

2025년 3월 고1 영어 모의고사

English Reading Comprehension

Why I Created This Material

15년 동안 학생들을 가르치면서 저는 한 가지 장면을 수도 없이 보았습니다.

학생이 영어 지문을 읽습니다. 그리고 문장을 하나하나 한국어로 번역합니다.

그런데 그 다음 질문을 하면 많은 학생들이 이렇게 말합니다.

"선생님... 무슨 말인지 잘 모르겠어요."

문장을 해석하는 것과 내용을 이해하는 것은 전혀 다른 능력입니다.

요즘 많은 학생들이 영어를 못해서 점수가 낮은 것이 아닙니다.

사실은 지문 내용을 제대로 이해하지 못하기 때문입니다.

더 정확히 말하면 문해력이 무너져 있기 때문입니다.

그래서 이 자료는 일반적인 영어 문제집처럼 어휘나 문법을 중심으로 만든 자료가 아닙니다.

이 자료의 목적은 단 하나, 지문의 내용을 머릿속에 구조적으로 이해하고 기억하게 만드는 것입니다.

학교 내신 영어 시험의 구조를 보면 실제로 점수를 가르는 것은 크게 두 가지입니다.

1. 지문 내용을 정확히 이해하고 기억하고 있는가?
2. 문법과 서술형 문제를 해결할 수 있는가?

그런데 현장에서 보면 많은 학생들이 첫 번째 단계에서 이미 무너집니다.

그래서 이 자료는 영어 문장을 분석하기 전에 지문의 내용을 정확히 이해하고 정리하는 훈련을 먼저 하도록 설계했습니다.

학생들이 지문을 읽고

핵심 주장

인과 관계

예시

결론

을 스스로 찾아내고, 내용을 머릿속에 구조로 정리할 수 있도록 돕는 것이 이 문제들의 목적입니다.

이 자료는 단순한 문제 모음이 아닙니다.

지문을 이해하는 힘, 즉 문해력을 훈련하기 위한 학습 도구입니다.

이 자료가 지문을 읽어도 무엇을 말하는지 몰라 답답했던 학생들에게

작은 길잡이가 되기를 바랍니다.

- 공부코치

Improving your gestural communication involves more than just knowing when to nod or shake hands. It's about using gestures to complement your spoken messages, adding layers of meaning to your words. Open-handed gestures, for example, can indicate honesty, creating an atmosphere of trust. You invite openness and collaboration when you speak with your palms facing up. This simple yet powerful gesture can make others feel more comfortable and willing to engage in conversation. But be careful of the trap of overgesturing. Too many hand movements can distract from your message, drawing attention away from your words. Imagine a speaker whose hands move quickly like birds, their message lost in the chaos of their gestures. Balance is key. Your gestures should highlight your words, not overshadow them.

* **gestural communication**: 제스처 의사소통 * **complement**: 보완하다 * **spoken messages**: 말하는 메시지 * **layers of meaning**: 의미의 층 * **Open-handed gestures**: 손바닥을 펼친 제스처 * **indicate honesty**: 정직함을 나타내다 * **atmosphere of trust**: 신뢰의 분위기 * **invite openness**: 개방성을 유도하다 * **collaboration**: 협력 * **palms facing up**: 손바닥을 위로 향하게 하다 * **engage in conversation**: 대화에 참여하다 * **overgesturing**: 과도한 제스처 * **distract from**: ~에서 주의를 분산시키다 * **highlight**: 강조하다 * **overshadow**: 압도하다, 가리다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The dangers of using too many gestures in everyday conversation.
- ② The cultural differences in gestural communication.
- ③ The necessity of always using open-handed gestures in public speaking.
- ④ Achieving balance in gestures to effectively support spoken messages.
- ⑤ How to use handshakes to build professional relationships.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Effective gestural communication primarily involves mastering specific actions like nodding or shaking hands.
- ② Open-handed gestures are described as inviting openness and collaboration.
- ③ Maintaining a balance is crucial for effective gestural communication.
- ④ The goal of gestures is to add meaning and complement spoken words.
- ⑤ Excessive hand movements can detract from the spoken message.

3. What can be inferred about a speaker who constantly uses closed-off, defensive gestures (e.g., arms crossed)?

- ① They are probably discussing a complex and difficult topic.
- ② They are likely highly credible and trustworthy.
- ③ Their audience might feel less comfortable and engaged.
- ④ They are intentionally trying to confuse their listeners.
- ⑤ They will certainly be perceived as dishonest regardless of their words.

4. What does the word "complement" most likely mean in the context of the passage?

- ① to contradict
- ② to substitute for
- ③ to accompany and enhance
- ④ to dominate or control
- ⑤ to obscure or hide

5. Too many hand movements can distract from your message, drawing attention away from your words. Imagine a speaker whose hands move quickly like birds, their message lost in the chaos of their gestures. _____ Your gestures should highlight your words, not overshadow them. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① Balance is key.
- ② Gestures are universally understood.
- ③ Practice makes perfect.
- ④ Verbal communication is superior.
- ⑤ Less is often more.

6. According to the passage, what is one effect of using open-handed gestures (with palms facing up)?

- ① They are a sign of aggressive confrontation.
- ② They can help create an atmosphere of trust and invite collaboration.
- ③ They often lead to misunderstandings among listeners.
- ④ They always guarantee that your audience will agree with you.
- ⑤ They are primarily used to signal the end of a speech.

7. What is the described effect of 'overgesturing' in communication?

- ① It can distract listeners and overshadow the speaker's words.
- ② It inevitably leads to improved audience engagement.
- ③ It consistently signals enthusiasm and confidence.
- ④ It ensures a memorable and impactful presentation.
- ⑤ It effectively clarifies complex spoken messages.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To criticize common public speaking habits.
- ② To entertain readers with anecdotes about famous orators.
- ③ To analyze the psychological impact of non-verbal cues.
- ④ To provide guidance on using gestures effectively in communication.
- ⑤ To argue against the use of any gestures in formal settings.

9. Which of the following situations best illustrates the principle of effective gestural communication as described in the passage?

- ① A student who memorizes a speech verbatim and delivers it without any hand movements.
- ② A chef adding a pinch of salt to enhance the natural flavors of a dish without making it salty.
- ③ A teacher who uses a wide variety of complicated hand signals to explain every single word.
- ④ A musician playing an instrument so loudly that it drowns out the vocalist.
- ⑤ An artist using only primary colors in their painting to ensure clarity.

10. What broader implication can be drawn regarding effective communication from the discussion on gestures?

- ① Speakers should prioritize speed and quantity of gestures for maximum effect.
- ② Non-verbal communication is a universal language that needs no cultural understanding.
- ③ Verbal messages are inherently sufficient and require no non-verbal support.
- ④ True communicative mastery involves a careful, integrated approach to all message components.
- ⑤ The most impactful communication relies solely on dramatic physical expressions.

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Assuming gene editing in humans proves to be safe and effective, it might seem logical, even preferable, to correct disease-causing mutations at the earliest possible stage of life, before harmful genes begin causing serious problems. Yet once it becomes possible to transform an embryo's mutated genes into "normal" ones, there will certainly be temptations to upgrade normal genes to superior versions. Should we begin editing genes in unborn children to lower their lifetime risk of heart disease or cancer? What about giving unborn children beneficial features, like greater strength and increased mental abilities, or changing physical characteristics, like eye and hair color? The pursuit for perfection seems almost natural to human nature, but if we start down this slippery slope, we may not like where we end up.

* **gene editing**: 유전자 편집 * **safe**: 안전한 * **effective**: 효과적인 * **logical**: 논리적인 * **preferable**: 바람직한 * **disease-causing mutations**: 질병 유발 돌연변이 * **earliest possible stage of life**: 생애 초기 단계 * **harmful genes**: 유해한 유전자 * **embryo**: 배아 * **mutated genes**: 돌연변이 유전자 * **temptations**: 유혹 * **superior versions**: 우월한 버전 * **unborn children**: 태아, 태어나지 않은 아이들 * **beneficial features**: 유익한 특징 * **slippery slope**: 미끄러운 길, 점진적으로 나빠지는 상황

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The scientific feasibility of human gene editing.
- ② The universal desire for human genetic improvement.
- ③ The ethical concerns surrounding the potential misuse of human gene editing for non-medical purposes.
- ④ Initial considerations for disease prevention through gene editing.
- ⑤ The inevitable progression from genetic correction to human enhancement.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① The author suggests that society might regret the ultimate outcome if gene editing progresses to enhancement.
- ② There are concerns that correcting harmful genes could lead to attempts to improve normal genes.
- ③ Gene editing to correct disease-causing mutations is generally considered a logical first step.
- ④ The passage advocates for gene editing to achieve superior human traits like greater strength.
- ⑤ Changing physical characteristics like eye and hair color in unborn children is presented as a potential future application of gene editing.

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① The passage suggests that any form of gene editing should be avoided completely.
- ② Scientists have already developed methods to safely edit all types of human genes.
- ③ Gene editing for cosmetic changes is inherently safer than for health benefits.
- ④ The initial motivation for human gene editing primarily revolves around aesthetic improvements.
- ⑤ The author believes that humanity's desire for 'perfection' could lead to ethically problematic outcomes.

4. What does the word "temptations" most likely mean in the context of the passage?

- ① Strong urges.
- ② Necessities.
- ③ Obligations.
- ④ Difficulties.
- ⑤ Opportunities.

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"The pursuit for perfection seems almost natural to human nature, but if we start down this slippery slope, we _____."

- ① must establish stricter ethical guidelines immediately.
- ② will discover new cures for diseases.
- ③ may not like where we end up.
- ④ will surely achieve ultimate human potential.
- ⑤ will only correct serious genetic disorders.

6. According to the passage, what is one of the initial reasons gene editing might be considered?

- ① To fulfill humanity's innate desire for perfect offspring.
- ② To provide unborn children with superior physical traits.
- ③ To correct disease-causing mutations at the earliest stage of life.
- ④ To achieve universal genetic homogeneity among humans.
- ⑤ To scientifically map all human genetic sequences.

7. What cause-effect relationship is central to the author's argument regarding gene editing?

- ① The initial act of correcting disease genes could open the door to attempts at genetic enhancement.
- ② A desire for beneficial features causes a reduction in birth defects.
- ③ The assumption of safety in gene editing leads to universal ethical acceptance.
- ④ The pursuit of perfection leads to a decline in scientific innovation.
- ⑤ Increased mental abilities in children are a direct effect of preventing heart disease.

8. What is the author's primary attitude towards extending gene editing beyond disease correction?

- ① Indifferent and objective about the potential outcomes.
- ② Apprehensive and cautionary regarding potential misuses.
- ③ Sarcastic about the scientific community's ambitions.
- ④ Enthusiastic and supportive of future advancements.
- ⑤ Optimistic about achieving human genetic perfection.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the "slippery slope" argument presented in the passage?

- ① A student who consistently reviews material before a test.
- ② A company that invests in renewable energy for long-term sustainability.
- ③ A government imposing a small tax on luxury goods, which eventually leads to widespread heavy taxation on all purchases.
- ④ A seemingly harmless dietary change that leads to increasingly restrictive eating habits and eventually health problems.
- ⑤ A town that starts with a small recycling program, which expands to comprehensive waste management.

