

English

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나 혼자만
Level Up!

**1, 2, 3 &
Special**

@Gongbu Coach Soul

Reading Level 2

◆ 제작 취지 및 목적

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본 자료는 이러한 현실을 반영하여, 학생들이 **영어 지문의 핵심을 정확히 파악하고, 문장과 문맥을 깊이 있게 이해할 수 있도록** 돕기 위해 제작되었습니다.

◆ 문제 구성 및 특징

Level	난이도	문제 유형
Level 1	기본 이해형	지문의 핵심 정보를 정확히 파악하고 내용을 명확하게 이해할 수 있도록 기본적인 독해력을 키우는 문제
Level 2	심화 추론형	지문 속 정보를 바탕으로 추론과 이해 능력을 확장하여 문장과 문맥의 관계를 명확히 파악할 수 있도록 돕는 문제
Level 3	고급 분석형	지문의 숨겨진 의미나 필자의 의도를 깊이 분석하고 비판적 사고력을 기르며, 고난도 문해력을 요구하는 문제
Level Special	고난도 분석형	글의 논리적 구조와 맥락을 분석하고, 수능형에 가까운 심층적 사고와 비판적 독해 능력을 기르는 고난도 문제

구성 및 특징

- 각 레벨별로 지문의 난이도와 문제 유형을 차등 구성하여, 학생 개인의 학습 수준에 맞춘 단계별 학습 가능
- 학생들이 문장이나 단어뿐 아니라 문맥, 논리적 흐름, 저자의 의도까지 파악할 수 있도록 설계
- 정답의 근거가 되는 부분을 명확히 찾을 수 있도록 설계된 문항으로, 문해력 강화에 초점

추천 활용법

- **개별 수준 진단 및 맞춤 학습:** 각 레벨 문제를 차례대로 풀면서 자신의 수준을 파악하고, 어려운 단계로 점진적으로 도전하기를 권장합니다.
- **자기주도학습 및 복습:** 문제를 풀 뒤 오답을 분석하며, 왜 틀렸는지 지문과 보기의 관계를 다시 한 번 점검해 보세요.
- **소그룹 스터디 활용:** 친구들과 함께 문제를 풀고 서로의 풀이와 이해 과정을 공유하여 지문의 맥락을 깊이 이해하는 연습을 하면 좋습니다.
- **학교 내신 및 모의고사 대비:** 본 자료는 실제 고등학교 내신 영어 시험에서 자주 출제되는 독해 문제 유형으로 구성되어 있어 학교 시험 준비에 큰 도움이 됩니다.



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[By 코치소울]

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Passage #20

Having a messy room can add up to negative feelings and destructive thinking. Psychologists say that having a disorderly room can indicate a disorganized mental state. One of the professional tidying experts says that the moment you start cleaning your room, you also start changing your life and gaining new perspective. When you clean your surroundings, positive and good atmosphere follows. You can do more things efficiently and neatly. So, clean up your closets, organize your drawers, and arrange your things first, then peace of mind will follow.

No1. What underlying connection does the passage suggest between a messy room and mental well-being?

- ① A cluttered room promotes efficiency and clarity
- ② A disorganized room has no impact on emotional health
- ③ A disorderly room reflects and reinforces a chaotic mental state
- ④ A messy room reduces stress and negative emotions
- ⑤ A messy room enhances creative thinking and focus

No2. According to the passage, what transformative effect does cleaning one's room have?

- ① It creates temporary discomfort without lasting benefits
- ② It reduces the desire to organize other areas of life
- ③ It initiates a shift in life perspective and

personal growth

- ④ It increases the need for external validation
- ⑤ It limits productivity by focusing on trivial tasks

No3. How does the passage imply that a tidy environment influences productivity?

- ① It encourages procrastination and disorganization
- ② It has no effect on work performance
- ③ It distracts from more important responsibilities
- ④ It fosters efficiency and orderliness in tasks
- ⑤ It reduces the motivation to complete tasks

No4. What broader psychological benefit does the passage attribute to organizing one's surroundings?

- ① Isolation from social interactions
- ② Cultivation of a positive and serene mental atmosphere
- ③ Amplification of stress due to increased effort
- ④ Reinforcement of destructive thought patterns
- ⑤ Diminishment of personal accountability

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the relationship between physical and mental order?

- ① Physical disorder enhances mental resilience
- ② Mental clarity is independent of physical surroundings
- ③ Physical tidiness is irrelevant to emotional health
- ④ Mental chaos prevents physical organization
- ⑤ Physical order directly contributes to mental clarity and peace

Passage #21

The soil of a farm field is forced to be the perfect environment for monoculture growth. This is achieved by adding nutrients in the form of

fertilizer and water by way of irrigation. During the last fifty years, engineers and crop scientists have helped farmers become much more efficient at supplying exactly the right amount of both. World usage of fertilizer has tripled since 1969, and the global capacity for irrigation has almost doubled; we are feeding and watering our fields more than ever, and our crops are loving it. Unfortunately, these luxurious conditions have also excited the attention of certain agricultural undesirables. Because farm fields are loaded with nutrients and water relative to the natural land that surrounds them, they are desired as luxury real estate by every random weed in the area.

