

2025년 3월 고2 영어 모의고사

English Reading Comprehension

Why I Created This Material

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학생들이 지문을 읽고

핵심 주장

인과 관계

예시

결론

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

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- 공부코치

Fans who are inclined to spend a lot of time thinking about what athletes owe them as fans should also think about the corresponding obligations that fans might have as fans. One who thinks only about what they are entitled to receive from their friends without ever giving a moment's thought to what they owe their friends is, to put it mildly, not a very good friend. Similarly, fans who only think about what athletes owe them without ever thinking about what they owe to athletes have failed to take the fan/athlete relationship all that seriously. As in nearly every other area of human life, whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

* **inclined to**: ~하는 경향이 있는 * **owe**: ~에게 빚지다, ~을 받을 자격이 있다 * **corresponding**: 상응하는, 해당하는 * **obligations**: 의무, 책무 * **entitled to**: ~을 받을 자격이 있는 * **to put it mildly**: 완곡히 말하자면, 좋게 말하면 * **Similarly**: 마찬가지로, 비슷하게 * **failed to take seriously**: 진지하게 받아들이지 못했다 * **all that seriously**: 그렇게까지 진지하게 * **area of human life**: 인간 삶의 영역 * **special rights**: 특별한 권리 * **possess**: 소유하다, 지니다 * **limited by**: ~에 의해 제한되는 * **confidently opine**: 자신 있게 의견을 표명하다 * **fulfilling their end of the bargain**: 자신의 몫을 다하다, 책임을 이행하다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

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

- ① Fans must recognize their own obligations to athletes, not just what they are owed.
- ② Society places too much emphasis on the entitlements of public figures.
- ③ Athletes should always strive to meet the high expectations of their dedicated fans.
- ④ The friendship analogy is insufficient to describe the complex fan-athlete dynamic.
- ⑤ High-level athletes are often burdened by unrealistic fan demands and expectations.

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

- ① Rights in human relationships are generally accompanied by corresponding duties.
- ② Fans often spend considerable time contemplating what they are owed by athletes.
- ③ Fans who do not reflect on their own conduct are fully upholding their part of the fan/athlete agreement.
- ④ The passage compares fans' obligations to athletes with friends' obligations to each other.
- ⑤ Taking a relationship seriously involves considering one's own responsibilities within it.

3. What can be inferred about the author's view on the fan/athlete relationship from the passage?

- ① Fans who only voice criticisms are ultimately contributing positively to sports culture.
- ② It is primarily a one-sided contract where athletes perform and fans consume.
- ③ It should be treated with the same depth of mutual respect and responsibility as a personal friendship.
- ④ Athletes are inherently obligated to fulfill all fan expectations regardless of fan behavior.
- ⑤ The relationship largely benefits athletes due to the financial support from fans.

4. The word 'opine' in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- ① carefully analyze
- ② publicly express an opinion
- ③ critically evaluate
- ④ reluctantly agree
- ⑤ silently contemplate

5. As in nearly every other area of human life, _____, and fans who never think about how they can be better fans even as they confidently opine about what athletes owe them are hardly fulfilling their end of the bargain.

- ① athletic prowess alone defines the success of a professional sports team
- ② popular opinion often dictates the direction of public entertainment
- ③ individuals are always striving for their maximum personal entitlements
- ④ open communication channels are vital for resolving interpersonal conflicts
- ⑤ whatever special rights fans may possess are limited by a corresponding set of obligations

6. According to the passage, what characteristic is shared between a 'not very good friend' and a fan who fails to take the relationship seriously?

- ① They are often driven by selfish desires that undermine long-term relationships.
- ② They possess an inflated sense of self-importance in their respective roles.
- ③ They lack a fundamental understanding of the rules governing social interactions.
- ④ They focus primarily on what they believe others owe them, rather than their own contributions.
- ⑤ They frequently engage in public criticism of others' performances and behaviors.

7. What is presented in the passage as a direct consequence of fans failing to consider their obligations to athletes?

- ① Fans will eventually cease to support their favorite teams and individual athletes.
- ② Athletes will inevitably lose motivation and perform poorly in their respective sports.
- ③ Sports organizations will implement stricter rules to regulate fan behavior and expectations.
- ④ The fan/athlete relationship is not taken seriously, diminishing its true value and reciprocity.
- ⑤ There will be an increased demand for athletes to engage more directly with their fan bases.

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

- ① To defend athletes from unwarranted criticism by the media.
- ② To encourage fans to reflect on and fulfill their own responsibilities in sports.
- ③ To describe the historical evolution of the fan-athlete relationship.
- ④ To provide a balanced overview of both fan and athlete perspectives on their interactions.
- ⑤ To criticize the excessive commercialization prevalent in modern professional sports.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the core argument made by the author?

- ① A company investing heavily in marketing to attract new customers and retain existing ones.
- ② A musician composing a new piece inspired by feedback from their dedicated fan base.
- ③ A community organizing a fundraiser to support local athletes in need of financial assistance.
- ④ A government implementing new regulations to ensure public safety and environmental protection.
- ⑤ A student demanding a perfect grade despite not attending classes or completing assignments.

10. The passage ultimately implies that the principle of balancing rights with corresponding obligations is fundamental to:

- ① fostering healthy and serious relationships in various aspects of human interaction.
- ② promoting individual freedoms in a democratic society.
- ③ establishing clear legal frameworks for public entertainment events.
- ④ maintaining profitability within the professional sports industry.
- ⑤ ensuring fair contractual agreements between employers and employees.

202503H2_21

The concept of ecosystem states should be familiar to anyone with a home vegetable garden. The garden is a small ecosystem that the grower attempts to keep in a specific state, namely the maximization of fruit and vegetable production. To achieve this, the grower is almost always intervening in the dynamics of the ecosystem; they remove unwanted plants that begin to grow and perhaps spray insecticides and fence off the patch to stop insects and other animals from consuming the vegetables. Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is effectively keeping the ball on a slope. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state. Vegetables may still grow, but yield will almost certainly be lower as other plants crowd out the vegetables and wildlife consume the produce.

* **concept**: 개념 * **ecosystem states**: 생태계 상태 * **home vegetable garden**: 가정 텃밭 * **grower**: 재배자 * **maximization**: 극대화 * **fruit and vegetable production**: 과일과 채소 생산 * **intervening**: 개입하는 * **dynamics**: 역동성 * **unwanted plants**: 원치 않는 식물 * **insecticides**: 살충제 * **fence off**: 울타리를 치다 * **inherently unstable**: 본질적으로 불안정한 * **keeping the ball on a slope**: 공을 비탈에 올려놓는 것 * **shift to a more stable state**: 더 안정적인 상태로 변화하다 * **crowd out**: 밀어내다

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The challenges of maintaining a natural ecosystem.
- ② The importance of home gardening for food production.
- ③ The natural tendency of ecosystems to seek stability.
- ④ Human intervention is necessary to sustain an artificial, productive ecosystem.
- ⑤ Different methods for maximizing vegetable yield in gardens.

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

- ① Removing unwanted plants is a form of intervention by the gardener.
- ② The grower's goal is to maximize the output of fruits and vegetables.
- ③ The state of maximized vegetable growth is inherently unstable.
- ④ An unmanaged garden eventually returns to a state that is more productive than its managed state.
- ⑤ A home vegetable garden is presented as an example of a small ecosystem.

3. What can be inferred about the "stable state" mentioned in the passage?

- ① It is the state an ecosystem naturally gravitates towards when left undisturbed.
- ② It always results in a complete loss of all cultivated plants.
- ③ It is generally more beneficial for human food supply than an unstable state.
- ④ It represents a natural equilibrium achieved without constant external effort.
- ⑤ It is the ultimate goal of all ecological management practices.

4. The word "inherently" as used in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① fundamentally
- ② occasionally
- ③ consequently
- ④ externally
- ⑤ superficially

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "Since maximizing vegetable growth is an inherently unstable state for the ecosystem, the grower is _____. If the grower stops intervening, even for a day, the ecosystem, that small patch of ground, will naturally begin to shift to a more stable state."

- ① trying to introduce new plant species
- ② constantly optimizing soil conditions
- ③ avoiding any form of direct interference
- ④ ensuring a perfect climate for growth
- ⑤ effectively keeping the ball on a slope

6. According to the passage, what happens if a gardener stops intervening in their vegetable garden?

- ① The existing vegetables will continue to thrive without any change.
- ② The garden's ecosystem will immediately collapse entirely.
- ③ The yield of vegetables will likely decrease as the ecosystem shifts.
- ④ The garden will instantly become a fully wild, natural environment.
- ⑤ Other plants and wildlife will completely disappear from the area.

7. What is the primary cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding the garden ecosystem?

- ① Maximizing fruit production causes the ecosystem to become inherently stable.
- ② Natural shift to a stable state causes an increase in human intervention.
- ③ Lack of pesticides causes an increase in vegetable production.
- ④ Ecosystem stability causes a decrease in unwanted plants.
- ⑤ Gardener's intervention causes the ecosystem to remain in an unstable, productive state.

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

- ① To detail the various threats to garden productivity.
- ② To compare different types of managed and unmanaged ecosystems.
- ③ To illustrate the principle of ecological management through a common example.
- ④ To criticize the artificial methods used in modern agriculture.
- ⑤ To argue for the protection of wild, unmanaged ecosystems.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about maintaining an unstable state through continuous intervention?

- ① A software system requiring constant updates and debugging to prevent crashes.
- ② A child learning to ride a bicycle independently after initial guidance.
- ③ A mountain eroding slowly over millions of years due to natural forces.
- ④ A self-regulating thermostat maintaining a consistent room temperature.
- ⑤ An automatic watering system that keeps plants hydrated without human interaction.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about human interaction with natural systems?

- ① The intervention required to maintain specific ecosystem states is often temporary and minimal.
- ② Ecosystems inherently resist any human attempt to alter their natural dynamics.
- ③ Large-scale ecosystems are fundamentally different from small gardens in their stability.
- ④ Maintaining an artificial state of high productivity in an ecosystem demands continuous effort and management.
- ⑤ Humans must always strive to restore ecosystems to their wild, natural states.

Commitment is the glue holding together characteristically human forms of social life. Commitments make individuals' behavior predictable in the face of fluctuations in their desires and interests, thereby facilitating the planning and coordination of joint actions involving multiple agents. Moreover, commitments make people willing to perform actions that they would not otherwise perform. For example, a taxi driver picks up his clients and transports them to their desired destination because they are committed to paying him afterwards for the service, and a construction worker performs her job every day because her employer has made a credible commitment to pay her at the end of the month. Indeed, the taxi driver and the construction worker are willing to accept money as payment only because a network of other agents (notably the central bank) is committed to taking various measures to sustain the currency in question. Thus, social objects and institutions such as jobs, money, government, scientific collaborations and marriage depend for their origin and stability upon the credibility of commitments.

