

<어법 선택>

13

We began helping in the kitchen when we each 1[**was turned / turned**] three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we 2[**had made / made**]. Of course, we didn't care about any of that 3[**to learn / learning**] stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or 4[**boiled / boiling**] things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake 5[**that / if**] could be made, we have made it. But as our mom always 6[**saying / says**], mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what 7[**works / work**] and definitely what doesn't.

14

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk – for example, 8[**repeat / repeating**] to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we 9[**feel like / feel**] down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day in every way" each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and 10[**in there / there**] are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help. Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a 11[**given / been given**] point. When feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" - 12[**ourselves / to ourselves**] of to someone we trust – is much more 13[**helped / helpful**] than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."

15

Patricia is eager to be the 14[**best / better**] mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she 15[**be put / put**] it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a 16[**moved / moving**] target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research 17[**has been / have been**] doen on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn 18[**to sit / sitted**] up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic 19[**making sense / makes sense**] as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents 20[**will need / to need**] to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and changes is 21[**that you / that**] must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

16

Think back to when you were a kid. How did you play? How did 22[**uses / using**] your imagination make you feel? 23[**Being / Having been**] imaginative gives us feelings of happiness and adds excitement to our lives. It's time to get back to 24[**those who / those**] emotions. If you can return to the joyful 25[**feeling / feelings**] that you had through play, you'll find that you feel happier about yourself. You can use your imagination to write books or 26[**inventing / invent**] something. 27[**It / There**] is no end to how creative you can be when you move into your imagination. It will also keep you 28[**to focus / focused**] on completing the tasks at hand because imagination makes everyday tasks more interesting.

17

A girl on a bicycle 1[**was hit by / hit**] a car. As she 2[**was being / has been**] rushed to the hospital in the ambulance, a pint of blood was given to her. Fortunately, the girl 3[**recovered / were recovered**] from her injuries, but things could have been much different. What if the blood 4[**that / what**] she received had been infected with a deadly disease such as HIV? As one in every five people will need a blood transfusion sometime in their life, this is a 5[**pressing / to press**] concern even though the risk of contracting a disease such as AIDS is practically negligible. Until the risk is zero, people will forever be concerned that the blood that they have received 6[**may have / may have had**] deadly diseases. But is it possible 7[**having / to have**] a zero risk for anything in this day and age?

18

The word natural 8[**is appeared / appears**] in large letters across many cans and boxes of food. But this word sometimes 9[**gives / who gives**] shoppers false ideas about the food inside. 10[**In spite of / Even though**] laws require that all food labels give truthful information, this does not always happen. The word "natural" has not been defined by the FDA, the agency 11[**charge / in charge**] of food labels. So any food maker can use the word on a package. 12[**Even though / Even**] the worst junk food is certain to have something natural in it. So the makers of these foods can use "natural" on their packages. The FDA 13[**needs / is needed**] to modify its current policy on food labeling and make a law requiring the information on the package to reflect the actual contents.

19

Stories assist 14[**in us / us in**] developing empathy by helping us see the world from others' perspectives. When I want to know 15[**how to / how**] someone came to believe what she believes, I ask her to tell me a story to illustrate her point. When I hear enough stories, I come to realize the experiences that led her 16[**drawing / to draw**] a particular conclusion. 17[**When / Although**] I was in graduate school, a researcher put two groups of people who had different opinions together in the same room. He didn't ask them 18[**to argue / argue**] their beliefs. He asked them to go around the circular table and tell stories about the life experiences that led them to come to the beliefs 19[**did they have / they had**]. No one changed their beliefs, but they left the room with a profoundly greater respect for the other side's position – that 20[**there / where**] might be reasons to think differently than we do.

20

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit unbalanced at certain 21[**times / time**]. For example, when we have young children we may need 22[**more / the most**] eggs in the family basket for a period of time out of necessity, or 23[**when we / when**] are involved in a large project that work that domain may take up a lot of time. Also a common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new love relationship they 24[**tend to / tend**] put all or most of their eggs in that basket. This is okay for a while, but if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised 25[**finds / to find**] they have no support available from family or friends. This can make the pain of 26[**grieving / grieved**] the loss of the relationship even worse. Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work then feels lost 27[**when he / when**] retires. Hence, the old 28[**being said / saying**] 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'

21

Moral progress has not come easily for humanity. True progress can only be achieved when people treat one another as 'you,' in the second person, rather than as an 29[**enduring / endured**] object, an 'it.' Only when we recognize the value and dignity of the 'other' whom we face, can we 30[**treating / treat**] that person morally. 31[**For instance / That is**], black slaves in the south of the U.S. were treated as property, to be bought, sold, and used, rather than as unique centers of value. For humanity to progress, we have to try to cease treating one another as property or capital, or in any other way as 32[**means / meaning**]. Rather, we should treat each person as a 'you' deserving dignity and 33[**respected / respect**]. Moral progress could come about if each person 34[**to be recognized / recognized**] that everyone else equally deserves to live a free, dignified life, and took steps towards that end.

22

35[**Most of the / Most of**] research and literature on young people and body image has focused on adolescents. We now know that a negative body image frequently develops at a younger age 36[**like / than**] this. We often associate body dissatisfaction and eating problems with teenagers, but the roots of these difficulties 37[**can trace / can be traced**] back to an earlier time in childhood. Recent studies show that a negative body image often develops 38[**during / while**] the pre-teen years while children are still at primary school. Children are 39[**showing / showed**] concerns over their physical appearance and body image at an increasingly young age. Education to tackle this problem 40[**would have to / has to**] begin in the primary school. Intervention programs aimed at adolescents may be 41[**too / such**] late to prevent many young people from developing a negative body image with its associated eating problems, depression, low self-esteem and anxiety.

23

Children always love security, and 42[**they / what they**] don't want to leave their friends, school and many other familiar things. If you're going to move to a different city, be 43[**prepared / preparing**] that your kids will probably experience trauma. So first, explain to them 44[**why / why you**] all need to move. Have them let their friends know 45[**that you / that**] all are leaving and give your children your new telephone number so that their old friends can contact them. E-mail is 46[**in addition to / also**] a great way to stay connected. Next, have your children look up on the Internet the new city 47[**they / which**] you're moving to. Also, have your kids start packing 48[**some of / with some of**] their own things so they feel they're contributing. Lastly, assure them they'll meet new friends and soon their new place will feel like home.

24

The fact that many proverbs seem to contradict one another is an additional reason for regarding them as 49[**providing / provide**] insufficient support for a claim. Look at the 50[**contradictory / contradict**] advice in the following pairs of proverbs: "Two heads are 51[**well / better**] than one" and "Too many cooks spoil the broth." "Better safe than sorry" and "Nothing ventured, nothing 52[**gained / was gained**]." "Birds of a feather flock together" and "Opposites 53[**attraction / attract**]." "You're never too old 54[**learning / to learn**]" and "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." "Absence makes the heart 55[**grow / grows**] fonder" and "Out of sight, out of mind." Proverbs are expressions of so-called popular wisdom, and the "wisdom" 56[**to express / expressed**] in them can easily be contradicted by the "wisdom" expressed in others. Thus, you'd better remember that proverbs can't be a universal truth which 57[**serves as / serving**] sufficient support for any claim or course of action.

25

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it 58[**spread / spreading**] to China's grasslands and pasture lands. It is often said that people make a living according to 59[**will give / given**] circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are 60[**raising / raised**]. The milk and meat 61[**provide / provides**] people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, 62[**likewise / therefore**], supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables. Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system 63[**to which / in which**] they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea 64[**most / the most**] precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

26

Poetry sharpens our senses and 65[**made / makes**] us more keenly and fully aware of life. Imagine, for a moment, that you are 66[**trying / to try**] to describe one of your friends. You could say the friend is tall, has blue eyes, a mole on the 67[**left / leave**] cheek, or a red nose. 68[**However / But**] that would only describe the outside of this person. It wouldn't tell people what your friend is really like - the habits, feelings, all the 69[**little / a little**] peculiarities that make this person what he or she is and different from everyone else. You would find it very difficult indeed to describe the 70[**inside / to inside**] of your friend, even though you feel you know such a great friend through and through. Now good poetry does describe life 71[**which / in that**] way; it tells us about its inside 72[**as well as / as long as**] its outside, and thus it helps you to know and love the world as intimately as you know and love a friend.

27

Each spring in North America, the early morning hours are filled with the sweet 73[**sounds / sound**] of songbirds, such as sparrows and robins. While it may seem like these birds are simply singing songs, 74[**many are / much is**] in the middle of an intense competition for territories. For many birds, this struggle could ultimately decide whom they mate with and if they ever 75[**raised / raise**] a family. When the birds return from their winter feeding grounds, the males usually 76[**arrived / arrive**] first. Older, more 77[**dominantly / dominant**] males will reclaim their old territories: a tree, a shrub, or even a window ledge. Younger males will try to challenge the older ones for space by mimicking the song that the 78[**old / older**] males are singing. The birds that can sing the 79[**loudest / most**] and the longest usually wind up with the best territories.

28

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade 80[**environment / environmental**]. Its presence makes a 81[**lasting / lasted**] mark that shows the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the 82[**locals / local**] environment. Therefore, 83[**it / one**] of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings. It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed 84[**reinforce / reinforcing**] this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it 85[**is made / makes**] a strong statement. In the 86[**latter / former**] case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but 87[**spoiling / spoils**] its local environment.

29

Deviant behavior is an integral part of all healthy societies. In the presence of deviant behavior, a social groups 88[**would become / becomes**] united in its response. In other words, opposition to deviant behavior creates opportunities for cooperation 89[**essence / essential**] to the survival of any group. When social life moves along normally, people take one 90[**other / another**] and the meaning of their social interdependence for granted. A deviant act, however, reawakens their group attachments and loyalties because it 91[**representing / represents**] a threat to the moral order of the group. The deviant act focuses people's attention on the 92[**values / value**] of the group. Perceiving itself under pressure, the group marshals its forces to protect itself and preserve 93[**whose / its**] existence. Deviance also 94[**offers / is offered**] society's members an opportunity to rededicate themselves to their society's forms of social controls.