No1. What does the passage suggest is the primary purpose of adding fertilizer and water to farm fields?

- ① To reduce the growth of undesirable weeds
- ② To create an optimal environment for monoculture growth
- ③ To limit nutrient availability for crops
- ④ To mimic the conditions of natural landscapes
- ⑤ To decrease the need for irrigation systems

No2. How have engineers and crop scientists contributed to farming over the past fifty years?

- ① By encouraging diverse crop planting
- ② By improving the precision of nutrient and water application
- ③ By preventing weed growth in fields
- ④ By reducing the global use of fertilizers
- ⑤ By eliminating the need for irrigation

No3. What unintended consequence does the passage highlight as a result of enhanced farming conditions?

- ① Elimination of natural land around farms
- ② Reduced crop yields due to overwatering
- ③ Increased attraction of weeds to nutrient-rich fields

- ④ Decreased efficiency in fertilizer use
- ⑤ Lowered interest in monoculture farming

No4. What does the passage imply about the comparison between farm fields and natural land?

- ① Natural land is equally fertile and attractive to weeds
- ② Farm fields are more appealing to weeds due to abundant resources
- ③ Farm fields have fewer nutrients than natural land
- ④ Farm fields are less affected by environmental changes
- ⑤ Natural land is more suitable for monoculture growth

No5. What broader agricultural challenge does the passage suggest arises from modern farming practices?

- ① Eliminating the need for scientific advancements
- ② Reducing the efficiency of crop production
- ③ Managing the ecological impact of creating weed-friendly conditions
- ④ Decreasing the global demand for irrigation
- ⑤ Preventing the growth of desirable crops

Passage #22

When it comes to helping out, you don't have to do much. All you have to do is come around and show that you care. If you notice someone who is lonely, you could go and sit with them. If you work with someone who eats lunch all by themselves, and you go and sit down with them, they will begin to be more social after a while, and they will owe it all to you. A person's happiness comes from attention. There are too many people out in the world who feel like everyone has forgotten them or ignored them.

Even if you say hi to someone passing by, they will begin to feel better about themselves, like someone cares.

No1. What core principle does the passage suggest drives the act of helping others?

- ① Offering complex solutions to social problems
- ② Encouraging independence through isolation
- ③ Demonstrating care through simple, intentional attention
- ④ Focusing on personal achievements over others' needs
- ⑤ Providing material support to those in need

No2. According to the passage, what effect does sitting with a lonely person have over time?

- ① It creates discomfort and social withdrawal
- ② It reinforces their preference for solitude
- ③ It fosters their social engagement and connection
- ④ It has no impact on their behavior
- ⑤ It reduces their need for attention

No3. How does the passage characterize the source of a person's happiness?

- ① As stemming from material possessions
- ② As unrelated to social interactions
- ③ As based on avoiding attention
- ④ As deriving from being noticed and valued by others
- ⑤ As dependent on achieving personal goals

No4. What broader social issue does the passage imply through its discussion of loneliness?

- ① The lack of opportunities for personal success
- ② The absence of community resources
- ③ The pervasive sense of neglect felt by many individuals
- ④ The overemphasis on social connections
- ⑤ The irrelevance of small acts of kindness

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the impact of small gestures like saying hi?

- ① They create unnecessary social obligations
- ② They are only effective in close relationships
- ③ They can significantly improve someone's self-perception and mood
- ④ They are insufficient to address deep loneliness
- ⑤ They have no lasting emotional impact

Passage #23

We often try to make cuts in our challenges and take the easy route. When taking the quick exit, we fail to acquire the strength to compete. We often take the easy route to improve our skills. Many of us never really work to achieve mastery in the key areas of life. These skills are key tools that can be useful to our career, health, and prosperity. Highly successful athletes don't win because of better equipment; they win by facing hardship to gain strength and skill. They win through preparation. It's the mental preparation, winning mindset, strategy, and skill that set them apart. Strength comes from struggle, not from taking the path of least resistance. Hardship is not just a lesson for the next time in front of us. Hardship will be the greatest teacher we will ever have in life.

No1. What does the passage suggest is a consequence of choosing the easy route in facing challenges?

- ① An enhancement of mental preparation
- ② A failure to develop the resilience needed for competition
- ③ A simplification of skill-building processes
- ④ A reduction in the need for effort
- ⑤ An increase in immediate success and recognition

No2. According to the passage, what prevents many people from achieving mastery in key life areas?

- ① Their lack of access to opportunities
- ② Their focus on mental preparation
- ③ Their avoidance of hard work and challenges
- ④ Their preference for quick success
- ⑤ Their reliance on advanced equipment

No3. How does the passage characterize the success of athletes?

- ① As a product of avoiding challenges
- ② As unrelated to mental or physical struggle
- ③ As a result of enduring hardship and strategic preparation
- ④ As dependent on superior tools and resources
- ⑤ As achievable through minimal effort

No4. What broader life lesson does the passage attribute to the role of hardship?