* **Commitment:** 약속, 전념 * **glue:** 접착제 * **characteristically:** 특징적으로 * **social life:** 사회생활 * **predictable:** 예측 가능한 * **fluctuations:** 변동, 변화 * **desires:** 욕구 * **interests:** 관심사, 이익 * **facilitating:** 용이하게 하는, 촉진하는 * **coordination:** 조정 * **joint actions:** 공동 행동 * **multiple agents:** 여러 행위자 * **perform actions:** 행동을 수행하다 * **credible:** 신뢰할 수 있는 * **sustain:** 유지하다

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

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

- ① The psychological factors that make individuals perform actions against their desires.
- ② How central banks ensure the credibility and stability of currency systems.
- ③ The various examples of commitments in daily economic transactions.
- ④ The challenges of coordinating joint actions among multiple agents.
- ⑤ The fundamental role of commitment in establishing and maintaining human social structures.

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① Commitments contribute to making individuals' behavior predictable.
- ② The stability of currency systems is primarily independent of central bank commitments.
- ③ Planning and coordination of joint actions are made easier by commitments.
- ④ Social institutions like marriage depend on the reliability of commitments.
- ⑤ Commitments can motivate people to undertake actions they would typically avoid.

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

- ① Individual desires and interests are the ultimate drivers of all human actions.
- ② Without credible commitments, complex human social life would struggle to function effectively.
- ③ The primary function of government is to enforce every individual commitment.
- ④ Economic transactions are the only domain where commitments play a significant role.
- ⑤ Predictability in behavior is an innate human trait, not dependent on external factors.

4. The word "facilitating" in the second sentence is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① hindering
- ② complicating
- ③ impeding
- ④ obstructing
- ⑤ enabling

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? Commitment is the glue holding together _____.

- ① the stability of economic systems
- ② the fluctuating desires of individuals
- ③ agreements between a few agents
- ④ the predictability of individual behavior
- ⑤ characteristically human forms of social life

6. According to the passage, what is one direct effect of commitments on individual behavior?

- ① They reduce the need for planning and coordination in group activities.
- ② They cause individuals to consistently seek higher monetary compensation.
- ③ They often lead individuals to act against their immediate desires or interests.
- ④ They make individuals' actions more erratic and unpredictable.
- ⑤ They are solely responsible for initiating all social interactions.

7. What is the cause-and-effect relationship between commitments and societal structures as described in the passage?

- ① Economic stability primarily causes social commitments, not the other way around.
- ② Predictable behavior is an effect of joint actions, rather than a cause.
- ③ Individual desires and interests are the primary cause for the development of strong commitments.
- ④ The existence of complex societal structures leads to the formation of individual commitments.
- ⑤ The credibility of commitments is essential for the origin and stability of social objects and institutions.

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

- ① To persuade readers to make more personal commitments in their daily lives.
- ② To advocate for stricter enforcement of social commitments by government bodies.
- ③ To critically analyze the historical evolution of various social institutions.
- ④ To compare and contrast human commitments with those observed in other species.
- ⑤ To explain the fundamental role and implications of commitment in human social organization.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about the function of commitment in social life?

- ① A consumer impulsively buying an item based solely on immediate desire.
- ② A lone artist creating a masterpiece without any external influence.
- ③ A group of hikers agreeing to meet at a specific time and place for a mountain ascent, trusting each will show up.
- ④ A child spontaneously deciding to share toys with a friend without prior agreement.
- ⑤ A scientist discovering a new principle through independent research in isolation.

10. Based on the passage, what broader implication can be drawn regarding societies that lack a system of credible commitments?

- ① Such societies are historically rare and have never existed in human civilization.
- ② Individual desires and interests would become the dominant force, leading to greater personal freedom.
- ③ They would primarily rely on spontaneous, unplanned interactions for social cohesion.
- ④ They would likely experience significant instability and difficulty in maintaining complex social structures.
- ⑤ They would develop alternative, more efficient means of social coordination.

202503H2_23

If the brain has already stored someone's face and name, why do we still end up remembering one and not the other? This is because the brain has something of a two-tier memory system at work when it comes to retrieving memories, and this gives rise to a common yet infuriating sensation: recognising someone, but not being able to remember how or why, or what their name is. This happens because the brain differentiates between familiarity and recall. To clarify, familiarity (or recognition) is when you encounter someone or something and you know you've done so before. But beyond that, you've got nothing; all you can say is this person/thing is already in your memories. Recall is when you can access the original memory of how and why you know this person; recognition is just flagging up the fact that the memory exists.

* **stored**: 저장된 * **remembering**: 기억하는 * **two-tier memory system**: 두 단계 기억 시스템 * **retrieving memories**: 기억을 검색하는 것 * **gives rise to**: ~을 유발하다 * **common**: 흔한 * **infuriating sensation**: 짜증 나는 감각 * **recognising**: 인지하는 것, 알아보는 것 * **differentiates between**: ~을 구분하다 * **familiarity**: 친숙함 * **recall**: 회상 * **clarify**: 명확히 하다 * **encounter**: 마주치다, 접하다 * **beyond that**: 그 이상, 그 외에는 * **original memory**: 원래의 기억

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The brain differentiates between recognition and recall in memory retrieval.
- ② Understanding why people sometimes forget names is a challenging field of study.
- ③ Effective memory strategies depend on a two-tier system.
- ④ Memory failures are a universal experience that causes significant frustration.
- ⑤ The advanced storage capacity of the human brain is often underestimated.

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

- ① The brain employs a two-tier system for retrieving memories.
- ② Recalling a name is often harder than recognizing a face.
- ③ The inability to remember a name despite recognizing a face is a common sensation.
- ④ Recognition allows access to the original context of a memory.
- ⑤ Familiarity involves knowing you've encountered something previously.

3. What can be inferred about the nature of memory retrieval based on the passage?

- ① Familiarity and recall are completely separate and never interact during retrieval.
- ② Simply recognizing someone implies a less effortful memory process than fully recalling them.
- ③ The brain's memory system is inherently prone to systematic failures for names.
- ④ The ability to recall detailed information is universally maintained throughout one's life.
- ⑤ Accessing specific, contextual details about a person requires a more complex retrieval mechanism.

4. The word "differentiates" in the passage is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① combines
- ② obscures
- ③ reinforces
- ④ separates
- ⑤ simplifies

5. "To clarify, familiarity (or recognition) is when you encounter someone or something and you know you've done so before. But beyond that, you've got nothing; all you can say is this person/thing is already in your memories. Recall is when you can access the original memory of how and why you know this person; _____." Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① recognition involves a complex reconstructive process
- ② memory strength is directly proportional to familiarity
- ③ recognition is just flagging up the fact that the memory exists
- ④ recall is limited to visual information
- ⑤ familiarity demands conscious effort to retrieve details

6. According to the passage, which statement accurately describes 'familiarity'?

- ① It is always accompanied by the ability to recall names and facts.
- ② It primarily involves remembering the original context and reason for knowing someone.
- ③ It is a rare phenomenon that causes minor inconvenience.
- ④ It represents the deeper, more comprehensive level of memory retrieval.
- ⑤ It is characterized by knowing a prior encounter occurred, without accessing specific details.

7. What cause-effect relationship is most clearly described in the passage?

- ① Infuriating sensations result from the brain's attempt to access original memories.
- ② The brain's two-tier memory system leads to the experience of recognizing someone but not their name.
- ③ The act of recognizing a face prevents the recall of a name.
- ④ Poor memory storage causes the brain to differentiate between familiarity and recall.
- ⑤ Accessing original memories causes an inability to retrieve specific details.

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

- ① To describe how memory failures can be emotionally distressing for individuals.
- ② To advocate for the development of new memory enhancement techniques.
- ③ To clarify the common experience of recognizing but not fully remembering people.
- ④ To explain the functional differences between two types of memory retrieval.
- ⑤ To criticize the limitations of human memory functions.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the distinction between 'familiarity' and 'recall' as explained in the passage?

- ① A student perfectly memorizing a poem and reciting it flawlessly.
- ② An individual completely forgetting an event from their childhood due to trauma.
- ③ Someone recognizing a tune on the radio as familiar but being unable to name the song or the artist.
- ④ A person seeing an old friend from high school and immediately remembering their name and shared experiences.
- ⑤ A chef effortlessly preparing a complex dish from memory without a recipe.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's explanation of memory?

- ① The brain's memory system is inherently flawed and inefficient.
- ② Emotional responses are the sole determinant of memory strength.
- ③ All memories, once stored, are equally accessible for retrieval.
- ④ Recognizing a person is always a precursor to being able to recall their name.
- ⑤ Memory retrieval is not a monolithic process but involves distinct levels of access and detail.

Since their start in the early 1950s U.S. television sitcoms have charted many of the social conflicts in U.S. society: civil rights, women's rights in the home and in the workplace, children's rights, immigration and multiculturalism, as well as evolving conceptions of the family. Each of these issues has been addressed through humour in a way that has helped to make more progressive values more acceptable than previously. Often a character, usually someone marked as a bigot, resisted one or more of these developments and was then made to appear ridiculous. They were cut down either through their own stupidity, a brief scolding from others, or both. In this way, the humour of sitcoms acted as a cost-effective means to encourage acceptance of a more pluralistic and tolerant society.

* **charted**: 기록해왔다 * **social conflicts**: 사회적 갈등 * **civil rights**: 시민권 * **women's rights**: 여성의 권리 * **children's rights**: 아동의 권리 * **immigration**: 이민 * **multiculturalism**: 다문화주의 * **evolving conceptions**: 진화하는 개념 * **addressed through humour**: 유머를 통해 다루어지다 * **progressive values**: 진보적 가치 * **acceptable**: 수용할 수 있는 * **bigot**: 편협한 사람 * **resisted**: 저항했다 * **ridiculous**: 우스꽝스러운 * **cost-effective means**: 비용 효율적인 수단

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The historical development of television sitcoms from the 1950s to the present.
- ② The evolution of U.S. family structures as depicted in television comedies.
- ③ The challenges faced by bigoted characters in adapting to new social norms.
- ④ How different forms of humor are used to address social issues in media.
- ⑤ The significant role of U.S. sitcoms in fostering social change and progressive values.

2. Which statement does NOT match the passage?

- ① Sitcoms contributed to the acceptance of a more pluralistic society.
- ② The humor in sitcoms was a costly method for promoting societal tolerance.
- ③ U.S. television sitcoms began airing in the United States in the early 1950s.
- ④ Sitcoms have addressed various social issues, including women's and children's rights.
- ⑤ Characters who resisted social developments were often portrayed as foolish.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the impact of sitcoms?

- ① The subtle use of humor in media can be an effective tool for social persuasion.
- ② Social conflicts in the U.S. were largely resolved due to the influence of sitcoms.
- ③ Sitcoms reflect social changes but do not actively contribute to them.
- ④ Audiences in the 1950s were more resistant to progressive ideas than later audiences.
- ⑤ Sitcoms primarily aim to entertain rather than to educate their audience.

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

- ① Denoting an opposition to established political systems.
- ② Characterized by increasing financial and economic growth.
- ③ Reflecting traditional or conservative viewpoints.
- ④ Promoting reform towards improved social conditions.
- ⑤ Developing in a gradual and unhurried manner.

5. Each of these issues has been addressed through humour in a way that has _____. Often a character, usually someone marked as a bigot, resisted one or more of these developments and was then made to appear ridiculous. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① primarily focused on individual shortcomings only
- ② consistently failed to challenge existing social norms
- ③ frequently generated public outrage and protest
- ④ helped to make more progressive values more acceptable than previously
- ⑤ caused a significant decline in traditional viewership

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about U.S. television sitcoms?

