
📌 제작 취지 및 목적

최근 학생들의 문해력 부족이 심각한 문제로 대두되고 있습니다. 특히 영어 독해의 경우, 학생들이 **영어를 한글로 해석하더라도 내용을 제대로 이해하지 못하는 경우**가 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 푼 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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📘 Passage #20

Merely convincing your children that worry is senseless and that they would be more content if they didn't worry isn't going to stop them from worrying. For some reason, young people seem to believe that worry is a fact of life over which they have little or no control. Consequently, they don't even try to stop. Therefore, you need to convince them that worry, like guilt and fear, is nothing more than an emotion, and like all emotions, is subject to the power of the will. Tell them that they can eliminate worry from their lives by simply refusing to attend to it. Explain to them that if they refuse to act worried regardless of how they feel, they will eventually stop feeling worried and will begin to experience the contentment that accompanies a worry-free life.

No1. What do young people tend to believe about worry?

① It is less important than guilt
② It always makes them content
③ It is controllable by will
④ It never affects happiness
⑤ It is a fact of life beyond their control

No2. According to the passage, why don’t children try to stop worrying?

① They see worry as uncontrollable
② They want to feel guilty
③ They are told not to by adults
④ They find it enjoyable
⑤ They don’t know what worry means

No3. How does the passage describe worry?

① A physical illness
② A permanent habit
③ A natural strength
④ A rational thought process
⑤ An emotion subject to willpower

No4. What should children do to eliminate worry?

① Argue with their parents
② Try to sleep more
③ Refuse to act worried regardless of feelings
④ Forget about their emotions
⑤ Pretend they are always happy

No5. What result comes from refusing to act worried?

① Contentment of a worry-free life
② Increased anxiety
③ A constant sense of guilt
④ Less control of feelings
⑤ A lack of emotions

📘 Passage #21

In today's information age, in many companies and on many teams, the objective is no longer error prevention and replicability. On the contrary, it's creativity, speed, and keenness. In the industrial era, the goal was to minimize variation. But in creative companies today, maximizing variation is more essential. In these situations, the biggest risk isn't making a mistake or losing consistency; it's failing to attract top talent, to invent new products, or to change direction quickly when the environment shifts. Consistency and repeatability are more likely to suppress fresh thinking than to bring your company profit. A lot of little mistakes, while sometimes painful, help the organization learn quickly and are a critical part of the innovation cycle. In these situations, rules and process are no longer the best answer. A symphony isn't what you're going for. Leave the conductor and the sheet music behind. Build a jazz band

instead.

No1. What is the main objective for companies in the information age?

① Maintaining strict consistency
② Preventing all errors
③ Avoiding new products
④ Minimizing variation
⑤ Maximizing creativity and speed

No2. What was the main goal during the industrial era?

① Error prevention and minimizing variation
② Creativity and fresh ideas
③ Attracting top talent
④ Speed and innovation
⑤ Building jazz-like teams

No3. What is considered the biggest risk in creative companies today?

① Playing classical music
② Losing consistency
③ Writing more rules
④ Making small mistakes
⑤ Failing to innovate and adapt

No4. What role do small mistakes play in innovation?

① They destroy company reputation
② They help organizations learn quickly
③ They prevent attracting talent
④ They bring no value
⑤ They block fresh ideas

No5. What metaphor is used to describe modern companies?

① A strict classroom
② A machine in a factory
③ A jazz band without sheet music
④ A marching army
⑤ A classical symphony with a conductor

📘 Passage #22

Any new or threatening situation may require us to make decisions and this requires information. So important is communication during a disaster that normal social barriers are often lowered. We will talk to strangers in a way we would never consider normally. Even relatively low grade disruption of our life such as a fire drill or a very late train seems to give us the permission to break normal etiquette and talk to strangers. The more important an event to a particular public, the more detailed and urgent the requirement for news becomes. Without an authoritative source of facts, whether that is a newspaper or trusted broadcast station, rumours often run riot. Rumours start because people believe their group to be in danger and so, although the rumour is unproven, feel they should pass it on. For example, if a worker heard that their employer's business was doing badly and people were going to be made redundant, they would pass that information on to colleagues.

No1. What happens to social barriers during a disaster?