30

They say it's the spaces between the notes 95[**make / that make**] the music, and the pauses between sentences that make the speech. Perhaps it can also be said that it's the silence in between the noise of the world 96[**that makes / what makes**] our life worth living. Sirens, cars, horns, construction, radios, television, and people all 97[**contribute to / contribute**] the constant noise that fills our ears and minds with a bombardment of stimuli. Many days the noise doesn't stop. Yet the energy of silence waits 98[**for that / that**] brief moment when the door shuts and the noise stops. Underneath the noise of all things is the silence of everything. Within the silence sits the energy to recharge our batteries - to refuel our tired lives, 99[**to help / helping**] us create. All we have to do is tap into it and embrace it.

31

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become 100[**wearing / worn**] out. Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain 101[**uses / use**] to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood. So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker than every, and the 102[**only / only to**] way to fix it is 103[**to eat them / to eat**] . You can see the 104[**difficulty / difficult**] this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation - something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) - only 105[**makes / making**] things more problematic. Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: 106[**less / the less**] you eat and the more you exercise, the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight loss.

93

Honeybees have evolved what we call "swarm intelligence," with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic 29[**decisions / decisives**]. When a hive gets 30[**too / that**] crowded in springtime, colonies send scouts to look for a new home. If any scouts disagree on where the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the 31[**that civilized / civilized**] way: through a dance-off. 32[**All / Each**] scout performs a "waggle dance" for other scouts in an attempt to convince them of their spot's merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the 33[**happy / happier**] the scout is with his spot. The remainder of the colony votes with their bodies, flying to the spot they prefer and 34[**to join / joining**] in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress settled their disagreements 35[**the same way which / the same way**] .

94

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses 36[**governing / govern**] our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet 37[**adjusted / adjusting**] what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that 38[**launch / launching**] new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany 39[**tried to / tried**] each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that 40[**which they / they**] preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West 41[**been discovered / discovered**] a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives 42[**showed / showing**] a remarkable flexibility in their food preferences.

95

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill 43[**realize / realized**] that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy – a characteristic 44[**that is / is**] rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry 45[**so as to / so that**] those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an 46[**isolated / isolating**] case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering 47[**skilled / skill**] professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of 48[**reaching / reach**] for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

96

An illustration of the dangers of unrealistic optimism 49[**come from / comes from**] a study of weight loss. In that study, psychologist Gabriele Oettingen found that these obese women 50[**were / who were**] confident that they would succeed lost 26 pounds more than self-doubters, as expected. Meanwhile, Oettingen also asked the women to tell her what they imagined their roads to success 51[**would be / would have**] like. The results were surprising: women who 52[**believed / are believed**] they would succeed easily lost 25 pounds less than those who thought their weight-loss journeys would be hard. Believing that the road to success will be rocky leads to greater success, 53[**why / because**] it forces us to put in more effort and persist longer in the face of difficulty. It is 54[**necessary / of necessary**] to cultivate our realistic optimism by combining a positive attitude with an honest assessment of the challenges.

97

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone 55[**listening / to listen**] to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force 56[**to determine / to be determined**] how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders 57[**wanted / wanted to**] reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what 58[**needed / needs**] more protection were the areas that were not hit. Those were the parts where, 59[**if / how**] a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they 60[**have saved / saved**] many pilots.

98

The Neanderthals would have faced a problem 61[**even / when**] it was daylight: the light quality is 62[**much / very**] poorer at high latitudes and this would have meant that they couldn't see things in the distance so well. For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not 63[**being noticed / noticing**] the mother rhinoceros 64[**hiding / hidden**] in a dark corner of the forest edge when trying to spear her calf. Living under low light conditions places a much 65[**heavy / heavier**] premium on vision than most researchers imagined. The evolutionary 66[**responding / response**] to low light levels is to increase the size of the visual processing system. It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes: under the dim lighting of the night sky, a large mirror allows you to gather 67[**more / very**] of the light from whatever you want to look at. By the same token, a larger retina allows you 68[**receiving / to receive**] more light to compensate for poor light levels.

99

In science, we can never really 69[**to prove / prove**] that a theory is true. All we can do in science is use evidence 70[**to reject / to be rejected**] a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories 71[**during / until**] only one likely theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never 72[**proved / was proved**] it.' Well, 73[**that's / what's**] true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that 74[**other / the other**] competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the 75[**most / best**] theory that we have to explain the data we have.

100

Renowned investor and Berkshire Hathaway CEO Warren Buffett once said, "You can determine the strength of a 76[**businesses / business**] over time by the amount of agony they go through in raising prices." Buffett and his partner, Charlie Munger, realized that as customers form routines around a product, they come 77[**to depend / depending**] upon it and become less price-sensitive. The duo have pointed to consumer psychology as the rational behind their famed investments in companies like See's Candies and Coca-Cola. Buffett and Munger 78[**understand / understand them**] that habits give companies greater flexibility to increase. For example, in the free-to-play video game business, it is standard practice for game developers to delay 79[**to ask / asking**] users to pay money until they have played consistently and habitually. Once the compulsion to play is in place and the desire to progress in the game increases, converting users into paying customers is much 80[**more easy / easier**]. Selling virtual items, extra lives, and special powers is 81[**where / that**] the real money lies.

101

So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they 82[**need / be needed**] to act like a "sturdy oak." When there are problems at home, 83[**when / when he**] suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when there's a need for somebody who's physically or emotionally "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," 84[**to being / to be**] the one who is confident and unflinching. No boy should be called upon to be the tough 85[**one / that**]. No boy 86[**should be / should have been**] hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he 87[**must not / doesn't have to**] act like a "sturdy oak." Talk to him honestly about your own fears and weaknesses and 88[**encourage / encouraged**] him to do the same. The more 89[**genuinely / genuine**] he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and the stronger he will become.

102

Using memory is the basis of 90[**thought / thinking**], logic, and invention. But the memories we need to solve a problem do not necessarily 91[**appear / are appeared**] in a particular sequence. One reason 92[**why / for this**] is that we do not attend to our experiences in an organized way. The brain evolved 93[**to scan / scanning**] the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it. 94[**Each of / Each**] new scan may gather clues for memories. This is how we survived throughout evolution, and it makes a 95[**satisfied / satisfying**] explanation for why we are so attracted to novel events or objects. Anything that is not part of our former experience can be a 96[**dangerous / danger**] or an opportunity. It is important to constantly 97[**examined / examine**] the world for the new. In fact, we look 98[**forward / forward to**] these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we 99[**see it / to see it**] not in our memory - if it is novel - it gains special significance. We identify the new by 100[**discovered / discovering**] that we don't remember it.

103

A team of psychologists had a group of subjects 101[**look / look at**] cartoons. Half of them were holding a pen between their lips, which made it impossible to contract 102[**too / either**] of the two major smiling muscles. The other half were 103[**holding / held**] a pen clenched between their teeth, which had the opposite effect and forced them to smile. The people with the pen between their teeth 104[**found / was found**] the cartoons much funnier. These findings may be hard to believe, because we 105[**take it / take**] as a given that first we experience an emotion, and then we may - or may not - express that emotion on our face. We think of the face as the residue of emotion. What his research showed, 106[**nevertheless / though**], is that the process works in the opposite direction as well. In other words, emotions can start on the face.

104

Ambiguity can help us avoid conflicts, but ambiguous behavior can also be an 107[**issues / issue**]. The paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his 108[**experience / experiences**] on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite 109[**relaxed / relaxing**], all travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family 110[**set off / setting off**] across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat an unpalatable meal, only to return home exhausted. 111[**What / Whatever**] was significant about the event was that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed 112[**that / who**] each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep 113[**the others / the other**] happy. In fact, everyone 114[**had done / did**] exactly the opposite of what they really wanted to do.

<문단배열>

13

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old.

- (A) We learned to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove.
- (B) The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it. But as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.
- (C) We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do.

14

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk – for example, repeating to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we feel down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day in every way" each morning in front of the mirror.

- (A) When feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" - to ourselves or to someone we trust - is much more helpful than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."
- (B) The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help.
- (C) Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a given point.

15

Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task.

- (A) Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and changes is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.
- (B) Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target."
- (C) Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk.

16

Think back to when you were a kid. How did you play? How did using your imagination make you feel?

- (A) There is no end to how creative you can be when you move into your imagination. It will also keep you focused on completing the tasks at hand because imagination makes everyday tasks more interesting.
- (B) Being imaginative gives us feelings of happiness and adds excitement to our lives. It's time to get back to those emotions.
- (C) If you can return to the joyful feelings that you had through play, you'll find that you feel happier about yourself. You can use your imagination to write books or invent something.

17

A girl on a bicycle was hit by a car.

- (A) As she was being rushed to the hospital in the ambulance, a pint of blood was given to her. Fortunately, the girl recovered from her injuries, but things could have been much different.
- (B) What if the blood that she received had been infected with a deadly disease such as HIV? As one in every five people will need a blood transfusion sometime in their life, this is a pressing concern even though the risk of contracting a disease such as AIDS is practically negligible.
- (C) Until the risk is zero, people will forever be concerned that the blood that they have received may have deadly diseases. But is it possible to have a zero risk for anything in this day and age?

18

The word natural appears in large letters across many cans and boxes of food.

- (A) But this word sometimes gives shoppers false ideas about the food inside. Even though laws require that all food labels give truthful information, this does not always happen.
- (B) The word "natural" has not been defined by the FDA, the agency in charge of food labels. So any food maker can use the word on a package.
- (C) Even the worst junk food is certain to have something natural in it. So the makers of these foods can use "natural" on their packages. The FDA needs to modify its current policy on food labeling and make a law requiring the information on the package to reflect the actual contents.