10. What broader conclusion or implication can be drawn from the passage's discussion of gene editing?

- ① Scientific progress should always take precedence over ethical concerns.
- ② Without clear ethical guidelines, advanced biotechnologies like gene editing may lead to unintended negative societal outcomes.
- ③ The primary goal of gene editing should be the enhancement of physical beauty.
- ④ Human nature is inherently incapable of making responsible choices about technology.
- ⑤ Genetic manipulation will inevitably lead to a utopian society.

The science we learn in grade school is a collection of certainties about the natural world — the earth goes around the sun, DNA carries the information of an organism, and so on. Only when you start to learn the practice of science do you realize that each of these “facts” was hard won through a succession of logical inferences based upon many observations or experiments. The process of science is less about collecting pieces of knowledge than it is about reducing the uncertainties in what we know. Our uncertainties can be greater or lesser for any given piece of knowledge depending upon where we are in that process — today we are quite certain of how an apple will fall from a tree, but our understanding of the turbulent fluid flow remains a work in progress after more than a century of effort.

* **grade school**: 초등학교 * **collection**: 집합, 모음 * **certainties**: 확실성, 확실한 사실 * **natural world**: 자연 세계 * **carries**: 전달하다 * **organism**: 유기체 * **practice of science**: 과학의 실제 과정/실천 * **hard won**: 어렵게 얻어진, 고생 끝에 얻은 * **succession**: 일련, 연속 * **logical inferences**: 논리적 추론 * **observations**: 관찰 * **experiments**: 실험 * **reducing**: 줄이는 것, 감소시키는 것 * **uncertainties**: 불확실성 * **turbulent fluid flow**: 난류 유체 흐름

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The importance of teaching foundational scientific facts in early education.
- ② The historical development of key scientific discoveries, from observation to inference.
- ③ The challenges of reducing uncertainty in complex scientific fields like fluid dynamics.
- ④ The contrast between perceived scientific certainty and the ongoing process of scientific inquiry.
- ⑤ How scientific facts are constantly being revised and proven wrong.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Our level of certainty about scientific knowledge can vary depending on the area.
- ② Grade school science typically presents established knowledge as definitive facts.
- ③ The “facts” learned in school were simple discoveries made without much effort.
- ④ Real scientific practice involves recognizing and reducing degrees of uncertainty.
- ⑤ Understanding turbulent fluid flow is an example of an area still under active scientific development.

3. What can be inferred about the nature of scientific knowledge based on the passage?

- ① Breakthroughs in science often invalidate all prior understanding in a given field.
- ② Complex scientific phenomena are inherently beyond complete human understanding.
- ③ Scientific knowledge is primarily built upon a vast collection of universally accepted facts.
- ④ Scientific understanding, even for well-established “facts,” has a history of rigorous, iterative development.
- ⑤ The pursuit of science is an unending endeavor characterized by continuous refinement.

4. In the passage, what does the phrase “hard won” most likely mean?

- ① Recently discovered
- ② Acquired through significant effort
- ③ Fundamentally simple
- ④ Easily achieved
- ⑤ Widely accepted

5. “The process of science is less about collecting pieces of knowledge than it is about _____.” Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① reducing the uncertainties in what we know
- ② categorizing known facts systematically
- ③ expanding the scope of academic disciplines
- ④ proving initial theories definitively
- ⑤ formulating new hypotheses continuously

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding scientific understanding?

- ① Scientists have been trying to fully understand turbulent fluid flow for over a century.
- ② Scientific “facts” are typically arrived at by a single, definitive experiment.
- ③ The certainty regarding the earth orbiting the sun is a recent development.
- ④ The study of DNA as information carrier is still largely uncertain.
- ⑤ Grade school science curriculum focuses primarily on unresolved scientific mysteries.

7. What is presented as the reason for “facts” being “hard won” in the passage?

- ① Early scientists lacked advanced technology to prove their initial theories quickly.
- ② Scientists often debate extensively over minor details before reaching consensus.
- ③ They are the result of a long series of logical inferences based on extensive observations or experiments.
- ④ The natural world is inherently chaotic, making definitive conclusions difficult.
- ⑤ Scientific funding is often limited, slowing down the pace of discovery.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To critique the scientific community's reluctance to acknowledge uncertainty.
- ② To highlight the intellectual struggles faced by scientists throughout history.
- ③ To explain the nuanced reality of scientific inquiry beyond simplistic views.
- ④ To compare the historical progress of different scientific disciplines.
- ⑤ To advocate for a more advanced science curriculum in grade schools.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about the nature of science?

- ① A team of astronomers uses new telescope data to refine the estimated distance to a distant galaxy, acknowledging future improvements.
- ② A research team continuously refines models of climate change based on new data.
- ③ A historian uncovers new evidence that definitively proves a historical event occurred.
- ④ A student memorizes the periodic table for a chemistry exam.
- ⑤ An inventor patents a groundbreaking new technology after years of development.

10. What broader implication about human knowledge can be drawn from the passage's description of science?

- ① The most valuable knowledge is that which can be quickly applied to practical problems.
- ② Absolute certainty in complex domains of knowledge is an elusive ideal, not a common state.
- ③ Collective human effort is less efficient than individual genius in scientific discovery.
- ④ Traditional educational systems are fundamentally flawed in their approach to science.
- ⑤ Progress in understanding inevitably leads to a finite set of immutable truths.

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There is a wealth of evidence that when parents, teachers, supervisors, and coaches are perceived as involved and caring, people feel happier and more motivated. And it is not just those people with power — we need to feel valued and respected by peers and coworkers. Thus, when the need for relatedness is met, motivation and internalization are fueled, provided that support for autonomy and competence are also there. If we are trying to motivate others, a caring relationship is a crucial basis from which to begin. And when we are trying to motivate ourselves, doing things to enhance a sense of connectedness to others can be crucial to long-term persistence. So exercise with a friend, call someone when you have a difficult decision to make, and be there as a support for others as they take on challenges.

* **wealth of evidence**: 풍부한 증거 * **perceived**: 인식되는 * **involved**: 관여하는 * **caring**: 배려하는 * **motivated**: 동기 부여된 * **valued**: 소중하게 여겨지는 * **respected**: 존중받는 * **peers**: 동료들 * **relatedness**: 관계성 * **internalization**: 내면화 * **fueled**: 촉진되는, 활성화되는 * **autonomy**: 자율성 * **competence**: 역량 * **crucial basis**: 중요한 기반 * **long-term persistence**: 장기적인 끈기

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The fundamental role of social connection and relatedness in fostering motivation and well-being.
- ② Strategies for developing effective communication skills in various relationships.
- ③ The cognitive processes behind internalizing external motivations.
- ④ How leadership styles impact employee productivity and morale.
- ⑤ The importance of individual autonomy for personal growth and achievement.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Feeling valued by peers is as important as feeling valued by authority figures.
- ② For motivation and internalization to be fully fueled, relatedness alone is sufficient.
- ③ Perceived involvement from supervisors can lead to increased happiness.
- ④ Engaging in activities with friends can contribute to personal persistence.
- ⑤ A caring relationship is a foundational element when attempting to motivate others.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding efforts to motivate others?

- ① Demonstrating competence is the single most effective way to inspire others.
- ② Successful motivation of others primarily depends on offering substantial rewards.
- ③ The most effective motivation strategies are universally applicable regardless of relationship context.
- ④ Without establishing a caring relationship, attempts to motivate others are likely to face significant hurdles.
- ⑤ Focusing solely on the goals and achievements of individuals guarantees their motivation.

4. In the context of the passage, what does the word 'fueled' most closely mean?

- ① suppressed
- ② promoted
- ③ hindered
- ④ eradicated
- ⑤ drained

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? 'Thus, when the need for relatedness is met, motivation and internalization are fueled, provided that support for autonomy and competence are also there. If we are trying to motivate others, _____.'

- ① external rewards should be prioritized over internal satisfaction
- ② a caring relationship is a crucial basis from which to begin
- ③ clearly defined goals are more important than personal connections
- ④ a hierarchical structure is often the most efficient approach
- ⑤ emphasizing individual performance is key to success

6. According to the passage, which of the following is explicitly stated as a condition for motivation and internalization to be 'fueled'?

- ① Opportunities for intense competition among peers must be available.
- ② There must be an absence of any challenging or difficult decisions.
- ③ Support for autonomy and competence must be present alongside met relatedness needs.
- ④ Individuals must achieve a high level of self-sufficiency.
- ⑤ External incentives must be consistently provided by authority figures.

7. What cause-effect relationship is most clearly established in the initial part of the passage?

- ① When people perceive authority figures as involved and caring, they experience greater happiness and motivation.
- ② A strong sense of autonomy directly leads to increased peer respect.
- ③ Being valued by peers causes a decrease in the need for supervisor involvement.
- ④ Increased motivation necessarily results in the internalization of all external values.
- ⑤ Long-term persistence is the primary cause of enhanced social connectedness.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To advocate for stricter hierarchical structures in workplaces and educational settings.
- ② To lament the lack of social support systems in modern society.
- ③ To critically analyze various psychological theories regarding human needs.
- ④ To present a detailed academic study on the neuroscience of happiness.
- ⑤ To explain the profound impact of social connection on human motivation and offer practical suggestions.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about enhancing connectedness for long-term persistence?

- ① An athlete pushes through a rigorous training regimen independently to achieve a personal best.
- ② An artist isolates themselves in a studio for months to complete a complex masterpiece without external input.
- ③ A community garden project thrives as neighbors regularly work together, sharing tasks and encouraging each other.
- ④ A company implements a strict performance-based bonus system to encourage employees to meet targets.
- ⑤ A student diligently studies alone for an important exam, relying only on self-discipline.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about human well-being and productivity?

- ① True autonomy can only be achieved by completely minimizing reliance on others.
- ② Technological advancements are gradually diminishing the human need for social interaction.
- ③ The concept of relatedness applies exclusively to relationships within formal institutional settings.
- ④ External rewards and individual achievements are ultimately more powerful motivators than emotional connections.
- ⑤ Sustained human motivation and happiness are deeply dependent on fostering meaningful social bonds and mutual support.

Modern brain-scanning techniques such as fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) have revealed that reading aloud lights up many areas of the brain. There is intense activity in areas associated with pronunciation and hearing the sound of the spoken response, which strengthens the connective structures of your brain cells for more brainpower. This leads to an overall improvement in concentration. Reading aloud is also a good way to develop your public speaking skills because it forces you to read each and every word — something people don't often do when reading quickly, or reading in silence. Children, in particular, should be encouraged to read aloud because the brain is wired for learning through connections that are created by positive stimulation, such as singing, touching, and reading aloud.

