	

24

Every event that causes you to smile makes you feel happy and produces feel good chemicals in your brain. Force your face to smile even when you are stressed or feel unhappy. The facial muscular pattern produced by the smile is linked to all the “happy networks” in your brain and will in turn naturally calm you down and change your brain chemistry by releasing the same feel good chemicals. (A) **Researchers studied the effects of a genuine and forcing smile on individuals during a stressful event.** The researchers had participants perform stressful tasks while not smiling, smiling, or holding chopsticks crossways in their mouths (to force the face to form a smile). The results of the study showed that smiling, forced or genuine, during stressful events _____d the intensity of the stress response in the body and lowered heart rate levels after recovering from the stress.

13) 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① receive ② include ③ increase
④ produce ⑤ reduce

14) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 고치시오.

_____ → _____

26

Sigrid Undset was born on May 20, 1882, in Kalundborg, Denmark. She was the eldest of three daughters. She moved to Norway at the age of two. Her early life was (A) **[strong / strongly]** influenced by her father's historical knowledge. (그녀는 16세에 그녀의 가족을 부양하기 위해 기술회사에 취업하였다). She read a lot, acquiring a good knowledge of Nordic as well as foreign literature, English in particular. She wrote thirty six books. None of her books (B) **[leave / leaves]** the reader unconcerned. She received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928. One of her novels (C) **[has / have]** been translated into more than eighty languages. She escaped Norway during the German occupation, but she returned after the end of World War II.

* Nordic: 북유럽 사람(의)

15) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	strongly	....	leaves	....	has
②	strongly	....	leaves	....	have
③	strongly	....	leave	....	has
④	strong	....	leave	....	has
⑤	strong	....	leave	....	have

16) 밑줄 친 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

at the age of sixteen / to support / family / at /
job / an engineering company / her / get / she

29

Positively or negatively, our parents and families are powerful influences on us. But even stronger, especially when we're young, are our friends. We often choose friends as a way of expanding our sense of identity beyond our families. (A), the pressure to conform to the standards and expectations of friends and other social groups is likely to be intense. Judith Rich Harris, who is a developmental psychologist, argues that three main forces shape our development: personal temperament, our parents, and our peers. The influence of peers, she argues, is much _____ than that of parents. "The world that children share with their peers," she says, "is what shapes their behavior and modifies the characteristics they were born with, and (B) determines the sort of people they will be when they grow up.

* temperament: 기질

17) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
①	However	.....	even
②	However	.....	quite
③	As a result	.....	indeed
④	As a result	.....	hence
⑤	Moreover	.....	still

18) 밑줄의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|
| ① harder | ② milder | ③ weaker |
| ④ worse | ⑤ stronger | |

30

The brain makes up just two percent of our body weight but uses 20 percent of our energy. In newborns, it's no less than 65 percent. That's partly why babies sleep all the time — their growing brains exhaust them — and have a lot of body fat, to use as an energy reserve when needed. Our muscles use even more of our energy, about a quarter of the total, but we have a lot of muscle. Actually, per unit of matter, the brain uses by far more energy than our other organs. That means that the brain is the most expensive of our organs. But _____. Our brains require only about four hundred calories of energy a day — about the same as we get from a blueberry muffin. **(A) Try running your laptop for twenty four hours on a muffin and seeing how far you get.**

19) 다음 중 밑줄 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① it is not a significant one
- ② it can be changed by the energy
- ③ it uses energy so unnecessarily
- ④ it is also marvelously efficient
- ⑤ it is not reserving the energy

20) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 고치시오.

_____ → _____

31

(다른 과학자의 실험 결과물을 읽을 때, 그 실험에 대해 비판적으로 생각하라). Ask yourself: Were observations recorded during or after the experiment? Do the conclusions make sense? Can the results be repeated? Are the sources of information reliable? You should also ask if the scientist or group conducting the experiment was unbiased. Being unbiased means that you have no special interest in the outcome of the experiment. ____ (A) ____, if a drug company pays for an experiment to test how well one of its new products works, there is a special interest involved: The drug company profits if the experiment shows that its product is effective. ____ (B) ____, the experimenters aren't objective. They might ensure the conclusion is positive and benefits the drug company. When assessing results, think about any biases that may be present!

21) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)
①	For example	.....	On the other hand
②	For example	.....	Therefore
③	In addition	.....	However
④	In addition	.....	Indeed
⑤	Moreover	.....	Otherwise

22) 윗글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

critically / reading / the experiment / scientist's findings / think / when / about / another

32

Humans are champion long distance runners. (A) As soon as a person and a chimp start running they both gets hot. Chimps ①quickly overheat; humans do not, because they are much ②better at shedding body heat. According to one leading theory, ancestral humans ③got their hair over successive generations because less hair meant cooler, more ④effective long distance running. That ability let our ancestors outmaneuver and outrun prey. Try wearing a couple of extra jackets – or better yet, fur coats – on a hot humid day and run a mile. Now, take those jackets off and try it again. You'll see what a ⑤difference a lack of fur makes.
* shed: 떨어뜨리다 ** outmaneuver: ~에게 이기다

23) 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

24) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 고치시오.

