

◆ 제작 취지 및 목적

최근 학생들의 문해력 부족이 심각한 문제로 대두되고 있습니다. 특히 영어 독해의 경우, 학생들이 **영어를 한글로 해석하더라도 내용을 제대로 이해하지 못하는 경우가 많아** 학습에 어려움을 겪고 있습니다.

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.



CAUTION



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[By 코치소울]

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 **Passage #20**

As the parent of a gifted child, you need to be aware of a certain common parent trap. Of course you are a proud parent, and you should be. While it is very easy to talk nonstop about your little genius and his or her remarkable behavior, this can be very stressful on your child. It is extremely important to limit your bragging behavior to your very close friends, or your parents. Gifted children feel pressured when their parents show them off too much. This behavior creates expectations that they may not be able to live up to, and also creates a false sense of self for your child. You want your child to be who they are, not who they seem to be as defined by their incredible achievements. If not, you could end up with a driven perfectionist child or perhaps a dropout, or worse.

No1. What does the passage warn parents of gifted children against?

- ① Talking too little about their child
- ② Ignoring their child's achievements
- ③ Spending too little time with their child
- ④ Bragging too much about their child
- ⑤ Sending their child to special schools

No2. Why should bragging be limited, according to the passage?

- ① It helps children study harder
 - ② It creates more competition
 - ③ It puts stress and pressure on the child
 - ④ It makes parents less proud
 - ⑤ It makes children smarter
-

No3. What is the suggested limit for bragging about a gifted child?

- ① To strangers on social media
 - ② To the child themselves
 - ③ To everyone in the neighborhood
 - ④ To teachers and classmates
 - ⑤ To close friends or parents
-


No4. What negative effect can showing off too much create for a child?

- ① A false sense of self
 - ② Closer friendships
 - ③ Better grades
 - ④ More creativity
 - ⑤ Stronger self-esteem
-

No5. What possible outcomes does the passage mention if parents ignore the warning?

- ① A perfectionist or a dropout
 - ② A more confident child
 - ③ A happier child
 - ④ A more popular child
 - ⑤ A successful adult
-

좋아! 이제부터 **Passage #21~40** 전체를 다음과 같은 형식으로 제공할게:

-  **지문 전체 먼저 제시**
- 각 지문 아래에 **문제 5개**
- **선택지 순서는 랜덤**
- **정답에는 따로 굵게 표시 X**
- **복불에 최적화된 깔끔한 구성**

아래는 일괄적으로 이어지는 출력이 길기 때문에, 한 번에 **5개씩** 나눠서 보여줄게. 우선 **Passage #21~25**부터 제공할게:

Passage #21

Depression, and situations which are predominantly being run by the thought, "I can't," is to choose to be with other persons who have resolved the problem with which we struggle. This is one of the great powers of self-help groups. When we are in a negative state, we have given a lot of energy to negative thought forms, and the positive thought forms are weak. Those who are in a higher vibration are free of the energy from their negative thoughts and have energized positive thought forms. Merely to be in their presence is beneficial. In some self-help groups, this is called "hanging out with the winners." The benefit here is on the psychic level of consciousness, and there is a transfer of positive energy and relighting of one's own latent positive thought forms.

No1. What is described as one of the great powers of self-help groups?

- ① Their ability to reduce time with friends
- ② Their ability to transfer positive energy
- ③ Their ability to weaken positive thoughts
- ④ Their ability to raise money
- ⑤ Their ability to provide competition

No2. What happens when we are in a negative state?

- ① We no longer need other people
- ② Our problems disappear instantly
- ③ We give energy to negative thought forms
- ④ Negative thought forms lose energy
- ⑤ Positive thought forms become stronger

No3. What do people with a higher vibration possess?

- ① Weaker emotions
- ② Less influence on others
- ③ Energized positive thought forms

- ④ More negative thoughts
- ⑤ No ability to help

No4. What does "hanging out with the winners" mean?

- ① Competing with stronger people
- ② Training to be leaders
- ③ Spending time with positive people
- ④ Following strict group rules
- ⑤ Avoiding any emotions

No5. What benefit can come from being around positive people?