- ① It hinders the development of essential skills
- ② It serves as the most profound teacher for personal growth
- ③ It reduces the need for strategic planning
- ④ It is an obstacle to achieving prosperity
- ⑤ It is irrelevant to career success

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the relationship between struggle and strength?

- ① Struggle is unnecessary for building resilience
- ② Strength emerges from avoiding difficult tasks
- ③ Adversity weakens personal development
- ④ Strength is solely dependent on mental mindset
- ⑤ Strength is forged through overcoming adversity, not ease

Passage #24

Your behaviors are usually a reflection of your identity. What you do is an indication of the type

of person you believe that you are — either consciously or nonconsciously. Research has shown that once a person believes in a particular aspect of their identity, they are more likely to act according to that belief. For example, people who identified as “being a voter” were more likely to vote than those who simply claimed “voting” was an action they wanted to perform. Similarly, the person who accepts exercise as the part of their identity doesn’t have to convince themselves to train. Doing the right thing is easy. After all, when your behavior and your identity perfectly match, you are no longer pursuing behavior change. You are simply acting like the type of person you already believe yourself to be.

No1. What central idea does the passage propose about the relationship between behavior and identity?

- ① Identity changes only through external influences
- ② Behaviors are independent of personal beliefs
- ③ Behaviors reflect societal expectations alone
- ④ Behaviors are shaped by one’s internalized self-concept
- ⑤ Identity has no impact on daily actions

No2. According to the passage, what motivates individuals to act consistently with their beliefs?

- ① A lack of personal convictions
- ② A strong sense of their identity driving aligned actions
- ③ External rewards for specific behaviors
- ④ A desire to change their core identity
- ⑤ Pressure from social groups

No3. How does the passage use the example of voters to illustrate its point?

- ① Voting is unrelated to personal identity
- ② Wanting to vote reduces actual voting
- ③ Non-voters lack a sense of identity

- ④ Identifying as a voter increases voting likelihood
- ⑤ Voting requires external motivation

No4. What does the passage imply about individuals who view exercise as part of their identity?

- ① They avoid exercise due to identity colonialism
- ② They require constant motivation to train
- ③ They struggle to maintain exercise routines
- ④ They find exercising effortless due to aligned self-perception
- ⑤ They prioritize other aspects of identity

No5. What broader implication does the passage suggest about achieving behavioral change?

- ① Behavior change requires external validation
- ② Consistent behavior is impossible without effort
- ③ Adopting a congruent identity simplifies sustained action
- ④ Personal beliefs hinder long-term change
- ⑤ Identity shifts are unnecessary for new habits

Passage #29

The hunter-gatherer lifestyle, which can be described as "natural" to human beings, appears to have had much to recommend it. Examination of human remains from early hunter-gatherer societies has suggested that our ancestors enjoyed abundant food, obtainable without excessive effort, and suffered very few diseases. If this is true, it is not clear why so many humans settled in permanent villages and developed agriculture, growing crops and domesticating animals: cultivating fields was hard work, and it was in farming villages that epidemic diseases first took root. Whatever its immediate effect on the lives of humans, the development of

settlements and agriculture undoubtedly led to a high increase in population density. This period, known as the New Stone Age, was a major turning point in human development, opening the way to the growth of the first towns and cities, and eventually leading to settled "civilizations."

No1. What does the passage suggest about the hunter-gatherer lifestyle in contrast to agricultural life?

- ① It was equally prone to epidemic diseases as farming villages
- ② It offered health and ease, unlike the labor-intensive and disease-prone farming life
- ③ It required more effort than farming but had fewer health benefits
- ④ It was less sustainable than agricultural settlements
- ⑤ It led to higher population growth than farming communities

No2. According to the passage, what puzzling question arises from the shift to agriculture?

- ① Why epidemic diseases were absent in farming villages
- ② Why humans abandoned a seemingly advantageous hunter-gatherer lifestyle
- ③ Why agriculture required less effort than hunting
- ④ Why farming did not increase population density
- ⑤ Why hunter-gatherers avoided permanent settlements

No3. How does the passage characterize the impact of the New Stone Age on human development?

- ① As a period marked by decreased population growth
- ② As a regression that reduced human health and prosperity

- ③ As an insignificant change in societal structure
- ④ As a time of reduced cultural advancement
- ⑤ As a pivotal transition enabling urban growth and civilizations

No4. What broader societal consequence does the passage attribute to the adoption of agriculture?

- ① A reduction in labor demands for human survival
- ② A surge in population density fostering the rise of complex societies
- ③ An elimination of epidemic disease risks
- ④ A decline in community health without societal benefits
- ⑤ A return to nomadic lifestyles

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the trade-offs of transitioning to agriculture?