① They prevent communication
② They completely disappear
③ They become stricter
④ They are lowered
⑤ They are strengthened

No2. What example is given of a minor disruption?

① A war or earthquake
② A political election
③ A company bankruptcy
④ A fire drill or late train
⑤ A medical emergency

No3. Why do rumours often spread during disasters?

① Because people enjoy gossip
② Because newspapers spread them
③ Because strangers are unfriendly
④ Because they always prove true
⑤ Because people feel their group is in danger

No4. What is needed to prevent rumours from running riot?
① A late train
② Less communication
③ More fire drills
④ Stricter social barriers
⑤ An authoritative source of facts

No5. What would a worker do if they heard bad news about their company?
① Announce it publicly
② Pass it on to colleagues
③ Keep it to themselves
④ Report it only to managers
⑤ Ignore the information

📘 Passage #23

People seem to recognize that the arts are cultural activities that draw on (or react against) certain cultural traditions, certain shared understanding, and certain values and ideas that are characteristic of the time and place in which the art is created. In the case of science, however, opinions differ. Some scientists, like the great biologist J. B. S. Haldane, see science in a similar light — as a historical activity that occurs in a particular time and place, and that needs to be understood within that context. Others, however, see science as a purely "objective" pursuit, uninfluenced by the cultural viewpoint and values of those who create it. In describing this view of science, philosopher Hugh Lacey speaks of the belief that there is an underlying order of the world which is simply there to be discovered — the world of pure "fact" stripped of any link with value. The aim of science according to this view is to represent this world of pure "fact", independently of any relationship it might bear contingently to human practices and experiences.

No1. How are the arts generally recognized?
① As free of shared understanding
② As purely objective pursuits
③ As independent of context
④ As cultural activities tied to traditions and values
⑤ As universal facts

No2. How did J. B. S. Haldane view science?
① As free of cultural influence
② As a purely objective pursuit
③ As universal and timeless
④ As an activity tied to time and place
⑤ As independent of context

No3. What is the opposing view of science described in the passage?
① Science is influenced by culture
② Science is based on art traditions
③ Science depends on democratic values
④ Science is a purely objective pursuit
⑤ Science is always relative

No4. According to Hugh Lacey, what do some believe about the world?
① It has an underlying order waiting to be discovered
② It cannot be studied objectively
③ It is created by cultural traditions
④ It is purely a product of art
⑤ It is only shaped by human practices

No5. What is the aim of science in the objective view?
① To reject natural order
② To represent the world of pure facts

③ To focus only on cultural values
④ To change human practices
⑤ To create traditions

📘 Passage #24

Mental development consists of individuals increasingly mastering social codes and signals themselves, which they can master only in social situations with the support of more competent individuals, typically adults. In this sense, mental development consists of internalizing social patterns and gradually becoming a responsible actor among other responsible actors. In Denmark, the age of criminal responsibility is 15 years, which means that we then say that people have developed sufficient mental maturity to be accountable for their actions at this point. And at the age of 18 people are given the right to vote and are thereby formally included in the basic democratic process. I do not know whether these age boundaries are optimal, but it is clear that mental development takes place at different rates for different individuals, and depends especially on the social and family environment they have been given. Therefore, having formal limits for responsibility from a specific age that apply to everyone is a somewhat questionable practice. But the question, of course, is whether it can be done any differently.

No1. How is mental development achieved according to the passage?
① By mastering social codes and signals with support
② By rejecting adult influence
③ By ignoring family environment
④ By focusing only on academics
⑤ By avoiding social interaction

No2. What does mental development involve?
① Avoiding responsibility entirely
② Becoming a responsible actor in society
③ Rejecting social patterns
④ Living outside of groups
⑤ Depending only on oneself

No3. What is the age of criminal responsibility in Denmark?
① 18 years
② 20 years
③ 12 years
④ 21 years
⑤ 15 years

No4. At what age are people allowed to vote in Denmark?
① 25
② 18
③ 20
④ 15
⑤ 12

No5. What concern is raised about age boundaries for responsibility?
① They are unnecessary in all societies
② They are always perfect
③ They may not reflect individual differences
④ They prevent democratic processes
⑤ They increase social codes