* **brain-scanning techniques**: 뇌 스캔 기술 * **fMRI**: 기능적 자기공명영상 * **revealed**: 밝혀냈다, 드러냈다 * **lights up**: 활성화시키다 * **intense activity**: 강렬한 활동 * **associated with**: ~와 관련된 * **pronunciation**: 발음 * **spoken response**: 말하는 소리/반응 * **strengthens**: 강화하다 * **connective structures**: 연결 구조 * **brainpower**: 뇌 기능, 뇌력 * **concentration**: 집중력 * **public speaking skills**: 대중 연설 기술 * **wired for learning**: 학습하도록 설계된/ 타고난 * **positive stimulation**: 긍정적인 자극

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The differences between silent reading and reading aloud.
- ② The importance of developing public speaking skills from a young age.
- ③ The advanced capabilities of fMRI technology in brain research.
- ④ How positive stimulation influences brain development in children.
- ⑤ The diverse cognitive and practical benefits of reading aloud.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the information provided in the passage?

- ① Reading aloud primarily enhances memory retention more than other cognitive functions.
- ② Children's brains are predisposed to learn through positive sensory input.
- ③ Reading aloud can help improve an individual's public speaking abilities.
- ④ fMRI scans show increased activity in the brain's pronunciation areas during reading aloud.
- ⑤ The act of reading aloud strengthens connections between brain cells.

3. What can be reasonably inferred from the passage regarding reading habits?

- ① Silent reading might sometimes lead to overlooking individual words or details.
- ② People who read aloud frequently are less likely to experience improved concentration.
- ③ Silent reading generally involves more intense brain activity than reading aloud.
- ④ Reading quickly always leads to a deeper understanding of the text.
- ⑤ Public speaking skills are only developed through formal training, not reading aloud.

4. In the context of the passage, what does the word "wired" most closely mean in the sentence, "the brain is wired for learning through connections"?

- ① Confused
- ② Connected
- ③ Damaged
- ④ Designed
- ⑤ Isolated

5. Modern brain-scanning techniques such as fMRI (functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging) have revealed that reading aloud lights up many areas of the brain. There is intense activity in areas associated with pronunciation and hearing the sound of the spoken response, which _____. This leads to an overall improvement in concentration. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① often distracts from the core meaning of the text
- ② strengthens the connective structures of your brain cells for more brainpower
- ③ primarily focuses on developing artistic expression
- ④ reduces the need for any further mental stimulation
- ⑤ makes it harder to remember the information later on

6. According to the passage, which of the following is an area of intense brain activity observed by fMRI during reading aloud?

- ① Areas linked to pronunciation and hearing sounds.
- ② Areas associated with visual processing of complex images.
- ③ Areas related to fine motor skills and balance.
- ④ Areas responsible for memory storage and retrieval.
- ⑤ Areas involved in emotional regulation and empathy.

7. What cause-effect relationship is explicitly described in the passage regarding the brain?

- ① Positive stimulation in children leads to brain wiring, but not improved learning connections.
- ② Listening to spoken responses during reading aloud causes a decrease in brainpower.
- ③ Strengthening brain cell connections through reading aloud directly results in improved concentration.
- ④ Reading quickly causes a greater strengthening of brain cells than reading aloud.
- ⑤ Reading aloud enhances public speaking skills, which in turn reduces overall brain activity.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To compare the effectiveness of various learning methods for children.
- ② To inform readers about the diverse benefits and importance of reading aloud.
- ③ To provide an in-depth scientific explanation of brain functions.
- ④ To critically evaluate different brain-scanning technologies.
- ⑤ To warn against the potential drawbacks of reading aloud.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument that reading aloud "forces you to read each and every word" and helps develop public speaking skills?

- ① A musician practicing a difficult piece slowly, note by note, to ensure precision before a performance.
- ② A chef following a recipe precisely only for a dish they've never made before.
- ③ A student who memorizes a speech without understanding its nuances.
- ④ A painter quickly sketching a landscape to capture its overall impression.
- ⑤ An athlete visualizing a successful performance without engaging in physical practice.

10. What broader implication or conclusion can be drawn from the passage about learning and cognitive development?

- ① Passive learning methods are generally more effective for long-term memory retention.
- ② Actively engaging with material through methods like vocalization can profoundly enhance cognitive functions and practical abilities.
- ③ Advanced technology like fMRI is essential for all forms of cognitive enhancement.
- ④ The benefits of positive stimulation are exclusively limited to early childhood development.
- ⑤ Public speaking skills are the most significant outcome of consistent reading aloud.

202503H1_29

Routines enable athletes to evaluate competition conditions. For example, bouncing a ball in a volleyball service routine supplies the server with information about the ball, the floor, and the state of her muscles. This information can then be used to properly prepare for her serve. Routines also enable athletes to adjust and fine-tune their preparations based on those evaluations or in pursuit of a particular competitive goal. This adaptation can involve adjustment to the conditions, rivals, competitive situation, or internal influences that can affect performance. Just like adjusting a racecar engine to the conditions of the track, air temperature, and weather, routines adjust all competitive components to achieve proper performance.

* **Routines**: 루틴, 일상적인 절차 * **enable**: 가능하게 하다 * **athletes**: 운동선수
* **evaluate**: 평가하다 * **competition conditions**: 경기 조건 * **service routine**: 서비스 루틴 * **supplies**: 제공하다 * **information**: 정보 * **state of her muscles**: 그녀의 근육 상태 * **properly prepare**: 적절하게 준비하다 * **adjust**: 조정하다 * **fine-tune**: 미세 조정하다 * **preparations**: 준비, 대비 * **competitive goal**: 경쟁 목표 * **internal influences**: 내적 요인

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Various types of routines in different sports.
- ② How routines help athletes evaluate conditions and adjust for optimal performance.
- ③ The psychological benefits of athletic routines.
- ④ The importance of physical training for athletes.
- ⑤ The comprehensive role of structured routines in optimizing athletic readiness and performance.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Routines help athletes gather information about their environment.
- ② The adjustment process through routines is static and unchangeable.
- ③ Athletes can use routine-derived information to improve their readiness.
- ④ Internal influences can be a factor athletes consider when adapting routines.
- ⑤ Routines allow for fine-tuning preparations to meet competitive goals.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding athletic routines?

- ① Competitive goals are less important than environmental conditions in shaping routines.
- ② Routines are primarily designed to reduce pre-competition anxiety.
- ③ Athletes who effectively utilize routines are likely to have a competitive advantage.
- ④ The effectiveness of a routine is independent of the athlete's skill level.
- ⑤ All athletes use the same types of routines regardless of their sport.

4. In the context of the passage, what does the word "fine-tune" most closely mean?

- ① To broadly categorize existing components.
- ② To eliminate unnecessary steps.
- ③ To make precise adjustments for optimal functioning.
- ④ To simplify or reduce complexity.
- ⑤ To establish initial parameters.

5. Routines enable athletes to evaluate competition conditions. This information can then be used to properly prepare for her serve. _____ This adaptation can involve adjustment to the conditions, rivals, competitive situation, or internal influences that can affect performance.

- ① Routines also enable athletes to adjust and fine-tune their preparations based on those evaluations or in pursuit of a particular competitive goal.
- ② Furthermore, routines are primarily developed to improve team cohesion.
- ③ Consequently, athletes often develop personalized physical training regimens.
- ④ Therefore, consistency in routine execution is the sole determinant of success.
- ⑤ However, most athletes find it challenging to maintain strict routines under pressure.

6. According to the passage, what specific information can a volleyball server obtain through her routine?

- ① The previous game's score and opponent's strategies.
- ② Information about the ball, the floor, and the state of her muscles.
- ③ The long-term weather forecast for the competition day.
- ④ Psychological profiles of the opposing team members.
- ⑤ The exact serving speed required for a perfect ace.

7. Which of the following best describes the cause-effect relationship presented in the passage?

- ① Physical fitness levels directly dictate the choice and effectiveness of routines.
- ② High competition intensity causes athletes to abandon their routines.
- ③ External conditions alone determine an athlete's success, rendering routines secondary.
- ④ Routines facilitate condition evaluation, which enables proper preparation and performance adjustment.
- ⑤ Athlete performance is solely a result of natural talent, unaffected by routines.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To compare the routines of various sports for their effectiveness.
- ② To highlight the psychological aspects of athletic preparation.
- ③ To inform readers about the adaptive and evaluative functions of athletic routines.
- ④ To argue against the excessive use of pre-competition rituals.
- ⑤ To persuade athletes to adopt a specific type of training routine.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the argument about routines in the passage?

- ① A pilot performing a pre-flight checklist and adjusting flight parameters based on current weather and aircraft diagnostics.
- ② A chef consistently following a recipe to ensure taste uniformity.
- ③ A student diligently reviewing lecture notes before an exam.
- ④ A musician practicing a piece repeatedly to achieve technical perfection.
- ⑤ A gardener watering plants regularly without assessing soil moisture or plant health.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about the nature of high-level performance?

- ① Optimal performance requires a continuous, dynamic process of informed evaluation and strategic adaptation.
- ② Success in competitive endeavors is primarily a matter of innate talent and natural ability.
- ③ Individual preferences for routines always outweigh universal principles of preparation.
- ④ Strict adherence to established procedures, without flexibility, guarantees optimal outcomes.
- ⑤ Advanced technology is indispensable for achieving superior results in any field.

Promotion deals with consumer psychology. We can't force people to think one way or another, and the clever marketer knows that promotion is used to provide information in the most clear, honest, and simple fashion possible. By doing so, the possibility of increasing sales goes up. Gone are the days when promotions were done in order to fool the consumer into purchasing something. The long-term effect of getting a consumer to buy something they did not really want or need wasn't good. In fact, consumers fooled once can do damage to sales as they relate their experience to others. Instead, marketers now know that their goal is to identify the consumers who are most likely to appreciate a good or service, and to promote that good or service in a way that makes the value clear to the consumer. Therefore, marketers must know where the potential consumers are, and how to reach them.

* **Promotion**: 프로모션, 홍보 * **consumer psychology**: 소비자 심리 * **clever marketer**: 영리한 마케터 * **provide information**: 정보를 제공하다 * **clear, honest, and simple fashion**: 명확하고 정직하며 간단한 방식 * **increasing sales**: 판매 증가 * **fool the consumer**: 소비자를 속이다 * **purchasing something**: 무언가를 구매하다 * **long-term effect**: 장기적인 효과 * **do damage to sales**: 판매에 손해를 입히다 * **relate their experience**: 자신의 경험을 이야기하다/공유하다 * **identify the consumers**: 소비자를 식별하다 * **appreciate a good or service**: 상품이나 서비스를 가치 있게 여기다/이해하다 * **makes the value clear**: 가치를 명확하게 하다 * **potential consumers**: 잠재적 소비자

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The evolution of marketing strategies from deception to value-driven promotion.
- ② How past marketing failures led to stricter consumer protection laws.
- ③ The immediate benefits of aggressive promotional campaigns on sales.
- ④ The challenges of identifying target consumers in a competitive market.
- ⑤ The importance of consumer psychology in general business practices.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Modern marketers aim to clearly communicate value to potential consumers.
- ② Consumers who feel deceived are likely to share their negative experiences.
- ③ Identifying the right target audience is a key task for contemporary marketers.
- ④ Promotion is fundamentally about understanding and responding to consumer psychology.
- ⑤ Fooling consumers into purchases can lead to long-term sales growth.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding modern marketing?