- ① They avoided depicting any form of resistance to social developments.
- ② Their production methods were generally considered to be expensive.
- ③ They commenced their broadcasting in the United States during the 1950s.
- ④ They consistently failed to change the views of bigoted characters.
- ⑤ Their primary focus was exclusively on economic conflicts within society.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described concerning bigoted characters in sitcoms?

- ① The stupidity of characters caused social conflicts to become more severe.
- ② Social conflicts were resolved as a consequence of characters resisting developments.
- ③ Making bigoted characters appear ridiculous served to promote societal tolerance.
- ④ Humor in sitcoms was a result of a society that was already pluralistic and tolerant.
- ⑤ The acceptance of progressive values directly led to the creation of bigoted characters.

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

- ① To lament the decline of traditional values in modern television programming.
- ② To advocate for increased censorship in television content for educational purposes.
- ③ To entertain readers with anecdotes about famous sitcom characters.
- ④ To criticize the oversimplification of complex social issues in sitcoms.
- ⑤ To explain how sitcoms have functioned as agents of social change.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about the role of humor in sitcoms?

- ① A news report highlighting the severity of social injustices to provoke public outrage.
- ② A political debate where candidates use humor to attack their opponents' policies.
- ③ An advertisement using celebrity endorsements to promote a new product.
- ④ A documentary film presenting historical facts about social movements to inform viewers.
- ⑤ A children's cartoon featuring a character who initially holds prejudiced views but learns acceptance through comical errors.

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

- ① Complex social issues are generally too profound to be meaningfully addressed through humor.
- ② Public discourse on social issues is mostly driven by academic research and policy debates.
- ③ Popular media primarily serves as a mirror reflecting existing societal norms and values.
- ④ The entertainment industry often prioritizes profit over any potential social impact.
- ⑤ Media forms like sitcoms can subtly, yet effectively, shape public perceptions and societal progress.

202503H2_29

The prominence of the social dimension in food writing might suggest that the flavor of food is taking a back seat. I suspect that most people view flavor as of secondary importance in social settings where food is served. Although our social gatherings coalesce around food, the meaning of these gatherings does not seem to depend on flavor. Flavor assists with the narrow purpose of filling the belly, and once that is accomplished it provides the backdrop for whatever social dynamics characterize the gathering. These can be understood independently of the flavor of the food on offer, the appreciation of which is understood to be personal and subjective. According to this conventional wisdom, the ceremonies and rituals around food, the social events that supply food with its meaning, do not depend on the quality of sensations provided by the food. To focus excessively on flavor is to miss the larger significance of these social relations.

* **prominence**: 중요성, 두드러짐 * **social dimension**: 사회적 측면 * **taking a back seat**: 뒷전으로 밀리다, 부차적인 것이 되다 * **secondary importance**: 부차적인 중요성 * **social settings**: 사회적 환경 * **coalesce**: 모이다, 합치다 * **depend on**: ~에 달려 있다, ~에 의존하다 * **narrow purpose**: 좁은 목적 * **filling the belly**: 배 채우기 * **backdrop**: 배경 * **social dynamics**: 사회적 역학 * **independently of**: ~와 무관하게, ~와 독립적으로 * **personal and subjective**: 개인적이고 주관적인 * **conventional wisdom**: 통념 * **larger significance**: 더 큰 중요성

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① Social gatherings are primarily defined by the culinary excellence of the food.
- ② The evolution of food writing emphasizes sensory details.
- ③ In social settings, the social function of food outweighs its flavor.
- ④ Flavor is a personal and subjective experience in all contexts.
- ⑤ The purpose of food is merely to satisfy hunger.

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

- ① The purpose of food in social settings is primarily to facilitate social interaction.
- ② The social aspects of food are often considered more significant than its taste.
- ③ The quality of food's flavor is crucial for the success of social ceremonies and rituals.
- ④ The meaning derived from social gatherings is largely independent of the food's flavor.
- ⑤ Excessive focus on the flavor of food can lead to a misunderstanding of social relations.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the appreciation of food?

- ① There is a general consensus that flavor should always be a communal experience.
- ② The "conventional wisdom" mentioned in the passage is considered outdated by the author.
- ③ An individual's deep appreciation for flavor might be seen as less important in a group setting.
- ④ Food writers are increasingly ignoring the sensory aspects of food.
- ⑤ Social dynamics are often disrupted by a strong focus on culinary details.

4. The word "coalesce" in the sentence "Although our social gatherings coalesce around food..." is closest in meaning to:

- ① disperse
- ② dissolve
- ③ convene
- ④ separate
- ⑤ diverge

5. According to the passage, "According to this conventional wisdom, the ceremonies and rituals around food, the social events that supply food with its meaning, do not depend on the quality of sensations provided by the food. _____."

- ① To focus excessively on flavor is to miss the larger significance of these social relations.
- ② Taste preferences are merely cultural constructs.
- ③ Delicious food always enhances social bonds.
- ④ Social interactions are often secondary to the dining experience.
- ⑤ The culinary experience is a universal language.

6. According to the passage, what role does flavor typically play once hunger is satisfied in social settings?

- ① It becomes a major source of conflict among attendees.
- ② It becomes the central focus of all conversations.
- ③ It serves as a backdrop for the social dynamics of the gathering.
- ④ It is generally considered the primary determinant of social success.
- ⑤ It loses all importance and is completely disregarded.

7. What is presented as a consequence of focusing excessively on food flavor in social contexts?

- ① It guarantees that all participants will have their specific dietary needs met.
- ② It ensures the social event will be remembered for its culinary excellence.
- ③ It often leads to an improved understanding of individual taste preferences.
- ④ It typically elevates the overall quality of the social gathering.
- ⑤ It may cause one to overlook the broader importance of social interactions.

8. What best describes the author's primary purpose in this passage?

- ① To argue that food's social function is universally more important than its taste.
- ② To advocate for a greater appreciation of culinary artistry in social settings.
- ③ To challenge the conventional wisdom regarding the role of flavor in society.
- ④ To explain the prevalent perception of food's role in social contexts.
- ⑤ To detail the historical evolution of eating rituals across cultures.

9. Which of the following situations best illustrates the passage's argument about the relationship between a functional element and its social context?

- ① A group of friends enjoying a concert primarily for the social interaction, even if the music isn't their favorite genre.
- ② An artist focusing solely on the technical precision of their brushstrokes, neglecting the emotional impact of the painting.
- ③ A restaurant owner prioritizing the aesthetic decor of their establishment over the quality of the ingredients.
- ④ A chef meticulously preparing a gourmet meal for a food critic.
- ⑤ A scientist conducting an experiment strictly adhering to methodology, regardless of the potential for groundbreaking discoveries.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the author's discussion about food and social gatherings?

- ① Modern society is losing its ability to appreciate subtle flavors.
- ② Human interactions often assign greater value to collective meaning over individual sensory pleasure.
- ③ Gastronomy as a field should re-evaluate its emphasis on taste.
- ④ Food is merely a tool for survival, with no inherent cultural significance.
- ⑤ The quality of sensory experiences is inherently less valuable than any social interaction.

There are reasons why science is not fully trusted and why healthy skepticism and critical thinking are essential. In spite of professional standards, claims of objectivity, and the peer review process, the conduct of science can be biased. All experts are not the same, nor do they submit their work to the same scrutiny. Knowing the source of funding can be important in evaluating scientific claims. For example, the Harvard researchers who made claims in the late 1960s about the problems with dietary fat, leading the nation away from perceiving sugar as one of the main causes in health problems, were funded in part by the sugar industry. The authors did not reveal their funding source to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, where their influential article appeared. Their article shaped a generation of changes in eating patterns that appears to have fostered higher use of sugar, now widely implicated as a source of the rise in obesity and diabetes. Stories such as this one fuel suspicion — but also lead to further safeguards in the scientific process. Funding disclosures, although not required five decades ago, have since been made compulsory.

* **trusted**: 신뢰받는 * **healthy skepticism**: 건전한 회의론 * **critical thinking**: 비판적 사고 * **essential**: 필수적인 * **professional standards**: 전문적인 기준 * **claims of objectivity**: 객관성에 대한 주장 * **peer review process**: 동료 검토 과정 * **conduct of science**: 과학의 수행 * **biased**: 편향된 * **scrutiny**: 정밀한 조사/감시 * **source of funding**: 자금 출처 * **dietary fat**: 식이 지방 * **implicated**: 지목된, 연루된 * **safeguards**: 안전장치 * **compulsory**: 의무적인

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The evolving standards of ethical conduct in scientific publications and peer review.
- ② The necessity of critical evaluation of scientific claims due to inherent biases and funding influences.
- ③ The shift in public perception regarding the causes of obesity and diabetes.
- ④ The historical impact of scientific research on public health policies.
- ⑤ The detailed history of the sugar industry's influence on medical research.

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

- ① Mandatory funding disclosures were already in place five decades ago.
- ② Critical thinking is presented as an essential skill when evaluating scientific findings.
- ③ The Harvard researchers' study led to increased sugar consumption over time.
- ④ The sugar industry financially supported the research that minimized sugar's health risks.
- ⑤ The article by Harvard researchers appeared in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding scientific claims and their long-term validity?

- ① Even influential scientific claims, once widely accepted, can later be overturned or re-evaluated based on new understanding.
- ② Significant funding disclosures were universally mandated for all scientific publications by the 1970s.
- ③ The influence of industry funding on research outcomes is a relatively recent phenomenon in science.
- ④ The peer review process, despite its importance, does not guarantee the complete elimination of scientific bias.
- ⑤ Public health guidelines are frequently updated to reverse previous erroneous scientific conclusions.

4. In the passage, the word "implicated" as used in "now widely implicated as a source of the rise in obesity and diabetes" most closely means:

- ① condemned
- ② suggested
- ③ associated
- ④ complicated
- ⑤ predicted

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"There are reasons why science is not fully trusted and why healthy skepticism and critical thinking are essential. In spite of professional standards, claims of objectivity, and the peer review process, the conduct of science can be biased. All experts are not the same, nor do they submit their work to the same scrutiny. _____. For example, the Harvard researchers who made claims in the late 1960s about the problems with dietary fat, leading the nation away from perceiving sugar as one of the main causes in health problems, were funded in part by the sugar industry."

- ① Evaluating the objectivity of scientific studies requires financial transparency.
- ② Public health initiatives frequently change their focus.
- ③ The impact of scientific research often takes decades to fully emerge.
- ④ Academic journals enforce strict guidelines on article submissions.
- ⑤ Scientific consensus is built upon diverse and extensive experimentation.

6. According to the passage, what was one immediate consequence described following the Harvard researchers' claims about dietary fat in the late 1960s?

- ① Obesity and diabetes rates saw an immediate and significant global rise.
- ② The *New England Journal of Medicine* faced immediate scrutiny for publishing the article.
- ③ The researchers were forced to retract their initial findings.
- ④ Sugar industry funding became a mandatory disclosure requirement.
- ⑤ The public began to perceive dietary fat as the primary cause of health problems.