📘 Passage #29

One well-known shift took place when the accepted view — that the Earth was the center of the universe — changed to one where we understood that we are only inhabitants on one planet orbiting the Sun. With each person who grasped the solar system view, it became easier for the next person to do so. So it is with the notion that the world revolves around the human economy. This is slowly being replaced by the

view that the economy is a part of the larger system of material flows that connect all living things. When this perspective shifts into place, it will be obvious that our economic well-being requires that we account for, and respond to, factors of ecological health. Unfortunately we do not have a century or two to make the change. By clarifying the nature of the old and new perspectives, and by identifying actions on which we might cooperate to move the process along, we can help accelerate the shift.

No1. What old belief was replaced by the solar system view?

① The Moon is larger than the Earth
② The Earth is the center of the universe
③ The economy rules nature
④ The Sun orbits the Earth
⑤ Living things exist separately

No2. What happens once people begin to grasp a new perspective?

① It becomes easier for others to adopt it
② It makes change impossible
③ It weakens ecological health
④ It prevents cooperation
⑤ It is quickly forgotten

No3. What is the new view about the economy?

① It is separate from nature
② It revolves around human needs only
③ It is part of a larger ecological system
④ It is the center of the universe
⑤ It does not affect well-being

No4. What does the passage say about ecological health?

① It has no measurable effect
② It cannot be preserved
③ It must be considered for economic well-being
④ It will improve naturally
⑤ It is unrelated to economics

No5. What does the author suggest to speed up the shift?

① Eliminate ecological concerns
② Focus only on the old system
③ Ignore new perspectives
④ Wait for centuries
⑤ Identify cooperative actions

📘 Passage #30

The first human beings probably evolved in tropical regions where survival was possible without clothing. It is likely that they had very dark skin because light skin would have given little protection against the burning rays of the sun. There is a debate about whether these people spread into other parts of the world or, instead, whether people developed independently in various parts of the world. Whichever the case, it is believed that in time they became capable of spreading out from Africa, eventually to most of the world. This was probably because their physical characteristics changed. For instance, early hominids probably did not walk upright, but when they developed that ability, they could travel more efficiently. More important, perhaps, was their development of tool making. With tools, they could hunt other animals, so they could consume more protein and fat than their low-energy vegetarian diet would have provided. Not only their bodies but also their brains would have been changed with more energy. The brain needs lots of energy to grow. As their diet expanded, hominids could physically and intellectually expand their territory.

No1. Where did the first human beings probably evolve?

① In tropical regions

② In cold northern lands
③ In Europe
④ In deserts with no sunlight
⑤ In isolated islands

No2. Why is it believed early humans had dark skin?
① To attract others
② To absorb more sunlight
③ To make hunting easier
④ To provide protection from the sun's rays
⑤ To hide from predators

No3. What ability allowed hominids to travel more efficiently?
① Living in groups
② Running at high speed
③ Tool making
④ Speaking language
⑤ Walking upright

No4. How did tool making change early humans' diet?
① It reduced their energy supply
② It made them return to vegetarian diets
③ It helped them hunt and eat more protein and fat
④ It limited their protein intake
⑤ It decreased their food variety

No5. Why did the brain develop with tool making and diet change?
① Energy became unnecessary
② The brain grows without food
③ The brain required a lot of energy to grow
④ The brain needed less protein
⑤ The brain shrank with fat intake

📘 **Passage #31**

When we get an unfavorable outcome, in some ways the last thing we want to hear is that the process was fair. As outraging as the combination of an unfavorable outcome and an unfair process is, this combination also brings with it a consolation prize: the possibility of attributing the bad outcome to something other than ourselves. We may reassure ourselves by believing that our bad outcome had little to do with us and everything to do with the unfair process. If the process is fair, however, we cannot nearly as easily externalize the outcome; we got what we got 'fair and square.' When the process is fair we believe that our outcome is deserved, which is another way of saying that there must have been something about ourselves (what we did or who we are) that caused the outcome.