- ① Agriculture had no significant long-term societal impact
- ② Epidemic diseases were the primary driver of settlement
- ③ Hunter-gatherer lifestyles were inherently superior to farming
- ④ The benefits of settled civilizations outweighed immediate health and labor costs
- ⑤ The costs of farming were negligible compared to its benefits

Passage #30

Many human and non-human animals save commodities or money for future consumption. This behavior seems to reveal a preference of a delayed reward over an immediate one: the agent gives up some immediate pleasure in exchange for a future one. Thus the discounted value of the future reward should be greater than the un-discounted value of the present one.

However, in some cases the agent does not wait for the envisioned occasion but uses their savings prematurely. For example, early in the year an employee might set aside money to buy Christmas presents but then spend it on a summer vacation instead. Such cases could be examples of weakness of will. That is, the agents may judge or resolve to spend their savings in a certain way for the greatest benefit but then act differently when temptation for immediate pleasure calls.

No1. What psychological principle does the passage suggest underlies the act of saving for the future?

- ① An indifference to reward timing
- ② A preference for delayed gratification over immediate pleasure
- ③ A focus on accumulating wealth without purpose
- ④ A desire to maximize immediate consumption
- ⑤ A rejection of planning for future needs

No2. According to the passage, what complicates the behavior of saving in some cases?

- ① The absence of immediate pleasures to sacrifice
- ② The temptation to use savings prematurely due to weakness of will
- ③ The lack of future rewards to motivate saving
- ④ The rejection of all forms of consumption
- ⑤ The inability to plan for specific occasions

No3. How does the passage's example of the employee illustrate the concept of weakness of will?

- ① Avoiding spending indicates excessive caution
- ② Spending saved money on a vacation instead of intended gifts shows a lapse in resolve
- ③ Planning for gifts shows indifference to temptation

- ④ Choosing a vacation reflects a rational shift in priorities
- ⑤ Saving money for Christmas demonstrates strong self-control

No4. What broader behavioral challenge does the passage imply about human decision-making?

- ① The preference for immediate rewards in all cases
- ② The elimination of temptation through saving
- ③ The struggle to maintain long-term goals against short-term desires
- ④ The irrelevance of future rewards in behavior
- ⑤ The ease of adhering to planned financial decisions

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the value of future rewards?

- ① They are always equal to present rewards
- ② They eliminate the need for self-discipline
- ③ They are inherently less valuable than immediate rewards
- ④ Their perceived value must outweigh immediate pleasures to motivate saving
- ⑤ They are irrelevant to the act of saving

Passage #31

The costs of interruptions are well-documented. Martin Luther King Jr. lamented them when he described "that lovely poem that didn't get written because someone knocked on the door." Perhaps the most famous literary example happened in 1797 when Samuel Taylor Coleridge started writing his poem Kubla Khan from a dream he had but then was visited by an unexpected guest. For Coleridge, by coincidence, the untimely visitor came at a particularly bad time. He forgot his inspiration and left the work unfinished. While there are many documented

cases of sudden disruptions that have had significant consequences for professionals in critical roles such as doctors, nurses, control room operators, stock traders, and pilots, they also impact most of us in our everyday lives, slowing down work productivity and generally increasing stress levels.

No1. What central idea does the passage convey about the impact of interruptions?

- ① They enhance focus and creativity in professional settings
- ② They improve efficiency in critical roles
- ③ They disrupt productivity and increase stress across various contexts
- ④ They have no significant effect on daily tasks
- ⑤ They are only problematic for creative individuals

No2. According to the passage, how did an interruption affect Samuel Taylor Coleridge's work?

- ① It encouraged him to write a different poem
- ② It caused him to lose inspiration and leave his poem unfinished
- ③ It inspired a new direction for his poem
- ④ It had no impact on his creative process
- ⑤ It helped him complete his poem more quickly

No3. What broader societal issue does the passage suggest interruptions contribute to?

- ① Reduced consequences for professionals
- ② Increased creativity in professional environments
- ③ Widespread reductions in work efficiency and heightened stress
- ④ Improved focus among everyday workers
- ⑤ Elimination of disruptions in critical roles

No4. How does the passage use Martin Luther King Jr.'s example to illustrate its point?

- ① It equates interruptions with enhanced productivity
- ② It highlights the loss of creative potential due to untimely distractions
- ③ It portrays distractions as a source of inspiration
- ④ It suggests interruptions are irrelevant to creative work
- ⑤ It demonstrates the benefits of interruptions for writing

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the nature of interruptions?

- ① They primarily affect non-critical tasks
- ② They enhance performance in high-stakes roles
- ③ They universally hinder progress regardless of context or profession
- ④ They are insignificant in everyday life
- ⑤ They are easily managed with proper planning

Passage #32

There's a lot of scientific evidence demonstrating that focused attention leads to the reshaping of the brain. In animals rewarded for noticing sound (to hunt or to avoid being hunted for example), we find much larger auditory centers in the brain. In animals rewarded for sharp eyesight, the visual areas are larger. Brain scans of violinists provide more evidence, showing dramatic growth and expansion in regions of the cortex that represent the left hand, which has to finger the strings precisely, often at very high speed. Other studies have shown that the hippocampus, which is vital for spatial memory, is enlarged in taxi drivers. The point is that the physical architecture of the brain changes according to where we direct our attention and what we practice doing.