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Stories assist us in developing empathy by helping us see the world from others' perspectives.

- (A) When I want to know how someone came to believe what she believes, I ask her to tell me a story to illustrate her point. When I hear enough stories, I come to realize the experiences that led her to draw a particular conclusion.
- (B) He asked them to go around the circular table and tell stories about the life experiences that led them to come to the beliefs they had. No one changed their beliefs, but they left the room with a profoundly greater respect for the other side's position – that there might be reasons to think differently than we do.
- (C) When I was in graduate school, a researcher put two groups of people who had different opinions together in the same room. He didn't ask them to argue their beliefs.

20

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit unbalanced at certain times.

- (A) Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work then feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'
- (B) This is okay for a while, but if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no support available from family or friends. This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse.
- (C) For example, when we have young children we may need more eggs in the family basket for a period of time out of necessity, or when we are involved in a large project t work that domain may take up a lot of time. Also a common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new love relationship they tend to put all or most of their eggs in that basket.

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Moral progress has not come easily for humanity.

- (A) For instance, black slaves in the south of the U.S. were treated as property, to be bought, sold, and used, rather than as unique centers of value. For humanity to progress, we have to try to cease treating one another as property or capital, or in any other way as means.
- (B) Rather, we should treat each person as a 'you' deserving dignity and respect. Moral progress could come about if each person recognized that everyone else equally deserves to live a free, dignified life, and took steps towards that end.
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Most of the research and literature on young people and body image has focused on adolescents.

- (A) Recent studies show that a negative body image often develops during the pre-teen years while children are still at primary school. Children are showing concerns over their physical appearance and body image at an increasingly young age.
- (B) We now know that a negative body image frequently develops at a younger age than this. We often associate body dissatisfaction and eating problems with teenagers, but the roots of these difficulties can be traced back to an earlier time in childhood.
- (C) Education to tackle this problem has to begin in the primary school. Intervention programs aimed at adolescents may be too late to prevent many young people from developing a negative body image with its associated eating problems, depression, low self-esteem and anxiety.

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Children always love security, and they don't want to leave their friends, school and many other familiar things.

(A) Next, have your children look up on the Internet the new city which you're moving to. Also, have your kids start packing some of their own things so they feel they're contributing. Lastly, assure them they'll meet new friends and soon their new place will feel like home.

(B) If you're going to move to a different city, be prepared that your kids will probably experience trauma. So first, explain to them why you all need to move.

(C) Have them let their friends know that you all are leaving and give your children your new telephone number so that their old friends can contact them. E-mail is also a great way to stay connected.

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The fact that many proverbs seem to contradict one another is an additional reason for regarding them as providing insufficient support for a claim.

(A) "Absence makes the heart grow fonder" and "Out of sight, out of mind." Proverbs are expressions of so-called popular wisdom, and the "wisdom" expressed in them can easily be contradicted by the "wisdom" expressed in others. Thus, you'd better remember that proverbs can't be a universal truth which serves as sufficient support for any claim or course of action.

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(C) Look at the contradictory advice in the following pairs of proverbs: "Two heads are better than one" and "Too many cooks spoil the broth."

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In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands.

(A) The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables.

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Poetry sharpens our senses and makes us more keenly and fully aware of life.

- (A) But that would only describe the outside of this person. It wouldn't tell people what your friend is really like - the habits, feelings, all the little peculiarities that make this person what he or she is and different from everyone else.
- (B) Imagine, for a moment, that you are trying to describe one of your friends. You could say the friend is tall, has blue eyes, a mole on the left cheek, or a red nose.
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Each spring in North America, the early morning hours are filled with the sweet sounds of songbirds, such as sparrows and robins.

- (A) When the birds return from their winter feeding grounds, the males usually arrive first. Older, more dominant males will reclaim their old territories: a tree, a shrub, or even a window ledge.
- (B) While it may seem like these birds are simply singing songs, many are in the middle of an intense competition for territories. For many birds, this struggle could ultimately decide whom they mate with and if they ever raise a family.
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Deviant behavior is an integral part of all healthy societies.

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They say it's the spaces between the notes that make the music, and the pauses between sentences that make the speech.

- (A) Underneath the noise of all things is the silence of everything. Within the silence sits the energy to recharge our batteries - to refuel our tired lives, to help us create. All we have to do is tap into it and embrace it.
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- (C) Perhaps it can also be said that it's the silence in between the noise of the world that makes our life worth living. Sirens, cars, horns, construction, radios, television, and people all contribute to the constant noise that fills our ears and minds with a bombardment of stimuli.

31

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become worn out.

- (A) Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: the less you eat and the more you exercise, the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight loss.
- (B) Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood. So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker than every, and the only way to fix it is to eat.
- (C) You can see the difficulty this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation - something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) - only makes things more problematic.

93

Honeybees have evolved what we call "swarm intelligence," with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic decisions.

- (A) When a hive gets too crowded in springtime, colonies send scouts to look for a new home. If any scouts disagree on where the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the civilized way: through a dance-off.
- (B) Each scout performs a "waggle dance" for other scouts in an attempt to convince them of their spot's merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the happier the scout is with his spot.
- (C) The remainder of the colony votes with their bodies, flying to the spot they prefer and joining in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress settled their disagreements the same way.

94

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves.

- (A) And yet adjusting what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time.
- (B) It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable flexibility in their food preferences.
- (C) Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades.

95

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up.

- (A) Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy – a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable.
- (B) This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case.
- (C) He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

96

An illustration of the dangers of unrealistic optimism comes from a study of weight loss.

- (A) Meanwhile, Oettingen also asked the women to tell her what they imagined their roads to success would be like. The results were surprising: women who believed they would succeed easily lost 25 pounds less than those who thought their weight-loss journeys would be hard.
- (B) In that study, psychologist Gabriele Oettingen found that these obese women who were confident that they would succeed lost 26 pounds more than self-doubters, as expected.
- (C) Believing that the road to success will be rocky leads to greater success, because it forces us to put in more effort and persist longer in the face of difficulty. It is necessary to cultivate our realistic optimism by combining a positive attitude with an honest assessment of the challenges.

97

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy.

- (A) Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.
- (B) The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit.
- (C) We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer.

98

The Neanderthals would have faced a problem when it was daylight:

- (A) It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes: under the dim lighting of the night sky, a large mirror allows you to gather more of the light from whatever you want to look at. By the same token, a larger retina allows you to receive more light to compensate for poor light levels.
- (B) the light quality is much poorer at high latitudes and this would have meant that they couldn't see things in the distance so well. For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not noticing the mother rhinoceros hiding in a dark corner of the forest edge when trying to spear her calf.
- (C) Living under low light conditions places a much heavier premium on vision than most researchers imagined. The evolutionary response to low light levels is to increase the size of the visual processing system.

99

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true.

- (A) All we can do in science is use evidence to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains.
- (B) For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true.
- (C) But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

100

Renowned investor and Berkshire Hathaway CEO Warren Buffett once said, "You can determine the strength of a business over time by the amount of agony they go through in raising prices."

- (A) Buffett and his partner, Charlie Munger, realized that as customers form routines around a product, they come to depend upon it and become less price-sensitive. The duo have pointed to consumer psychology as the rational behind their famed investments in companies like See's Candies and Coca-Cola.
- (B) Buffett and Munger understand that habits give companies greater flexibility to increase. For example, in the free-to-play video game business, it is standard practice for game developers to delay asking users to pay money until they have played consistently and habitually.
- (C) Once the compulsion to play is in place and the desire to progress in the game increases, converting users into paying customers is much easier. Selling virtual items, extra lives, and special powers is where the real money lies.

101

So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they need to act like a "sturdy oak."

- (A) When there are problems at home, when he suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when there's a need for somebody who's physically or emotionally "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," to be the one who is confident and unflinching. No boy should be called upon to be the tough one.
- (B) Talk to him honestly about your own fears and weaknesses and encourage him to do the same. The more genuine he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and the stronger he will become.
- (C) No boy should be hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he doesn't have to act like a "sturdy oak."

102

Using memory is the basis of thought, logic, and invention.

- (A) It is important to constantly examine the world for the new. In fact, we look forward to these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we see is not in our memory - if it is novel - it gains special significance. We identify the new by discovering that we don't remember it.
- (B) Each new scan may gather clues for memories. This is how we survived throughout evolution, and it makes a satisfying explanation for why we are so attracted to novel events or objects. Anything that is not part of our former experience can be a danger or an opportunity.
- (C) But the memories we need to solve a problem do not necessarily appear in a particular sequence. One reason for this is that we do not attend to our experiences in an organized way. The brain evolved to scan the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it.

103

A team of psychologists had a group of subjects look at cartoons.

- (A) We think of the face as the residue of emotion. What his research showed, though, is that the process works in the opposite direction as well. In other words, emotions can start on the face.
- (B) The people with the pen between their teeth found the cartoons much funnier. These findings may be hard to believe, because we take it as a given that first we experience an emotion, and then we may - or may not - express that emotion on our face.
- (C) Half of them were holding a pen between their lips, which made it impossible to contract either of the two major smiling muscles. The other half were holding a pen clenched between their teeth, which had the opposite effect and forced them to smile.

104

Ambiguity can help us avoid conflicts, but ambiguous behavior can also be an issue.

- (A) The paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all travel to Abilene to have dinner.
- (B) They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep the others happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of what they really wanted to do.
- (C) This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat an unpalatable meal, only to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law.

<문단배열>

13

- (A) We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake that could be made, we have made it.
- (B) Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook through trial and many errors.
- (C) We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old.
- (D) We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made.
- (E) But as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.