No1. What combination is most outrageous according to the passage?
① A fair process with no outcome
② A fair process with delayed results
③ An unfair process with a bad outcome
④ A fair process with a bad outcome
⑤ A fair process with a good outcome

No2. Why is an unfair process with a bad outcome somewhat comforting?
① It prevents all criticism
② It confirms our abilities
③ It makes us feel successful
④ It improves our self-esteem
⑤ It allows us to blame the process

No3. What happens when the process is fair?
① We forget the outcome
② We ignore the results
③ We feel less responsible
④ We accept the outcome as deserved
⑤ We can easily blame the process

No4. What does "fair and square" imply in the passage?
① The outcome was false

② The outcome was confusing
③ The process was unfair
④ The result was manipulated
⑤ The result was deserved

No5. What belief arises when a process is fair but the outcome bad?
① Outcomes don't matter
② Something about ourselves caused the outcome
③ Nothing is related to us
④ The result was random
⑤ The system is corrupt

📘 Passage #32

The well-known American ethnologist Alfred Louis Kroeber made a rich and in-depth study of women's evening dress in the West, stretching back about three centuries and using reproductions of engravings. Having adjusted the dimensions of these plates due to their diverse origins, he was able to analyse the constant elements in fashion features and to come up with a study that was neither intuitive nor approximate, but precise, mathematical and statistical. He reduced women's clothing to a certain number of features: length and size of the skirt, size and depth of the neckline, height of the waistline. He demonstrated unambiguously that fashion is a profoundly regular phenomenon which is not located at the level of annual variations but on the scale of history. For practically 300 years, women's dress was subject to a very precise periodic cycle: forms reach the furthest point in their variations every fifty years. If, at any one moment, skirts are at their longest, fifty years later they will be at their shortest; thus skirts become long again fifty years after being short and a hundred years after being long.

No1. What did Alfred Louis Kroeber study?
① Women's evening dress in the West
② Sports uniforms
③ Men's formal wear in Europe
④ Traditional clothing in Africa
⑤ Children's clothes in Asia

No2. What was unique about his study?
① It was intuitive and approximate
② It ignored engravings
③ It was based on opinion only
④ It focused only on modern fashion
⑤ It was mathematical and statistical

No3. What features of women's clothing did he analyze?
① Waistline height, skirt size, neckline depth
② Colors and fabrics
③ Accessories and jewelry
④ Hairstyles and makeup
⑤ Shoes and hats

No4. What did he demonstrate about fashion?
① It has no regular pattern
② It never repeats itself
③ It is based on fabric shortages
④ It follows a precise historical cycle
⑤ It changes randomly every year

No5. According to his study, how often do skirts alternate between long and short?
① Every 10 years
② Every 5 years
③ Every 25 years
④ Every 50 years
⑤ Every 75 years

📘 Passage #33

Over the last few centuries, humanity's collective prosperity has skyrocketed, as technological progress has made us far wealthier than ever

before. To share out those riches, almost all societies have settled upon the market mechanism, rewarding people in various ways for the work that they do and the things that they own. But rising inequality, itself often driven by technology, has started to put that mechanism under strain. Today, markets already provide immense rewards to some people but leave many others with very little. And now, technological unemployment threatens to become a more radical version of the same story, taking place in the particular market we rely upon the most: the labor market. As that market begins to break down, more and more people will be in danger of not receiving a share of society's prosperity at all.

No1. What has caused humanity's prosperity to skyrocket?

① Reduced inequality
② Market collapse
③ Political power
④ Agricultural reforms
⑤ Technological progress

No2. What mechanism do societies use to share wealth?

① Family inheritance
② Random distribution
③ The market system
④ Government rationing
⑤ Voluntary charity

No3. What problem has begun to strain the market mechanism?

① Technological unemployment
② Lack of natural resources
③ Global conflicts
④ Decline of agriculture
⑤ Rising inequality

No4. Which market is threatened most by technology?

① The housing market
② The labor market
③ The global trade market
④ The stock market
⑤ The financial market

No5. What danger do people face if the labor market breaks down?