_____ → _____

33

Recently I was with a client who had spent almost five hours with me. As we were parting for the evening, we reflected on (A) [that / what] we had covered that day. Even though our conversation was very collegial, I noticed that my client was holding one leg at a right angle to his body, seemingly (B) [wanted / wanting] to take off on its own. At that point I said, "You really do have to leave now, don't you?" "Yes," he admitted. "I am so sorry. I didn't want to be rude but I have to call London and I only have five minutes!" Here was a case (C) [where / which] my client's language and most of his body ①revealed nothing but positive feelings. His feet, however, were the most honest communicators, and they clearly told me that as much as he wanted to stay, duty was calling.

* collegial: 평등하게 책임을 지는

25) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|------|---------|------|-------|
| ① | that | .... | wanting | .... | where |
| ② | that | .... | wanted | .... | where |
| ③ | what | .... | wanted | .... | which |
| ④ | what | .... | wanting | .... | where |
| ⑤ | what | .... | wanting | .... | which |

26) 다음 중 본문 내용상 ①을 대신하기에 적절한 것은?

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| ① involve | ② determine | ③ consider |
| ④ disclose | ⑤ decide | |

34

(A) One of the main reasons that students may think they know the material, even when they don't, are that they mistake familiarity for understanding. Here is how it works: You read the chapter once, perhaps highlighting as you go. Then later, you read the chapter again, perhaps focusing on the highlighted material. As you read it over, the material is familiar because you remember it from before, and this familiarity might lead you to think, "Okay, I know that." The problem is that this feeling of familiarity is not necessarily equivalent to knowing the material and may be of no help when you have to come up with an answer on the exam. In fact, familiarity can often lead to errors on multiple choice exams because you might pick a choice that looks familiar, only to find later that it was something you had read, but it wasn't really the best answer to the question.

* equivalent: 동등한

↓
When students get familiarity for materials, they think that they (A) the material and this makes students (B) in exams.

27) 요약문 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① | comprehend | ..... | understand |
| ② | comprehend | ..... | mistake |
| ③ | misunderstand | ..... | forget |
| ④ | misunderstand | ..... | neglect |
| ⑤ | acknowledge | ..... | overlook |

28) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 고치시오.

_____ → _____

35

Given the widespread use of emoticons in electronic communication, an important question is whether they help Internet users to understand emotions in online communication. Emoticons, particularly character based ones, are much more ambiguous relative to face to face cues and may end up being interpreted very differently by different users. (A), research indicates that they are useful tools in online text based communication. One study of 137 instant messaging users revealed that emoticons allowed users to correctly understand the level and direction of emotion, attitude, and attention expression and that emoticons were a definite advantage in non verbal communication.

(B), another study showed that emoticons were useful in strengthening the intensity of a verbal message, as well as in the expression of sarcasm.

* ambiguous: 모호한 ** verbal: 언어적인

*** sarcasm: 풍자

29) 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| ① Furthermore | ..... | In other words |
| ② Otherwise | ..... | In addition |
| ③ Otherwise | ..... | Moreover |
| ④ Nonetheless | ..... | Therefore |
| ⑤ Nonetheless | ..... | Similarly |

30) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

<보기> interpret, indicate, reveal
I. give or provide the meaning of; explain
II. bring out the meaning

36

Students work to get good grades even when they have no interest in ①their studies. People seek job advancement even when they are happy with the jobs they already have. It's like being in a crowded football stadium, ②watching the crucial play. A spectator several rows in front stands up to get a better view, and a chain reaction ③follows. Soon everyone is standing, just to be able to see as well as before. Everyone is on their feet rather than sitting, but no one's position has _____d. And if someone refuses ④standing, he might just as well not be at the game at all. When people pursue goods that are positional, they can't help ⑤being in the rat race. To choose not to run is to lose.

* rat race: 치열하고 무의미한 경쟁

31) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

32) 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① provide | ② require | ③ acquire |
| ④ reduce | ⑤ improve | |

37

When we compare human and animal desire we find many extraordinary differences. (동물은 위장으로, 사람은 뇌로 먹는 경향이 있다). When animals' stomachs are full, they stop eating, but humans are never sure when to stop. When they have eaten as much as their bellies can take, they still feel empty, they still feel an urge for further gratification. This is largely due to anxiety, to the knowledge that a constant supply of food is uncertain. Therefore, they eat as much as possible while they can. It is due, also, to the knowledge that, in an insecure world, _____. Therefore, the immediate pleasure of eating must be exploited to the full, even though it does violence to the digestion.