No1. What does the passage suggest about

the effect of focused attention on the brain?

- ① It reduces the brain's capacity for sensory processing
- ② It physically alters brain structure based on practiced activities
- ③ It limits the brain's ability to adapt
- ④ It has no impact on brain development
- ⑤ It uniformizes brain regions regardless of focus

No2. According to the passage, what happens to the brain of animals that rely on sound for survival?

- ① Their sensory regions shrink from overuse
- ② Their auditory centers expand due to focused attention
- ③ Their memory centers become more dominant
- ④ Their visual areas grow larger than other regions
- ⑤ Their brains remain unchanged by their behavior

No3. How does the passage use the example of violinists to support its argument?

- ① It suggests violinists have smaller brain regions
- ② It highlights the lack of brain changes in performers
- ③ It demonstrates reduced brain activity in musicians
- ④ It shows brain growth in areas controlling precise hand movements
- ⑤ It equates musical skill with visual processing

No4. What broader implication does the passage suggest about the brain's adaptability?

- ① It prioritizes sensory over cognitive development
- ② It remains static regardless of practiced activities
- ③ It is shaped by the specific skills and tasks we

prioritize

- ④ It adapts only to physical, not mental, tasks
- ⑤ It is unaffected by repetitive behaviors

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the relationship between practice and brain structure?

- ① Brain structure is independent of behavioral focus
- ② Neurological changes occur without attention
- ③ Consistent practice drives targeted neurological growth
- ④ Practice reduces the brain's adaptive capacity
- ⑤ Brain growth is uniform across all activities

Passage #33

How did the human mind evolve? One possibility is that competition and conflicts with other human tribes caused our brains to evolve the way they did. A human tribe that could out-think its enemies, even slightly, possessed a vital advantage. The ability of your tribe to imagine and predict where and when a hostile enemy tribe might strike, and plan accordingly, gives your tribe a significant military advantage. The human mind became a weapon in the struggle for survival, a weapon far more decisive than any before it. And this mental advantage was applied, over and over, within each succeeding generation. The tribe that could out-think its opponents was more likely to succeed in battle and would then pass on the genes responsible for this mental advantage to its offspring. You and I are the descendants of the winners.

No1. What does the passage suggest was a key driver in the evolution of the human mind?

- ① Reliance on environmental resources
- ② Strategic competition with rival tribes fostering

cognitive advancements

- ③ Development of physical tools for survival
- ④ Peaceful cooperation leading to shared knowledge
- ⑤ Isolation from other human groups

No2. According to the passage, what specific cognitive ability gave tribes a survival advantage?

- ① The knack for cultivating crops efficiently
- ② The ability to communicate through written language
- ③ The talent for creating artistic expressions
- ④ The capacity to anticipate and strategize against enemy actions
- ⑤ The skill to build advanced physical weapons

No3. How does the passage characterize the human mind in the context of tribal survival?

- ① As a secondary factor compared to physical strength
- ② As a barrier to effective tribal coordination
- ③ As irrelevant to survival in competitive environments
- ④ As a pivotal tool for outmaneuvering adversaries in conflict
- ⑤ As dependent on external technological aids

No4. What broader evolutionary implication does the passage suggest about human descendants?

- ① Survival depended solely on physical adaptations
- ② Cognitive evolution halted after tribal conflicts
- ③ Modern humans inherited cognitive traits from successful strategic thinkers
- ④ Human intelligence declined due to reduced tribal conflicts
- ⑤ Genetic advantages were unrelated to mental capabilities

No5. What assumption does the passage make

about the role of competition in human development?

- ① It hindered the development of strategic thinking
- ② It was less significant than cooperative efforts
- ③ It was a primary catalyst for enhancing cognitive survival mechanisms
- ④ It had minimal impact on shaping human intelligence
- ⑤ It primarily influenced physical rather than mental traits

Passage #34

To find the hidden potential in teams, instead of brainstorming, we're better off shifting to a process called brainwriting. The initial steps are solo. You start by asking everyone to generate ideas separately. Next, you pool them and share them anonymously among the group. To preserve independent judgment, each member evaluates them on their own. Only then does the team come together to select and refine the most promising options. By developing and assessing ideas individually before choosing and elaborating them, teams can surface and advance possibilities that might not get attention otherwise. This brainwriting process makes sure that all ideas are brought to the table and all voices are brought into the conversation. It is especially effective in groups that struggle to achieve collective intelligence.

No1. What central advantage does the passage attribute to brainwriting over traditional brainstorming?

- ① It accelerates group consensus through open discussion
- ② It ensures equitable inclusion of diverse ideas through structured independence
- ③ It eliminates the need for individual idea

generation

- ④ It prioritizes vocal members' contributions in team settings
- ⑤ It focuses on rapid decision-making over idea quality

No2. According to the passage, how does the anonymity in brainwriting contribute to its effectiveness?