14

- (A) When feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" - to ourselves or to someone we trust - is much more helpful than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."
- (B) The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help.
- (C) Much has been written and said about positive self-talk - for example, repeating to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we feel down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day in every way" each morning in front of the mirror.
- (D) Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are feeling at a given point.

15

- (A) Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target."
- (B) Patricia is eager to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task.
- (C) Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence.
- (D) A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and changes is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.
- (E) Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood.

16

- (A) There is no end to how creative you can be when you move into your imagination. It will also keep you focused on completing the tasks at hand because imagination makes everyday tasks more interesting.
- (B) Being imaginative gives us feelings of happiness and adds excitement to our lives.
- (C) Think back to when you were a kid. How did you play? How did using your imagination make you feel?
- (D) It's time to get back to those emotions.
- (E) If you can return to the joyful feelings that you had through play, you'll find that you feel happier about yourself. You can use your imagination to write books or invent something.

17

- (A) Fortunately, the girl recovered from her injuries, but things could have been much different.
- (B) What if the blood that she received had been infected with a deadly disease such as HIV? As one in every five people will need a blood transfusion sometime in their life, this is a pressing concern even though the risk of contracting a disease such as AIDS is practically negligible.
- (C) As she was being rushed to the hospital in the ambulance, a pint of blood was given to her.
- (D) Until the risk is zero, people will forever be concerned that the blood that they have received may have deadly diseases. But is it possible to have a zero risk for anything in this day and age?
- (E) A girl on a bicycle was hit by a car.

18

- (A) The word natural appears in large letters across many cans and boxes of food.
- (B) So any food maker can use the word on a package. Even the worst junk food is certain to have something natural in it.
- (C) So the makers of these foods can use "natural" on their packages. The FDA needs to modify its current policy on food labeling and make a law requiring the information on the package to reflect the actual contents.
- (D) Even though laws require that all food labels give truthful information, this does not always happen. The word "natural" has not been defined by the FDA, the agency in charge of food labels.
- (E) But this word sometimes gives shoppers false ideas about the food inside.

19

- (A) When I want to know how someone came to believe what she believes, I ask her to tell me a story to illustrate her point.
- (B) Stories assist us in developing empathy by helping us see the world from others' perspectives.
- (C) When I hear enough stories, I come to realize the experiences that led her to draw a particular conclusion.
- (D) He asked them to go around the circular table and tell stories about the life experiences that led them to come to the beliefs they had. No one changed their beliefs, but they left the room with a profoundly greater respect for the other side's position – that there might be reasons to think differently than we do.
- (E) When I was in graduate school, a researcher put two groups of people who had different opinions together in the same room. He didn't ask them to argue their beliefs.

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- (A) Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work then feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'
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- (E) Yet the energy of silence waits for that brief moment when the door shuts and the noise stops. Underneath the noise of all things is the silence of everything.

31

- (A) You can see the difficulty this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation - something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) - only makes things more problematic.
- (B) Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: the less you eat and the more you exercise, the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight loss.
- (C) Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become worn out.
- (D) Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood.
- (E) So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker than every, and the only way to fix it is to eat.

93

- (A) Each scout performs a "waggle dance" for other scouts in an attempt to convince them of their spot's merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the happier the scout is with his spot.
- (B) If any scouts disagree on where the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the civilized way: through a dance-off.
- (C) When a hive gets too crowded in springtime, colonies send scouts to look for a new home.
- (D) Honeybees have evolved what we call "swarm intelligence," with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic decisions.
- (E) The remainder of the colony votes with their bodies, flying to the spot they prefer and joining in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress settled their disagreements the same way.

94

- (A) Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable flexibility in their food preferences.
- (B) And yet adjusting what you eat is entirely possible.
- (C) We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money.
- (D) Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves.
- (E) After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own.

95

- (A) He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy – a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable.
- (B) The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up.
- (C) This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case.
- (D) He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.
- (E) Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market.

96

- (A) An illustration of the dangers of unrealistic optimism comes from a study of weight loss.
- (B) The results were surprising: women who believed they would succeed easily lost 25 pounds less than those who thought their weight-loss journeys would be hard.
- (C) In that study, psychologist Gabriele Oettingen found that these obese women who were confident that they would succeed lost 26 pounds more than self-doubters, as expected.
- (D) Meanwhile, Oettingen also asked the women to tell her what they imagined their roads to success would be like.
- (E) Believing that the road to success will be rocky leads to greater success, because it forces us to put in more effort and persist longer in the face of difficulty. It is necessary to cultivate our realistic optimism by combining a positive attitude with an honest assessment of the challenges.

97

- (A) We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale.
- (B) "Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy.
- (C) A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer.
- (D) The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not hit.
- (E) Those were the parts where, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.

98

- (A) For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not noticing the mother rhinoceros hiding in a dark corner of the forest edge when trying to spear her calf. Living under low light conditions places a much heavier premium on vision than most researchers imagined.
- (B) under the dim lighting of the night sky, a large mirror allows you to gather more of the light from whatever you want to look at. By the same token, a larger retina allows you to receive more light to compensate for poor light levels.
- (C) The Neanderthals would have faced a problem when it was daylight:
- (D) The evolutionary response to low light levels is to increase the size of the visual processing system. It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes:
- (E) the light quality is much poorer at high latitudes and this would have meant that they couldn't see things in the distance so well.

99

- (A) In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true.
- (B) Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains.
- (C) All we can do in science is use evidence to reject a hypothesis.
- (D) For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never proved it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true.
- (E) But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

100

- (A) Buffett and Munger understand that habits give companies greater flexibility to increase. For example, in the free-to-play video game business, it is standard practice for game developers to delay asking users to pay money until they have played consistently and habitually.
- (B) Buffett and his partner, Charlie Munger, realized that as customers form routines around a product, they come to depend upon it and become less price-sensitive.
- (C) Renowned investor and Berkshire Hathaway CEO Warren Buffett once said, "You can determine the strength of a business over time by the amount of agony they go through in raising prices."
- (D) The duo have pointed to consumer psychology as the rationale behind their famed investments in companies like See's Candies and Coca-Cola.
- (E) Once the compulsion to play is in place and the desire to progress in the game increases, converting users into paying customers is much easier. Selling virtual items, extra lives, and special powers is where the real money lies.

101

- (A) No boy should be hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he doesn't have to act like a "sturdy oak."
- (B) When there are problems at home, when he suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when there's a need for somebody who's physically or emotionally "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," to be the one who is confident and unflinching.
- (C) No boy should be called upon to be the tough one.
- (D) So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they need to act like a "sturdy oak."
- (E) Talk to him honestly about your own fears and weaknesses and encourage him to do the same. The more genuine he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and the stronger he will become.

102

- (A) Using memory is the basis of thought, logic, and invention. But the memories we need to solve a problem do not necessarily appear in a particular sequence.
- (B) In fact, we look forward to these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we see is not in our memory - if it is novel - it gains special significance. We identify the new by discovering that we don't remember it.
- (C) Anything that is not part of our former experience can be a danger or an opportunity. It is important to constantly examine the world for the new.
- (D) Each new scan may gather clues for memories. This is how we survived throughout evolution, and it makes a satisfying explanation for why we are so attracted to novel events or objects.
- (E) One reason for this is that we do not attend to our experiences in an organized way. The brain evolved to scan the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it.

103

- (A) A team of psychologists had a group of subjects look at cartoons.
- (B) These findings may be hard to believe, because we take it as a given that first we experience an emotion, and then we may - or may not - express that emotion on our face. We think of the face as the residue of emotion.
- (C) The other half were holding a pen clenched between their teeth, which had the opposite effect and forced them to smile. The people with the pen between their teeth found the cartoons much funnier.
- (D) What his research showed, though, is that the process works in the opposite direction as well. In other words, emotions can start on the face.
- (E) Half of them were holding a pen between their lips, which made it impossible to contract either of the two major smiling muscles.

104

- (A) Ambiguity can help us avoid conflicts, but ambiguous behavior can also be an issue.
- (B) This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat an unpalatable meal, only to return home exhausted.
- (C) What was significant about the event was that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go.
- (D) The paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all travel to Abilene to have dinner.
- (E) Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep the others happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of what they really wanted to do.

(A), (B), (C)의 각 [] 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

13

We began helping in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, (A)[coating / coated] the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if (B)[there / where] is a mistake that could be made, we have made it. (C)[However / But] as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and definitely what doesn't.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| ① | coating | ..... | where | ..... | However |
| ② | coating | ..... | there | ..... | However |
| ③ | coating | ..... | where | ..... | But |
| ④ | coated | ..... | there | ..... | However |
| ⑤ | coated | ..... | there | ..... | But |

14

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk – for example, repeating to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we feel down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day (A)[in every / every] way" each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help. Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, (B)[acknowledged / acknowledging] honestly what we are feeling at a given point. (C)[Owing to / When] feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" - to ourselves or to someone we trust – is much more helpful than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|---------------|-------|----------|
| ① | every | ..... | acknowledged | ..... | Owing to |
| ② | every | ..... | acknowledging | ..... | Owing to |
| ③ | in every | ..... | acknowledging | ..... | Owing to |
| ④ | in every | ..... | acknowledging | ..... | When |
| ⑤ | in every | ..... | acknowledged | ..... | When |

15

Patricia is eager to be the (A)[best / better] mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she (B)[puts / put] it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research has been done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and changes is (C)[that / that you] must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|------|-------|----------|
| ① | better | ..... | puts | ..... | that |
| ② | better | ..... | put | ..... | that |
| ③ | better | ..... | puts | ..... | that you |
| ④ | best | ..... | put | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | best | ..... | put | ..... | that you |

16

Think back to when you were a kid. How did you play? How did using your imagination make you **(A)[feel like / feel]**? Being imaginative gives us feelings of happiness and adds excitement to our lives. It's time **(B)[to get / gotten]** back to those emotions. If you can return to the joyful feelings that you had through play, you'll find that you feel happier about yourself. You can use your imagination **(C)[written / to write]** books or invent something. There is no end to how creative you can be when you move into your imagination. It will also keep you focused on completing the tasks at hand because imagination makes everyday tasks more interesting.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| ① | feel | ..... | to get | ..... | to write |
| ② | feel | ..... | to get | ..... | written |
| ③ | feel like | ..... | to get | ..... | written |
| ④ | feel like | ..... | gotten | ..... | written |
| ⑤ | feel like | ..... | gotten | ..... | to write |

17

A girl on a bicycle was hit by a car. As she **(A)[has been / was being]** rushed to the hospital in the ambulance, a pint of blood was given to her. Fortunately, the girl **(B)[recovered / to be recovered]** from her injuries, but things could have been much different. What if the blood that she received had been infected with a deadly disease such as HIV? As one in every five people will need a blood transfusion sometime in their life, this is a pressing concern even though the risk of contracting a disease such as AIDS is practically negligible. Until the risk is zero, people will forever be concerned that the blood that they have received may have deadly diseases. But is it possible to have a zero risk for **(C)[nothing / anything]** in this day and age?