*gratification: 만족감

33) 다음 중 밑줄 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① what is not certain can't be found
- ② emotion can be deceived easily
- ③ pleasure is uncertain
- ④ immediate things are important
- ⑤ eternal pains are not present

34) 윗글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

animals / tend to eat / with / their stomachs /
and / humans / their brains

38

Currently, we cannot send humans to other planets. One obstacle is that such a trip would take years. A spacecraft would need to carry ①enough air, water, and other supplies needed for survival on the long journey. Another obstacle is the harsh conditions on other planets, such as ②extreme heat and cold. Some planets do not even have surfaces to land on. Because of these obstacles, most research missions in space are ③accomplished through the use of spacecraft without crews aboard. These explorations ④pose no risk to human life and are ⑤more expensive than ones involving astronauts. (A) The spacecraft carry instruments that tests the compositions and characteristics of planets.

* composition: 구성 성분

35) 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

36) 밑줄 친 (A)에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 고치시오.

→ _____

39

Our brains are constantly solving problems. Every time we learn, or remember, or make sense of something, we solve a problem. Some psychologists have characterized all infant language learning as problem solving, extending to children such scientific procedures as “learning by experiment,” or “hypothesis testing.” (어른들은 아이들에게 문법적인 규칙이 어떻게 작용하는지는 말할 것도 없고, 새로운 단어의 의미를 거의 설명하지 않는다). Instead they use the words or the rules in conversation and leave it to children to figure out what is going on. In order to learn language, an infant must make sense of the contexts in which language occurs; problems must be solved. We have all been solving problems of this kind since childhood, usually without _____ of what we are doing.

37) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① aspect ② awareness ③ consequence
④ position ⑤ management

38) 윗글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

grammatical rules / work / explain / the meaning
/ to children / new words / of / let alone / how
/ grown ups / rarely

40

(어떤 코치들은 선수들에게서 최상의 결과를 이끌어내는 반면 다른 코치들은 그렇지 않다는 것을 알아챘는가)? A poor coach will tell you what you did wrong and then tell you not to do it again: “Don’t drop the ball!” What happens next? The images you see in your head (A) [is / are] images of you dropping the ball! Naturally, your mind recreates what it just “saw” based on what it’s been told. Not surprisingly, you walk on the court and drop the ball. What does the good coach do? He or she points out (B) [that / what] could be improved, but will then tell you how you could or should perform: “I know you’ll catch the ball perfectly this time.” Sure enough, the next image in your mind is you *catching* the ball and *scoring* a goal. Once again, your mind makes your last thoughts part of reality – but this time, (C) [which / that] “reality” is positive, not negative.

39) (A), (B), (C) 중 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	is	....	what	....	that
②	is	....	what	....	which
③	are	....	what	....	that
④	are	....	that	....	which
⑤	are	....	that	....	that

40) 윗글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

their / while / some coaches / don’t / the most /
out of / have you noticed / athletes / that /
others / get

41~42

Marketers have known for decades that you buy what you see first. You are far more likely to purchase items placed at eye level in the grocery store, for example, than items on the bottom shelf. There is an entire body of research about the way “product placement” in stores influences your buying behavior.

(A) That same shelf is now filled with healthy snacks, which makes good decisions easy. Foods that sit out on tables are even more critical. When you see food every time you walk by, you are likely to eat it. So to improve your choices, leave good foods like apples and pistachios sitting out instead of crackers and candy.

(B) If produce is hidden in a drawer at the bottom of your refrigerator, these good foods are out of sight and mind. The same holds true for your pantry. I used to have a shelf lined with salty crackers and chips at eye level. When these were the first things I noticed, they were my primary snack foods.

(C) This gives you a chance to use product placement to your advantage. Healthy items like produce are often the least visible foods at home. You won't think to eat what you don't see. This may be part of the reason why 85 percent of Americans do not eat enough fruits and vegetables.

* produce: 농산물

41) 윗글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① (A) - (B) - (C) ② (B) - (C) - (A)
 ③ (B) - (A) - (C) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

42) 아래의 의미에 공통으로 해당하는 단어를 보기에서 찾아 쓰시오(필요시 형태 변형).