7. What is the described cause-effect relationship between the sugar industry's funding and public health outcomes?

- ① The rise in obesity and diabetes directly caused a decrease in sugar industry profits.
- ② Mandatory funding disclosures prevented the sugar industry from influencing scientific research.
- ③ Skepticism about scientific claims was the primary cause of the shift in eating patterns.
- ④ Increased public awareness of dietary fat issues led to stricter sugar regulations.
- ⑤ Funding from the sugar industry influenced research, which in turn contributed to public health problems.

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

- ① To inform readers about the historical development of dietary guidelines in the U.S.
- ② To detail the specific health risks associated with excessive sugar consumption.
- ③ To argue for stricter governmental regulation of the food and beverage industry.
- ④ To condemn the past unethical practices of the Harvard research community.
- ⑤ To illustrate the importance of skepticism and transparency in evaluating scientific research.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the central argument of the passage regarding bias and scientific claims?

- ① An automotive company funds a study claiming its new engine technology is environmentally friendly, but independent tests later reveal higher emissions.
- ② A new drug proves ineffective in clinical trials, leading to its withdrawal from the market.
- ③ A public health campaign successfully educates people about the benefits of regular exercise, leading to a healthier population.
- ④ Researchers publish a study on climate change, and their methods are later debated by other scientists.
- ⑤ A historian discovers a new set of documents that revise the understanding of a major historical event.

10. What broader implication does the passage suggest regarding the evolution of scientific integrity?

- ① The historical record shows that ethical breaches in science are becoming more frequent.
- ② All scientific studies should be re-evaluated for potential biases, regardless of their age or source.
- ③ Public distrust of scientific experts is an irreversible trend, regardless of institutional reforms.
- ④ Scientific research inevitably leads to societal benefits, despite occasional setbacks.
- ⑤ Challenges to scientific credibility often result in stronger safeguards and increased transparency in the research process.

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The explosion of popular music in the second half of the twentieth century as well as the global circulation and dissemination of music by the creative industries propelled a new understanding of accessibility in relation to music. Suddenly, in the 1950s, anyone could pick up spoons, a couple of pans, a second-hand guitar and start a band. This led to specific genres such as skiffle, but also, more generally, reflected a much more relaxed and inclusive attitude to music making. While ordinary people had always sung and made music, the popular music movement was driven by a spirit of rebellion and freedom. This approach led to the punk movement, whose musicians even made it a condition for their music to be nonvirtuosic and accessible to all in the 1970s. Groups who had been entirely excluded from music revelled in opportunities to create. This led to a sense of novelty and empowerment in and beyond the music sphere.

* **explosion**: 폭발적인 증가/성장 * **global circulation**: 전 세계적 유통 * **dissemination**: 보급, 전파 * **creative industries**: 창의 산업 * **propelled**: 추진했다, 촉진했다 * **accessibility**: 접근성 * **second-hand**: 중고의 * **genres**: 장르 * **inclusive attitude**: 포괄적인 태도 * **rebellion**: 반항, 저항 * **nonvirtuosic**: 비(非)고난도의, 전문적이지 않은 * **excluded**: 배제된, 소외된 * **revelled in**: ~을 만끽했다, 즐거워했다 * **novelty**: 참신함, 새로움 * **empowerment**: 역량 강화, 자율성 부여

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How creative industries profit from global music circulation.
- ② The transformative impact of popular music on accessibility and inclusivity in music.
- ③ The history of skiffle and punk movements in the twentieth century.
- ④ The importance of instruments like guitars in popular music's development.
- ⑤ The decline of virtuosic musical performance in modern times.

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

- ① Groups previously excluded from music gained new opportunities to create during this period.
- ② The popular music movement encouraged a do-it-yourself approach to music making.
- ③ The 1950s saw a significant increase in the ease with which ordinary people could start making music.
- ④ The popular music movement primarily aimed to elevate the technical skill required for music creation.
- ⑤ The punk movement explicitly promoted music that did not require exceptional talent.

3. What can be inferred about music making prior to the popular music explosion described in the passage?

- ① The primary goal of music making was to challenge existing social norms through rebellion.
- ② Music making was generally regarded as a field demanding specific virtuosity and might have been less accessible to the general public.
- ③ Ordinary people had no means to sing or create music before the popular music movement.
- ④ Traditional music forms, such as skiffle, dominated the cultural landscape before popular music.
- ⑤ Music prior to the 1950s was globally disseminated through creative industries.

4. In the first sentence, the word "propelled" is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① drove
- ② questioned
- ③ restricted
- ④ hindered
- ⑤ minimized

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence "While ordinary people had always sung and made music, the popular music movement was _____."

- ① characterized by a desire for financial success and global fame
- ② driven by a spirit of rebellion and freedom
- ③ focused on developing highly virtuosic performances
- ④ largely dependent on the creative industries for its growth
- ⑤ primarily influenced by established musical traditions

6. According to the passage, what was a key characteristic of the punk movement's approach to music?

- ① It deliberately made music that was nonvirtuosic and widely obtainable.
- ② It emerged independently of any prior popular music trends or influences.
- ③ It primarily aimed to promote global circulation of music through creative industries.
- ④ It relied heavily on professionally trained musicians to convey its message.
- ⑤ It focused on intricate instrumental arrangements to appeal to a broad audience.

7. What was a direct consequence of the popular music movement allowing previously excluded groups to create music?

- ① It forced creative industries to reduce their efforts in global music dissemination.
- ② It exclusively benefited those with existing musical talent and training.
- ③ It led to a decrease in the overall quality of music being produced globally.
- ④ It caused a significant decline in the popularity of established musical genres like skiffle.
- ⑤ It generated feelings of newness and empowerment both within and outside the musical domain.

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

- ① To criticize the decline of musical virtuosity in modern genres.
- ② To highlight the economic impact of global music circulation on creative industries.
- ③ To illustrate how popular music democratized participation and created new opportunities in the music sphere.
- ④ To advocate for the superiority of certain music genres like punk and skiffle.
- ⑤ To lament the loss of traditional music-making practices due to pop culture.

9. Which of the following modern phenomena best illustrates the core argument of the passage regarding accessibility and empowerment through creation?

- ① The rise of social media platforms enabling individuals to publish their own creative content (e.g., videos, art) without needing traditional media gatekeepers.
- ② A large record label investing heavily in marketing a new pop star with extensive training.
- ③ The development of advanced musical instruments that require years of dedicated practice to master.
- ④ Governments funding professional music schools to cultivate elite musical talent.
- ⑤ A classical orchestra performing complex symphonies for a diverse audience.

10. What broader implication about cultural movements can be drawn from the passage?

- ① Innovation in cultural fields always originates from highly specialized and exclusive communities.
- ② Movements that challenge established norms can significantly broaden participation and empower previously marginalized groups within a cultural domain.
- ③ The influence of popular culture inevitably leads to a degradation of artistic standards over time.
- ④ Cultural shifts are primarily driven by economic factors and global market demands.
- ⑤ The most impactful cultural movements are those that strictly adhere to traditional forms and practices.

Great scientists are seldom one-hit wonders. Newton is a prime example: beyond the Newtonian mechanics, he developed the theory of gravitation, calculus, laws of motion, and optimization. In fact, well-known scientists are often involved in multiple discoveries, a phenomenon potentially explained by the Matthew effect. Indeed, an initial success may offer a scientist legitimacy, improve peer perception, provide knowledge of how to score and win, enhance social status, and attract resources and quality collaborators, each of these payoffs further increasing her odds of scoring another win. Yet, there is an appealing alternative explanation: Great scientists have multiple hits and consistently succeed in their scientific endeavors simply because they're exceptionally talented. Therefore, future success again goes to those who have had success earlier, not because of advantages offered by the previous success, but because the earlier success was indicative of a hidden talent. The Matthew effect posits that success alone increases the future probability of success, raising the question: Does status dictate outcomes, or does it simply reflect an underlying talent or quality? In other words, is there really a Matthew effect after all?

* **seldom**: 좀처럼 ~않는 * **one-hit wonders**: 단 한 번의 성공으로 끝나는 사람 (원 히트 원더) * **prime example**: 대표적인 예 * **Newtonian mechanics**: 뉴턴 역학 * **theory of gravitation**: 중력 이론 * **calculus**: 미적분학 * **laws of motion**: 운동 법칙 * **optimization**: 최적화 * **phenomenon**: 현상 * **Matthew effect**: 마태 효과 * **legitimacy**: 정당성 * **peer perception**: 동료 인식 * **social status**: 사회적 지위 * **quality collaborators**: 우수한 협력자 * **exceptionally talented**: 탁월하게 재능 있는

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The importance of resources and collaborators for scientific breakthroughs.
- ② How hidden talent is revealed through initial scientific discoveries.
- ③ The advantages of early success in scientific careers.
- ④ A debate over the underlying reasons for repeated success in science.
- ⑤ The life and achievements of Sir Isaac Newton.

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

- ① Newton's various contributions are cited as an example of a scientist with multiple successes.
- ② According to the exceptional talent explanation, initial success is a direct cause of future successes.
- ③ Obtaining legitimacy and attracting collaborators are potential benefits of an initial scientific success.
- ④ The Matthew effect suggests that early success creates a self-reinforcing cycle for future achievements.
- ⑤ The passage raises a question about whether the Matthew effect truly explains repeated scientific success.

3. What can be inferred about the author's stance regarding the two explanations for repeated scientific success?

- ① The author views both explanations as equally valid and scientifically proven.
- ② The author believes that the exceptional talent hypothesis has been scientifically disproven.
- ③ The author aims to settle the debate by definitively proving one theory over the other.
- ④ The author strongly supports the Matthew effect as the primary explanation.
- ⑤ The author suggests that the question of whether status reflects talent or dictates outcomes is still open for discussion.

4. The word "posits" in the sentence "The Matthew effect posits that success alone increases the future probability of success..." most closely means:

- ① proposes
- ② questions
- ③ refutes
- ④ denies
- ⑤ undermines

5. The Matthew effect posits that success alone increases the future probability of success, raising the question: _____ In other words, is there really a Matthew effect after all?

- ① How can scientists better attract resources and quality collaborators?
- ② Are great scientists inherently better at scoring and winning in the long run?
- ③ Is a scientist's social status always correlated with their legitimacy?
- ④ Does status dictate outcomes, or does it simply reflect an underlying talent or quality?
- ⑤ Is initial success more important than sustained effort?

6. According to the passage, which of the following is a potential payoff of an initial scientific success under the Matthew effect?

- ① A decrease in the overall competitive nature of scientific research.
- ② The certainty of becoming a one-hit wonder.
- ③ The elimination of any need for further talent development.
- ④ An increase in a scientist's social standing.
- ⑤ The guaranteed attainment of additional scientific accolades.

7. According to the "exceptional talent" explanation, what is the primary cause of a scientist's future successes?

- ① Strategic networking within the scientific community.
- ② The legitimacy gained from widespread public recognition.
- ③ An underlying, inherent capability demonstrated by early achievements.
- ④ The advantages accumulated from their first success.
- ⑤ Their ability to attract a large number of collaborators.