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------------|-------|----------|
| ① | has been | ..... | to be recovered | ..... | anything |
| ② | has been | ..... | to be recovered | ..... | nothing |
| ③ | was being | ..... | to be recovered | ..... | nothing |
| ④ | was being | ..... | recovered | ..... | nothing |
| ⑤ | was being | ..... | recovered | ..... | anything |

18

The word natural **(A)[is appeared / appears]** in large letters across many cans and boxes of food. But this word sometimes **(B)[giving / gives]** shoppers false ideas about the food inside. Even though laws require that all food labels give truthful information, this does not always happen. The word "natural" has not been defined by the FDA, the agency in charge of food labels. So any food maker can use the word on a package. Even the worst junk food is certain to have something natural in it. So the makers of these foods can use "natural" on their packages. The FDA needs to modify **(C)[its / whose]** current policy on food labeling and make a law requiring the information on the package to reflect the actual contents.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| ① | is appeared | ..... | giving | ..... | its |
| ② | is appeared | ..... | giving | ..... | whose |
| ③ | is appeared | ..... | gives | ..... | whose |
| ④ | appears | ..... | gives | ..... | whose |
| ⑤ | appears | ..... | gives | ..... | its |

19

Stories assist **(A)[in us / us in]** developing empathy by helping us see the world from others' perspectives. When I want to know how someone came to believe what she believes, I ask her to tell me a story to illustrate her point. When I hear enough stories, I come to realize the experiences that led her to draw a particular conclusion. When I was in graduate school, a researcher put two groups of people **(B)[who had / had]** different opinions together in the same room. He didn't ask them **(C)[argue / to argue]** their beliefs. He asked them to go around the circular table and tell stories about the life experiences that led them to come to the beliefs they had. No one changed their beliefs, but they left the room with a profoundly greater respect for the other side's position – that there might be reasons to think differently than we do.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| ① | in us | ..... | had | ..... | argue |
| ② | in us | ..... | who had | ..... | argue |
| ③ | us in | ..... | who had | ..... | argue |
| ④ | us in | ..... | who had | ..... | to argue |
| ⑤ | us in | ..... | had | ..... | to argue |

20

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit unbalanced at certain times. For example, **(A)[when we / when]** have young children we may need more eggs in the family basket for a period of time out of necessity, or when we **(B)[involve / are involved]** in a large project t work that domain may take up a lot of time. Also a common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new love relationship they tend to **(C)[put / putting]** all or most of their eggs in that basket. This is okay for a while, but if it continues and the relationship breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no support available from family or friends. This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse. Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work then feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① | when | ..... | involve | ..... | putting |
| ② | when | ..... | involve | ..... | put |
| ③ | when | ..... | are involved | ..... | putting |
| ④ | when we | ..... | are involved | ..... | putting |
| ⑤ | when we | ..... | are involved | ..... | put |

21

Moral progress has not come easily for humanity. True progress can only be achieved when people treat one **(A)[another / other]** as 'you,' in the second person, rather than as an enduring object, an 'it.' Only when we recognize the value and dignity of the 'other' whom we face, can we treat that person morally. **(B)[For instance / That is]** , black slaves in the south of the U.S. were treated as property, to be bought, sold, and used, rather than as unique centers of value. For humanity to progress, we have to try to cease treating **(C)[that / one]** another as property or capital, or in any other way as means. Rather, we should treat each person as a 'you' deserving dignity and respect. Moral progress could come about if each person recognized that everyone else equally deserves to live a free, dignified life, and took steps towards that end.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|--------------|-------|------|
| ① | other | ..... | That is | ..... | that |
| ② | other | ..... | For instance | ..... | that |
| ③ | another | ..... | That is | ..... | that |
| ④ | another | ..... | For instance | ..... | one |
| ⑤ | another | ..... | That is | ..... | one |

22

Most of the research and literature on young people and body image has focused on adolescents. We now know that a negative body image frequently develops at a younger age than this. We often associate body dissatisfaction and eating problems with teenagers, but the roots of these difficulties can be traced back to an earlier time in childhood. Recent studies show that a negative body image often **(A)[develops them / develops]** during the pre-teen years while children are still at primary school. Children are **(B)[showed / showing]** concerns over their physical appearance and body image at an increasingly young age. Education to tackle this problem has to begin in the primary school. Intervention programs aimed at adolescents may be too late to prevent many young people from developing a negative body image with its associated eating problems, depression, low self-esteem and **(C)[anxious / anxiety]**.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| ① | develops | ..... | showing | ..... | anxious |
| ② | develops | ..... | showed | ..... | anxiety |
| ③ | develops | ..... | showing | ..... | anxiety |
| ④ | develops them | ..... | showed | ..... | anxiety |
| ⑤ | develops them | ..... | showing | ..... | anxious |

23

Children always love security, and **(A)[they / which]** don't want to leave their friends, school and many other familiar things. If you're going to move to a different city, be prepared that your kids will probably experience trauma. So first, explain to them why you all need to move. Have them let their friends know that you all are leaving and give your children your new telephone number so that their old friends can contact them. E-mail is also a great way to stay **(B)[connecting / connected]**. Next, have your children look up on the Internet the new city which you're moving to. Also, have your kids start packing some of their own things so they feel they're **(C)[contribute / contributing]**. Lastly, assure them they'll meet new friends and soon their new place will feel like home.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | they | ..... | connected | ..... | contributing |
| ② | they | ..... | connecting | ..... | contributing |
| ③ | they | ..... | connected | ..... | contribute |
| ④ | which | ..... | connecting | ..... | contribute |
| ⑤ | which | ..... | connected | ..... | contribute |

24

The fact that many proverbs seem to contradict one another is an additional reason for regarding them as providing insufficient support for a claim. Look at the contradictory advice in the following pairs of proverbs: "Two **(A)[head / heads]** are better than one" and "Too many cooks spoil the broth." "Better safe than sorry" and "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." "Birds of a feather flock together" and "Opposites attract." "You're never too old to learn" and "You can't teach an old dog **(B)[for new tricks / new tricks]** ." "Absence makes the heart **(C)[grow / growing]** fonder" and "Out of sight, out of mind." Proverbs are expressions of so-called popular wisdom, and the "wisdom" expressed in them can easily be contradicted by the "wisdom" expressed in others. Thus, you'd better remember that proverbs can't be a universal truth which serves as sufficient support for any claim or course of action.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|----------------|-------|---------|
| ① | head | ..... | for new tricks | ..... | grow |
| ② | head | ..... | for new tricks | ..... | growing |
| ③ | heads | ..... | for new tricks | ..... | grow |
| ④ | heads | ..... | new tricks | ..... | growing |
| ⑤ | heads | ..... | new tricks | ..... | grow |

25

In some sense, tea played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. It is often said that people make a living according to **(A)[given / giving]** circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are **(B)[raised / raises]**. The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables. **(C)[Therefore / For example]**, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea the most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------------|
| ① | given | ..... | raised | ..... | For example |
| ② | given | ..... | raised | ..... | Therefore |
| ③ | given | ..... | raises | ..... | Therefore |
| ④ | giving | ..... | raises | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ | giving | ..... | raises | ..... | Therefore |

26

Poetry sharpens our senses and makes us more keenly and fully aware of life. Imagine, for a moment, that you are trying to describe one of your friends. You could say the friend is tall, has blue eyes, a mole on the **(A)[left / leaving]** cheek, or a red nose. But that would only describe the outside of this person. It wouldn't tell people what your friend is really like - the habits, feelings, all the little peculiarities that make this person what he or she is and different from everyone else. You would find it very difficult indeed to describe the **(B)[inside / to inside]** of your friend, even though you feel you know such a great friend through and through. Now good poetry does describe life **(C)[which / in that]** way; it tells us about its inside as well as its outside, and thus it helps you to know and love the world as intimately as you know and love a friend.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| ① | left | ..... | inside | ..... | in that |
| ② | left | ..... | inside | ..... | which |
| ③ | leaving | ..... | inside | ..... | in that |
| ④ | leaving | ..... | to inside | ..... | which |
| ⑤ | leaving | ..... | to inside | ..... | in that |

27

Each spring in North America, the early morning hours **(A)[are filled / fill]** with the sweet sounds of songbirds, such as sparrows and robins. While it may seem like these birds are simply singing songs, many are in the middle of an intense competition for territories. For many birds, this struggle could ultimately decide whom they mate with and if they ever raise a family. When the birds return from their winter feeding grounds, the males usually arrive first. Older, more dominant males will reclaim their old territories: a tree, a shrub, or even a window ledge. Younger males will try to challenge the **(B)[older / old]** ones for space by mimicking the song that the older males are singing. The birds **(C)[that / who]** can sing the loudest and the longest usually wind up with the best territories.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| ① | are filled | ..... | older | ..... | who |
| ② | are filled | ..... | older | ..... | that |
| ③ | fill | ..... | older | ..... | that |
| ④ | fill | ..... | old | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | fill | ..... | old | ..... | who |