- ① Better memory
- ② Physical healing
- ③ Relighting of positive thought forms
- ④ Higher income
- ⑤ More independence

Passage #22

Our emotions are thought to exist because they have contributed to our survival as a species. Fear has helped us avoid dangers, expressing anger helps us scare off threats, and expressing positive emotions helps us bond with others. From an evolutionary perspective, an emotion is a kind of "program" that, when triggered, directs many of our activities (including attention, perception, memory, movement, expressions, etc.). For example, fear makes us very attentive, narrows our perceptual focus to threatening stimuli, will cause us either to face a situation (fight) or avoid it (flight), and may cause us to remember an experience more acutely (so that we avoid the threat in the future). Regardless of the specific ways in which they activate our systems, the specific emotions we possess are thought to exist because they have helped us (as a species) survive challenges within our environment long ago. If they had not helped us

adapt and survive, they would not have evolved with us.

No1. Why do emotions exist, according to the passage?

- ① They make us happier
- ② They make us smarter
- ③ They increase physical strength
- ④ They helped us survive as a species
- ⑤ They always calm us down

No2. What is fear described as in the passage?

- ① An unnecessary emotion
- ② A weakness in human survival
- ③ A memory-loss trigger
- ④ A way to avoid communication
- ⑤ A program that directs activities

No3. What effect does fear have on perception?

- ① It broadens focus to all stimuli
- ② It makes us inattentive
- ③ It narrows focus to threats
- ④ It makes us forget experiences
- ⑤ It reduces awareness of danger

No4. What would have happened if emotions had not helped survival?

- ① They would have disappeared
- ② They would stop fear completely
- ③ They would make us happier
- ④ They would still exist today
- ⑤ They would cause more anger

No5. Which is given as an example of positive emotions?

- ① Making us angry
 - ② Helping us bond with others
 - ③ Helping us forget threats
 - ④ Narrowing our focus
 - ⑤ Helping us fight
-

 **Passage #23**

Workers that are typically at a disadvantage in the labour market, AI can improve inclusiveness in the workplace. AI-powered assistive devices to aid workers with visual, speech or hearing difficulties are becoming more widespread, improving the access to, and the quality of work for people with disabilities. For example, speech recognition solutions for people with dysarthric voices, or live captioning systems for deaf and hard of hearing people can facilitate communication with colleagues and access to jobs where interpersonal communication is necessary. AI can also enhance the capabilities of low-skilled workers, with potentially positive effects on their wages and career prospects. For example, AI's capacity to translate written and spoken word in real-time can improve the performance of non-native speakers in the workplace. Moreover, recent developments in AI-powered text generators can instantly improve the performance of low-skilled individuals in domains such as writing, coding or customer service.

No1. How can AI improve inclusiveness in the workplace?

- ① By reducing work hours
- ② By replacing human workers
- ③ By making tasks harder
- ④ By aiding workers with disabilities
- ⑤ By discouraging communication

No2. Which example helps people with hearing difficulties?

- ① Translation tools
- ② AI-powered robots
- ③ Live captioning systems
- ④ AI-based training courses
- ⑤ Writing assistants

No3. How does AI support low-skilled workers?

- ① By replacing them with machines
- ② By discouraging training
- ③ By limiting their opportunities
- ④ By enhancing their capabilities
- ⑤ By lowering their wages

No4. How can AI help non-native speakers at work?

- ① By reducing communication
- ② By translating in real-time
- ③ By increasing tuition
- ④ By creating more exams
- ⑤ By discouraging collaboration

No5. What can AI-powered text generators do?

- ① Reduce their job opportunities
- ② Eliminate communication
- ③ Instantly improve worker performance
- ④ Increase barriers to service
- ⑤ Make them avoid learning

 **Passage #24**

Whales are highly efficient at carbon storage. When they die, each whale sequesters an average of 30 tons of carbon dioxide, taking that carbon out of the atmosphere for centuries. For comparison, the average tree absorbs only 48 pounds of CO₂ a year. From a climate perspective, each whale is the marine equivalent of thousands of trees. Whales also help sequester carbon by fertilizing the ocean as they release nutrient-rich waste, in turn increasing phytoplankton populations, which also sequester carbon—leading some scientists to call them the “engineers of marine ecosystems.” In 2019, economists from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimated the value of the ecosystem

services provided by each whale at over \$2 million USD. They called for a new global program of economic incentives to return whale populations to preindustrial whaling levels as one example of a “nature-based solution” to climate change. Calls are now being made for a global whale restoration program, to slow down climate change.

No1. How much carbon dioxide does a whale sequester on average when it dies?