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

- ① To present and compare two competing explanations for repeated scientific success.
- ② To encourage young scientists to focus on gaining initial success to ensure future wins.
- ③ To advocate for the superiority of the Matthew effect in explaining scientific success.
- ④ To provide a definitive answer to the debate about scientific achievement.
- ⑤ To criticize scientists who claim multiple discoveries based on initial fame.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the core idea of the Matthew effect as described in the passage?

- ① A painter produces a masterpiece purely by chance, but fails to replicate that success later.
- ② A new tech startup receives initial funding based on its innovative idea, but then struggles to find skilled employees.
- ③ A musician's first album sells poorly, but they continue to practice diligently and eventually become famous.
- ④ A student who gets a scholarship in their first year uses that recognition to gain entry into exclusive research labs, leading to more publications.
- ⑤ An athlete with natural talent consistently wins competitions regardless of their initial reputation.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's discussion of scientific success?

- ① Social dynamics and inherent abilities are equally irrelevant in predicting long-term scientific success.
- ② Understanding the mechanisms behind repeated success requires distinguishing between external advantages and intrinsic capabilities.
- ③ The scientific community has definitively rejected the Matthew effect as a valid theory.
- ④ True scientific brilliance is always immediately recognized and rewarded without exception.
- ⑤ The path to scientific achievement is solely determined by individual perseverance and hard work.

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When we realize we've said something in error and we pause to go back to correct it, we stop gesturing a couple of hundred milliseconds before we stop speaking. Such sequences suggest the startling notion that our hands "know" what we're going to say before our conscious minds do, and in fact this is often the case. Gesture can mentally prime a word so that the right term comes to our lips. When people are prevented from gesturing, they talk less fluently; their speech becomes halting because their hands are no longer able to supply them with the next word, and the next. Not being able to gesture has other deleterious effects: without gesture to help our mental processes along, we remember less useful information, we solve problems less well, and we are less able to explain our thinking. Far from tagging along as speech's clumsy companion, gesture represents the leading edge of our thought.

* **realize**: 깨닫다, 알아차리다 * **in error**: 잘못하여, 실수로 * **pause**: 멈추다, 잠시 중단하다 * **gesturing**: 제스처를 취하는 것, 몸짓 * **sequences**: 연속, 순서 * **startling notion**: 놀라운 생각/개념 * **conscious minds**: 의식적인 마음 * **mentally prime**: 정신적으로 미리 활성화하다/준비시키다 * **fluently**: 유창하게 * **halting**: 더듬거리는, 중단하는 * **supply**: 공급하다, 제공하다 * **deleterious effects**: 해로운 영향 * **mental processes**: 정신 과정 * **tagging along**: 따라다니 다, 동반하다 * **leading edge**: 최첨단, 선두

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

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

- ① Gestures serve primarily as a visual aid to make spoken communication more effective.
- ② Language development in humans is intrinsically linked to the ability to produce complex gestures.
- ③ Gestures are fundamental cognitive tools that facilitate thinking and speaking, not merely secondary expressions.
- ④ Preventing individuals from gesturing can significantly improve their verbal concentration and clarity.
- ⑤ The timing differences between speech and gesture reveal the unconscious mind's activity.

2. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

- ① When people are hindered from gesturing, their speech tends to become less fluent and more disjointed.
- ② Gestures can mentally prime specific words, helping them come to mind more easily.
- ③ Individuals typically stop speaking a moment before they cease gesturing when correcting an error.
- ④ Our hands often anticipate what we are about to say even before our conscious minds are aware.
- ⑤ The inability to gesture can lead to difficulties in problem-solving and memory recall.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the role of gestures?

- ① Gestures are an evolutionary remnant that has lost most of its original cognitive function in modern humans.
- ② Frequent gesturing is often a sign of nervousness or a lack of confidence in one's verbal abilities.
- ③ Actively incorporating or allowing gestures in communication and learning environments could potentially enhance cognitive performance.
- ④ The primary purpose of gestures is to convey cultural norms and social cues rather than to aid individual thought processes.
- ⑤ The passage suggests that formal education should focus on reducing unnecessary gestures during speech.

4. The word "deleterious" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- ① uncommon
- ② insignificant
- ③ harmful
- ④ unpredictable
- ⑤ beneficial

5. Which of the following best fits in the blank? "Far from tagging along as speech's clumsy companion, gesture represents _____."

- ① a spontaneous physical reaction to emotion
- ② a common obstacle to fluent verbal expression
- ③ a supplementary visual aid for communication
- ④ the leading edge of our thought
- ⑤ an acquired habit from social interaction

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true when people are prevented from gesturing?

- ① Their speech becomes more halting and less fluent.
- ② They are able to solve problems more efficiently.
- ③ They begin to speak more consciously and deliberately.
- ④ Their ability to explain their thinking significantly improves.
- ⑤ They tend to remember more useful information.

7. What cause-effect relationship is most clearly described in the passage?

- ① Increased speech fluency is a direct result of conscious gestural practice.
- ② Mental priming of words is an effect that subsequently reduces the need for gestures.
- ③ The restriction of gesturing causes a decline in speech fluency and cognitive performance.
- ④ Better memory and problem-solving skills are the causes of more frequent gesturing.
- ⑤ The act of speaking fluently often leads to a reduction in spontaneous gestures.

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

- ① To elucidate the profound and often underestimated role of gestures in human cognition.
- ② To argue for the widespread adoption of gestural communication in public speaking.
- ③ To highlight the cultural variations in gestural communication across different societies.
- ④ To criticize the common misconception that gestures are merely supplementary to speech.
- ⑤ To question the scientific validity of studies linking gestures to thought processes.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about the role of gestures?

- ① An artist adding decorative details to an already completed sculpture to enhance its aesthetic appeal.
- ② A student memorizing vocabulary by repeatedly writing words down in a notebook.
- ③ A chef adding a final garnish to a dish just before serving it to customers.
- ④ A builder's scaffold that, while appearing external, is integral to the construction and stability of a building.
- ⑤ A conductor using a baton to keep an orchestra in rhythm and signal tempo changes.

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

- ① Effective communication relies more on non-verbal cues than on verbal content to convey meaning.
- ② Conscious control over bodily movements is a hallmark of advanced human intelligence and communication.
- ③ Human cognitive processes are profoundly embodied, with physical actions like gesturing playing a crucial role in shaping thought itself.
- ④ The evolution of human language was primarily driven by the development of complex gestural systems.
- ⑤ The study of gesture offers a new avenue for understanding unconscious desires and emotional states.

Despite the difference between the past and the future, between what has happened and what is to come, it can be suggested, that our sense of the past has always been influenced by our view of the future. Revolutionaries have always looked to the past to frame their future cause, as is amply illustrated by examples from nationalism to communism. The future has often been seen as variously a recovery of a lost time, as a replication of what is established, or as a model bequeathed by a heroic age long gone. The writing of history is based on understanding or explaining future outcomes that were not known to contemporaries, since the historian has the benefit of hindsight and the past is nothing more than the accumulation of futures that are now our past. So, rather than see the hand of the past always shaping the future, perhaps it can be seen in reverse, with the past — in the sense of our understanding of it — being shaped by our orientation to the future.

* **Despite**: ~에도 불구하고 * **influenced**: 영향을 받은 * **view**: 관점, 견해 * **Revolutionaries**: 혁명가들 * **frame**: 틀을 만들다, 형성하다 * **cause**: 대의, 목적 * **amply**: 충분히, 풍부하게 * **illustrated**: 예증된, 설명된 * **variously**: 다양하게 * **recovery**: 회복, 되찾음 * **replication**: 복제, 재현 * **established**: 확립된, 고정된 * **bequeathed**: 물려주다 * **hindsight**: 후견지명, 뒤늦은 깨달음 * **accumulation**: 축적, 누적

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The significant influence of future perspectives on the interpretation of the past.
- ② The influence of revolutionary movements on the reinterpretation of history.
- ③ How the past constantly shapes the trajectory of future societal developments.
- ④ The challenges historians face in objectively interpreting past events.
- ⑤ The various ways different cultures perceive the concept of a 'heroic age'.

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

- ① Historians possess the advantage of hindsight when analyzing past events.
- ② The future is sometimes envisioned as a recovery of a bygone era or a replication of present conditions.
- ③ Our understanding of the past is potentially shaped by our current orientation towards what is to come.
- ④ Revolutionary movements often draw upon historical narratives to justify their future goals.
- ⑤ The passage suggests that the past's influence on the future is a primary and unchanging historical principle.

3. What can be inferred about the nature of historical understanding based on the passage?

- ① Only professional historians are capable of a true understanding of the past.
- ② The concept of the future is universally perceived as a return to a heroic age.
- ③ The pursuit of historical knowledge is primarily driven by a desire to avoid past mistakes.
- ④ Historical events are inherently objective and independent of human interpretation.
- ⑤ Historical narratives are fluid and subject to reinterpretation based on future perspectives.

4. The word "amply" in the sentence "Revolutionaries have always looked to the past to frame their future cause, as is amply illustrated by examples from nationalism to communism" most closely means:

- ① Mysteriously
- ② Tentatively
- ③ Briefly
- ④ Abundantly
- ⑤ Scarcely

5. So, rather than see the hand of the past always shaping the future, perhaps it can be seen in reverse, with the past — in the sense of our understanding of it — being shaped by _____.

- ① the immutable facts of history
- ② our orientation to the future
- ③ unforeseen societal changes
- ④ its inherent historical momentum
- ⑤ our collective memory alone

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true about historians?

- ① They primarily focus on predicting future societal trends based on historical patterns.
- ② They agree that the past solely dictates the direction of the future.
- ③ Their work is solely based on contemporaneous accounts without the use of hindsight.
- ④ They strive to prevent the reinterpretation of history by future generations.
- ⑤ They are able to explain past outcomes that were unknown to people living at that time.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding the historian's perspective?

- ① The difference between past and future determines our sense of what has happened.
- ② Revolutionary causes result in the future being seen as a recovery of a lost time.
- ③ The accumulation of past futures causes historians to disregard contemporary perspectives.
- ④ Historians' benefit of hindsight enables them to explain past outcomes not known to contemporaries.
- ⑤ The influence of nationalism leads historians to frame their future cause.

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

- ① To emphasize the objective nature of historical events.
- ② To explore a nuanced, perhaps counter-intuitive, relationship between past and future.
- ③ To provide a historical overview of revolutionary movements.
- ④ To critique the traditional methods employed by historians.
- ⑤ To advocate for a particular political interpretation of history.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument that our understanding of the past is shaped by our orientation to the future?

- ① An archaeologist unearthing ancient ruins that confirm previously held beliefs about a civilization.
- ② A novelist creating a fictional world based entirely on historical events without alteration.
- ③ A scientist discovering a new fossil that changes previous theories about dinosaur evolution.
- ④ A government re-writing history textbooks to align with its current nationalistic agenda and future vision for the country.
- ⑤ A historian meticulously documenting eyewitness accounts of a war to ensure accuracy for future generations.

10. What broader conclusion or implication can be drawn from the passage's central argument?

- ① History, as a field of study, is not a static record but a dynamic narrative constantly re-evaluated.
- ② Historical truth is ultimately unattainable due to the inherent biases of historians.
- ③ The fundamental difference between the past and the future makes true historical understanding impossible.
- ④ The study of history is more valuable for predicting future events than understanding the past.
- ⑤ Humanity is destined to repeat past mistakes unless it learns from objective historical accounts.