28

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that **(A)[shows / showing]** the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the **(B)[locals / local]** environment. Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings. It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed reinforce this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. In the **(C)[former / latter]** case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| ① | showing | ..... | locals | ..... | former |
| ② | showing | ..... | locals | ..... | latter |
| ③ | showing | ..... | local | ..... | former |
| ④ | shows | ..... | local | ..... | latter |
| ⑤ | shows | ..... | local | ..... | former |

29

Deviant behavior is an integral part of all healthy societies. In the presence of deviant behavior, a social groups becomes united in its response. In other words, opposition to deviant behavior creates opportunities for cooperation **(A)[essence / essential]** to the survival of any group. When social life moves along normally, people take one another and the meaning of their social interdependence for granted. A deviant act, however, reawakens their group attachments and loyalties because it represents a threat to the moral **(B)[order / ordering]** of the group. The deviant act focuses people's attention on the **(C)[values / value]** of the group. Perceiving itself under pressure, the group marshals its forces to protect itself and preserve its existence. Deviance also offers society's members an opportunity to rededicate themselves to their society's forms of social controls.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| ① | essential | ..... | ordering | ..... | values |
| ② | essential | ..... | order | ..... | value |
| ③ | essential | ..... | order | ..... | values |
| ④ | essence | ..... | order | ..... | value |
| ⑤ | essence | ..... | ordering | ..... | values |

30

They say it's the spaces between the notes that make the music, and the pauses between sentences **(A)[make / that make]** the speech. Perhaps it can also be said that it's the silence in between the noise of the world **(B)[what makes / that makes]** our life worth living. Sirens, cars, horns, construction, radios, television, and people all contribute to the constant noise that fills our ears and minds with a bombardment of stimuli. Many days the noise doesn't stop. Yet the energy of silence waits **(C)[for that / that]** brief moment when the door shuts and the noise stops. Underneath the noise of all things is the silence of everything. Within the silence sits the energy to recharge our batteries - to refuel our tired lives, to help us create. All we have to do is tap into it and embrace it.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|-------|----------|
| ① | make | ..... | what makes | ..... | that |
| ② | make | ..... | that makes | ..... | that |
| ③ | make | ..... | what makes | ..... | for that |
| ④ | that make | ..... | that makes | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | that make | ..... | that makes | ..... | for that |

31

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become worn out. Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses **(A)[exercising / to exercise]** willpower is sugar from your blood. So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker **(B)[when / than]** every, and the only way to fix it is to eat. You can see the difficulty this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation - something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) - only makes things more problematic. Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: the less you eat and the more you exercise, the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight **(C)[loss / lose]**.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|------|-------|------|
| ① | to exercise | ..... | than | ..... | loss |
| ② | to exercise | ..... | than | ..... | lose |
| ③ | exercising | ..... | than | ..... | loss |
| ④ | exercising | ..... | when | ..... | lose |
| ⑤ | exercising | ..... | when | ..... | loss |

93

Honeybees have evolved what we call "swarm intelligence," with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic **(A)[decisions / decisives]**. When a hive gets too crowded in springtime, colonies send scouts **(B)[looking / to look]** for a new home. If any scouts disagree on where the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the civilized way: through a dance-off. Each scout performs a "waggle dance" for other scouts in an attempt to convince them of their spot's merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the happier the scout is with his spot. The remainder of the colony votes with their bodies, flying to the spot they prefer and joining in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress settled their disagreements **(C)[the same way which / the same way]**.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| ① | decisives | ..... | looking | ..... | the same way |
| ② | decisives | ..... | looking | ..... | the same way which |
| ③ | decisions | ..... | looking | ..... | the same way |
| ④ | decisions | ..... | to look | ..... | the same way which |
| ⑤ | decisions | ..... | to look | ..... | the same way |

94

Changing our food habits is **(A)[one / it]** of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet adjusting **(B)[which / what you]** eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives **(C)[shows / showed]** a remarkable flexibility in their food preferences.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| ① | it | ..... | which | ..... | shows |
| ② | it | ..... | which | ..... | showed |
| ③ | it | ..... | what you | ..... | shows |
| ④ | one | ..... | what you | ..... | shows |
| ⑤ | one | ..... | what you | ..... | showed |

95

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized **(A)[which / that]** it is not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy – a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not an isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from **(B)[entering into / entering]** skilled professions because they entailed many years of education and training. The cost of **(C)[supported / supporting]** someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① | which | ..... | entering into | ..... | supporting |
| ② | which | ..... | entering | ..... | supported |
| ③ | that | ..... | entering | ..... | supporting |
| ④ | that | ..... | entering | ..... | supported |
| ⑤ | that | ..... | entering into | ..... | supporting |

96

An illustration of the dangers of unrealistic optimism comes from a study of weight loss. In that study, psychologist Gabriele Oettingen found that these obese women who were confident that they would succeed lost 26 pounds more than self-doubters, as **(A)[to be expected / expected]**. Meanwhile, Oettingen also asked the women to tell her what they **(B)[imagined / have imagined]** their roads to success would be like. The results were surprising: women who believed they would succeed easily lost 25 pounds less than those who thought their weight-loss journeys would be hard. Believing that the road to success will be rocky leads to greater success, because it forces us to put in more effort and persist longer in the face of difficulty. It is necessary **(C)[to cultivate / cultivate]** our realistic optimism by combining a positive attitude with an honest assessment of the challenges.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | expected | ..... | imagined | ..... | to cultivate |
| ② | expected | ..... | imagined | ..... | cultivate |
| ③ | to be expected | ..... | have imagined | ..... | to cultivate |
| ④ | to be expected | ..... | have imagined | ..... | cultivate |
| ⑤ | to be expected | ..... | imagined | ..... | to cultivate |

97

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, **(A)[during / while]** World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas **(B)[that were / were]** not hit. Those were the parts **(C)[which / where]**, if a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ① | during | ..... | that were | ..... | which |
| ② | during | ..... | were | ..... | where |
| ③ | during | ..... | that were | ..... | where |
| ④ | while | ..... | were | ..... | where |
| ⑤ | while | ..... | that were | ..... | which |

98

The Neanderthals would have faced a problem when it was daylight: the light quality is much poorer at high latitudes and this **(A)[which would have / would have]** meant that they couldn't see things in the distance so well. For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not noticing the mother rhinoceros hiding in a dark corner of the forest edge when trying to spear her calf. Living under low light conditions places a much **(B)[heavy / heavier]** premium on vision than most researchers imagined. The evolutionary response to low light levels is to increase the size of the visual processing system. It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes: under the dim lighting of the night sky, a large mirror allows you to gather **(C)[more / better]** of the light from whatever you want to look at. By the same token, a larger retina allows you to receive more light to compensate for poor light levels.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| ① | would have | ..... | heavier | ..... | better |
| ② | would have | ..... | heavier | ..... | more |
| ③ | would have | ..... | heavy | ..... | more |
| ④ | which would have | ..... | heavy | ..... | more |
| ⑤ | which would have | ..... | heavy | ..... | better |

99

In science, we can never really prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science is use evidence **(A)[to be rejected / to reject]** a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never **(B)[proved / to be proved]** it.' Well, that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. But the theory of evolution has assembled an enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been **(C)[to prove / proved]**, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① | to reject | ..... | proved | ..... | proved |
| ② | to reject | ..... | proved | ..... | to prove |
| ③ | to reject | ..... | to be proved | ..... | proved |
| ④ | to be rejected | ..... | to be proved | ..... | to prove |
| ⑤ | to be rejected | ..... | to be proved | ..... | proved |

100

Renowned investor and Berkshire Hathaway CEO Warren Buffett once said, "You can determine the strength of a business over time by the amount of agony they go through in raising prices." Buffett and his partner, Charlie Munger, **(A)[been realized / realized]** that as customers form routines around a product, they come to depend upon it and become less price-sensitive. The duo have pointed to consumer psychology as the rational behind their famed investments in companies like See's Candies and Coca-Cola. Buffett and Munger understand that habits give companies greater flexibility to increase. For example, in the free-to-play video game business, it is standard practice for game developers to delay **(B)[asks / asking]** users to pay money until they have played consistently and habitually. Once the compulsion to play is in place and the desire to progress in the game increases, converting users into paying customers is much easier. Selling virtual items, extra lives, and special powers is where the real money **(C)[lies / which lies]**.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| ① | realized | ..... | asking | ..... | which lies |
| ② | realized | ..... | asking | ..... | lies |
| ③ | been realized | ..... | asking | ..... | which lies |
| ④ | been realized | ..... | asks | ..... | lies |
| ⑤ | been realized | ..... | asks | ..... | which lies |

101

So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they need to act like a "sturdy oak." When there are problems at home, when he suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when **(A)[there're / there's]** a need for somebody who's physically or **(B)[emotionally / emotional]** "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," to be the one who is confident and unflinching. No boy should be called upon to be the tough one. No boy should be hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he doesn't have to act like a "sturdy oak." Talk to him honestly about your own fears and weaknesses and encourage him to do the same. The more genuine he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and **(C)[the stronger / stronger]** he will become.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | there's | ..... | emotional | ..... | stronger |
| ② | there's | ..... | emotionally | ..... | the stronger |
| ③ | there's | ..... | emotionally | ..... | stronger |
| ④ | there're | ..... | emotionally | ..... | the stronger |
| ⑤ | there're | ..... | emotional | ..... | stronger |