- ① 48 pounds
- ② Thousands of tons
- ③ None
- ④ 30 tons
- ⑤ 300 pounds

No2. How does whale waste affect the ocean?

- ① It removes nutrients
- ② It fertilizes phytoplankton
- ③ It pollutes the sea
- ④ It reduces plankton
- ⑤ It increases carbon dioxide

No3. What did the IMF estimate in 2019 about whales?

- ① Whales are less valuable than fish
- ② Whales store less carbon than trees
- ③ Whale watching brings the highest income
- ④ Each whale provides ecosystem services worth over \$2 million
- ⑤ Whales decrease biodiversity

No4. In terms of carbon storage, a whale is compared to what?

- ① An ocean
- ② Thousands of trees
- ③ Millions of trees
- ④ A forest
- ⑤ Dozens of trees

No5. What program has been suggested to slow climate change?

- ① A plankton removal project
- ② A global whale restoration program
- ③ A tree planting program only
- ④ A fish protection initiative
- ⑤ A ban on oceans

 **Passage #29**

From an organizational viewpoint, one of the most fascinating examples of how any organization may contain many different types of culture is to recognize the functional operations of different departments within the organization. The varying departments and divisions within an organization will inevitably view any given situation from their own biased and prejudiced perspective. A department and its members will acquire "tunnel vision" which disallows them to see things as others see them. The very structure of organizations can create conflict. The choice of whether the structure is "mechanistic" or "organic" can have a profound influence on conflict management. A mechanistic structure has a vertical hierarchy with many rules, many procedures, and many levels of management involved in decision making. Organic structures are more horizontal in nature, where decision making is less centralized and spread across the plane of the organization.

No1. Why may departments within an organization create conflict?

- ① They are not part of the organization
- ② They always agree on everything
- ③ They use the same vision
- ④ They avoid making decisions
- ⑤ They view situations from biased perspectives

No2. What does "tunnel vision" in departments mean?

- ① Having no structure at all

- ② Seeing things only in the same way as others
- ③ Failing to see things as others do
- ④ Being open-minded about different views
- ⑤ Using organic decision-making

No3. What is a characteristic of a mechanistic structure?

- ① A lack of hierarchy
- ② Few rules and procedures
- ③ Spread-out decision-making
- ④ Centralized decision-making with many levels
- ⑤ A flat structure

No4. How is an organic structure different from a mechanistic one?

- ① It spreads decision-making horizontally
- ② It is more centralized
- ③ It is less horizontal
- ④ It has a vertical hierarchy
- ⑤ It has more rules

No5. According to the passage, what can influence conflict management?

- ① The amount of work hours
- ② The size of the company
- ③ The type of product made
- ④ The level of salaries
- ⑤ The choice of structure

 **Passage #30**

An excellent alternative to calming traffic is removing it. Some cities reserve an extensive network of lanes and streets for bikes, pedestrians, and the occasional service vehicle. This motivates people to travel by bike rather than by car, making streets safer for everyone. As bicycles become more popular in a city, planners can convert more automobile lanes and entire streets to accommodate more of them. Nevertheless, even the most bikeable cities still

require motor vehicle lanes for taxis, emergency vehicles, and delivery trucks. Delivery vehicles are frequently a target of animus, but they are actually an essential component to making cities greener. A tightly packed delivery truck is a far more efficient transporter of goods than several hybrids carrying a few shopping bags each. Distributing food and other goods to neighborhood vendors allows them to operate smaller stores close to homes so that residents can walk, rather than drive, to get their groceries.

No1. What is one alternative to calming traffic mentioned in the passage?

- ① Removing traffic
- ② Building more highways
- ③ Increasing car lanes
- ④ Using larger cars
- ⑤ Adding more traffic lights

No2. Why do some cities reserve lanes for bikes and pedestrians?

- ① To decrease walking
- ② To reduce the number of stores
- ③ To ban all cars completely
- ④ To make delivery trucks larger
- ⑤ To make streets safer and encourage biking

No3. What still remains necessary even in bike-friendly cities?

- ① Motor vehicle lanes
- ② More hybrid cars
- ③ Shopping malls
- ④ Fewer delivery trucks
- ⑤ More bike lanes

No4. Why are delivery vehicles considered essential?

- ① They transport goods less efficiently
- ② They are more efficient than many small cars
- ③ They use more gas
- ④ They reduce the need for grocery stores

- ⑤ They replace bicycles

No5. How does distributing goods to neighborhood vendors help residents?