- ① It discourages individual accountability for contributions
- ② It hastens the group's collaborative process
- ③ It preserves independent judgment and reduces bias in evaluations
- ④ It encourages group conformity in idea selection
- ⑤ It limits the diversity of submitted ideas

No3. What does the passage imply about the limitations of brainstorming in team dynamics?

- ① It eliminates the need for structured processes
- ② It consistently fosters collective intelligence
- ③ It may suppress quieter voices and undervalue novel ideas
- ④ It is more effective for diverse groups than brainwriting
- ⑤ It prioritizes individual creativity over group input

No4. What broader organizational benefit does the passage suggest brainwriting offers?

- ① It reduces the need for collaborative refinement
- ② It streamlines decision-making at the expense of diversity
- ③ It unlocks hidden potential by amplifying all team members' contributions
- ④ It reinforces hierarchical structures within teams
- ⑤ It limits the scope of creative problem-solving

No5. What assumption does the passage make

about groups struggling with collective intelligence?

- ① They lack the diversity needed for innovation
- ② They require constant group interaction to succeed
- ③ They benefit most from processes that prioritize individual input
- ④ They perform better under traditional brainstorming
- ⑤ They are inherently incapable of generating valuable ideas

Passage #35

Simply giving employees a sense of agency — a feeling that they are in control, that they have genuine decision-making authority — can radically increase how much energy and focus they bring to their jobs. One 2010 study at a manufacturing plant in Ohio, for instance, carefully examined assembly-line workers who were empowered to make small decisions about their schedules and work environment. They designed their own uniforms and had authority over shifts while all the manufacturing processes and pay scales stayed the same. Within two months, productivity at the plant increased by 20 percent, with workers taking shorter breaks and making fewer mistakes. Giving employees a sense of control improved how much self-discipline they brought to their jobs.

No1. What does the passage suggest is the primary effect of granting employees agency?

- ① It creates conflicts over decision-making authority
- ② It increases their reliance on managerial oversight
- ③ It significantly boosts their engagement and focus at work
- ④ It diminishes their interest in workplace tasks

- ⑤ It reduces their need for structured schedules

No2. According to the passage, what specific decisions were assembly-line workers allowed to make in the Ohio study?

- ① Modifications to product designs
- ② Changes to their pay scales
- ③ Choices about their uniforms and work shifts
- ④ Decisions about manufacturing processes
- ⑤ Selections of new plant equipment

No3. How does the passage characterize the outcome of increased agency in the Ohio manufacturing plant?

- ① Increased errors due to lack of oversight
- ② Enhanced productivity through improved discipline and efficiency
- ③ Reduced productivity due to decision-making conflicts
- ④ No significant change in workplace performance
- ⑤ Longer breaks leading to lower output

No4. What broader workplace implication does the passage suggest about employee empowerment?

- ① It reduces the need for employee accountability
- ② It fosters intrinsic motivation and self-discipline in job performance
- ③ It undermines the importance of structured processes
- ④ It complicates workplace dynamics with excessive autonomy
- ⑤ It limits the scope of managerial authority

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the relationship between control and employee performance?

- ① Performance is independent of decision-making authority
- ② Excessive control leads to reduced self-

discipline

- ③ A sense of control directly enhances workers' energy and precision
- ④ Control has minimal impact on workplace outcomes
- ⑤ Control primarily benefits managerial roles

Passage #36

As businesses shift some core business activities to digital, such as sales, marketing, or archiving, it is assumed that the impact on the environment will be less negative. However, digital business activities can still threaten the environment. In some cases, the harm of digital businesses can be even more hazardous. A few decades ago, offices used to have much more paper waste since all documents were paper based. When workplaces shifted from paper to digital documents, invoices, and emails, it was a promising step to save trees. However, the cost of the Internet and electricity for the environment is neglected. A recent Wired report declared that most data centers' energy source is fossil fuels. When we store bigger data on clouds, increased carbon emissions make our green clouds gray. The carbon footprint of an email is smaller than mail sent via a post office, but still, it causes four grams of CO₂, and it can be as much as 50 grams if the attachment is big.

No1. What misconception does the passage highlight about the environmental impact of digital business activities?

- ① They have no environmental consequences compared to paper use
- ② They are assumed to be less harmful but can still pose significant risks
- ③ They are universally recognized as environmentally damaging
- ④ They eliminate all forms of ecological harm

- ⑤ They are less hazardous than traditional business practices

No2. According to the passage, what was a key environmental benefit of shifting from paper to digital documents?

- ① A rise in fossil fuel dependency
- ② A reduction in paper waste that helped preserve trees
- ③ A complete elimination of carbon emissions
- ④ An increase in energy consumption for offices
- ⑤ A decrease in the use of digital storage

No3. What does the passage suggest about the energy source of most data centers?

- ① They use renewable energy to minimize environmental impact
- ② They require no electricity for data storage
- ③ They predominantly rely on fossil fuels, contributing to emissions
- ④ They are powered by paper-based systems
- ⑤ They operate independently of energy sources

No4. What broader environmental challenge does the passage imply arises from digital reliance?