102

Using memory is the basis of thought, logic, and invention. But the memories we need to solve a problem do not necessarily appear in a particular sequence. One reason for this is that we do not attend to our experiences in an organized way. The brain evolved to scan the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it. Each new scan may gather clues for memories. This is how we survived throughout evolution, and it **(A)[made / makes]** a satisfying explanation for why we are so attracted to novel events or objects. Anything that is not part of our former experience can be a(n) **(B)[dangerous / danger]** or an opportunity. It is important to constantly **(C)[examine / have been examined]** the world for the new. In fact, we look forward to these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we see is not in our memory - if it is novel - it gains special significance. We identify the new by discovering that we don't remember it.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------------|
| ① | made | ..... | dangerous | ..... | examine |
| ② | made | ..... | dangerous | ..... | have been examined |
| ③ | made | ..... | danger | ..... | have been examined |
| ④ | makes | ..... | danger | ..... | have been examined |
| ⑤ | makes | ..... | danger | ..... | examine |

103

A team of psychologists had a group of subjects **(A)[look / look at]** cartoons. Half of them were **(B)[holding / holds]** a pen between their lips, which made it impossible to contract either of the two major smiling muscles. The other half were holding a pen clenched between their teeth, which had the opposite effect and forced them **(C)[to smile / smiling]**. The people with the pen between their teeth found the cartoons much funnier. These findings may be hard to believe, because we take it as a given that first we experience an emotion, and then we may - or may not - express that emotion on our face. We think of the face as the residue of emotion. What his research showed, though, is that the process works in the opposite direction as well. In other words, emotions can start on the face.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| ① | look | ..... | holds | ..... | smiling |
| ② | look | ..... | holding | ..... | smiling |
| ③ | look at | ..... | holds | ..... | smiling |
| ④ | look at | ..... | holding | ..... | to smile |
| ⑤ | look at | ..... | holds | ..... | to smile |

104

Ambiguity can help us avoid **(A)[conflicts / make conflicts]**, but ambiguous behavior can also be an issue. The paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, **(B)[who were / were]** at that point quite relaxed, all travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat an unpalatable meal, only to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep **(C)[the others / the other]** happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of what they really wanted to do.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① | make conflicts | ..... | were | ..... | the other |
| ② | make conflicts | ..... | who were | ..... | the other |
| ③ | make conflicts | ..... | who were | ..... | the others |
| ④ | conflicts | ..... | who were | ..... | the others |
| ⑤ | conflicts | ..... | were | ..... | the others |

어법판단 B

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

13

We began ①to help in the kitchen when we each turned three years old. We're sure that, at that age, we were more of a hindrance than help, but ②because our mom thought cooking was a good learning tool, she tolerated all of the mess that we made. Of course, we didn't care about any of that ③learning stuff, we just thought it was fun, and we still do. We learned to cook through trial and many errors. We can't tell you how many times we have dropped eggs on the floor, coated the kitchen in flour, or boiled things over on the stove. The point is, if there is a mistake ④that could be made, we have made it. But as our mom always says, mistakes are the best teachers. Through those mistakes we have learned what works and ⑤definitely what doesn't.

14

Much has been written and said about positive self-talk – for example, repeating to ourselves "I am wonderful" when we ①feel down, "I am strong" when going through a difficult time, or "I am getting better every day in every way" each morning in front of the mirror. The evidence that this sort of pep talk works is weak, and there are psychologists ②who suggest that it can actually hurt more than it can help. Little, unfortunately, has been written about real self-talk, acknowledging honestly what we are ③to feel at a given point. When feeling down, saying "I am really sad" or "I feel so torn" - to ourselves or to someone we trust – is much ④more helpful ⑤than declaring "I am tough" or "I am happy."

15

Patricia is eager ①to be the best mom she can be, but she finds parenting a hard task. Here's how she put it: "Just when I think I have it down, then something changes, and I have to make major adjustments. Parenting well feels like a(n) ②moving target." Patricia is correct. In fact, much research ③is done on the developmental stages of childhood. Babies learn ④to sit up, then crawl, and finally walk. Kids have a greater ability to reason as they get older, and logic ⑤makes sense as they move further into preadolescence. A logical implication of these developmental changes is that parents will need to make parenting shifts along the way. In other words, the one strategy to keep in mind as your children grow and changes is that you must also change to meet their new developmental needs and abilities.

16

Think back to when you were a kid. How did you play? How did ①using your imagination make you feel? Being imaginative gives us feelings of happiness and adds excitement to our lives. It's time ②to getting back to those emotions. If you can return to the joyful feelings that you had through play, you'll find that you feel ③happier about yourself. You can use your imagination to write books or invent something. There is no end to how creative you can be when you ④move into your imagination. It will also keep you focused on ⑤completing the tasks at hand because imagination makes everyday tasks more interesting.

17

A girl on a bicycle ①hit a car. As she was being ②ruled to the hospital in the ambulance, a pint of blood was given to her. Fortunately, the girl recovered from her ③injuries, but things could have been much different. What if the blood that she received had been infected with a deadly disease ④such as HIV? As one ⑤in every five people will need a blood transfusion sometime in their life, this is a pressing concern even though the risk of contracting a disease such as AIDS is practically negligible. Until the risk is zero, people will forever be concerned that the blood that they have received may have deadly diseases. But is it possible to have a zero risk for anything in this day and age?

18

The word natural ①appears in large letters across many cans and boxes of food. But this word sometimes ②gives shoppers false ideas about the food inside. Even though laws require that all food labels give truthful information, this does not always happen. The word "natural" has not been ③defined by the FDA, the agency in charge of food labels. So any food maker can use the word on a package. ④Even the worst junk food is certain to have something natural in it. So the makers of these foods can use "natural" on their packages. The FDA needs to modify its current policy on food ⑤labeled and make a law requiring the information on the package to reflect the actual contents.

19

Stories assist ①us in developing empathy by helping us see the world from others' perspectives. When I want to know ②how someone came to believe what she believes, I ask her to tell me a story to illustrate her point. When I hear enough stories, I come ③realizing the experiences that led her to draw a particular conclusion. When I was in graduate school, a researcher put two groups of people ④who had different opinions together in the same room. He didn't ask them ⑤to argue their beliefs. He asked them to go around the circular table and tell stories about the life experiences that led them to come to the beliefs they had. No one changed their beliefs, but they left the room with a profoundly greater respect for the other side's position – that there might be reasons to think differently than we do.

20

It is important to keep in mind that your distribution of eggs may need to be a bit unbalanced at certain times. For example, ①when we have young children we may need ②the most eggs in the family basket for a period of time out of necessity, or when we are involved in a large project t work that domain may take up a lot of time. Also a common pattern for many people is that when they enter a new love relationship they ③tend to put all or most of their eggs in that basket. This is okay for a while, but if it continues and the relationship ④breaks down that person may be surprised to find they have no support available from family or friends. This can make the pain of grieving the loss of the relationship even worse. Another example is when a man puts all of his efforts into work then ⑤feels lost when he retires. Hence, the old saying 'Don't put all your eggs in one basket.'

21

Moral progress has not come easily for humanity. True progress can only be achieved when people ①treat one another as 'you,' in the second person, rather than as an enduring object, an 'it.' Only when we recognize the value and dignity of the '②other' whom we face, can we treat that person morally. For instance, black slaves in the south of the U.S. were ③treated as property, to be bought, sold, and used, rather than as unique centers of value. For humanity to progress, we have to try to cease treating one another as property or capital, or in any other way as ④to mean. Rather, we should treat each person as a 'you' deserving dignity and respect. Moral progress could come about if each person recognized that everyone else equally deserves to live a free, dignified life, and took steps towards ⑤that end.

22

Most of the research and literature on young people and body image has focused on adolescents. We now know that a negative body image frequently ①develops at a younger age than this. We often ②associate body dissatisfaction and eating problems with teenagers, but the roots of these difficulties can be traced back to an earlier time in childhood. Recent studies show that a negative body image often develops during the pre-teen years while children are ③still at primary school. Children are showing ④is concerned over their physical appearance and body image at an increasingly young age. Education to tackle this problem has to begin in the primary school. Intervention programs aimed at adolescents may be too late to prevent many young people from ⑤developing a negative body image with its associated eating problems, depression, low self-esteem and anxiety.

23

Children always love security, and ①they don't want to leave their friends, school and many other familiar things. If you're going to move to a different city, be ②prepared that your kids will probably experience trauma. So first, explain to them ③why you all need to move. Have them let their friends know ④that all are leaving and give your children your new telephone number so that their old friends can contact them. E-mail is also a great ⑤way to stay connected. Next, have your children look up on the Internet the new city which you're moving to. Also, have your kids start packing some of their own things so they feel they're contributing. Lastly, assure them they'll meet new friends and soon their new place will feel like home.

24

The fact that many proverbs seem to contradict one another is an additional reason for regarding them as ①provide insufficient support for a claim. Look at the contradictory advice in the following pairs of proverbs: "Two heads are better than one" and "②Too many cooks spoil the broth." "Better safe than sorry" and "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." "Birds of a feather flock together" and "Opposites ③attract." "You're never too old to learn" and "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." "Absence ④makes the heart grow fonder" and "Out of sight, out of mind." Proverbs are expressions of so-called popular wisdom, and the "wisdom" expressed in them can easily be contradicted by the "wisdom" expressed in others. Thus, you'd better remember that proverbs can't be a universal truth ⑤which serves as sufficient support for any claim or course of action.

25

In some sense, tea ①played a life-changing role for herdsmen and hunters after it spread to China's grasslands and pasture lands. It is often said that people make ②a living according to given circumstances. On high mountains and grasslands in the northwest part of China, a large quantity of cattle, sheep, camels, and horses are raised. The milk and meat provide people with much fat and protein but few vitamins. Tea, ③therefore, supplements the basic needs of the nomadic tribes, whose diet lacks vegetables. ④Therefore, the herdsmen from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia autonomous regions follow the tea culture system in which they drink tea with milk. And they make milky tea ⑤most precious thing for the people in the northwest part of China.