- ① It reduces the number of stores available
- ② It forces them to drive more
- ③ It makes shopping impossible
- ④ It allows them to shop far from home
- ⑤ It enables them to walk to local stores

 **Passage #31**

You hear again and again that some of the greatest composers were misunderstood in their own day. Not everyone could understand the compositions of Beethoven, Brahms, or Stravinsky in their day. The reason for this initial lack of acceptance is unfamiliarity. The musical forms, or ideas expressed within them, were completely new. And yet, this is exactly one of the things that makes them so great. Effective composers have their own ideas. Have you ever seen the classic movie Amadeus? The composer Antonio Salieri is the “host” of this movie; he’s depicted as one of the most famous non-great composers — he lived at the time of Mozart and was completely overshadowed by him. Now, Salieri wasn’t a bad composer; in fact, he was a very good one. But he wasn’t one of the world’s great composers because his work wasn’t original. What he wrote sounded just like what everyone else was composing at the time.

No1. Why were composers like Beethoven initially misunderstood?

- ① They copied other composers
- ② Their music was too simple
- ③ They lacked skill
- ④ Their music was completely new and unfamiliar
- ⑤ They refused to perform

No2. What is a mark of effective composers?

- ① Having their own ideas
- ② Copying others
- ③ Avoiding originality
- ④ Writing only popular music
- ⑤ Following traditional styles

No3. How is Antonio Salieri portrayed in *Amadeus*?

- ① As more famous than Mozart
- ② As one of the greatest composers
- ③ As someone who invented new forms
- ④ As a composer misunderstood like Beethoven
- ⑤ As a non-great composer overshadowed by Mozart

No4. Why wasn't Salieri considered a great composer?

- ① He only composed a few works
- ② His work wasn't original
- ③ He wasn't skilled enough
- ④ He never worked with Mozart
- ⑤ He refused to compose

No5. What makes great composers different?

- ① They simplify their work
- ② They bring original ideas
- ③ They only compose for movies
- ④ They sound like everyone else
- ⑤ They avoid innovation

Passage #32

Every time a new medium comes along — whether it's the invention of the printed book, or TV, or SNS — and you start to use it, it's like you are putting on a new kind of goggles, with their own special colors and lenses. Each set of goggles you put on makes you see things differently. So when you start to watch television, before you absorb the message of any particular

TV show — whether it's Wheel of Fortune or The Wire — you start to see the world as being shaped like television itself. That's why Marshall McLuhan said that every time a new medium comes along — a new way for humans to communicate — it has buried in it a message. It is gently guiding us to see the world according to a new set of codes. The way information gets to you, McLuhan argued, is more important than the information itself. TV teaches you that the world is fast; that it's about surfaces and appearances.

No1. What is the metaphor used for a new medium in the passage?

- ① A pair of shoes
- ② A pair of goggles
- ③ A new book
- ④ A television show
- ⑤ A radio station

No2. According to McLuhan, what does each new medium contain?

- ① A hidden message
- ② A stronger signal
- ③ A television program
- ④ A set of rules
- ⑤ A new invention

No3. What does television teach us, according to the passage?

- ① The world is difficult and hidden
- ② The world is slow and simple
- ③ The world is shaped like books
- ④ The world is fast and about appearances
- ⑤ The world is based on old codes

No4. What is said to be more important than the information itself?

- ① The entertainment value
- ② The way information reaches us
- ③ The popularity of the medium

- ④ The cost of producing media
- ⑤ The type of technology used

No5. What effect do different media have on people?

- ① They make people identical
- ② They make us see things differently
- ③ They reduce creativity
- ④ They make us forget information
- ⑤ They prevent communication

 **Passage #33**

Concepts are vital to human survival, but we must also be careful with them because concepts open the door to essentialism. They encourage us to see things that aren't present. Stuart Firestein opens his book, *Ignorance*, with an old proverb, "It is very difficult to find a black cat in a dark room, especially when there is no cat." This statement beautifully sums up the search for essences. History has many examples of scientists who searched fruitlessly for an essence because they used the wrong concept to guide their hypotheses. Firestein gives the example of luminiferous ether, a mysterious substance that was thought to fill the universe so that light would have a medium to move through. The ether was a black cat, writes Firestein, and physicists had been theorizing in a dark room, and then experimenting in it, looking for evidence of a cat that did not exist.