- ① Legal regulations against deceptive advertising have significantly reduced promotional activities.
- ② Businesses should prioritize expanding their customer base over retaining existing clients.
- ③ Generic, untargeted advertising campaigns are becoming less efficient in achieving sales goals.
- ④ The most effective promotions primarily rely on emotional appeals rather than factual information.
- ⑤ The cost of reaching potential consumers has decreased due to technological advancements.

4. What does the underlined word "fashion" most likely mean in the context of the passage?"the clever marketer knows that promotion is used to provide information in the most clear, honest, and simple fashion possible."

- ① manner
- ② style
- ③ clothing
- ④ industry
- ⑤ trend

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence below?"Instead, marketers now know that their goal is to identify the consumers who are most likely to appreciate a good or service, and to promote that good or service in a way that _____."

- ① focuses solely on competitive pricing
- ② generates immediate impulse buying
- ③ obscures the true cost of the product
- ④ appeals to a broad, general audience
- ⑤ makes the value clear to the consumer

6. According to the passage, what was the long-term consequence of promotions designed to fool consumers?

- ① It established a foundation for future marketing innovations.
- ② It primarily affected only a small fraction of the consumer base.
- ③ It led to a temporary but significant boost in market share.
- ④ It unexpectedly fostered stronger brand loyalty among consumers.
- ⑤ It resulted in negative impacts on sales over time.

7. What cause-and-effect relationship is described in the passage concerning past marketing practices?

- ① A focus on broad advertising campaigns increased product visibility, thereby boosting market demand.
- ② Reduced product quality caused marketers to rely more on misleading advertisements.
- ③ Deceptive promotions led consumers to share negative experiences, consequently damaging future sales.
- ④ Understanding consumer psychology resulted in more targeted and effective campaigns.
- ⑤ Honest information led to increased sales due to enhanced customer trust.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To compare different psychological theories applied in marketing.
- ② To criticize the historical lack of ethical standards in the marketing industry.
- ③ To persuade marketers to prioritize short-term sales over customer satisfaction.
- ④ To lament the complexities of understanding modern consumer behavior.
- ⑤ To inform readers about the shift from deceptive to transparent marketing strategies.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument for effective modern promotion?

- ① A new restaurant that clearly advertises its unique, locally-sourced ingredients and consistently delivers high-quality dishes, leading to positive customer reviews and steady growth.
- ② A clothing brand using celebrity endorsements and viral marketing campaigns to create artificial hype around an average product.
- ③ A company launching an aggressive, limited-time sale with obscure terms and conditions to quickly offload inventory.
- ④ A political campaign that uses emotionally charged slogans and vague promises to win over voters without detailing policies.
- ⑤ An online service that offers a free trial but makes it difficult to cancel, hoping users forget and get charged.

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the passage about the nature of successful marketing in today's environment?

- ① Sustainable marketing success is primarily achieved through continuous innovation in product features, irrespective of promotion methods.
- ② Marketers should focus on creating a sense of urgency and scarcity to drive immediate purchasing decisions.
- ③ Long-term business viability in marketing is fundamentally dependent on building consumer trust through transparency and genuine value.
- ④ The most effective marketing strategies rely heavily on manipulating consumer desires rather than fulfilling genuine needs.
- ⑤ The role of consumer psychology in marketing has diminished as data analytics become more prevalent.

202503H1_31

Plato argued that when you see something that strikes you as beautiful, you are really just seeing a partial reflection of true beauty, just as a painting or even a photograph only captures part of the real thing. True beauty, or what Plato calls the Form of Beauty, has no particular color, shape, or size. Rather, it is an abstract idea, like the number five. You can make drawings of the number five in blue or red ink, big or small, but the number five itself is none of those things. It has no physical form. Think of the idea of a triangle, for example. Although it has no particular color or size, it somehow lies within each and every triangle you see. Plato thought the same was true of beauty. The Form of Beauty somehow lies within each and every beautiful thing you see.

* **argued**: 주장했다 * **strikes you as beautiful**: 아름답다고 느껴지게 하다 * **partial reflection**: 부분적인 반영 * **true beauty**: 진정한 아름다움 * **captures part**: 일부를 담아내다/포착하다 * **real thing**: 실제 사물 * **Form of Beauty**: 아름다움의 형상 * **particular color**: 특정한 색깔 * **abstract idea**: 추상적인 개념 * **number five**: 숫자 5 * **none of those things**: 그런 것들이 아니다 (어떤 것도 해당하지 않는다) * **physical form**: 물리적인 형태 * **idea of a triangle**: 삼각형의 개념 * **lies within**: ~안에 존재하다/내재하다 * **same was true of beauty**: 아름다움에도 마찬가지였다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?

- ① The historical evolution of aesthetic appreciation.
- ② The limitations of art in capturing reality.
- ③ How various cultures define beauty differently.
- ④ Plato's theory of true beauty existing as an abstract Form.
- ⑤ The philosophical debate between abstract and concrete ideas.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the information provided in the passage?

- ① A painting of a beautiful landscape is only a partial reflection of true beauty.
- ② Any specific beautiful object contains a reflection of the Form of Beauty.
- ③ The Form of Beauty is not limited by physical characteristics such as color or shape.
- ④ The number five, as an idea, has physical attributes like color or size.
- ⑤ Plato believed that the Form of Beauty is an abstract concept.

3. What can be inferred from Plato's concept of true beauty as described in the passage?

- ① Art forms are ultimately superior to natural beauty.
- ② Abstract ideas are inherently more beautiful than concrete examples.
- ③ Plato did not appreciate the beauty of physical objects.
- ④ Complete and perfect true beauty cannot be found in the physical world.
- ⑤ Our perception of beauty is entirely subjective and personal.

4. What does the word 'abstract' most likely mean in the context of the passage?

- ① Existing only in concept or idea
- ② Visually appealing
- ③ Defined by specific physical properties
- ④ Easily understood
- ⑤ Concrete and tangible

5. True beauty, or what Plato calls the Form of Beauty, has no particular color, shape, or size. Rather, _____, like the number five. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① it manifests in physical forms
- ② it is a complex philosophical concept
- ③ it represents a universal truth
- ④ it is an abstract idea
- ⑤ it is open to individual interpretation

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding Plato's views on beauty?

- ① The number five, when drawn, lacks any physical form or color.
- ② Plato believed that true beauty is primarily defined by its physical size.
- ③ A photograph perfectly captures the entirety of true beauty.
- ④ Plato compared the Form of Beauty to the idea of a triangle.
- ⑤ According to Plato, the Form of Beauty has a distinct color.

7. Which of the following cause-effect relationships is described in the passage?

- ① The ability to perceive beauty causes one to understand the non-physical nature of Forms.
- ② The act of creating art is caused by the artist's desire to capture true beauty completely.
- ③ Plato's observations of art led him to conclude that all beauty is subjective.
- ④ The specific characteristics of an object determine its capacity to reflect the Form of Beauty.
- ⑤ Because true beauty is abstract, beautiful physical objects can only be partial reflections of it.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① Enthusiastic and promotional about abstract ideas.
- ② Objective and explanatory, aiming to clarify a philosophical concept.
- ③ Sarcastic and skeptical regarding the existence of true beauty.
- ④ Critical and dismissive of Plato's philosophical views.
- ⑤ Analytical and argumentative, defending Plato against criticism.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates Plato's argument about the Form of Beauty?

- ① A scientist discovering a new species through observation.
- ② An artist creating a unique piece of art inspired by nature.
- ③ A student memorizing historical dates for an exam.
- ④ The concept of a perfectly just society compared to an actual government.
- ⑤ A chef perfecting a recipe through trial and error.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from Plato's theory of beauty as presented in the passage?

- ① The definition of beauty is culturally determined and varies globally.
- ② Plato's philosophy implies that the physical world is merely a shadow of a higher reality.
- ③ The pursuit of beauty in art and nature is ultimately a futile endeavor.
- ④ Human perception is inherently flawed and incapable of recognizing any true beauty.
- ⑤ Understanding beauty requires extensive artistic training and practice.

As you listen to your child in an emotional moment, be aware that sharing simple observations usually works better than asking questions to get a conversation rolling. You may ask your child "Why do you feel sad?" and she may not have a clue. As a child, she may not have an answer on the tip of her tongue. Maybe she's feeling sad about her parents' arguments, or because she feels overtired, or she's worried about a piano recital. But she may or may not be able to explain any of this. And even when she does come up with an answer, she might be worried that the answer is not good enough to justify the feeling. Under these circumstances, a series of questions can just make a child silent. It's better to simply reflect what you notice. You can say, "You seem a little tired today," or, "I noticed that you frowned when I mentioned the recital," and wait for her response.

* **emotional moment**: 감정적인 순간 * **observations**: 관찰 내용 * **works better**: 더 효과적이다 * **asking questions**: 질문하기 * **get a conversation rolling**: 대화를 시작하다 * **have a clue**: 전혀 모르다, 짐작하다 * **on the tip of her tongue**: 즉답할 준비가 된 * **arguments**: 다툼, 논쟁 * **overtired**: 너무 피곤한 * **worried about**: ~에 대해 걱정하는 * **piano recital**: 피아노 연주회 * **explain**: 설명하다 * **come up with an answer**: 답을 생각해내다 * **justify the feeling**: 감정을 정당화하다 * **circumstances**: 상황, 환경

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Effective communication approaches with emotional children.
- ② Strategies for helping children identify their emotions.
- ③ Parental guidance in preparing children for challenging situations.
- ④ The difficulty children face in expressing complex feelings.
- ⑤ The importance of asking open-ended questions to children.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Children often struggle to articulate the exact reasons for their emotional states.
- ② Simple observations can encourage a child to open up about their feelings.
- ③ Parents should persist with questions until a child reveals the cause of their sadness.
- ④ A child might feel their explanation for their feelings is inadequate.
- ⑤ Asking a series of direct questions can lead to a child withdrawing from conversation.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding a child's emotional expression?

- ① Parents who rely on observation demonstrate a deeper understanding of child psychology.
- ② Direct questioning is an effective way to teach children emotional literacy.
- ③ A parent's primary role is to immediately solve the cause of a child's sadness.
- ④ Children are always capable of understanding why they feel a certain way.
- ⑤ The child's perception of their feelings' validity can affect their willingness to share.

4. The word "justify" in the passage (she might be worried that the answer is not good enough to justify the feeling) most closely means:

- ① to validate
- ② to experience
- ③ to intensify
- ④ to conceal
- ⑤ to explain

5. As you listen to your child in an emotional moment, be aware that _____. You may ask your child "Why do you feel sad?" and she may not have a clue.

- ① it's crucial to acknowledge the child's perspective immediately
- ② identifying specific emotional triggers is the first step
- ③ encouraging open dialogue is always beneficial
- ④ children prefer to resolve their issues independently
- ⑤ sharing simple observations usually works better than asking questions

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding a child's experience during an emotional moment with parental questioning?