① Not receiving a share of prosperity
② Facing fewer job choices
③ Losing their sense of purpose
④ Gaining too much wealth
⑤ Becoming overly dependent on machines

📘 Passage #34

It's often said that those who can't do, teach. It would be more accurate to say that those who can do, can't teach the basics. A great deal of expert knowledge is implicit, not explicit. The further you progress toward mastery, the less conscious awareness you often have of the fundamentals. Experiments show that skilled golfers and wine aficionados have a hard time describing their putting and tasting techniques — even asking them to explain their approaches is enough to interfere with their performance, so they often stay on autopilot. When I first saw an elite diver do four and a half somersaults, I asked how he managed to spin so fast. His answer: "Just go up in a ball." Experts often have an intuitive understanding of a route, but they struggle to clearly express all the steps to take. Their brain dump is partially filled with garbage.

No1. What does the passage suggest about expert knowledge?

① It is irrelevant in teaching
② It is always easy to explain
③ It is rarely useful

④ It is mostly explicit
⑤ It is often implicit

No2. What happens as one progresses toward mastery?
① Fundamentals become less consciously recognized
② They gain more awareness of simple rules
③ Learning the basics becomes easier
④ They rely more on textbooks
⑤ Fundamentals stay equally important

No3. What difficulty do skilled golfers and wine experts face?
① Performing in public
② Describing their techniques
③ Finding motivation
④ Maintaining interest
⑤ Remembering instructions

No4. Why did the elite diver's explanation seem insufficient?
① He gave a very simplistic answer
② He described all steps too clearly
③ He refused to share details
④ He had no idea how he spun
⑤ He relied on written notes

No5. What problem occurs when experts try to teach basics?
① Their knowledge is partly inexpressible
② They have no intuitive grasp
③ Their memory completely fails
④ Their skills quickly decline
⑤ They overemphasize fundamentals

📘 **Passage #35**

Minimal processing can be one of the best ways to keep original flavors and taste, without any need to add artificial flavoring or additives, or too much salt. This would also be the efficient way to keep most nutrients, especially the most sensitive ones such as many vitamins and anti-oxidants. Milling of cereals is one of the most harsh processes which dramatically affect nutrient content. While grains are naturally very rich in micronutrients, anti-oxidants and fiber (i.e. in wholemeal flour or flakes), milling usually removes the vast majority of minerals, vitamins and fibers to raise white flour. Such a spoilage of key nutrients and fiber is no longer acceptable in the context of a sustainable diet aiming at an optimal nutrient density and health protection. In contrast, fermentation of various foodstuffs or germination of grains are traditional, locally accessible, low-energy and highly nutritious processes of sounded interest.

No1. What is one advantage of minimal processing?
① It preserves original flavors and nutrients
② It reduces the value of food
③ It increases artificial additives
④ It removes natural vitamins
⑤ It requires heavy use of salt

No2. Which nutrients are especially sensitive to processing?
① Proteins and fats
② Sugars and oils
③ Carbohydrates and starch
④ Minerals and water
⑤ Vitamins and antioxidants

No3. What negative effect does milling have?
① It enriches grains with fiber
② It makes nutrients more stable
③ It removes most minerals and vitamins
④ It creates wholemeal flour
⑤ It reduces food flavor

No4. Why is milling considered unacceptable today?

① It preserves antioxidants
② It supports nutrient density
③ It is environmentally friendly
④ It saves all fiber
⑤ It damages sustainable diets

No5. What are examples of nutritious, traditional processes?
① Adding salt and sugar
② Fermentation and germination
③ Frying and boiling
④ Milling and refining
⑤ Packaging and storage

📘 Passage #36

It would seem obvious that the more competent someone is, the more we will like that person. By "competence," I mean a cluster of qualities: smartness, the ability to get things done, wise decisions, etc. We stand a better chance of doing well at our life tasks if we surround ourselves with people who know what they're doing and have a lot to teach us. But the research evidence is paradoxical: In problem-solving groups, the participants who are considered the most competent and have the best ideas tend not to be the ones who are best liked. Why? One possibility is that, although we like to be around competent people, those who are too competent make us uncomfortable. They may seem unapproachable, distant, superhuman — and make us look bad (and feel worse) by comparison. If this were true, we might like people more if they reveal some evidence of fallibility. For example, if your friend is a brilliant mathematician, superb athlete, and gourmet cook, you might like him or her better if, every once in a while, they screwed up.

