

English

//

나 혼자만
Level Up!

**1, 2, 3 &
Special**

2025.06.21

@Gongbu Coach Soul

Reading Level 2

◆ 제작 취지 및 목적

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

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

◆ 문제 구성 및 특징

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

구성 및 특징

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

추천 활용법

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



CAUTION



이 자료의 저작권은 [코치 소울]에 있습니다.

본 자료는 저작권 소유자의 명시적인 서면 허가 없이 무단으로 사용, 복제, 배포, 전송, 공유, 또는 기타 방식으로 이용할 수 없습니다. 저작권 위반 시 법적 조치를 취할 수 있음을 명확히 밝힙니다.



[By 코치소울]

[coachsoul@naver.com]

Passage #20

People often ask me, "What surprises you most about habits?" One thing that continually astonishes me is the degree to which we're influenced by sheer convenience. The amount of effort, time, or decision making required by an action has a huge influence on habit formation. To a truly remarkable extent, we're more likely to do something if it's convenient, and less likely if it's not. For this reason, we should pay close attention to the convenience of any activity we want to make into a habit. Putting a wastebasket next to our front door made mail sorting slightly more convenient, and I stopped procrastinating with this chore. Many people report that they do a much better job of staying close to distant family members now that tools like group chats make it easy to stay in touch.

No1. What underlying psychological principle does the passage suggest governs habit formation?

- ① External validation is key to forming habits
- ② Convenience significantly shapes behavioral consistency
- ③ Complex decision-making enhances habit adoption
- ④ Procrastination drives habitual actions
- ⑤ Effort is irrelevant to sustaining habits

No2. According to the passage, how does reducing effort influence habit development?

- ① It discourages people from forming habits
- ② It reduces the need for intentional planning
- ③ It increases the likelihood of consistent action
- ④ It has no effect on behavioral patterns
- ⑤ It complicates the habit formation process

No3. What does the passage imply about the

role of environmental adjustments, like placing a wastebasket by the door?

- ① They create unnecessary obstacles to habits
- ② They streamline tasks, mitigating procrastination
- ③ They are irrelevant to task efficiency
- ④ They increase the complexity of chores
- ⑤ They distract from forming effective routines

No4. How does the passage characterize the impact of modern communication tools like group chats on relationships?

- ① They complicate staying in touch
- ② They require significant effort to maintain
- ③ They facilitate stronger connections through ease of use
- ④ They reduce the frequency of communication
- ⑤ They hinder meaningful family interactions

No5. What broader behavioral insight does the passage offer about fostering sustainable habits?

- ① Convenience undermines long-term commitment
- ② Effortful tasks are more likely to become habits
- ③ Habits rely solely on intrinsic motivation
- ④ External rewards are essential for habit formation
- ⑤ Designing environments for convenience enhances habit adherence

Passage #21

It is common sense that people's inner beliefs may drive their external behavior. If you're attracted to a certain person, you should be more likely to socialize with that person. If you favor a brand of toothpaste, you're more likely to buy it. Of course, our internal thoughts don't always predict our public behavior, but, overall,

what we do obviously reflects what we think. But beliefs and behaviors are also related in a more remarkable way. It turns out that the arrow is as likely to point in the reverse direction. As social psychologist David Myers observes, "If social psychology has taught us anything during the last 25 years, it is that we are likely not only to think ourselves into a way of acting but also to act ourselves into a way of thinking."

No1. What reciprocal relationship does the passage propose between beliefs and behaviors?

- ① Behaviors have no impact on internal thoughts
- ② External actions always contradict inner beliefs
- ③ Beliefs consistently override behavioral influences
- ④ Behaviors can shape beliefs as much as beliefs shape behaviors
- ⑤ Beliefs are static and unaffected by actions

No2. According to the passage, how does acting in a certain way influence one's thinking?

- ① It prevents beliefs from forming
- ② It can reshape beliefs to align with those actions
- ③ It creates conflicting thought patterns
- ④ It reinforces pre-existing beliefs without change
- ⑤ It disconnects behavior from thought processes

No3. What does the passage imply about the limitations of predicting behavior from beliefs alone?

- ① Behaviors are entirely independent of beliefs
- ② Beliefs are not always reliable predictors due to bidirectional influences
- ③ Internal thoughts negate the need for action
- ④ Predictions are accurate in most cases
- ⑤ Beliefs perfectly forecast all public actions

No4. How does David Myers' observation contribute to the passage's argument?