- ① A child may struggle to verbally explain the specific reasons for their feelings.
- ② Their quietness suggests they prefer to deal with their emotions independently.
- ③ A child is likely to immediately provide a satisfactory answer to justify their emotion.
- ④ Children are generally eager to discuss the details of their emotional state.
- ⑤ They typically appreciate a direct inquiry as it shows their parents care.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding asking a child "Why do you feel sad?"

- ① Cause: Parental observation; Effect: Child's reluctance to engage in conversation.
- ② Cause: Parental curiosity; Effect: Child's improved self-awareness.
- ③ Cause: Direct questioning; Effect: Child's potential for silence or feeling inadequate.
- ④ Cause: Emotional moment; Effect: Necessity of complex emotional vocabulary.
- ⑤ Cause: Child's sadness; Effect: Parents' immediate problem-solving action.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To document various ways children express their feelings to adults.
- ② To criticize parents for their common communication mistakes.
- ③ To explain the psychological complexities of childhood emotions.
- ④ To advocate for a specific communication strategy with emotional children.
- ⑤ To caution against interfering in a child's emotional processing.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the communication principle advocated in the passage?

- ① A friend offering detailed advice after their peer shares a personal problem.
- ② A teacher repeatedly asking a student why they failed a test until they confess cheating.
- ③ A parent immediately comforting a crying child with a hug without any words.
- ④ A doctor asking a patient a series of direct questions to diagnose a complex illness.
- ⑤ A manager observing an employee's unusual quietness and saying, "You seem distracted today."

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about effective communication?

- ① Direct inquiries are universally the most efficient way to gather information.
- ② Emotional expression is primarily a logical process driven by clear reasoning.
- ③ Non-verbal communication is sufficient for resolving all interpersonal conflicts.
- ④ Adults should always strive to provide immediate solutions to emotional challenges.
- ⑤ Effective communication often requires adapting methods to the listener's state and context.

202503H1_33

Our skin conducts electricity more or less efficiently, depending on our emotions. We know that when we're emotionally stimulated — stressed, sad, any intense emotion, really — our bodies sweat a tiny bit, so little we might not even notice. And when those tiny drops of sweat appear, our skin gets more electrically conductive. This change in sweat gland activity happens completely without your conscious mind having much say in the matter. If you feel emotionally intense, you're going to notice an increase in sweat gland activity. This is particularly useful from a scientific viewpoint, because it allows us to put an objective value on a subjective state of mind. We can actually measure your emotional state by tracking how your body subconsciously sweats, by running a bit of electricity through your skin. We can then turn the subjective, subconscious experience of emotional intensity into an objective number by figuring out how good your skin gets at transferring an electrical current.

* **conducts electricity**: 전기를 전도하다 * **efficiently**: 효율적으로 * **emotionally stimulated**: 감정적으로 자극받은 * **intense emotion**: 강렬한 감정 * **sweat a tiny bit**: 아주 미세하게 땀을 흘리다 * **electrically conductive**: 전기 전도성이 있는 * **sweat gland activity**: 땀샘 활동 * **conscious mind**: 의식적인 마음 * **particularly useful**: 특히 유용한 * **scientific viewpoint**: 과학적 관점 * **objective value**: 객관적인 가치 * **subjective state of mind**: 주관적인 정신 상태 * **subconsciously sweats**: 무의식적으로 땀을 흘리다 * **emotional intensity**: 감정 강도 * **transferring an electrical current**: 전류를 전달하는 것

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The subconscious physiological mechanisms that enable objective measurement of subjective emotional states.
- ② The importance of recognizing tiny, unnoticeable sweat production as an indicator of stress or sadness.
- ③ The various ways human emotions can influence the body's physical responses to external stimuli.
- ④ The challenges in developing scientific methods to quantify complex human feelings and thoughts.
- ⑤ How electrical currents are used to stimulate the skin and induce specific emotional reactions.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the information provided in the passage?

- ① Emotional intensity always leads to a noticeable increase in sweat production on the skin.
- ② Increased emotional stimulation causes tiny amounts of sweat that make the skin more electrically conductive.
- ③ Skin's electrical conductivity varies based on a person's current emotional condition.
- ④ Sweat gland activity that affects skin conductivity occurs independently of conscious control.
- ⑤ Scientists can use electrical measurements to assign an objective value to subjective emotional states.

3. What can be inferred from the passage about the scientific utility of measuring skin conductivity?

- ① It primarily helps individuals gain better conscious control over their emotional responses.
- ② It implies that the future of emotional therapy will rely solely on electrical stimulation of the skin.
- ③ It suggests that all human emotions can be fully understood by observing physical reactions alone.
- ④ It provides a non-invasive method for researchers to quantitatively assess internal mental states.
- ⑤ It proves that subjective experiences are less significant than their measurable physiological counterparts.

4. In the sentence, 'We can then turn the subjective, subconscious experience of emotional intensity into an **objective** number...', what does the word 'objective' most likely mean?

- ① Based on intuition or personal interpretation.
- ② Existing independently of the mind; actual or real.
- ③ Directly influenced by conscious thought and decision-making processes.
- ④ Not influenced by personal feelings or opinions; quantifiable and measurable.
- ⑤ Relating to personal feelings or opinions rather than external facts.

5. This is particularly useful from a scientific viewpoint, because it allows us to _____.

- ① put an objective value on a subjective state of mind
- ② fully suppress the subconscious emotional responses
- ③ categorize emotions into primary and secondary types
- ④ predict future emotional patterns with high accuracy
- ⑤ distinguish between conscious and unconscious thoughts

6. According to the passage, what is the direct consequence of experiencing emotionally intense situations?

- ① An increase in sweat gland activity, often imperceptible, leading to higher skin conductivity.
- ② A complete halt of all subconscious bodily functions to conserve energy.
- ③ A conscious effort to regulate internal body temperature.
- ④ The immediate relaxation of the muscles surrounding the sweat glands.
- ⑤ A decrease in the skin's ability to transfer electrical currents efficiently.

7. What is the cause-and-effect relationship between emotional stimulation and skin conductivity as described in the passage?

- ① Sweat gland activity happens independently of emotional states, affecting conductivity randomly.
- ② Electricity run through the skin directly causes emotional responses.
- ③ Emotional stimulation causes tiny sweat production, which increases skin conductivity.
- ④ Increased skin conductivity causes emotional stimulation.
- ⑤ Conscious awareness of emotions directly reduces skin conductivity.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To criticize the lack of objective tools in psychological research.
- ② To warn readers about the dangers of excessive sweating during stress.
- ③ To entertain with anecdotes about the unusual reactions of the human body.
- ④ To persuade scientists to adopt new methods for measuring emotions.
- ⑤ To inform readers about a specific physiological mechanism that links emotions and physical states.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the argument presented in the passage?

- ① A person consciously choosing a specific exercise routine to improve their physical health.
- ② A survey asking individuals to rate their stress levels on a scale of one to ten.
- ③ A musician composing a song to express their personal feelings of joy or sadness.
- ④ A nutritionist recommending dietary changes based on a patient's reported food preferences.
- ⑤ A polygraph machine detecting physiological changes like heart rate and skin resistance to infer a person's truthfulness.

10. What broader conclusion or implication can be drawn from the passage?

- ① The only reliable way to understand emotions is through direct self-reporting and introspection.
- ② Emotional intensity is an entirely physical phenomenon, with no real mental component.
- ③ The human body offers measurable physiological cues that can objectively reflect internal, subjective experiences.
- ④ Conscious thought has no influence whatsoever on any bodily functions or responses.
- ⑤ Future scientific endeavors will focus exclusively on quantifying all human experiences.

Plants can communicate, although not in the same way we do. Some express their discontent through scents. You know that smell that hangs in the air after you've mowed the lawn? Yeah, that's actually an SOS. Some plants use sound. Yes, sound, though at a frequency that we can't hear. Researchers experimented with plants and microphones to see if they could record any trouble calls. They found that plants produce a high-frequency clicking noise when stressed and can make different sounds for different stressors. The sound a plant makes when it's not getting watered differs from the one it'll make when a leaf is cut. However, it's worth noting that experts don't think plants are crying out in pain. It's more likely that these reactions are kneejerk survival actions. Plants are living organisms, and their main objective is to survive. Scents and sounds are their tools for defending against things that might harm them.

* **communicate**: 의사소통하다 * **discontent**: 불만 * **scents**: 향기 * **mowed the lawn**: 잔디를 깎았다 * **SOS**: 조난 신호 * **frequency**: 주파수 * **experimented with**: ~을 가지고 실험했다 * **microphones**: 마이크 * **trouble calls**: 조난 신호 * **high-frequency**: 고주파의 * **clicking noise**: 딸깍거리는 소리 * **stressed**: 스트레스 받은 * **differs from**: ~와 다르다 * **kneejerk survival actions**: 무릎 반사적인 생존 행동 * **living organisms**: 살아있는 유기체

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The sounds made by stressed plants are direct indicators of intense physical pain or suffering.
- ② Human understanding of plant communication is currently limited to visual observations of growth.
- ③ Plants primarily communicate through the release of various chemical scents for reproduction.
- ④ Scientists are developing technologies to help humans understand complex plant languages.
- ⑤ Plants possess diverse non-verbal communication methods primarily for survival purposes.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the information presented in the passage?

- ① Plants emit high-frequency sounds when they are experiencing various forms of stress.
- ② The communication methods used by plants are primarily aimed at ensuring their self-preservation.
- ③ The scent released by mowed lawns is described as a signal of distress from the plants.
- ④ Plants produce distinct sounds depending on the specific type of stressor they face.
- ⑤ Experts largely agree that plant reactions are signs of conscious pain, similar to animals.

3. What can be inferred from the passage about plant communication?

- ① Plant communication, while distinct from human communication, serves as an essential adaptive mechanism.
- ② Human technological advancements are the sole reason we are now aware of any plant communication methods.
- ③ Plants intentionally choose specific scents and sounds to manipulate their immediate environment for growth.
- ④ The complex sounds of plants suggest an underlying linguistic structure similar to human language patterns.
- ⑤ Only highly evolved plant species have developed the ability to communicate effectively in nature.

4. In the sentence, 'It's more likely that these reactions are kneejerk survival actions,' what does the underlined word 'kneejerk' most likely mean?

- ① Learned behaviors acquired over time through observation.
- ② Slow and barely perceptible reactions that require time.
- ③ Signals intended to solicit help from other plants or animals.
- ④ Automatic and instinctive reflexes that occur without thought.
- ⑤ Deliberate and carefully planned responses to threats.

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "However, it's worth noting that experts don't think plants are crying out in pain. It's more likely that these reactions are _____."

- ① sophisticated attempts to manipulate their immediate environment
- ② learned responses developed through trial and error over millennia
- ③ complex forms of inter-species dialogue for cooperation
- ④ conscious expressions of discomfort and suffering from damage
- ⑤ kneejerk survival actions for self-preservation

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding plant sounds?