<보기> primary, critical, likely
I. of first rank or importance or value; direct and immediate rather than secondary
II. not derived from or reducible to something else; basic
III. most important element

43~45

“Grandma,” asked Amy, “are angels real?”
 “Some people say so,” said Grandmother. Amy told Grandmother that she ①had seen them in pictures. But she also wanted to know if her grandmother had ever actually seen an angel. Her grandmother said she had, but they looked different than in pictures. “Then, I am going ②to find one!” said Amy. “That’s good! But I will go with you, because you’re too little,” said Grandmother. Amy complained, “But you walk so slowly.” “I can walk faster than you think!” Grandmother replied, with a smile. So they started, Amy leaping and running. Then, she saw a horse coming towards them. On the horse sat a wonderful lady. When Amy saw her, the woman sparkled with jewels and gold, and her eyes were ③brighter than diamonds. “Are you an angel?” asked Amy. The lady gave no reply, but stared coldly at her, leaving without saying a word. “That was not an angel!” said Amy. “No, indeed!” said Grandmother. So Amy walked ahead again. (그러던 중 눈처럼 하얀 드레스를 입은 아름다운 여인을 만났다). “You must be an angel!” cried Amy. “You dear little girl, do I really look like an angel?” she asked. “You are an angel!” replied Amy. But suddenly the woman’s face ④changing when Amy stepped on her dress by mistake. “Go away, and go back to your home!” she shouted. As Amy stepped back from the woman, she stumbled and fell. She lay in the dusty road and sobbed. “I am tired! Will you take me home, Grandma?” she asked. “Sure! That is what I came for,” Grandmother said in a warm voice. They started to walk along the road. Suddenly Amy looked up and said, “Grandma, you are not an angel, are you?” “Oh, honey,” said Grandmother, “I’m not an angel.” “Well, Grandma, you are an angel to me ⑤because you always stay by my side,” said Amy.

* stumble: 비틀거리다 ** sob: 흐느끼다

43) 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?

44) 뒷글의 괄호 속에 주어진 우리말을 아래의 낱말을 활용하여 영작하시오(중복 사용 가능).

as white as / she / a / snow / who / woman /
 wore / dress / met / then / beautiful

정답해설

- 1) ③
 2) 35 students would be accompanied by two teachers
 3) ④ pushing → pushed
 4) ①
 5) ⑤
 ① Change the way of cooking styles
 (요리 스타일 변경하라)
 ② Intake some junk food to feel the enjoyment
 (즐거움을 느끼기 위해 정크푸드를 섭취하라)
 ③ Go and buy what you want to eat
 (가서 먹고 싶은 것을 사와라)
 ④ Throw away what makes you eat more
 (더 많이 먹게 하는 것은 버려라)
 ⑤ Eat the healthiest food on your plate first
 (접시에 있는 가장 건강에 좋은 음식을 먼저 먹어라)
 6) them → it
 7) ⑤
 8) ③
 9) ②
 10) it is your commitment to the process that will determine your progress
 11) ③ to volunteer → volunteering
 12) compassion
 13) ⑤
 14) forcing → forced
 15) ①
 16) At the age of sixteen, she got a job at an engineering company to support her family
 17) ④
 18) ⑤
 19) ④
 ① it is not a significant one
 (그것은 중요한 것이 아니다)
 ② it can be changed by the energy
 (그것은 에너지에 의해 바뀔 수 있다)
 ③ it uses energy so unnecessarily
 (그것은 너무 불필요하게 에너지를 사용한다)
 ④ it is also marvelously efficient
 (그것은 또한 놀랍도록 효율적이다)
 ⑤ it is not reserving the energy
 (그것은 에너지를 비축하고 있지 않다)
 20) seeing → see
 21) ②
 22) When reading another scientist's findings, think critically about the experiment
 23) ③ got → lost
 24) gets → get
 25) ④
 26) ④
 27) ② / 학생들이 자료에 익숙해지면, 그들은 그 자료를 이해한다고 생각하고 이것은 학생들이 시험에서 실수를 하게 만든다
 28) are → is
 29) ⑤
 30) interpret
 31) ④ standing → to stand
 32) ⑤
 33) ③
 ① what is not certain can't be found
 (확실하지 않은 것은 찾을 수 없다)
 ② emotion can be deceived easily

- (감정은 쉽게 속을 수 있다)
 ③ pleasure is uncertain
 (즐거움이 불확실하다)
 ④ immediate things are important
 (즉각적인 것들이 중요하다)
 ⑤ eternal pains are not present
 (영원한 고통은 존재하지 않는다)
 34) Animals tend to eat with their stomachs, and humans with their brains
 35) ⑤ more → less
 36) tests → test
 37) ②
 38) Grown-ups rarely explain the meaning of new words to children, let alone how grammatical rules work
 39) ③
 40) Have you noticed that some coaches get the most out of their athletes while others don't
 41) ⑤
 42) primary
 43) ④ changing → changed
 44) Then, she met a beautiful woman who wore a dress as white as snow