202503H2_35

Dictionaries are relatively good resources for anyone interested in finding out what a word means. Using one set of words to define another word is called a lexical definition. But it's important to understand the limits of dictionary definitions. More often than not, a definition in a dictionary requires readers to have a fairly robust understanding of the language already at their disposal. In other words, a dictionary functions in many cases as a cross-reference or translator between words one knows and words that one doesn't yet know. Even the most obscure words in a dictionary, say, for example, "pulchritudinous" or "kalokagathia," must be defined using words that the reader already knows and understands. Otherwise, the dictionary isn't very helpful.

* **resources**: 자료, 자원 * **lexical definition**: 어휘적 정의 * **limits**: 한계 * **More often than not**: 대개, 대부분의 경우 * **requires**: 요구하다, 필요로 하다 * **robust**: 탄탄한, 견고한 * **at their disposal**: ~가 자유롭게 이용할 수 있는 * **functions**: 기능하다, 역할을 하다 * **cross-reference**: 상호 참조 * **translator**: 번역기 * **doesn't yet know**: 아직 모르는 * **obscure**: 난해한, 모호한 * **pulchritudinous**: 아름다운 (미학적인) * **kalokagathia**: 아름답고 선량함 (고대 그리스어에서 유래) * **helpful**: 도움이 되는

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The effectiveness and inherent limitations of dictionary definitions.
- ② How dictionaries help expand one's vocabulary without any prior knowledge.
- ③ The evolution of dictionary usage in the modern linguistic landscape.
- ④ Various types of definitions beyond lexical definitions.
- ⑤ The historical development of lexicography and its challenges.

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

- ① A dictionary can function as a cross-reference between known and unknown words.
- ② Lexical definition refers to using one set of words to explain another word.
- ③ Dictionaries are effective even if the reader possesses no prior linguistic understanding.
- ④ Defining obscure words often requires the use of words the reader already comprehends.
- ⑤ Dictionaries are generally considered useful resources for understanding word meanings.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding dictionary usage?

- ① The more extensive a reader's vocabulary, the more beneficial a dictionary becomes.
- ② Lexical definitions are the exclusive and most effective method for learning new words.
- ③ Dictionaries are primarily designed for individuals who are just beginning to learn a language.
- ④ The true depth of a word's meaning can only be revealed through its etymological roots.
- ⑤ Grasping a word's meaning solely from its dictionary definition is always a straightforward process.

4. The word "robust" in the sentence "a fairly robust understanding of the language already at their disposal" most likely means:

- ① Fragile
- ② Superficial
- ③ Rudimentary
- ④ Elementary
- ⑤ Comprehensive

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"In other words, a dictionary functions in many cases as _____."

- ① a tool for discovering words without any prior language exposure
- ② a primary source for learning entirely new conceptual frameworks
- ③ an authoritative guide to universal linguistic principles
- ④ a cross-reference or translator between words one knows and words that one doesn't yet know
- ⑤ a simple inventory of all existing words and their historical origins

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

- ① Dictionaries are only considered helpful when they contain no words the reader already knows.
- ② The more obscure a word is, the less likely it is to be included in a dictionary.
- ③ Defining a word using other words is known as a lexical definition.
- ④ The most effective dictionaries focus solely on words with complex etymologies.
- ⑤ Dictionaries typically help users to entirely bypass the need for prior linguistic knowledge.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship primarily described in the passage?

- ① The inclusion of obscure words in a dictionary necessitates the creation of overly complex definitions.
- ② Extensive use of dictionaries leads to a less robust understanding of language.
- ③ The practice of lexical definition causes words to become more obscure over time.
- ④ Dictionaries are unhelpful if they define words exclusively using other common words.
- ⑤ A reader's robust understanding of a language leads to the dictionary functioning as an effective cross-reference.

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

- ① To criticize users for frequently misinterpreting dictionary entries and their meanings.
- ② To express personal frustration over the perceived inadequacies of existing dictionaries.
- ③ To advocate for a complete revision of current dictionary publishing standards.
- ④ To objectively explain the function and inherent limitations of dictionaries.
- ⑤ To playfully challenge common misconceptions about dictionary functionality.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about the utility of dictionaries?

- ① A chef inventing a new dish using only ingredients that are entirely foreign to them.
- ② An architect designing a building using only theoretical, futuristic construction materials.
- ③ A student trying to learn calculus without understanding basic algebra.
- ④ A musician composing a new symphony using a completely unfamiliar instrument.
- ⑤ A historian discovering a lost ancient civilization through recently unearthed artifacts.

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

- ① The limitations of dictionaries prove that language is an entirely subjective and chaotic construct.
- ② True linguistic mastery can only be achieved by completely avoiding dictionary use.
- ③ Lexical definitions are inherently flawed and should be replaced by non-linguistic forms of explanation.
- ④ Dictionaries are rapidly becoming obsolete due to advancements in digital information access.
- ⑤ The comprehension of language is fundamentally a process of building upon existing knowledge.

The governments of virtually every country on the planet attach great importance to achieving food security and a wide variety of mechanisms have been developed to realize this goal. The first issue governments face in achieving national food security is the problem of insuring that adequate amounts of food are available to the resident population. Some governments have set goals of food self-sufficiency, which means most if not all of the food available in a country comes from the domestic farming system. However, food security does not require food self-sufficiency because countries can import food items not easily produced within the country. Agricultural products are, after all, highly sensitive to climatic, soil and other conditions that tend to vary around the world. Even countries with extremely productive agricultural sectors are not fully self-sufficient in all food items. The United States, for example, depends on imports for its supply of coffee, tea, bananas and other tropical products. In general, the problem of assuring adequate food supplies is solved by relying on both domestic production and imports.

* **virtually**: 사실상, 거의 * **attach great importance to**: ~에 큰 중요성을 부여하다 * **food security**: 식량 안보 * **mechanisms**: 메커니즘, 장치 * **realize this goal**: 이 목표를 실현하다 * **insuring that adequate amounts**: 충분한 양을 보장하다 * **resident population**: 거주 인구 * **food self-sufficiency**: 식량 자급자족 * **domestic farming system**: 국내 농업 시스템 * **import food items**: 식료품을 수입하다 * **agricultural products**: 농산물 * **highly sensitive to**: ~에 매우 민감한 * **climatic, soil and other conditions**: 기후, 토양 및 기타 조건 * **productive agricultural sectors**: 생산적인 농업 부문 * **assuring adequate food supplies**: 충분한 식량 공급을 확보하다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The debate between relying on domestic versus international food sources.
- ② The challenges of maintaining stable food prices in a global market.
- ③ The limited global capacity for achieving complete food self-sufficiency.
- ④ The impact of government regulations on the efficiency of agricultural production.
- ⑤ The necessity of food security and the diverse strategies, including imports, used to achieve it.

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

- ① Agricultural output is heavily influenced by environmental factors like soil and climate.
- ② Achieving food self-sufficiency is a prerequisite for ensuring food security.
- ③ Most governments worldwide consider food security a critical objective.
- ④ Even countries with strong agricultural sectors might need to import some food items.
- ⑤ A common approach to ensuring sufficient food supply involves both local production and foreign imports.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding food production and trade?

- ① Governments prioritizing food security often impose strict tariffs on imported food to protect domestic farmers.
- ② The concept of food self-sufficiency has been largely abandoned by most governments due to its impracticality.
- ③ Global trade in agricultural products is a necessary component of modern food security strategies for many nations.
- ④ Countries with limited domestic agricultural capacity are usually unable to achieve food security.
- ⑤ Technological advancements in farming have made it possible for any country to produce all its necessary food items domestically.

4. The word "virtually" as used in the first sentence is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① essentially
- ② practically
- ③ exclusively
- ④ occasionally
- ⑤ merely

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"Some governments have set goals of food self-sufficiency, which means most if not all of the food available in a country comes from the domestic farming system. However, _____ because countries can import food items not easily produced within the country."

- ① food self-sufficiency is an outdated concept.
- ② importing food always guarantees lower prices for consumers.
- ③ a global agricultural market is unsustainable.
- ④ food security does not require food self-sufficiency.
- ⑤ domestic farming systems are always more efficient.

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

- ① The United States is completely self-sufficient in all food items it consumes.
- ② Food self-sufficiency is defined as obtaining most or all food from a country's own agricultural production.
- ③ The primary reason for importing food is to lower consumer prices.
- ④ Climate and soil conditions have minimal impact on the types of agricultural products a region can grow.
- ⑤ Governments generally prioritize maximizing agricultural exports over ensuring domestic food availability.

7. What is a stated cause-effect relationship in the passage regarding food supply?

- ① A country's reliance on imported food items inevitably weakens its domestic farming sector.
- ② The diverse climatic and soil conditions worldwide contribute to countries needing to import certain agricultural products.
- ③ Governments prioritizing food security have eliminated the need for food imports.
- ④ Increased domestic food production leads to a decrease in global food prices.
- ⑤ The goal of food self-sufficiency is directly responsible for global trade agreements.

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

- ① To inform readers about the complex relationship between food security, self-sufficiency, and international trade.
- ② To emphasize the importance of achieving complete food self-sufficiency for every nation.
- ③ To argue for the abolition of all tariffs on imported food products.
- ④ To analyze the economic viability of domestic agricultural industries.
- ⑤ To document the historical evolution of food security policies worldwide.

9. Which of the following situations best illustrates the passage's argument that "food security does not require food self-sufficiency"?

- ① An island nation that lacks specific mineral resources relies on international trade to acquire them for its manufacturing industry.
- ② A country with abundant oil reserves decides to build more domestic oil refineries to meet its fuel needs.
- ③ A technology company develops all its software components in-house to maintain complete control over its products.
- ④ A family decides to grow all its own vegetables in a home garden to save money on groceries.
- ⑤ A nation with a strong manufacturing base implements policies to reduce its dependence on foreign markets for its goods.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's discussion of food security?

- ① That domestic food production alone is insufficient to meet the needs of most modern nations.
- ② The goal of national food security often necessitates an understanding of global agricultural interdependence and trade dynamics.
- ③ That governments should exclusively focus on promoting organic farming practices.
- ④ That effective food security strategies require complete isolation from global markets.
- ⑤ That the primary challenge in food security is adapting to rapid climate change.

202503H2_37

Stress not only affects physical disease but also the very structure of our brains, making us even more likely to experience a drained brain. A number of studies have been done to reveal what happens in healthy people's brains when they go through something stressful. One study demonstrated a link between a smaller hippocampus and people who had experienced long-lasting stress. Why does this matter? This part of the brain helps you remain resilient in the face of stress and is involved in mood regulation. It also helps you to monitor the safety of your environment and store dangerous images in your long-term memory so you can avoid them in the future. It does all these things as part of its duties of regulating your sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. But chronic stress can confuse the hippocampus and lead to turning signals for cortisol "on" instead of "off," which can trap you in a constant state of fight, flight, or freeze.