- ① It dismisses the connection between beliefs and actions
- ② It suggests beliefs are irrelevant to behavior
- ③ It highlights the dynamic interplay of acting and thinking
- ④ It equates actions with unchanging beliefs
- ⑤ It prioritizes external behavior over internal thought

No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about human behavior modification?

- ① Beliefs must change before actions can occur
- ② Changing beliefs requires external validation
- ③ Actions and beliefs are entirely disconnected
- ④ Deliberate actions can cultivate desired belief systems
- ⑤ Behavior is solely driven by innate thoughts

Passage #22

Imagine following the spirit of a silence vow into daily life. Challenge yourself to spend an entire day saying only what you absolutely must say. It's been widely observed by behavioral psychology experts — and anyone who's ever been on a first date — that we too often tend to treat "conversation" as a game of waiting for our own turn to speak. We miss what's being said because we're mentally rehearsing our next utterance. What if you could eliminate the idea that the next available mini-silence is your next opening to express whatever is in your head? What if you were limited to, say, fifty spoken words tomorrow? I think you'd listen quite differently. You'd attend quite carefully to every word you heard. You'd be attuned to what you must respond to. You might discover that the less you say, the more you hear.

No1. What behavioral tendency does the passage critique in typical conversations?

- ① The practice of responding thoughtfully
- ② The tendency to avoid conversational silences
- ③ The inclination to prioritize speaking over active listening
- ④ The preference for extended dialogue
- ⑤ The habit of fully engaging with others' words

No2. According to the passage, how would limiting spoken words affect listening behavior?

- ① It would reduce interest in conversations
- ② It would increase conversational interruptions
- ③ It would enhance attentiveness to others' speech
- ④ It would discourage verbal responses
- ⑤ It would have no impact on listening skills

No3. What does the passage imply about the psychological impact of a silence vow?

- ① It creates discomfort and conversational avoidance
- ② It fosters deeper engagement with interpersonal communication
- ③ It reinforces self-centered dialogue patterns
- ④ It diminishes the quality of interactions
- ⑤ It has no effect on communication dynamics

No4. How does the passage's reference to first dates illustrate its main argument?

- ① It equates dating with effective communication
- ② It highlights the common failure to listen due to preoccupation with speaking
- ③ It dismisses conversational challenges in dating
- ④ It suggests first dates improve listening skills
- ⑤ It portrays first dates as silent interactions

No5. What broader social insight does the passage offer about effective communication?

- ① Silence undermines conversational engagement
- ② Restraining speech can cultivate more meaningful listening and understanding
- ③ Verbal expression is the key to communication
- ④ Listening is irrelevant to social interactions
- ⑤ Constant talking enhances social connections

Passage #23

Science is concerned with accumulating and understanding observations of the physical world. That understanding alone solves no problems. Individual people have to act on that understanding for it to help solve problems. For instance, science has found that regular exercise can lower your risk of heart disease. Knowing this fact is interesting, but it will do nothing for your personal health unless you act on it and actually exercise. And that's the hard part. Reading an article about exercise is easy. Getting into an actual routine of regular exercise is harder. In this sense, science really solves no problems at all. Problems are only solved when people take the knowledge provided by science and use it. In fact, many of humanity's biggest problems are caused by lack of action, and not lack of knowledge.

No1. What central limitation does the passage identify in scientific knowledge?

- ① It is too complex for practical use
- ② It requires action to address practical problems effectively
- ③ It is inherently flawed and unreliable
- ④ It lacks relevance to real-world issues
- ⑤ It solves problems without human effort

No2. According to the passage, why is knowing about exercise insufficient for health benefits?

- ① Reading about exercise replaces action
- ② Knowledge alone improves physical health
- ③ Action, such as regular exercise, is needed to realize benefits
- ④ Health benefits occur without effort
- ⑤ Exercise facts are too complicated to apply

No3. What does the passage imply about the challenge of applying scientific knowledge?

- ① Scientific facts are rarely actionable
- ② Knowledge acquisition is the primary obstacle
- ③ Implementing knowledge is more difficult than acquiring it
- ④ Action is unnecessary for problem-solving
- ⑤ Knowledge application is straightforward and effortless

No4. How does the passage characterize the root cause of many societal problems?

- ① Lack of interest in scientific facts
- ② Inaction despite available knowledge
- ③ Complexity of scientific data
- ④ Insufficient scientific discoveries
- ⑤ Overreliance on scientific solutions

No5. What broader societal insight does the passage offer about the role of human agency in progress?