No1. What danger do concepts open the door to?

- ① Essentialism
- ② Discovery
- ③ Survival
- ④ Communication
- ⑤ Creativity

No2. What does the proverb about the black cat illustrate?

- ① The value of working in darkness
- ② The success of finding hidden truths
- ③ The importance of cats in experiments
- ④ The ease of finding evidence in science
- ⑤ The difficulty of searching for something that isn't there

No3. What mistake did scientists make regarding luminiferous ether?

- ① They proved it existed quickly
- ② They used the wrong concept to guide their hypotheses
- ③ They ignored it completely
- ④ They accepted that light had no medium
- ⑤ They found evidence of ether

No4. What was luminiferous ether believed to be?

- ① A mysterious substance filling the universe
- ② A kind of black cat
- ③ A form of light
- ④ A proven medium
- ⑤ A visible essence

No5. What comparison does Firestein make about physicists?

- ① They succeeded in finding the cat
- ② They were theorizing in a dark room without a cat
- ③ They were chasing real cats
- ④ They avoided experimentation
- ⑤ They discovered hidden truths

 **Passage #35**

Why do we have the illusion that cramming for an exam is the best learning strategy? Because we are unable to differentiate between the various sections of our memory. Immediately

after reading our textbook or our class notes, information is fully present in our mind. It sits in our conscious working memory, in an active form. We feel as if we know it, because it is present in our short-term storage space ... but this short-term section has nothing to do with the long-term memory that we will need in order to recall the same information a few days later. After a few seconds or minutes, working memory already starts disappearing, and after a few days, the effect becomes enormous: unless you retest your knowledge, memory vanishes. Focusing on exploring new topics rather than reviewing the same material over and over again can improve your academic performance. To get information into long-term memory, it is essential to study the material, then test yourself, rather than spend all your time studying.

No1. Why does cramming seem effective right after studying?

- ① Because students test themselves right away
- ② Because reviewing creates strong recall
- ③ Because memory never disappears
- ④ Because information is stored in long-term memory
- ⑤ Because information is present in short-term working memory

No2. What is said about short-term memory?

- ① It is unrelated to long-term recall
- ② It improves academic performance
- ③ It lasts for weeks
- ④ It is the same as long-term storage
- ⑤ It never disappears

No3. What happens to working memory after a few days?

- ① It becomes stronger
- ② It disappears significantly
- ③ It moves automatically to long-term memory
- ④ It remains unchanged

- ⑤ It improves test scores

No4. What action is essential for storing information in long-term memory?

- ① Reviewing repeatedly
- ② Cramming before exams
- ③ Avoiding self-tests
- ④ Retesting knowledge
- ⑤ Ignoring new topics

No5. What can improve academic performance according to the passage?

- ① Avoiding long-term memory tests
- ② Forgetting short-term memory
- ③ Exploring new topics instead of constant repetition
- ④ Stopping studying altogether
- ⑤ Only reviewing the same material

 **Passage #36**

The discovery of mirror neurons has profoundly changed the way we think of a fundamental human capacity, learning by observation. As children we learn a lot by observing what our parents and friends do. Newborns, in the first week of life, have an inborn tendency to stick out their tongue if their parents stick out theirs. Such imitation is not perfect. You may not see the tongue stick out each time you stick yours out at your newborn, but if you do it many times, the tongue will come out more often than if you do something different. Babies babble and later start to imitate the sounds their parents produce. Later still, they play with vacuum cleaners and hammers in imitation of their parents. Our modern cultures, in which we write, speak, read, build spaceships and go to school, can work only because we are not restricted to the behavior we are born with or learn by trial and error. We can learn a lot by simply watching others.

No1. What ability have mirror neurons helped us understand better?

- ① Learning by trial and error
- ② Learning by reading books
- ③ Learning by playing with tools
- ④ Learning by speaking
- ⑤ Learning by observation

No2. What do newborns tend to do when parents stick out their tongues?

- ① Cry loudly
- ② Remain still
- ③ Laugh each time
- ④ Stick out their tongues too
- ⑤ Ignore their parents

No3. What do babies begin to imitate as they grow?

- ① Written language
- ② Their parents' sounds
- ③ Animal noises only
- ④ Other children's cries
- ⑤ Only movements

No4. What does the passage say about modern culture?