* **Stress:** 스트레스 * **physical disease:** 신체 질병 * **structure:** 구조 * **drained brain:** 고갈된 뇌 * **studies:** 연구 * **hippocampus:** 해마 * **long-lasting stress:** 장기간 스트레스 * **resilient:** 회복력 있는 * **mood regulation:** 기분 조절 * **monitor:** 모니터링하다 * **environment:** 환경 * **long-term memory:** 장기 기억 * **regulating:** 조절하는 * **sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems:** 교감 및 부교감 신경계 * **chronic stress:** 만성 스트레스

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main topic of the passage?

- ① The mechanisms by which short-term stress enhances cognitive function.
- ② The critical role of the hippocampus in maintaining mental well-being.
- ③ The specific ways chronic stress detrimentally alters brain structure and function.
- ④ The various physical diseases caused by chronic psychological pressure.
- ⑤ How to effectively regulate sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① Experiencing long-lasting stress has been associated with a decrease in the size of the hippocampus.
- ② Stress has a dual impact, influencing both physical health and the structural integrity of the brain.
- ③ The fight, flight, or freeze response can become constant due to chronic stress confusing the hippocampus.
- ④ The brain structure responsible for mood regulation is unaffected by chronic stress.
- ⑤ The hippocampus assists in monitoring the safety of one's surroundings.

3. What can be inferred about individuals experiencing chronic stress based on the passage?

- ① They are better equipped to store dangerous images in their short-term memory.
- ② Their sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems operate with enhanced efficiency.
- ③ They experience a heightened ability to turn off cortisol signals when facing perceived threats.
- ④ Their brains develop new neural pathways to compensate for hippocampal damage.
- ⑤ They are likely to exhibit diminished capacities for emotional resilience and assessing environmental risks.

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

- ① Vulnerable to emotional instability.
- ② Quick to react to unexpected changes.
- ③ Predisposed to developing chronic conditions.
- ④ Capable of recovering quickly from difficulties.
- ⑤ Easily influenced by external pressures.

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "But chronic stress can confuse the hippocampus and lead to _____, which can trap you in a constant state of fight, flight, or freeze."

- ① turning signals for cortisol "on" instead of "off"
- ② accelerating the breakdown of stress hormones
- ③ promoting the synthesis of calming neurotransmitters
- ④ facilitating a deeper understanding of environmental cues
- ⑤ increasing the brain's capacity for memory storage

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

- ① Its size is typically increased in individuals who have experienced prolonged stress.
- ② It helps to activate the 'off' switch for cortisol signals in chronic stress situations.
- ③ It exclusively deals with the storage of dangerous images, not mood regulation.
- ④ It contributes to the regulation of both sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
- ⑤ It is primarily responsible for short-term memory recall during stressful events.

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

- ① The storage of dangerous images in long-term memory is enhanced by consistent exposure to stress.
- ② Chronic stress causes the hippocampus to become confused, leading to a continuous activation of cortisol signals.
- ③ A drained brain is the primary cause of chronic stress, rather than an effect.
- ④ A smaller hippocampus directly causes the development of new physical diseases.
- ⑤ Improved mood regulation is a direct result of the sympathetic nervous system being overstimulated.

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

- ① To challenge common misconceptions about the resilience of the human brain to stress.
- ② To inform readers about the specific negative impact of chronic stress on brain structure and function.
- ③ To persuade readers to adopt a specific lifestyle to reduce their stress levels.
- ④ To compare the effectiveness of various treatments for stress-induced brain damage.
- ⑤ To advocate for new research funding into stress-related neurological disorders.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the effect of chronic stress on the hippocampus as described in the passage?

- ① A software program that crashes repeatedly but eventually learns to self-correct its errors.
- ② A security guard who, after many sleepless nights due to constant false alarms, becomes unable to effectively distinguish genuine threats from harmless events.
- ③ An alarm system that constantly gives false alerts, causing the occupants to ignore it even when a real threat arises.
- ④ A river carving a deeper and more efficient path through rock over many years.
- ⑤ A gardener pruning a plant, which causes it to grow back stronger and more robust.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about the effects of chronic stress?

- ① Short-term stress exposure is equally damaging to the hippocampus as long-lasting, chronic stress.
- ② Psychological resilience is solely a matter of individual mindset, unrelated to brain structure or function.
- ③ The human brain has an inherent ability to develop resistance to chronic stress over time, minimizing its structural impact.
- ④ Addressing chronic stress is crucial not only for mental well-being but also for preserving the fundamental biological integrity of the brain.
- ⑤ The effects of stress on the brain are limited to transient mood disturbances, not structural alterations.

It is important to recognize that although science is a rule-based procedure, it is very much a creative process. A conjecture is a philosophical invention, cooked up rather mystically by the mind through the mental computation we call careful contemplation. However, until the hypothesis is tested against reality, it is not yet truly knowledge; it is just information that represents speculation. Knowledge is information that has demonstrated its usefulness. It is what is left over after cycles of experimental testing have eliminated false theories. As scientists continually test their hypotheses and modify their models to account for new and surprising data, a kind of "learning loop" emerges that statisticians call Bayesian updating. Based on Bayes' Rule, developed by eighteenth-century English statistician and philosopher Thomas Bayes, Bayesian updating refers to a mathematical process whereby an accepted theory or predictive model gets increasingly accurate through the repetitive testing of competing variants of that theory.

* **rule-based procedure**: 규칙 기반 절차 * **creative process**: 창의적인 과정 * **conjecture**: 추측 * **philosophical invention**: 철학적 발명품 * **careful contemplation**: 신중한 숙고 * **hypothesis**: 가설 * **tested against reality**: 현실에 맞서 시험되다 * **speculation**: 추측, 사색 * **knowledge**: 지식 * **demonstrated its usefulness**: 유용성이 입증되다 * **experimental testing**: 실험적 테스트 * **eliminated false theories**: 잘못된 이론을 제거하다 * **learning loop**: 학습 루프 * **Bayesian updating**: 베이즈 업데이트 * **predictive model**: 예측 모델

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How scientific theories are constantly modified through advanced mathematical processes.
- ② The distinction between creative invention and validated scientific knowledge.
- ③ The historical development of statistical theories and their impact on modern science.
- ④ The importance of Thomas Bayes' contributions to the understanding of scientific learning.
- ⑤ The fundamental difference between philosophical conjecture and empirical data.

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

- ① Knowledge is defined as information that has proven to be useful through demonstration.
- ② Thomas Bayes was an 18th-century English statistician and philosopher.
- ③ The process of Bayesian updating helps scientific models become more precise over time.
- ④ A hypothesis is considered true knowledge even before it undergoes experimental validation.
- ⑤ Science involves both systematic rules and a significant degree of creativity.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the nature of scientific knowledge?

- ① The accumulation of scientific knowledge is an ongoing and adaptive endeavor.
- ② Scientific knowledge is static and once established, rarely changes.
- ③ The journey from initial idea to accepted knowledge involves a rigorous process of elimination.
- ④ Philosophical invention plays a minor role in the advancement of scientific understanding.
- ⑤ Bayesian updating primarily relies on single, definitive experiments rather than iterative testing.

4. The word "eliminated" in the passage (e.g., "experimental testing have eliminated false theories") is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① developed
- ② discarded
- ③ incorporated
- ④ introduced
- ⑤ verified

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence below, based on the passage? "However, until the hypothesis is tested against reality, it is not yet truly knowledge; it is just information that represents _____."

- ① proof
- ② speculation
- ③ fact
- ④ certainty
- ⑤ data

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about a conjecture in science?

- ① It is primarily developed through a systematic, rule-based procedure.
- ② It must first be useful before it can be considered a speculation.
- ③ It is considered a philosophical invention arising from careful contemplation.
- ④ Its accuracy is first confirmed through the process of Bayesian updating.
- ⑤ It immediately qualifies as true knowledge upon its initial formulation.

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

- ① Continuous modification of models based on new data results in the emergence of a "learning loop."
- ② A philosophical invention automatically qualifies as knowledge, making experimental testing redundant.
- ③ The lack of creative input hinders the development of any scientific procedure.
- ④ Bayesian updating serves to complicate scientific theories rather than simplify them.
- ⑤ The usefulness of information guarantees its status as scientific knowledge without further validation.

8. What is the primary purpose of the author in this passage?

- ① To persuade readers of the superiority of statistical methods in scientific research.
- ② To compare and contrast different philosophical interpretations of knowledge.
- ③ To explain the iterative and empirical process by which scientific knowledge is established.
- ④ To critique the historical limitations of scientific methodology.
- ⑤ To advocate for a new method of scientific inquiry.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the scientific "learning loop" described in the passage?

- ① An artist completing a painting based on a single, predefined vision.
- ② A government implementing a policy without any prior pilot programs or feedback mechanisms.
- ③ A student memorizing facts from a textbook without questioning or further investigation.
- ④ A chef perfecting a recipe by repeatedly trying different ingredient ratios and cooking methods until the desired taste is achieved.
- ⑤ A historian discovering a new ancient document that completely overturns previous theories.

10. What broader implication about the nature of science can be drawn from the passage?

- ① The scientific method is a dynamic and self-correcting system that refines understanding over time.
- ② True scientific knowledge can only be attained through pure philosophical contemplation, not empirical tests.
- ③ Science is fundamentally a subjective field, relying primarily on individual creativity.
- ④ The development of scientific theories is a linear process, moving directly from hypothesis to accepted truth.
- ⑤ Statistical models like Bayesian updating are irrelevant for validating initial scientific conjectures.

202503H2_39

As a general rule, it's better if your definition corresponds as closely as possible to the way in which the term is ordinarily used in the kinds of debates to which your claims are pertinent. There will be, however, occasions where it is appropriate, even necessary, to coin special uses through what philosophers call stipulative definition. This would be the case where the current lexicon is not able to make distinctions that you think are philosophically important. For example, we do not have a term in ordinary language that describes a memory that is not necessarily a memory of something the person having it has experienced. Such a thing would occur, for example, if I could somehow share your memories: I would have a memory-type experience, but this would not be of something that I had actually experienced. To call this a memory would be misleading. For this reason, philosophers have coined the special term 'quasimemory' to refer to these hypothetical memorylike experiences.

* **general rule**: 일반적인 규칙 * **definition**: 정의 * **corresponds as closely as possible**: 가능한 한 가깝게 일치하다 * **ordinarily used**: 통상적으로 사용되는 * **pertinent**: 관련된, 적절한 * **occasions**: 경우, 때 * **necessary**: 필요한 * **coin special uses**: 특별한 용법을 새로 만들다 * **stipulative definition**: 규정적 정의 * **lexicon**: 어휘, 용어집 * **make distinctions**: 구분을 하다 * **experienced**: 경험한 * **share your memories**: 기억을 공유하다 * **misleading**: 오해를 불러일으키는 * **quasimemory**: 유사기억

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

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

- ① The importance of consistency in the definition of everyday terms.
- ② The evolution of philosophical terminology over time.
- ③ The appropriate use of stipulative definitions to address linguistic limitations.
- ④ The distinction between ordinary language and technical jargon.
- ⑤ The difficulties in accurately recalling past experiences.