- ① Scientific knowledge alone drives progress
- ② Active application of knowledge is essential for societal advancement
- ③ Societal issues stem from too much action
- ④ Human action is irrelevant to problem-solving
- ⑤ Knowledge negates the need for effort

Passage #24

We think we're being logical, objective, and rational — and therefore accurate in our analysis, judgment, and decisions. So we think that if other people are logical, objective, and rational, they will agree with us and see what we see. But

the opposite is the case. Every human brain is different. Everyone's life experience is different. Everyone's desires and knowledge are different. You might think you're being realistic — that is, that your ideas match reality, but that's impossible. It's only your interpretation of reality, which will always be different from someone else's. When two nations play each other in the World Cup, the fans of each country criticize the referees for missing all the infractions that the other team commits. Without fail, each fan base believes that the referees are biased against their team.

No1. What cognitive bias does the passage critique regarding human judgment?

- ① The rejection of differing perspectives
- ② The preference for emotional decisions
- ③ The assumption of universal rationality leading to agreement
- ④ The dismissal of logical thinking
- ⑤ The belief that all brains process identically

No2. According to the passage, why do people's interpretations of reality differ?

- ① Everyone shares the same knowledge
- ② Individual brains, experiences, and desires vary
- ③ Desires align across all people
- ④ Life experiences have no impact
- ⑤ Rationality ensures identical judgments

No3. What does the passage imply about the notion of being "realistic"?

- ① It requires agreement with others
- ② It is unaffected by individual differences
- ③ It aligns with universal truth
- ④ It is subjective, shaped by personal interpretation
- ⑤ It guarantees objective accuracy

No4. How does the World Cup example illustrate the passage's argument?

- ① It proves fans always agree on referee decisions
- ② It suggests referees are always fair
- ③ It shows how subjective biases shape perceptions of fairness
- ④ It equates sports with objective judgment
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of bias in sports

No5. What broader philosophical insight does the passage offer about human perception?

- ① Perceptions align when logic is applied
- ② Objective reality is universally accessible
- ③ Individual differences are irrelevant to truth
- ④ Rationality eliminates perceptual biases
- ⑤ Reality is inherently subjective, fragmented by individual perspectives

Passage #29

Studies of experts provide insight into what it means to have deep and flexible understanding. Experts in a particular domain are people who have deep, richly interconnected ideas about the world. They are not just good thinkers or people who are exceptionally smart. Rather, experts have knowledge in a specific domain — such as chess, chemistry, or tennis — and are not generalists. However, experts do not just know “a bunch of facts.” In fact, having expertise in a topic means that knowledge is organized into coherent frameworks, and the expert understands the inter-relationship between facts and can distinguish which ideas are most central. This kind of deep but organized understanding allows for greater flexibility in learning and facilitates application across multiple contexts.

No1. What does the passage suggest distinguishes true expertise from mere intelligence?

- ① Exceptional general knowledge across various

fields

- ② The ability to memorize a large number of facts
- ③ A structured, interconnected understanding within a specific domain
- ④ Quick thinking without specialized focus
- ⑤ Innate cognitive superiority

No2. According to the passage, how is an expert’s knowledge organized?

- ① As a collection of unrelated facts
- ② In a generalized, non-specific manner
- ③ As a linear sequence of information
- ④ Into coherent frameworks with clear interrelationships
- ⑤ Without any central ideas

No3. What does the passage imply about the flexibility of experts compared to non-experts?

- ① Flexibility is unrelated to knowledge organization
- ② Non-experts are more flexible in applying knowledge
- ③ Experts adapt knowledge more effectively due to organized understanding
- ④ Experts lack adaptability across contexts
- ⑤ Non-experts rely on structured frameworks

No4. How does the passage characterize the role of central ideas in expertise?

- ① They complicate the application of facts
- ② They enable experts to prioritize and connect relevant concepts
- ③ They reduce the need for interconnections
- ④ They are irrelevant to deep understanding
- ⑤ They limit the scope of expert knowledge

No5. What broader educational insight does the passage offer about fostering deep understanding?

- ① Memorizing facts is sufficient for expertise
- ② Encouraging structured, domain-specific

learning enhances adaptability

- ③ Flexibility is achieved without organized knowledge
- ④ General knowledge is more valuable than specialization
- ⑤ Central ideas hinder contextual application

Passage #30

It is natural for people to observe happenings and then seek explanations for why those happenings occurred. But sometimes the reasoning is wrong because of one or more misconceptions. One of these is the ecological fallacy, where an argument claims that there is a causal relationship between two things merely because they occur together. For example, in the 1950s it was found that crime rates were the highest in neighborhoods where immigrants were most numerous. Some people used this "co-occurrence" to argue that immigrants were a cause of crime. But a careful analysis of this situation revealed that immigrants were forced to live in neighborhoods where crime rates were already high; they could not afford more expensive housing in safer neighborhoods. Immigrants themselves committed very few of the crimes. Unless you analyze the claim carefully, you would misinterpret the relationship and thereby construct a faulty belief.