- ① The reduction of energy demands in digital businesses
- ② The hidden carbon footprint of digital activities like cloud storage and emails
- ③ The elimination of environmental concerns through digitization
- ④ The complete replacement of traditional pollution sources
- ⑤ The irrelevance of digital activities to ecological harm

No5. What assumption does the passage critique about the transition to digital workplaces?

- ① That fossil fuel use is unrelated to digital activities

- ② That cloud storage is always eco-friendly
- ③ That digitization inherently reduces environmental impact
- ④ That digital systems increase paper waste
- ⑤ That emails have no carbon footprint

Passage #37

Problems often arise if an exotic species is suddenly introduced to an ecosystem. Britain's red and grey squirrels provide a clear example. When the grey arrived from America in the 1870s, both squirrel species competed for the same food and habitat, which put the native red squirrel populations under pressure. The grey had the edge because it can adapt its diet; it is able, for instance, to eat green acorns, while the red can only digest mature acorns. Within the same area of forest, grey squirrels can destroy the food supply before red squirrels even have a bite. Greys can also live more densely and in varied habitats, so have survived more easily when woodland has been destroyed. As a result, the red squirrel has come close to extinction in England.

No1. What does the passage suggest is a primary consequence of introducing an exotic species like the grey squirrel?

- ① It reduces competition for available habitats
- ② It disrupts ecological balance by outcompeting native species
- ③ It enhances biodiversity in the affected ecosystem
- ④ It promotes coexistence among similar species
- ⑤ It stabilizes food supplies for native populations

No2. According to the passage, what specific advantage allows grey squirrels to outcompete red squirrels?

- ① Their limited adaptability to varied habitats
- ② Their reliance on mature acorns for sustenance
- ③ Their dietary flexibility, such as consuming green acorns
- ④ Their dependence on stable woodland environments
- ⑤ Their lower population density in forests

No3. How does the passage characterize the impact of grey squirrels on red squirrel food resources?

- ① They cultivate new food resources for both species
- ② They avoid competing for the same food sources
- ③ They share food equitably with red squirrels
- ④ They enhance food availability through diverse diets
- ⑤ They deplete food supplies before red squirrels can access them

No4. What broader ecological implication does the passage suggest about exotic species introductions?

- ① They reduce environmental pressures on ecosystems
- ② They have minimal impact on habitat competition
- ③ They promote balanced coexistence with native species
- ④ They can precipitate severe declines in native species populations
- ⑤ They consistently improve ecosystem resilience

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the consequences of habitat destruction?

- ① It eliminates competition for food and habitat
- ② It benefits native species over introduced ones
- ③ It has no significant impact on species survival
- ④ It equally affects all species within an ecosystem

- ⑤ It disproportionately favors adaptable exotic species like grey squirrels

Passage #38

Growing crops forced people to stay in one place. Hunter-gatherers typically moved around frequently, and they had to be able to carry all their possessions with them every time they moved. In particular, mothers had to carry their young children. As a result, hunter-gatherer mothers could have only one baby every four years or so, spacing their births so that they never had to carry more than one child at a time. Farmers, on the other hand, could live in the same place year after year and did not have to worry about transporting young children long distances. Societies that settled down in one place were able to shorten their birth intervals from four years to about two. This meant that each woman could have more children than her hunter-gatherer counterpart, which in turn resulted in rapid population growth among farming communities. An increased population was actually an advantage to agricultural societies, because farming required large amounts of human labor.

No1. What does the passage suggest was a key impact of crop cultivation on human societies?

- ① It encouraged frequent migration for resources
- ② It maintained nomadic practices like hunter-gathering
- ③ It necessitated permanent settlement, altering lifestyle patterns
- ④ It reduced the need for human labor in communities
- ⑤ It limited population growth due to labor demands

No2. According to the passage, why did hunter-gatherer mothers space births every four years?

- ① To reduce the need for childcare resources
- ② To ensure access to abundant food supplies
- ③ To maintain small, manageable families
- ④ To avoid carrying multiple children during migrations
- ⑤ To align with agricultural labor demands

No3. How does the passage characterize the demographic effect of settled farming communities?

- ① They reduced birth rates to manage resources
- ② They experienced rapid population growth due to shorter birth intervals
- ③ They maintained stable populations like hunter-gatherers
- ④ They saw population declines from increased labor
- ⑤ They limited family sizes for mobility

No4. What broader societal advantage does the passage attribute to increased population in farming societies?

- ① It stabilized population growth rates
- ② It reduced the need for permanent settlements
- ③ It provided the labor necessary to sustain agricultural demands
- ④ It encouraged a return to nomadic lifestyles
- ⑤ It diminished the reliance on human workforce

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the relationship between settlement and population dynamics?