26

Poetry sharpens our senses and makes us more keenly and fully aware of life. ①Imagine, for a moment, that you are trying to describe one of your friends. You could say the friend is tall, has blue eyes, a mole on the left cheek, or a red nose. ②But that would only describe the outside of this person. It wouldn't tell people what your friend is really like - the habits, feelings, all the little peculiarities that make this person what he or she is and different from everyone else. You would find it very difficult indeed to describe the inside of your friend, even though you ③feel like you know such a great friend through and through. Now good poetry does ④describe life in that way; it tells us about its inside ⑤as well as its outside, and thus it helps you to know and love the world as intimately as you know and love a friend.

27

①Each spring in North America, the early morning hours are filled with the sweet sounds of songbirds, such as sparrows and robins. ②Meanwhile it may seem like these birds are simply singing songs, many are in the middle of an intense competition for territories. For many birds, this struggle could ultimately decide whom they mate with and if they ③ever raise a family. When the birds return from their winter feeding grounds, the males usually ④arrive first. Older, more dominant males will reclaim their old territories: a tree, a shrub, or ⑤even a window ledge. Younger males will try to challenge the older ones for space by mimicking the song that the older males are singing. The birds that can sing the loudest and the longest usually wind up with the best territories.

28

A bridge is normally constructed to last one hundred years in a natural or manmade ①environment. Its presence makes a lasting mark that ②shows the evolution of society. It should, then, be an agreeable addition to the ③local environment. Therefore, one of the first qualities a bridge must exhibit concerns how it harmonizes with its surroundings. It must not upset the balance of the environment; it must either adapt to or indeed ④reinforced this balance. Depending on the type of bridge and the site, it is subordinate to the surroundings, or it makes a strong statement. In the latter case the bridge must possess an intrinsic beauty that ⑤works within its surroundings. It is not acceptable to create a bridge that is spectacular in itself but spoils its local environment.

29

Deviant behavior is an integral part of all healthy societies. In the presence of deviant behavior, a social groups becomes united in its response. In other words, opposition to deviant behavior creates opportunities for cooperation essential to the survival of any group. ①When social life moves along normally, people take one another and the meaning of their social interdependence for granted. A deviant act, however, reawakens their group attachments and loyalties because it represents a threat to the moral ②order of the group. The deviant act ③focuses people's attention on the value of the group. Perceiving itself under pressure, the group marshals its forces to protect ④it and preserve its existence. Deviance also offers society's members an opportunity to rededicate themselves to their society's ⑤forms of social controls.

30

They say it's the spaces between the ①notes that make the music, and the pauses between sentences that make the speech. Perhaps it can also be said that it's the silence in between the noise of the world that makes our life worth ②living. Sirens, cars, horns, ③construction, radios, television, and people all contribute to the constant noise that fills our ears and minds with a bombardment of stimuli. Many days the noise doesn't stop. Yet the energy of silence ④wait for that brief moment when the door shuts and the noise stops. Underneath the noise of all things is the silence of everything. Within the silence sits the energy to recharge our batteries - to ⑤refuel our tired lives, to help us create. All we have to do is tap into it and embrace it.

31

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become ①worn out. ②In addition to like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood. So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker than every, and the only way to fix it is ③to eat . You can see the difficulty this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation - something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) - only ④makes things more problematic. Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: the less you eat and the more you exercise, ⑤the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight loss.

93

Honeybees have evolved what we call "swarm intelligence," with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic ①decisions. When a hive gets too crowded in springtime, colonies ②sending scouts to look for a new home. If any scouts disagree on where ③the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the civilized way: through a dance-off. Each scout performs a "waggle dance" for other scouts in a(n) ④attempt to convince them of their spot's merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the happier the scout is with his spot. The remainder of the colony votes with their bodies, flying to the spot they prefer and joining in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress ⑤settled their disagreements the same way.

94

Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses ①governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet adjusting what you eat is ②entire possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that ③launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany ④tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that ⑤they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable flexibility in their food preferences.

95

The English political scientist John Stuart Mill realized that it is ①not only within the goods market that a lack of competition is able to push prices up. Monopoly effects can also emerge in the labor market. He pointed to the case of goldsmiths, who earned much higher ②wages than workers of a similar skill because they were perceived to be trustworthy – a characteristic that is rare and not easily provable. This created a significant barrier to entry ③so that those working with gold could demand a monopoly price for their services. Mill realized that the goldsmiths' situation was not a(n) ④isolated case. He noted that large sections of the working classes were barred from entering skilled professions because they ⑤were entailed many years of education and training. The cost of supporting someone through this process was out of reach for most families, so those who could afford it were able to enjoy wages far above what might be expected.

96

An illustration of the dangers of unrealistic optimism comes from a study of weight ①loss. In that study, psychologist Gabriele Oettingen found that these obese women who were confident that they would succeed lost 26 pounds more than self-doubters, as ②expected. Meanwhile, Oettingen also asked the women to tell her ③which imagined their roads to success would be like. The results were surprising: women who believed they would succeed easily lost 25 pounds less than those who thought their weight-loss journeys ④would be hard. Believing that the road to success will be rocky leads to greater success, because it ⑤forces us to put in more effort and persist longer in the face of difficulty. It is necessary to cultivate our realistic optimism by combining a positive attitude with an honest assessment of the challenges.

97

"Survivorship bias" is a common logical fallacy. We're prone ①to listen to the success stories from survivors because the others aren't around to tell the tale. A dramatic example from history is the case of statistician Abraham Wald who, during World War II, was hired by the U.S. Air Force to determine how to make their bomber planes safer. The planes that returned tended to have bullet holes along the wings, body, and tail, and commanders wanted to reinforce ②those areas because they seemed to get hit most often. Wald, however, saw that the important thing was that these bullet holes had not destroyed the planes, and what needed more protection were the areas that were not ③hit. Those were the parts where, ④that a plane was struck by a bullet, it would never be seen again. His calculations based on that logic are ⑤still in use today, and they have saved many pilots.

98

The Neanderthals would have faced a problem when it was daylight: the light quality is ①more poorer at high latitudes and this would have meant that they couldn't see things in the distance so well. For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not ②noticing the mother rhinoceros hiding in a dark corner of the forest edge ③when trying to spear her calf. Living under low light conditions places a much heavier premium on vision than most researchers imagined. The evolutionary response to low light levels is ④to increase the size of the visual processing system. It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes: under the dim lighting of the night sky, a large mirror allows you to gather more of the light from whatever you want to look at. By the same token, a larger retina allows you ⑤to receive more light to compensate for poor light levels.

99

In science, we can never really ①will prove that a theory is true. All we can do in science is use evidence ②to reject a hypothesis. Experiments never directly prove that a theory is right; all they can do is provide indirect support by rejecting all the other theories until only one likely theory remains. For example, sometimes you hear people say things like 'evolution is only a theory: science has never ③proved it.' Well, ④that's true, but only in the sense that science never proves that any theory is positively true. But the theory of evolution has assembled a(n) ⑤enormous amount of convincing data proving that other competing theories are false. So though it hasn't been proved, overwhelmingly, evolution is the best theory that we have to explain the data we have.

100

Renowned investor and Berkshire Hathaway CEO Warren Buffett once said, "You can determine the strength of a business over time by the amount of agony they ①go through in raising prices." Buffett and his partner, Charlie Munger, realized that as customers form routines around a product, they come to depend upon it and become ②less price-sensitive. The duo have pointed to consumer psychology as the rational behind their famed investments in companies like See's Candies and Coca-Cola. Buffett and Munger understand that habits give companies greater flexibility to increase. For example, in the free-to-play video game business, it is standard practice for game developers to delay asking users to pay money until they have played ③consistently and habitually. Once the compulsion ④played is in place and the desire to progress in the game increases, converting users into paying customers is much easier. Selling virtual items, extra lives, and special powers is where the real money ⑤lies.

101

So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they ①need to act like a "sturdy oak." When there are problems at home, when he suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when there's a need for somebody who's physically or emotionally "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be ②that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," to be the one who is confident and unflinching. No boy should be called upon to be the tough ③that. No boy should be hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he ④doesn't have to act like a "sturdy oak." Talk to him honestly about your own fears and weaknesses and encourage him ⑤to do the same. The more genuine he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and the stronger he will become.

102

Using memory is the basis of thought, logic, and invention. But the memories we need to solve a problem do not necessarily appear in a particular sequence. One reason for this is that we do not attend to our experiences in a(n) ①organized way. The brain evolved to scan the world, not to attend to just one aspect of it. ②Each new scan may gather cues for memories. This is how we survived throughout evolution, and it makes a satisfying explanation for why we are so ③attracted to novel events or objects. Anything that is not part of our former experience can be a danger or an opportunity. It is important to constantly examine the world for the new. In fact, we look ④forward these interruptions and discoveries, so we scan and remember. If what we ⑤see it not in our memory - if it is novel - it gains special significance. We identify the new by discovering that we don't remember it.

103

A team of psychologists had a group of subjects ①look cartoons. Half of them were holding a pen between their lips, ②which made it impossible to contract either of the two major smiling muscles. The other half were ③holding a pen clenched between their teeth, which had the opposite effect and forced them to smile. The people with the pen between their teeth found the cartoons much funnier. These findings may be hard to believe, because we take it as a given that first we experience an emotion, and then we may - or may not - ④express that emotion on our face. We think of the face as the residue of emotion. ⑤What his research showed, though, is that the process works in the opposite direction as well. In other words, emotions can start on the face.

104

Ambiguity can help us avoid ①make conflicts, but ambiguous behavior can also be an issue. The paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey ②as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law ③suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat an unpalatable meal, ④only to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep ⑤the others happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of what they really wanted to do.