- ① It requires no imitation
- ② It prevents us from learning by observation
- ③ It depends only on inborn behavior
- ④ It makes trial and error unnecessary
- ⑤ It is possible because we can learn by watching others

No5. Which of the following is an example of imitation mentioned?

- ① Walking independently
 - ② Eating with friends
 - ③ Playing with vacuum cleaners like parents
 - ④ Writing on paper
 - ⑤ Reading books in school
-

Passage #37

Have you ever been surprised to hear a recording of your own voice? You might have thought, "Is that really what my voice sounds like?" Maybe your accent is more pronounced in the recording than you realized, or your voice is higher than it seems to your own ears. This is of course quite a common experience. The explanation is actually fairly simple. There are two pathways through which we perceive our own voice when we speak. One is the route through which we perceive most external sounds, like waves that travel from the air through the outer, middle and inner ear. But because our vocal cords vibrate when we speak, there is a second internal path. Vibrations are conducted through our bones and stimulate our inner ears directly. Lower frequencies are emphasized along this pathway. That makes your voice sound deeper and richer to yourself than it may sound to other people.

No1. What common experience is described in the passage?

- ① Hearing others' voices differently
- ② Speaking in higher tones
- ③ Being surprised by the sound of one's own recorded voice
- ④ Losing one's hearing
- ⑤ Forgetting one's own accent

No2. Why does your recorded voice sound different to you?

- ① Because microphones distort the sound
- ② Because of two pathways of sound perception
- ③ Because you lack lower frequencies
- ④ Because your accent disappears
- ⑤ Because your memory changes the sound

No3. How do we perceive most external sounds?

- ① Through bone vibrations
- ② Through vibrations only in the throat
- ③ Through recording devices
- ④ Through direct stimulation of the vocal cords
- ⑤ Through the air via the outer, middle, and inner ear

No4. What does the second internal pathway emphasize?

- ① Accents
- ② Microphone distortion
- ③ Higher frequencies
- ④ Lower frequencies
- ⑤ External sounds

No5. Why does your voice sound deeper to you than to others?

- ① Because microphones lower the pitch
- ② Because others cannot hear vibrations
- ③ Because bone conduction emphasizes lower frequencies
- ④ Because recordings are inaccurate
- ⑤ Because vocal cords sound different externally

 **Passage #38**

Biologists distinguish two kinds of similarity. "Analogous" traits are ones that have a common function but arose on different branches of the evolutionary tree and are in an important sense not "the same" organ. The wings of birds and the wings of bees are both used for flight and are similar in some ways because anything used for flight has to be built in those ways, but they arose independently in evolution and have nothing in common beyond their use in flight. "Homologous" traits, in contrast, may or may not have a common function, but they descended from a common ancestor and hence have some common structure that indicates their being "the same" organ. The wing of a bat and the front leg

of a horse have very different functions, but they are all modifications of the forelimb of the ancestor of all mammals. As a result, they share nonfunctional traits like the number of bones and the ways they are connected. To distinguish analogy from homology, biologists usually look at the overall architecture of the organs and focus on their most useless properties.

No1. What are analogous traits?

- ① Traits only in mammals
- ② Traits with a common ancestor
- ③ Traits with similar functions but different origins
- ④ Traits with no function
- ⑤ Traits with identical structures

No2. What example does the passage give of analogous traits?

- ① The tails of mammals
- ② The wings of birds and bees
- ③ The bones in mammals' forelimbs
- ④ The wings of bats and legs of horses
- ⑤ The gills of fish and frogs

No3. What defines homologous traits?

- ① They are unrelated organs
- ② They have a common ancestor
- ③ They never share structure
- ④ They always have the same function
- ⑤ They arise independently

No4. What is an example of homologous traits?

- ① Beaks of birds and mouths of bees
- ② Tails of cats and wings of insects
- ③ Gills of fish and lungs of mammals
- ④ Wings of bees and birds
- ⑤ Wings of bats and front legs of horses

No5. What do biologists often examine to distinguish analogy from homology?