- ① Settlement reduced the need for reproductive changes
- ② Population growth was independent of lifestyle changes
- ③ Mobility inherently supported larger populations

- ④ Farming had no impact on birth intervals
- ⑤ Sedentary lifestyles facilitated higher birth rates and population expansion

Passage #39

Spending time as children allows animals to learn about their environment. Without childhood, animals must rely more fully on hardware, and therefore be less flexible. Among migratory bird species, those that are born knowing how, when, and where to migrate — those that are migrating entirely with instructions they were born with — sometimes have very inefficient migration routes. These birds, born knowing how to migrate, don't adapt easily. So when lakes dry up, forest becomes farmland, or climate change pushes breeding grounds farther north, those birds that are born knowing how to migrate keep flying by the old rules and maps. By comparison, birds with the longest childhoods, and those that migrate with their parents, tend to have the most efficient migration routes. Childhood facilitates the passing on of cultural information, and culture can evolve faster than genes. Childhood gives flexibility in a changing world.

No1. What does the passage suggest is the primary benefit of an extended childhood for animals?

- ① It reduces the need for parental guidance
- ② It promotes inefficient survival strategies
- ③ It enables environmental learning and behavioral adaptability
- ④ It ensures reliance on innate instincts
- ⑤ It limits flexibility in changing environments

No2. According to the passage, what disadvantage do birds with innate migration instincts face?

- ① They rely on parental guidance for migration

- ② They develop more efficient migration paths
- ③ They follow outdated routes, hindering adaptation to environmental changes
- ④ They adapt quickly to shifting breeding grounds
- ⑤ They avoid environmental challenges entirely

No3. How does the passage characterize the role of childhood in migratory bird species?

- ① It eliminates the need for environmental awareness
- ② It reinforces reliance on genetic instructions
- ③ It fosters cultural learning that enhances route efficiency
- ④ It reduces the influence of parental behavior
- ⑤ It limits the ability to adapt to new conditions

No4. What broader ecological implication does the passage suggest about the value of childhood?

- ① It restricts adaptability to fixed genetic patterns
- ② It diminishes the importance of cultural transmission
- ③ It equips animals with flexibility to navigate dynamic environments
- ④ It ensures uniform migration across species
- ⑤ It has no impact on survival strategies

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the pace of cultural versus genetic evolution?

- ① Cultural and genetic evolution occur at the same rate
- ② Genetic evolution is faster and more effective
- ③ Cultural learning is irrelevant to environmental adaptation
- ④ Cultural evolution outpaces genetic changes, aiding adaptability
- ⑤ Genetic instincts eliminate the need for cultural learning

Passage #40

Over the last several decades, scholars have developed standards for how best to create, organize, present, and preserve digital information for future generations. What has remained neglected for the most part, however, are the needs of people with disabilities. As a result, many of the otherwise most valuable digital resources are useless for people who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as for people who are blind, have low vision, or have difficulty distinguishing particular colors. While professionals working in educational technology and commercial web design have made significant progress in meeting the needs of such users, some scholars creating digital projects all too often fail to take these needs into account. This situation would be much improved if more projects embraced the idea that we should always keep the largest possible audience in mind as we make design decisions, ensuring that our final product serves the needs of those with disabilities as well as those without.

No1. What does the passage identify as a critical oversight in the development of digital information standards?

- ① The failure to organize information efficiently
- ② The neglect of accessibility for people with disabilities
- ③ The lack of focus on preserving digital content
- ④ The disregard for future generations' needs
- ⑤ The exclusion of commercial web designers

No2. According to the passage, what groups are unable to use many digital resources due to design flaws?

- ① People uninterested in digital content
- ② Individuals with sensory impairments like deafness or blindness

- ③ Users without access to modern devices
- ④ Professionals in educational technology
- ⑤ Scholars creating digital projects

No3. How does the passage contrast the efforts of scholars with those of other professionals?

- ① Web designers ignore accessibility standards
- ② Scholars lag behind educational and web design professionals in accessibility efforts
- ③ Educational professionals disregard digital design
- ④ Scholars lead in creating accessible digital resources
- ⑤ Both groups equally prioritize accessibility

No4. What broader ethical implication does the passage suggest about digital resource design?

- ① It should focus solely on technical preservation
- ② It is irrelevant to users with disabilities
- ③ It should prioritize inclusivity to serve diverse user needs equitably
- ④ It can exclude certain groups without consequence
- ⑤ It should prioritize commercial interests over accessibility

No5. What assumption does the passage make about the impact of inclusive design practices?

- ① They reduce the quality of digital preservation
- ② They complicate the creation of digital content
- ③ They enhance the utility of digital resources for a wider audience
- ④ They have no effect on resource accessibility
- ⑤ They limit the scope of scholarly projects

Passage #	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
20	③	③	④	②	⑤
21	②	②	③	②	③
22	③	③	④	③	③
23	②	③	③	②	⑤
24	④	②	④	④	③
29	②	②	⑤	②	④
30	②	②	②	③	④
31	③	②	③	②	③
32	②	②	④	③	③
33	②	④	④	③	③
34	②	③	③	③	③
35	③	③	②	②	③
36	②	②	③	②	③
37	②	③	⑤	④	⑤
38	③	④	②	③	⑤
39	③	③	③	③	④
40	②	②	②	③	③