- ① Plants only make one general type of sound, regardless of the stressor.
- ② Human ears can easily detect the sounds produced by stressed plants.
- ③ Sounds produced by plants are specifically designed to warn nearby animals.
- ④ Plant sounds are generally a sign of their emotional distress and suffering.
- ⑤ Researchers used microphones to record the trouble calls of plants.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described between plant conditions and their communication?

- ① Plants emitting scents causes them to attract beneficial pollinators to their flowers.
- ② Lack of water causes plants to produce the same sound as when a leaf is mechanically cut.
- ③ The main objective of survival causes plants to develop advanced, human-like communication skills.
- ④ Researchers using microphones causes plants to produce more frequent sounds for study.
- ⑤ Stressors (e.g., lack of water or being cut) cause plants to emit specific high-frequency sounds or scents.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To inform readers about the diverse and surprising ways plants communicate.
- ② To persuade experts to reconsider their views on plant consciousness and sentience.
- ③ To argue that plants feel pain just like humans and other animals.
- ④ To encourage readers to be more careful and considerate when mowing their lawns.
- ⑤ To critique the limitations of current plant research methodologies and equipment.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about plant communication?

- ① A musician composing a complex piece of music to express deep personal emotions.
- ② A traffic light changing colors automatically when a sensor detects an approaching vehicle.
- ③ A doctor diagnosing a patient based on verbal descriptions of specific symptoms.
- ④ A dog barking excitedly to greet its owner after a long absence from the home.
- ⑤ A child learning to speak a new language through extensive practice and immersion.

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the information presented in the passage?

- ① Our anthropocentric understanding often limits our perception of other life forms' complex behaviors.
- ② All living organisms, regardless of their complexity, share identical communication methods.
- ③ Environmental stress is the sole factor driving evolutionary changes and adaptations in plants.
- ④ Plants are evolving rapidly to develop more advanced, human-like communication systems and patterns.
- ⑤ The scientific community has fully mapped out all known forms of plant communication and their purposes.

202503H1_35

What does it mean for a character to be a hero as opposed to a villain? In artistic and entertainment descriptions, it's essential for the author to establish a positive relationship between a protagonist and the audience. In order for tragedy or misfortune to draw out an emotional response in viewers, the character must be adjusted so as to be recognizable as either friend or enemy. Whether the portrayal is fictional or documentary, we must feel that the protagonist is someone whose actions benefit us; the protagonist is, or would be, a worthy companion or valued ally. Violent action films are often filled with dozens of incidental deaths of minor characters that draw out little response in the audience. In order to feel strong emotions, the audience must be emotionally invested in a character as either ally or enemy.

* **hero**: 영웅 * **villain**: 악당 * **as opposed to**: ~와 대조적으로, ~이 아니라 * **essential**: 필수적인 * **establish**: 구축하다, 확립하다 * **protagonist**: 주인공 * **audience**: 관객, 시청자 * **tragedy**: 비극 * **misfortune**: 불행 * **draw out an emotional response**: 감정적 반응을 이끌어내다 * **adjusted**: 조정되다 * **recognizable**: 인식할 수 있는 * **fictional**: 허구의 * **documentary**: 다큐멘터리 * **emotionally invested**: 감정적으로 몰입된

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Differences between fictional and documentary portrayals of characters in eliciting emotions.
- ② The definition of a protagonist as someone whose actions always benefit the audience.
- ③ How violent action films fail to engage audiences with their numerous character deaths.
- ④ The artistic techniques authors use to create tragedy and misfortune in storytelling.
- ⑤ The crucial role of audience emotional investment in perceiving a character as a hero or villain.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the information presented in the passage?

- ① Authors need to cultivate a favorable connection between the main character and the viewers.
- ② If a character's misfortune is to evoke emotion, the audience must identify them as a friend or enemy.
- ③ To elicit strong emotions, the audience must perceive a character as a villain, not as a friend.
- ④ The protagonist is generally portrayed as someone who would be a valuable companion or ally.
- ⑤ Deaths of minor characters in action films typically don't provoke significant audience reactions.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding audience engagement?

- ① The number of characters in a story directly correlates with the depth of audience emotional response.
- ② A lack of audience emotional investment in a character will likely result in a superficial viewing experience.
- ③ Characters perceived as villains are inherently more complex and interesting to the audience.
- ④ Documentaries are more effective than fiction in generating emotional responses from viewers.
- ⑤ Authors primarily use tragic events to build a positive relationship between protagonists and the audience.

4. In the sentence, "the character must be adjusted so as to be recognizable as either friend or enemy," what does the word "adjusted" most closely mean?

- ① avoided
- ② revealed
- ③ criticized
- ④ presented
- ⑤ changed

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"In artistic and entertainment descriptions, it's _____. In order for tragedy or misfortune to draw out an emotional response in viewers, the character must be adjusted so as to be recognizable as either friend or enemy."

- ① challenging to develop complex antagonists who are also relatable
- ② often beneficial for protagonists to display some flaws or weaknesses
- ③ crucial for the story to contain a clear moral message
- ④ important to distinguish between fictional and non-fictional narratives
- ⑤ essential for the author to establish a positive relationship between a protagonist and the audience

6. According to the passage, what specific quality must protagonists possess to be considered worthy by the audience?

- ① They must be depicted as flawless and morally superior to all other characters.
- ② They must overcome significant personal challenges throughout the narrative.
- ③ They should always avoid violent confrontations with antagonists.
- ④ Their actions must benefit the audience, making them a valued ally.
- ⑤ They need to be mysterious and unpredictable to maintain audience interest.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage concerning minor characters in action films?

- ① Cause: Depiction of violence in films; Effect: Audience loses interest in the protagonist.
- ② Cause: Lack of audience emotional investment in incidental characters; Effect: Little emotional response to their deaths.
- ③ Cause: Numerous minor characters; Effect: Stronger emotional impact on the audience.
- ④ Cause: Protagonists are portrayed as valued allies; Effect: Minor characters become irrelevant.
- ⑤ Cause: Fictional portrayals; Effect: Weaker emotional connection compared to documentaries.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To criticize the excessive use of violence in modern entertainment.
- ② To compare the effectiveness of fictional versus documentary storytelling techniques.
- ③ To explain the psychological mechanisms behind audience emotional responses to characters.
- ④ To persuade readers to choose more emotionally engaging films.
- ⑤ To advocate for more complex character development in artistic works.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about audience emotional investment?

- ① A documentary about a controversial figure that divides the audience into strong supporters and strong detractors.
- ② A historical drama where the audience learns many new facts about a past event.
- ③ A movie where the main character's struggles fail to resonate with viewers because they find the character unlikable and unrelatable.
- ④ A comedy show where the audience laughs at humorous situations created by exaggerated characters.
- ⑤ A news report about a disaster in a distant country that evokes deep sympathy from viewers worldwide.

10. What broader conclusion or implication can be drawn from the passage's discussion on character portrayal?

- ① Effective storytelling fundamentally depends on crafting characters that foster a specific emotional connection with the audience.
- ② The entertainment industry must prioritize creating more heroes than villains.
- ③ Audience emotional responses are primarily driven by the amount of violence depicted.
- ④ Authors should strive to make every character, no matter how minor, emotionally engaging.
- ⑤ The success of any narrative hinges solely on the realism of its characters.

Let's assume that at least some animals are capable of thinking despite lacking a language. This doesn't necessarily mean that they possess concepts, for some forms of thought may be nonconceptual. We can imagine, for instance, a squirrel who is planning how to get from the branch she's currently standing on to a branch from the tree in front. To do this, in principle she doesn't need a concept of branch nor a concept of tree. It might be enough for her to have, for example, the ability to think in images; to make a mental map of the tree where she can imagine and try out different routes. This doesn't imply that squirrels lack concepts, simply that they don't need them for this concrete form of thinking. For us to be able to say that an animal has concepts, we have to show not just that she's capable of thinking, but also that she has certain specific abilities.

* **assume**: 가정하다 * **capable**: ~할 수 있는, 능력이 있는 * **lacking**: ~이 없는, 부족한 * **necessarily**: 반드시, 필연적으로 * **possess**: 소유하다, 지니다 * **concepts**: 개념들 * **forms of thought**: 사고 형태 * **nonconceptual**: 비개념적인 * **planning**: 계획하다 * **in principle**: 원칙적으로 * **mental map**: 정신적 지도 * **imagine**: 상상하다 * **concrete**: 구체적인, 실용적인 * **imply**: 의미하다, 암시하다 * **specific abilities**: 특정 능력들

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How squirrels utilize mental maps to navigate their arboreal environment.
- ② Distinguishing between nonconceptual thought and conceptual abilities in animals.
- ③ The cognitive processes that enable animals to communicate without language.
- ④ The various definitions of 'concept' when applied to animal intelligence.
- ⑤ The necessity of language for animals to develop complex thought patterns.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① A squirrel might plan a route using mental images rather than abstract concepts.
- ② Some animals can think even if they do not have language.
- ③ The passage suggests that squirrels may or may not possess concepts.
- ④ Attributing concepts to an animal requires demonstrating specific additional abilities beyond mere thinking.
- ⑤ If an animal can think, it necessarily possesses concepts.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding animal cognition?

- ① Only animals capable of abstract thought can successfully navigate complex environments.
- ② The capacity for complex planning in animals does not always rely on human-like conceptualization.
- ③ Animals that lack language are fundamentally incapable of any form of complex thought.
- ④ Understanding animal intelligence requires anthropomorphizing their cognitive processes.
- ⑤ The author believes that most animals primarily think using advanced linguistic structures.

4. What does the word "concrete" most likely mean in the context of the passage, as used in the sentence: "This doesn't imply that squirrels lack concepts, simply that they don't need them for this concrete form of thinking."?

- ① abstract and theoretical
- ② unproven and speculative
- ③ imaginative and creative
- ④ specific and practical
- ⑤ rigid and inflexible

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? Let's assume that at least some animals are capable of thinking despite lacking a language. This doesn't necessarily mean that they possess concepts, _____. We can imagine, for instance, a squirrel...

- ① since only humans are capable of abstract reasoning
- ② given that language is a prerequisite for all intellectual activity
- ③ unless they can demonstrate advanced problem-solving skills
- ④ as they primarily communicate through instinctual behaviors
- ⑤ for some forms of thought may be nonconceptual

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about how we determine if an animal has concepts?

- ① It depends solely on whether they can plan and execute complex tasks.
- ② It requires evidence of specific abilities beyond merely being able to think.
- ③ It is directly implied if they exhibit any form of thought or problem-solving.
- ④ It is only possible if they demonstrate an understanding of human abstract ideas.
- ⑤ It is determined by their ability to communicate using a complex language.

7. What cause-effect relationship is primarily illustrated by the example of the squirrel?

- ① Thinking in images invariably leads to a deficiency in understanding concrete details.
- ② Because animals lack language, they are unable to form coherent plans.
- ③ If an animal possesses concepts, it will naturally develop a sophisticated language.
- ④ Because some thinking can occur nonconceptually, animals can plan complex actions without needing abstract concepts.
- ⑤ The ability to make mental maps directly causes the development of linguistic skills.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To prove that animals are as intelligent as humans in all respects.
- ② To advocate for a new method of teaching language to animals.
- ③ To clarify a nuanced distinction in animal cognition between thinking and conceptualization.
- ④ To criticize the scientific community for underestimating animal intelligence.
- ⑤ To describe the various ways animals communicate without verbal language.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument that thinking can occur nonconceptually?