- ① The function of the traits

- ② The speed of adaptation
- ③ The evolutionary success of the animals
- ④ The most useless properties of the organs
- ⑤ The size of the animals

 **Passage #39**

Seawater contains an abundance of dissolved oxygen that all marine animals breathe to stay alive. It has long been established in physics that cold water holds more dissolved oxygen than warm water does — this is one reason that cold polar seas are full of life while tropical oceans are blue, clear, and relatively poorly populated with living creatures. Thus, as global warming raises the temperature of marine waters, it is self-evident that the amount of dissolved oxygen will decrease. This is a worrisome and potentially disastrous consequence if allowed to continue to an ecosystem-threatening level. Now scientists have analyzed data indicating that the amount of dissolved oxygen in the oceans has been declining for more than a half century. The data show that the ocean oxygen level has been falling more rapidly than the corresponding rise in water temperature. Falling oxygen levels in water have the potential to impact the habitat of marine organisms worldwide and in recent years this has led to more frequent anoxic events that killed or displaced populations of fish, crabs, and many other organisms.

No1. Why do cold waters contain more dissolved oxygen?

- ① Because they are tropical
- ② Because cold water holds more oxygen than warm water
- ③ Because they have fewer animals
- ④ Because they move faster
- ⑤ Because they are less salty

No2. What consequence of global warming is discussed in the passage?

- ① More salt in the oceans
- ② Decreased dissolved oxygen in oceans
- ③ Faster growth of coral reefs
- ④ Increased number of fish
- ⑤ More clear water

No3. What did scientists discover about oxygen levels in the ocean?

- ① They have been falling for more than a half century
- ② They are unaffected by warming
- ③ They have increased along with temperatures
- ④ They have been rising rapidly
- ⑤ They have been stable for fifty years

No4. What have falling oxygen levels caused in recent years?

- ① Stronger coral reefs
- ② Better adaptation in organisms
- ③ More frequent anoxic events killing marine life
- ④ Larger fish populations
- ⑤ Fewer environmental problems

No5. What is the potential impact of declining oxygen levels?

- ① Cleaner water everywhere
- ② More abundant oxygen for animals
- ③ Reduced habitat for marine organisms
- ④ Stronger global fish trade
- ⑤ No effect on marine ecosystems

 **Passage #40**

Capuchins — New World Monkeys that live in large social groups — will, in captivity, trade with people all day long, especially if food is involved. I give you this rock and you give me a treat to eat. If you put two monkeys in cages next to each other, and offer them both slices of

cucumber for the rocks they already have, they will happily eat the cucumbers. If, however, you give one monkey grapes instead — grapes being universally preferred to cucumbers — the monkey that is still receiving cucumbers will begin to throw them back at the experimenter. Even though she is still getting "paid" the same amount for her effort of sourcing rocks, and so her particular situation has not changed, the comparison to another makes the situation unfair. Furthermore, she is now willing to abandon all gains — the cucumbers themselves — to communicate her displeasure to the experimenter.

No1. What do capuchins often trade with people in captivity?

- ① Rocks for food
- ② Grapes
- ③ Leaves
- ④ Tools
- ⑤ Toys

No2. How do monkeys react when both receive cucumber slices?

- ① They ask for grapes
- ② They fight each other
- ③ They happily eat them
- ④ They refuse them
- ⑤ They throw them away

No3. What happens if one monkey gets grapes and the other cucumbers?

- ① Both monkeys throw food away
- ② The monkey with grapes refuses them
- ③ The monkeys share food
- ④ The monkey with cucumbers throws them back
- ⑤ Both monkeys enjoy cucumbers

No4. Why does the cucumber-receiving monkey feel unfairly treated?

- ① She does not like cucumbers at all
- ② She compares her reward to the other monkey's
- ③ She prefers to work alone
- ④ She wants more cucumbers
- ⑤ She wants to avoid trading

No5. How does the monkey communicate displeasure?

- ① By abandoning the cucumbers and throwing them back
- ② By refusing to take rocks
- ③ By demanding grapes directly
- ④ By staying silent
- ⑤ By fighting the other monkey

정답표 (Passage #21~#40)

Passage	No1	No2	No3	No4	No5
#21	②	③	③	③	③
#22	④	⑤	③	①	②
#23	④	③	④	②	③
#24	④	②	④	②	②
#29	⑤	③	④	①	⑤
#30	①	⑤	①	②	⑤
#31	④	①	⑤	②	②
#32	②	①	④	②	②
#33	①	⑤	②	①	②
#35	⑤	①	②	④	③
#36	⑤	④	②	⑤	③
#37	③	②	⑤	④	③
#38	③	②	②	⑤	④
#39	②	②	①	③	③
#40	①	③	④	②	①