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

- ① Stipulative definitions are sometimes essential for making important philosophical distinctions.
- ② The primary goal of stipulative definition is to simplify the existing vocabulary.
- ③ The term 'memory' in ordinary language is considered misleading when referring to a quasimemory.
- ④ The term 'quasimemory' was created to describe experiences that are memory-like but not personally undergone.
- ⑤ It is generally preferable for definitions to align with common usage.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding stipulative definitions?

- ① They are a tool for enhancing precision and clarity in specialized domains.
- ② Their primary purpose is to simplify complex concepts for general understanding.
- ③ They are always preferred over existing terms, even if current lexicon is adequate.
- ④ They often lead to greater confusion when introduced into academic discourse.
- ⑤ They are exclusively used in the field of memory studies and nowhere else.

4. In the context of the passage, the word 'lexicon' most likely refers to:

- ① a method of categorizing experiences
- ② a system of philosophical arguments
- ③ the rules of grammatical structure
- ④ a collection of historical documents
- ⑤ the vocabulary or set of terms used in a language or field

5. There will be, however, occasions where it is appropriate, even necessary, to coin special uses through what philosophers call stipulative definition. This would be the case where

_____ . For example, we do not have a term in ordinary language that describes a memory that is not necessarily a memory of something the person having it has experienced. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① the current lexicon is not able to make distinctions that you think are philosophically important
- ② new scientific discoveries regularly challenge existing knowledge
- ③ clarity is prioritized over accuracy in academic writing
- ④ ordinary language proves to be too difficult for complex ideas
- ⑤ the established definitions are universally accepted by all scholars

6. According to the passage, under what specific condition is a stipulative definition considered appropriate or necessary?

- ① When a philosopher wishes to challenge widely accepted linguistic norms.
- ② When the existing vocabulary lacks terms for crucial philosophical distinctions.
- ③ When there is a need to make a definition correspond more closely to ordinary usage.
- ④ When the general rule of using common terms becomes too restrictive for creative expression.
- ⑤ When a new term is needed to simplify an overly complex philosophical debate.

7. Which of the following best describes the cause-effect relationship presented in the example of 'quasimemory'?

- ① The convenience of existing terms encourages the development of more complex definitions.
- ② The inadequacy of the term 'memory' for certain experiences necessitated the coining of 'quasimemory'.
- ③ The philosophical importance of a distinction automatically generates a new word in common usage.
- ④ The broadness of ordinary language causes philosophers to abandon specific terminology.
- ⑤ The desire to avoid philosophical debates leads to the creation of simplified terms.

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

- ① To explain the rationale and appropriate use of stipulative definitions in specific contexts.
- ② To argue against the use of any new or specialized terms in general discourse.
- ③ To demonstrate the superiority of philosophical language over everyday communication.
- ④ To advocate for the complete standardization of all academic definitions.
- ⑤ To criticize philosophers for creating overly complicated terminology.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the principle behind the use of stipulative definitions as described in the passage?

- ① Biologists coin the term 'endosymbiosis' to describe the relationship where one organism lives inside another, a concept not adequately covered by existing terms like 'parasitism' or 'mutualism'.
- ② A marketing firm creates a catchy new slogan for an existing product to boost sales.
- ③ A government committee redefines 'public holiday' to include a specific religious festival, expanding its traditional meaning.
- ④ A student uses a dictionary to find the most common definition of a word for an essay.
- ⑤ A chef invents a new dish and gives it a French name to sound more sophisticated.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about the nature of language?

- ① The evolution of language is primarily driven by the need for simplified communication.
- ② The creation of new words is a purely arbitrary process with little practical significance.
- ③ Ordinary language is inherently flawed and prone to misinterpretation in all contexts.
- ④ Language, particularly in specialized fields, can be deliberately shaped to facilitate precise conceptual distinctions.
- ⑤ True understanding can only be achieved by strictly adhering to the historical origins of words.

Quite often the interaction between groups is socially unequal, and this is reflected in the fact that in many cases borrowing of words or constructions goes mostly or entirely in one direction, from the more powerful or prestigious group to the less favored one. The languages of socially subordinated groups may from quite an early period of contact provide terminology for objects or practices with which speakers of the more powerful group were previously unfamiliar, but the effects of contact in that direction may not progress any further than this. In some cases, as with the Dharug language of Sydney, Australia, the source of some of the earliest loans from Indigenous Australian languages into English, the fate of the language system is extinction after the obliteration of many of its speakers. The remainder shifted to varieties of English, the language of the people who had suppressed them. Language borrowing from dominant to subordinate groups reflects social inequality, where the language systems of the latter often vanish even though they may have provided some terms, as exemplified by Dharug in Australia.

* **interaction**: 상호작용 * **socially unequal**: 사회적으로 불평등한 * **reflected in**: ~에 반영되다 * **borrowing**: 차용(어휘나 구조를 빌리는 행위) * **constructions**: 구문, 구조(언어학적) * **one direction**: 한 방향 * **powerful**: 강력한 * **prestigious**: 권위 있는, 명망 있는 * **less favored**: 덜 선호되는, 약세의 * **subordinated groups**: 종속된 집단 * **terminology**: 용어 * **previously unfamiliar**: 이전에 익숙하지 않은 * **extinction**: 멸종 * **obliteration**: 소멸, 제거 * **shifted to varieties of**: ~의 다양한 형태로 전환했다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The historical development of language borrowing between different cultures.
- ② The importance of preserving minority languages to maintain cultural diversity.
- ③ The linguistic processes through which new words are incorporated into a language.
- ④ The challenges indigenous languages face in modernizing societies.
- ⑤ How social inequality profoundly impacts the direction of language borrowing and the survival of languages.

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

- ① Subordinated languages might initially provide some unique terms to dominant languages.
- ② Speakers of socially subordinated languages often end up speaking varieties of the dominant language.
- ③ The Dharug language disappeared after its speakers were suppressed by a more powerful group.
- ④ Social inequality is frequently reflected in the patterns of linguistic exchange between groups.
- ⑤ Language borrowing primarily occurs from less powerful groups to more powerful groups in all contexts.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding language contact?

- ① The prestige of a language is solely determined by the number of its native speakers, not by social power.
- ② Language contact primarily serves to introduce foreign concepts and practices to both interacting groups.
- ③ Languages spoken by socially dominant groups always maintain their original form without significant external influence.
- ④ All instances of language contact inevitably result in the extinction of one of the languages involved.
- ⑤ The initial provision of terminology by a subordinate language does not guarantee its long-term survival against a dominant language.

4. In the context of the passage, what does the word "suppressed" most closely mean when referring to the people who had suppressed the Dharug speakers?

- ① Encouraged
- ② Allowed
- ③ Oppressed
- ④ Promoted
- ⑤ Supported

5. Choose the phrase that best fits the blank. "Quite often the interaction between groups is socially unequal, and this is reflected in the fact that in many cases borrowing of words or constructions goes mostly or entirely in one direction, _____. The languages of socially subordinated groups may from quite an early period of contact provide terminology for objects or practices with which speakers of the more powerful group were previously unfamiliar, but the effects of contact in that direction may not progress any further than this."

- ① despite mutual linguistic understanding
- ② fostering linguistic innovation globally
- ③ from the more powerful or prestigious group to the less favored one
- ④ from the less favored to the more powerful group
- ⑤ creating a balanced bilingual environment

6. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the Dharug language is true?

- ① Its speakers were integrated into English-speaking society without losing their language.
- ② It was one of the earliest sources of loans from Indigenous Australian languages into English.
- ③ It successfully resisted the influence of English and thrived.
- ④ It was spoken by a socially powerful group in Sydney, Australia.
- ⑤ It primarily borrowed words from English before its own extinction.

7. What cause-effect relationship is primarily highlighted in the passage regarding language changes?

- ① Mutual respect between cultures causes a balanced two-way exchange of linguistic features.
- ② Linguistic complexity leads to social prestige.
- ③ The provision of unique terminology by a subordinate language ensures its continued vitality.
- ④ Extensive vocabulary borrowing from a dominant language guarantees the survival of a subordinate language.
- ⑤ Social inequality and suppression contribute to the shift of subordinate language speakers to the dominant language and the eventual extinction of their original language.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in discussing language borrowing and extinction?

- ① To criticize the historical suppression of minority language speakers.
- ② To advocate for the preservation of indigenous Australian languages.
- ③ To analyze the linguistic mechanisms of word integration in contact situations.
- ④ To demonstrate that language borrowing patterns reveal underlying social power imbalances.
- ⑤ To provide a detailed historical account of English loanwords.

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

- ① Researchers from different linguistic backgrounds collaborating on a scientific project, necessitating the creation of a new, neutral technical jargon.
- ② A group of immigrants maintaining their native language while actively learning the language of their new country for professional opportunities.
- ③ Two equally powerful nations exchanging cultural practices and technological terms, leading to mutual enrichment of their languages.
- ④ An ancient language, long considered dead, being revived and taught in schools to preserve cultural heritage.
- ⑤ A historically subjugated community gradually adopting the dominant group's language and cultural practices, leading to the decline of their own unique traditions.

10. What broader conclusion can be drawn from the passage's explanation of language contact?

- ① Early language contact always results in the creation of creole or pidgin languages.
- ② Linguistic interactions are often a mirror of underlying power imbalances and can lead to the assimilation or loss of identity for less dominant groups.
- ③ Universal bilingualism is an inevitable outcome of increased global communication.
- ④ The structural complexity of a language is the ultimate determinant of its survival against other languages.
- ⑤ Language serves as the primary tool for cultural resistance against external influences.

Answer Key

Passage	Title	Answers
#1	202503H2_20	1. ① 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ④ 7. ④ 8. ② 9. ⑤ 10. ①
#2	202503H2_21	1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ③ 9. ① 10. ④
#3	202503H2_22	1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ② 4. ⑤ 5. ⑤ 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ④
#4	202503H2_23	1. ① 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ② 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ⑤
#5	202503H2_24	1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ② 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ③ 8. ⑤ 9. ① 10. ②
#6	202503H2_29	1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ④ 9. ④ 10. ②
#7	202503H2_30	1. ② 2. ① 3. ① 4. ③ 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤ 9. ① 10. ⑤
#8	202503H2_31	1. ② 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ① 5. ② 6. ① 7. ⑤ 8. ③ 9. ① 10. ②
#9	202503H2_32	1. ④ 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ① 5. ④ 6. ④ 7. ③ 8. ① 9. ④ 10. ②
#10	202503H2_33	1. ③ 2. ③ 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ① 7. ③ 8. ① 9. ④ 10. ③
#11	202503H2_34	1. ① 2. ⑤ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ⑤ 7. ④ 8. ② 9. ② 10. ③
#12	202503H2_35	1. ① 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ⑤ 5. ④ 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ④ 9. ② 10. ⑤
#13	202503H2_36	1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ② 8. ① 9. ① 10. ②
#14	202503H2_37	1. ③ 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ① 6. ④ 7. ② 8. ② 9. ② 10. ④
#15	202503H2_38	1. ② 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ② 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ① 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ①
#16	202503H2_39	1. ③ 2. ② 3. ① 4. ⑤ 5. ① 6. ② 7. ② 8. ① 9. ① 10. ④
#17	202503H2_40	1. ⑤ 2. ⑤ 3. ⑤ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ② 7. ⑤ 8. ④ 9. ⑤ 10. ②

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