- ① A child learning to recite the alphabet by memorizing each letter's name.
- ② A student summarizing a textbook chapter by identifying the main concepts and sub-points.
- ③ A programmer writing complex code by applying established logical principles and structures.
- ④ A scientist developing a new hypothesis after reviewing extensive data and theories.
- ⑤ A skilled musician improvising a melody purely by feel and intuition, without consciously analyzing music theory.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about understanding animal intelligence?

- ① The capacity for conceptual thought is unique to species that can build complex societies.
- ② All forms of animal thinking are ultimately reducible to simple instinctual responses.
- ③ Animals must acquire a form of language before they can be considered truly intelligent.
- ④ Animal intelligence should be evaluated through diverse cognitive abilities, not solely by human-centric conceptual frameworks.
- ⑤ The definition of "concept" needs to be significantly broadened to include all animal behaviors.

202503H1_37

Cartilage is extremely important for the healthy functioning of a joint, especially if that joint bears weight, like your knee. Imagine for a moment that you're looking into the inner workings of your left knee as you walk down the street. When you shift your weight from your left leg to your right, the pressure on your left knee is released. The cartilage in your left knee then "drinks in" synovial fluid, in much the same way that a sponge soaks up liquid when put in water. When you take another step and transfer the weight back onto your left leg, much of the fluid squeezes out of the cartilage. This squeezing of joint fluid into and out of the cartilage helps it respond to the off-and-on pressure of walking without breaking under the pressure.

* **Cartilage**: 연골 * **extremely important**: 매우 중요한 * **healthy functioning**: 건강한 기능 * **joint**: 관절 * **bears weight**: 체중을 지탱하다 * **inner workings**: 내부 작동 방식 * **shift your weight**: 체중을 이동하다 * **pressure is released**: 압력이 해제되다 * **drinks in**: 들이마시다, 흡수하다 * **synovial fluid**: 윤활액 * **soaks up liquid**: 액체를 흡수하다 * **squeezes out**: 짜내다, 밀어내다 * **off-and-on pressure**: 간헐적인 압력 * **respond to**: ~에 반응하다 * **without breaking under the pressure**: 압력에 부서지지 않고

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Reasons why knee cartilage is more important than other types.
- ② The critical role of synovial fluid in maintaining joint health.
- ③ How cartilage in weight-bearing joints adapts to pressure changes.
- ④ The comparison of cartilage to a sponge for fluid absorption.
- ⑤ The common causes of cartilage damage in human knees.

2. Which statement does NOT match the information provided in the passage?

- ① The fluid exchange in cartilage helps it cope with varying pressure.
- ② The knee joint is given as an example of a weight-bearing joint.
- ③ Synovial fluid is absorbed by cartilage when pressure on the joint increases.
- ④ Cartilage is particularly vital for joints that endure significant weight.
- ⑤ Cartilage functions similarly to a sponge in its fluid dynamics.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding joint function?

- ① A healthy joint's ability to withstand pressure relies heavily on the dynamic movement of synovial fluid.
- ② Only weight-bearing joints possess cartilage for pressure management.
- ③ Cartilage damage is irreversible once it occurs in weight-bearing joints.
- ④ Cartilage's primary function is to provide nutrients to the surrounding bone.
- ⑤ The amount of synovial fluid in a joint is constant, regardless of movement.

4. What does the word 'bears' most likely mean in the context 'if that joint bears weight'?

- ① supports
- ② endures
- ③ generates
- ④ suffers
- ⑤ restricts

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? 'This squeezing of joint fluid into and out of the cartilage helps it respond to the off-and-on pressure of walking _____.'

- ① by enhancing the joint's overall flexibility
- ② while minimizing any potential wear and tear
- ③ preventing the buildup of metabolic waste
- ④ without breaking under the pressure
- ⑤ despite a lack of sufficient lubrication

6. According to the passage, what happens to the cartilage in your left knee when you shift your weight from your left leg to your right?

- ① New cartilage cells are generated.
- ② The joint experiences increased friction.
- ③ Synovial fluid is absorbed by the cartilage.
- ④ The knee joint temporarily locks up.
- ⑤ The cartilage squeezes fluid out.

7. Which of the following describes a cause-effect relationship presented in the passage?

- ① The release of pressure on cartilage results in the absorption of synovial fluid.
- ② The breakdown of cartilage directly causes the knee to lose its ability to move.
- ③ Damaged cartilage causes the synovial fluid to become less viscous.
- ④ Increased pressure on the joint leads to greater synovial fluid production.
- ⑤ The constant presence of synovial fluid causes joints to bear more weight.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To persuade readers to adopt practices for joint protection.
- ② To entertain with an anecdotal account of joint injury.
- ③ To express skepticism about common beliefs regarding joint health.
- ④ To inform and explain the functional mechanism of cartilage.
- ⑤ To critique the fragility of human biological structures.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the principle of how cartilage manages pressure?

- ① A plant wilting due to lack of water and then perking up after being watered.
- ② A shock absorber in a car that compresses and expands to dampen road bumps.
- ③ A bridge designed with expansion joints to accommodate temperature changes.
- ④ A memory foam mattress that conforms to the body's shape.
- ⑤ A dam built with a spillway to release excess water during heavy rainfall.

10. What broader conclusion about biological systems can be drawn from the passage?

- ① Why synthetic materials are ineffective substitutes for natural cartilage.
- ② That the human body employs sophisticated mechanical adaptations to endure physical stress.
- ③ The primary cause of all degenerative joint diseases.
- ④ How nutritional intake directly influences cartilage regeneration.
- ⑤ The importance of regular exercise for maintaining joint flexibility.

Piaget put the same amount of water into two different glasses: a tall narrow glass and a wide glass, then asked kids to compare two glasses. Kids younger than six or seven usually say that the tall narrow glass now holds more water, because the level is higher. And when they are ready, they figure out the conservation of volume for themselves just by playing with cups of water. Piaget argued that children's understanding of morality is like their understanding of those water glasses: we can't say that it is innate or kids learn it directly from adults. Rather, it is self-constructed as kids play with other kids. Taking turns in a game is like pouring water back and forth between glasses. Once kids have reached the age of five or six, then playing games and working things out together will help them learn about fairness far more effectively than any teaching from adults.

* amount: 양 * glasses: 유리잔 * narrow: 좁은 * wide: 넓은 * compare: 비교하다 * level: 수위 * figure out: 알아내다, 파악하다 * conservation: 보존 * volume: 부피 * morality: 도덕성 * innate: 타고난, 선천적인 * directly: 직접적으로 * self-constructed: 스스로 구성된, 자율적으로 형성된 * taking turns: 차례를 지키기 * fairness: 공정함, 공평함

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The role of adults in teaching moral values to young children.
- ② The difficulty children face in understanding the conservation of volume.
- ③ The superiority of Piaget's experiments in developmental psychology.
- ④ The stages of cognitive development in children under seven.
- ⑤ Piaget's view on how children develop moral understanding through peer interaction.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Direct instruction from adults is the most effective way for young children to learn fairness.
- ② Taking turns in games is presented as an example of self-constructed morality.
- ③ Kids under six or seven often associate higher water levels with greater volume.
- ④ Piaget believed moral understanding is developed by children themselves.
- ⑤ Children typically understand the conservation of volume by playing with water.

3. What can be inferred about the effectiveness of different teaching methods for moral development based on the passage?

- ① The innate sense of justice in children is often suppressed by formal education.
- ② Hands-on experiences and social interaction among peers are more beneficial for learning fairness than adult lectures.
- ③ Children learn moral concepts best when adults explain complex ethical dilemmas.
- ④ Structured adult-led activities are crucial for moral instruction before age five.
- ⑤ Older children are less capable of self-constructing moral understanding than younger ones.

4. In the passage, what does "self-constructed" most likely mean when referring to children's understanding of morality?

- ① Formed independently through personal experience and interaction.
- ② Automatically developed without any external influence.
- ③ Built by adults and internalized by children.
- ④ Inherited through genetic predispositions.
- ⑤ Acquired by observing and imitating adult behavior.

5. Piaget argued that children's understanding of morality is like their understanding of those water glasses: we can't say that it is innate or kids learn it directly from adults. Rather, it is _____.

- ① a skill primarily acquired through explicit adult guidance.
- ② self-constructed as kids play with other kids.
- ③ a reflection of societal norms imposed by education systems.
- ④ an inherent trait that develops naturally with age.
- ⑤ largely dependent on their individual cognitive abilities.

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding children's development?

- ① Taking turns in games serves as an example of how children learn moral principles through peer interaction.
- ② Learning about fairness primarily occurs when adults directly intervene in children's play.
- ③ The concept of conservation of volume is usually understood by children younger than six.
- ④ Children under the age of five are most receptive to formal lessons on fairness.
- ⑤ Piaget claimed that a child's understanding of morality is an innate characteristic.

7. What cause-effect relationship is highlighted in the passage regarding moral development?

- ① Adult teaching directly causes children to understand complex moral dilemmas at an early age.
- ② Children's cognitive immaturity causes them to misunderstand basic concepts like volume conservation.
- ③ Peer play and interaction after a certain age cause children to learn fairness more effectively than adult instruction.
- ④ Innate moral sense causes children to naturally act fairly, regardless of their environment.
- ⑤ Observing adult moral behavior causes children to quickly internalize societal rules and norms.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To explain Piaget's perspective on how children's moral understanding develops.
- ② To highlight the challenges of teaching abstract concepts to young learners.
- ③ To advocate for adult-led moral education programs.
- ④ To compare the cognitive abilities of younger and older children.
- ⑤ To critique Piaget's theories on child development.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the central argument about moral development presented in the passage?

- ① An older sibling consistently modeling polite behavior for a younger sibling to imitate.
- ② A teacher explicitly instructing students on the importance of honesty and integrity.
- ③ Children spontaneously deciding to share toys among themselves during playtime without adult prompting.
- ④ Parents establishing strict rules about screen time to teach self-control to their children.
- ⑤ A child memorizing a list of good deeds to earn a reward from their parents.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from Piaget's ideas presented in the passage regarding early childhood education?

- ① Teachers should minimize intervention to allow children to learn solely through trial and error.
- ② The age at which children understand abstract concepts is largely fixed and unchangeable.
- ③ Effective moral development in children requires creating environments that facilitate active peer interaction and problem-solving.
- ④ Moral education should prioritize formal instruction in ethical theories.
- ⑤ Educational strategies should primarily focus on developing innate moral senses.