No1. What qualities are included in competence?
① Smartness and wise decisions
② Physical strength and beauty
③ Humor and friendliness
④ Wealth and popularity
⑤ Age and experience

No2. What does research show about competent group members?
① They tend not to be best liked
② They are usually avoided for tasks
③ They have no valuable ideas
④ They are always unapproachable
⑤ They are often the most liked

No3. Why might overly competent people be disliked?
① They make others feel inferior
② They are too humorous
③ They avoid group activities
④ They lack decision-making skills
⑤ They refuse to share ideas

No4. What could make competent people more likable?
① Showing occasional fallibility
② Always acting superhuman
③ Avoiding mistakes at all costs
④ Hiding their true abilities
⑤ Maintaining constant distance

No5. What example does the passage give of fallibility?
① An athlete cooking gourmet meals
② A brilliant friend making mistakes
③ A teacher giving advice
④ A mathematician solving problems
⑤ A colleague finishing work on time

📖 Passage #37

A computational algorithm that takes input data

and generates some output from it doesn't really embody any notion of meaning. Certainly, such a computation does not generally have as its purpose its own survival and well-being. It does not, in general, assign value to the inputs. Compare, for example, a computer algorithm with the waggle dance of the honeybee, by which means a foraging bee conveys to others in the hive information about the source of food (such as nectar) it has located. The "dance" — a series of stylized movements on the comb — shows the bees how far away the food is and in which direction. But this input does not simply program other bees to go out and look for it. Rather, they evaluate this information, comparing it with their own knowledge of the surroundings. Some bees might not bother to make the journey, considering it not worthwhile. The input, such as it is, is processed in the light of the organism's own internal states and history; there is nothing prescriptive about its effects.

No1. What is one key difference between an algorithm and a honeybee's waggle dance?

① The algorithm assigns value to inputs
② The waggle dance conveys meaningful information
③ The algorithm has survival as its purpose
④ The waggle dance produces meaningless output
⑤ The algorithm compares inputs with past experience

No2. What does the waggle dance indicate to other bees?

① The type of nectar available
② The distance and direction of food
③ The weight of the hive
④ The number of bees present
⑤ The quality of the honey

No3. How do bees respond to the waggle dance?

① They always follow it exactly
② They compare it with their own knowledge
③ They immediately reject it
④ They ignore the information
⑤ They ask other bees for instructions

No4. Why might some bees not follow the dance information?

① They consider the trip not worthwhile
② They lack the ability to fly
③ They prefer to guard the hive
④ They cannot see the movements
⑤ They wait for human guidance

No5. How is the waggle dance input described?

① Prescriptive and fixed
② Meaningless like an algorithm
③ Evaluated by each bee's state and history
④ Automatically commanding obedience
⑤ Independent of internal conditions

📖 **Passage #38**

There are deep similarities between viral contagion and behavioral contagion. For example, people in close or extended proximity to others infected by a virus are themselves more likely to become infected, just as people are more likely to drink excessively when they spend more time in the company of heavy drinkers. But there are also important differences between the two types of contagion. One is that visibility promotes behavioral contagion but inhibits the spread of infectious diseases. Solar panels that are visible from the street, for instance, are more likely to stimulate neighboring installations. In contrast, we try to avoid others who are visibly ill. Another important difference is that whereas viral contagion is almost always a bad thing,

behavioral contagion is sometimes negative — as in the case of smoking — but sometimes positive, as in the case of solar installations.

No1. What is one similarity between viral and behavioral contagion?

① Both spread more in isolation
② Both increase with close contact
③ Both always produce negative effects
④ Both depend on genetic factors
⑤ Both disappear with visibility

No2. How does visibility affect behavioral contagion?

① It promotes it
② It prevents it
③ It has no effect
④ It hides it
⑤ It weakens it slowly

No3. How does visibility affect viral contagion?

① It makes it spread faster
② It encourages avoidance of the sick
③ It strengthens its effects
④ It increases infection rates
⑤ It has no influence

No4. What example of positive behavioral contagion is mentioned?

① Smoking
② Solar panel installations
③ Heavy drinking
④ Avoiding sick people
⑤ Eating unhealthy foods

No5. How is viral contagion generally described?