202503H1_39

The rise of air-conditioning accelerated the construction of sealed boxes, where the building's only airflow is through the filtered ducts of the air-conditioning unit. It doesn't have to be this way. Look at any old building in a hot climate, whether it's in Sicily or Marrakesh or Tehran. Architects understood the importance of shade, airflow, light colors. They oriented buildings to capture cool breezes and block the worst heat of the afternoon. They built with thick walls and white roofs and transoms over doors to encourage airflow. Anyone who has ever spent a few minutes in a mudbrick house in Tucson, or walked on the narrow streets of old Seville, knows how well these construction methods work. But all this wisdom about how to deal with heat, accumulated over centuries of practical experience, is all too often ignored. In this sense, air-conditioning is not just a technology of personal comfort; it is also a technology of forgetting.

* rise: 등장, 상승 * accelerated: 가속화시켰다 * sealed boxes: 밀폐된 상자 * airflow: 공기 흐름 * filtered ducts: 필터 덕트 * hot climate: 더운 기후 * shade: 그늘 * oriented: (방향) 정했다 * capture: 포착하다, 잡다 * cool breezes: 시원한 미풍 * thick walls: 두꺼운 벽 * transoms: 작은 창 (문 위) * encourage: 장려하다, 촉진하다 * accumulated: 축적된 * practical experience: 실질적인 경험

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The environmental challenges posed by modern sealed buildings.
- ② Historical overview of climate-responsive architecture worldwide.
- ③ Air-conditioning's role in the abandonment of traditional heat management wisdom in architecture.
- ④ Innovations in sustainable building materials for hot regions.
- ⑤ The economic impact of air-conditioning on urban development.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① The construction of sealed box buildings was hindered by the rise of air-conditioning.
- ② Traditional buildings were designed to capture cool breezes and provide shade.
- ③ Air-conditioning is presented as a technology that causes a "forgetting" of old wisdom.
- ④ Cities like Tucson and Seville are cited as examples where traditional methods worked effectively.
- ⑤ Thick walls and white roofs were common features in old buildings in hot climates.

3. What can be inferred about the author's assessment of architectural practices influenced by air-conditioning?

- ① They prioritize cost-efficiency over occupant comfort.
- ② They often neglect centuries-old, effective strategies for dealing with hot climates.
- ③ They aim to integrate natural airflow with mechanical cooling systems.
- ④ They have successfully adapted traditional methods to modern contexts.
- ⑤ They are environmentally superior to older building methods.

4. The word "oriented" in the sentence "They oriented buildings to capture cool breezes" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① Expanded
- ② Renovated
- ③ Positioned
- ④ Criticized
- ⑤ Decorated

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "But all this wisdom about how to deal with heat, accumulated over centuries of practical experience, _____."

- ① has been scientifically disproven as inefficient
- ② is all too often ignored
- ③ finds its primary application in luxury buildings
- ④ serves as the foundation for air-conditioning technology
- ⑤ is being rediscovered by modern architects

6. According to the passage, which of the following is a specific architectural feature used in old buildings to manage heat?

- ① Buildings with minimal roof insulation.
- ② Use of dark, heat-absorbing materials for exterior walls.
- ③ Transoms over doors to encourage airflow.
- ④ Extensive use of glass facades for natural lighting.
- ⑤ Centralized heating and cooling systems.

7. What is the described effect of air-conditioning on architectural design philosophy for managing heat?

- ① It made architects more dependent on natural climate control.
- ② It encouraged a neglect of traditional, climate-adaptive building wisdom.
- ③ It led to a reduced reliance on structural elements for climate control.
- ④ It prompted designers to innovate in passive cooling methods.
- ⑤ It directly stimulated the revival of ancient construction techniques.

8. What is the author's tone concerning the current state of building design in hot climates?

- ① Regretful and critical of the departure from historical wisdom.
- ② Neutral and descriptive, presenting factual information.
- ③ Cynical about humanity's ability to learn from the past.
- ④ Optimistic about future solutions combining old and new.
- ⑤ Enthusiastic about modern technological advancements.

9. Which of the following situations best illustrates the "technology of forgetting" as described in the passage?

- ① An artist using modern tools to create traditional art forms.
- ② A scientist developing a new theory based on previous research.
- ③ A chef relying solely on pre-made ingredients and losing the skill to cook from scratch.
- ④ A student using a calculator for complex math problems to save time.
- ⑤ A musician learning to play a new instrument while still practicing an old one.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage regarding technological advancement?

- ① All new technologies inevitably lead to societal regression.
- ② Societies must constantly seek out new solutions, regardless of past methods.
- ③ Technological progress always results in greater efficiency and comfort.
- ④ Modern comfort often comes at the cost of neglecting historically proven methods.
- ⑤ The integration of new technologies always enhances human capabilities.

In the course of trying to solve a problem with an invention, you may encounter a brick wall of resistance when you try to think your way logically through the problem. Such logical thinking is a linear type of process, which uses our reasoning skills. This works fine when we're operating in the area of what we know or have experienced. However, when we need to deal with new information, ideas, and viewpoints, linear thinking will often come up short. On the other hand, creativity by definition involves the application of new information to old problems and the conception of new viewpoints and ideas. For this you will be most effective if you learn to operate in a nonlinear manner; that is, use your creative brain. Stated differently, if you think in a linear manner, you'll tend to be conservative and keep coming up with techniques which are already known. This, of course, is just what you don't want. Logical thinking works well with familiar problems but falls short in dealing with new ideas, for which creative thinking is needed to come up with innovative solutions.

* **invention**: 발명품 * **encounter**: (우연히) 마주치다, 겪다 * **brick wall of resistance**: 저항의 벽 (커다란 장애물) * **logically**: 논리적으로 * **linear**: 선형적인 * **process**: 과정 * **reasoning skills**: 추론 기술 * **operating**: 작동하는, 활동하는 * **experienced**: 경험한 * **deal with new information**: 새로운 정보를 다루다 * **come up short**: 부족하다, 미치지 못하다 * **creativity**: 창의성 * **application**: 적용 * **conception**: 고안, 발상 * **conservative**: 보수적인

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. Which of the following best represents the main idea of the passage?

- ① The historical development of problem-solving techniques in various fields.
- ② The importance of combining linear and nonlinear approaches for optimal innovation.
- ③ How to overcome mental blocks through disciplined logical reasoning.
- ④ The limitations of linear thinking and the necessity of creative approaches for new problems.
- ⑤ The advantages of logical thinking in complex problem-solving scenarios.

2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① Creative thinking helps in applying new information to existing problems.
- ② Creative thinking is a process that relies heavily on established reasoning skills.
- ③ Nonlinear thinking is generally more effective for generating innovative solutions.
- ④ Conservative problem-solving techniques are often a result of linear thought processes.
- ⑤ Linear thinking is effective when dealing with familiar problems or known experiences.

3. What can be inferred about successful innovators from the passage?

- ① They often succeed by challenging conventional problem-solving methods.
- ② They rarely encounter any form of resistance when developing new inventions.
- ③ They consistently adhere to linear thought processes for efficiency.
- ④ They prioritize established logical frameworks over novel approaches.
- ⑤ They primarily rely on extensive prior knowledge and experience.

4. In the passage, the word "conservative" most closely means:

- ① protective
- ② temperate
- ③ reserved
- ④ traditional
- ⑤ cautious

5. Choose the best option to fill in the blank. "However, when we need to deal with new information, ideas, and viewpoints, _____."

- ① logical processes are greatly enhanced.
- ② our conventional reasoning skills are always sufficient.
- ③ linear thinking will often come up short.
- ④ problem-solving demands a more linear approach.
- ⑤ known techniques are readily applicable.

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding creative thinking?

- ① It involves applying new information to existing problems and conceiving new viewpoints.
- ② It primarily relies on reasoning skills developed through past experiences.
- ③ It is most effective when trying to solve problems using known techniques.
- ④ It is essentially a linear process for generating original ideas.
- ⑤ It encourages a conservative approach to problem-solving.

7. What is the relationship between linear thinking and problem-solving outcomes, as described in the passage?

- ① Linear thinking directly causes a decrease in overall reasoning abilities over time.
- ② A dependence on linear thinking for novel challenges impedes innovation.
- ③ Utilizing linear thinking for novel problems leads to innovative and unique solutions.
- ④ Linear thinking, when applied to new information, primarily results in advanced reasoning capabilities.
- ⑤ The consistent application of linear thinking inherently improves creative problem-solving.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- ① To persuade readers that creative thinking is inherently superior in all aspects of life.
 - ② To provide a historical overview of different problem-solving methodologies.
 - ③ To advocate for a complete abandonment of linear thought in favor of creativity.
 - ④ To criticize the inherent flaws in all forms of logical reasoning.
 - ⑤ To inform readers about the distinct applications and shortcomings of different thinking processes.
-

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about problem-solving?

- ① A mechanic using standard diagnostic tools to identify a common engine issue in a familiar car model.
 - ② A student meticulously reviewing lecture notes to prepare for an exam on a familiar subject.
 - ③ An experienced chef following a classic recipe to bake a perfect cake for a routine order.
 - ④ An artist developing a novel technique to create a unique visual effect previously deemed impossible.
 - ⑤ A financial analyst applying well-established market trends to predict stock prices for a stable company.
-

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about the nature of effective problem-solving?

- ① A rigid adherence to a single thinking methodology is universally beneficial.
 - ② Creativity is an innate talent that cannot be developed or learned.
 - ③ All complex problems inherently require purely logical and analytical solutions.
 - ④ Adaptability in thinking strategies is crucial for navigating diverse problem types.
 - ⑤ Relying solely on past experiences guarantees success in future challenges.
-

Answer Key

Passage	Title	Answers
#1	202503H1_20	1. ④ 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ② 7. ① 8. ④ 9. ② 10. ④
#2	202503H1_21	1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ① 5. ③ 6. ③ 7. ① 8. ② 9. ④ 10. ②
#3	202503H1_22	1. ④ 2. ③ 3. ④ 4. ② 5. ① 6. ④ 7. ③ 8. ④ 9. ① 10. ②
#4	202503H1_23	1. ① 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ② 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ③
#5	202503H1_24	1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ① 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ① 7. ③ 8. ② 9. ① 10. ②
#6	202503H1_29	1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ① 10. ①
#7	202503H1_30	1. ① 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤
#8	202503H1_31	1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ④ 4. ① 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ④ 10. ②
#9	202503H1_32	1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ① 7. ③ 8. ④ 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤
#10	202503H1_33	1. ① 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ① 7. ③ 8. ⑤ 9. ⑤ 10. ③
#11	202503H1_34	1. ⑤ 2. ⑤ 3. ① 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ⑤ 7. ⑤ 8. ① 9. ② 10. ①
#12	202503H1_35	1. ⑤ 2. ③ 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ①
#13	202503H1_36	1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ⑤ 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ③ 9. ⑤ 10. ④
#14	202503H1_37	1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ① 8. ④ 9. ② 10. ②
#15	202503H1_38	1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ① 5. ② 6. ① 7. ③ 8. ① 9. ③ 10. ③
#16	202503H1_39	1. ③ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ② 8. ① 9. ③ 10. ④
#17	202503H1_40	1. ④ 2. ② 3. ① 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ② 8. ⑤ 9. ④ 10. ④

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문의: coachsoul@naver.com | gongbucoach.com

공부코치 GONGBUCOACH
공부코치 gongbucoach.com