① Usually beneficial
② Almost always harmful
③ Sometimes positive
④ Sometimes irrelevant
⑤ Always invisible

📖 **Passage #39**

Sleep is clearly about more than just resting. One curious fact is that animals that are hibernating also have periods of sleep. It comes as a surprise to most of us, but hibernation and sleep are not the same thing at all, at least not from a neurological and metabolic perspective. Hibernating is more like being anesthetized: the subject is unconscious but not actually asleep. So a hibernating animal needs to get a few hours of conventional sleep each day within the larger unconsciousness. A further surprise to most of us is that bears, the most famous of wintry sleepers, don't actually hibernate. Real hibernation involves profound unconsciousness and a dramatic fall in body temperature — often to around 32 degrees Fahrenheit. By this definition, bears don't hibernate, because their body temperature stays near normal and they are easily awakened. Their winter sleeps are more accurately called a state of torpor.

No1. How is hibernation different from sleep?

① Hibernation is like being anesthetized
② Hibernation is lighter than sleep
③ Sleep involves no unconsciousness
④ Sleep lowers body temperature more
⑤ Sleep and hibernation are identical

No2. Why do hibernating animals still need sleep?

① To wake up more easily
② To maintain neurological functions
③ To keep their body warm
④ To avoid predators
⑤ To eat food

No3. What surprising fact is revealed about bears?

① They don’t actually hibernate

② They are never unconscious
③ They never sleep in winter
④ They lower their body temperature drastically
⑤ They stop breathing in torpor

No4. What is a defining feature of real hibernation?
① Slight drowsiness
② Profound unconsciousness and low body temperature
③ Occasional waking
④ Continuous movement
⑤ Torpor without sleep

No5. Why are bears' winter sleeps called torpor?
① Their body temperature stays near normal
② They never rest during winter
③ They stop eating completely
④ They show no signs of waking
⑤ Their metabolism drops to zero

📖 **Passage #40**

The concern about how we appear to others can be seen in children, though work by the psychologist Ervin Staub suggests that the effect may vary with age. In a study where children heard another child in distress, young children (kindergarten through second grade) were more likely to help the child in distress when with another child than when alone. But for older children — in fourth and sixth grade — the effect reversed: they were less likely to help a child in distress when they were with a peer than when they were alone. Staub suggested that younger children might feel more comfortable acting when they have the company of a peer, whereas older children might feel more concern about being judged by their peers and fear feeling embarrassed by overreacting. Staub noted that "older children seemed to discuss the distress sounds less and to react to them less openly than younger children." In other words, the older children were deliberately putting on a poker face in front of their peers.

No1. How did younger children respond to a peer in distress?
① They were more likely to help with another child present
② They ignored the situation completely
③ They helped only when alone
④ They pretended not to hear
⑤ They felt embarrassed to act

No2. How did older children respond compared to younger children?
① They were less likely to help when with peers
② They helped more openly in groups
③ They ignored distress sounds equally
④ They became more compassionate
⑤ They encouraged their peers to help

No3. What reason did Staub give for older children's behavior?
① They feared peer judgment and embarrassment
② They felt stronger empathy
③ They enjoyed helping secretly
④ They had more courage
⑤ They always misunderstood distress sounds

No4. How did Staub describe older children's discussion of distress sounds?
① More detailed and open
② Less frequent and less open
③ Loud and disruptive
④ Encouraging and frequent
⑤ Supportive and helpful

No5. What does "poker face" mean in the context of the passage?
① Showing no visible reaction

② Smiling openly
③ Crying for attention
④ Expressing empathy
⑤ Acting overly dramatic

Passage	No1	No2	No3	No4	No5
#20	⑤	①	⑤	③	①
#21	⑤	①	⑤	②	③
#22	④	④	⑤	⑤	②
#23	④	④	④	①	②
#24	①	②	⑤	②	③
#29	②	①	③	③	⑤
#30	①	④	⑤	③	③
#31	③	⑤	④	⑤	②
#32	①	⑤	①	④	④
#33	⑤	③	①	②	①
#34	⑤	①	②	①	②
#35	①	⑤	③	⑤	②
#36	①	①	①	①	②
#37	②	②	②	①	③
#38	②	①	②	②	②
#39	①	②	①	②	①
#40	①	①	①	②	①