No1. What cognitive error does the passage identify in the ecological fallacy?

- ① Equating unrelated events as causally linked
- ② Rejecting all correlations as irrelevant
- ③ Overanalyzing causal relationships in data
- ④ Assuming correlation implies causation without deeper analysis
- ⑤ Ignoring the coexistence of related phenomena

No2. According to the passage, what led to the misconception about immigrants and crime in the 1950s?

- ① Accurate data linking immigrants to crime
- ② A failure to examine underlying socioeconomic factors
- ③ A rejection of statistical evidence
- ④ A lack of crime in immigrant neighborhoods
- ⑤ Immigrants' preference for high-crime areas

No3. What does the passage imply about the importance of careful analysis in reasoning?

- ① It reinforces preconceived notions about causality
- ② It is unnecessary when events occur together
- ③ It prevents misinterpretations that lead to flawed beliefs
- ④ It undermines the validity of observed patterns
- ⑤ It complicates the understanding of simple correlations

No4. How does the passage's example of immigrants illustrate the ecological fallacy?

- ① It demonstrates accurate causal reasoning
- ② It suggests crime rates were unrelated to location
- ③ It proves immigrants were responsible for crime
- ④ It highlights the absence of crime in poor areas
- ⑤ It shows how co-occurrence was mistaken for a direct cause

No5. What broader societal insight does the passage offer about addressing misconceptions?

- ① Misconceptions have no societal consequences
- ② Critical scrutiny is essential to avoid perpetuating harmful stereotypes
- ③ Public beliefs are always based on careful analysis

- ④ Socioeconomic factors are irrelevant to social issues
- ⑤ Correlations should be accepted without question

Passage #31

*In everyday life, we use previous experience to predict where we should pay attention. Different environments create different expectations. This was profoundly illustrated by the scientist Jared Diamond in his book *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. He describes an adventure wandering through the New Guinea jungle with native New Guineans. He relates that these natives tend to perform poorly at tasks Westerners have been trained to do since childhood. But they are hardly stupid. They can detect the most subtle changes in the jungle, good for following the tracks of a predator or for finding the way back home. They know which insects to leave alone, know where food exists, can build and tear down shelters with ease. Diamond, who had never spent time in such places, has no ability to pay attention to these things. Were he to be tested on such tasks, he also would perform poorly.*

No1. What does the passage suggest about the role of experience in shaping attention?

- ① It reduces the ability to notice changes
- ② It tailors focus to specific environmental demands
- ③ It prioritizes universal tasks over local ones
- ④ It has no impact on where attention is directed
- ⑤ It standardizes attention across all contexts

No2. According to the passage, why do native New Guineans excel in jungle tasks?

- ① They rely on innate intelligence alone
- ② They are trained in Western skills from

childhood

- ③ Their experience hones attention to subtle environmental cues
- ④ They lack exposure to diverse environments
- ⑤ They avoid complex survival tasks

No3. What does the passage imply about Jared Diamond's performance in the jungle?

- ① He adapts quickly to unfamiliar settings
- ② His Western training enhances jungle navigation
- ③ His lack of local experience limits his environmental awareness
- ④ He outperforms natives due to scientific knowledge
- ⑤ His skills are equivalent to the natives'

No4. How does the passage's contrast between Westerners and New Guineans illustrate its main point?

- ① It equates intelligence across cultures
- ② It proves Western tasks are universally superior
- ③ It dismisses the value of local knowledge
- ④ It suggests all environments require the same skills
- ⑤ It shows how context-specific experience shapes attentional priorities

No5. What broader cultural insight does the passage offer about evaluating human competence?

- ① Cultural differences have no impact on skills
- ② Universal standards define all human abilities
- ③ Competence is context-dependent, shaped by environmental familiarity
- ④ Western training is superior in all settings
- ⑤ Local expertise is irrelevant to survival

Passage #32

Most entrepreneurs put in tremendous amounts

of time and effort in creating and launching new products and services and then make the mistake of overpricing them. They have created something they care deeply about, it's theirs, and this powerful sense of ownership distorts their perception of value which causes them to overprice their products. While many of them are quick to realize that their initial prices are too high, not all these people are happy or willing to drop their prices to make their products more attractive. And this can be a very costly mistake that may lead to the failure of their new business. When you launch a new product or service, your priority should be to get sufficient market adoption as soon as possible and you should be ready to sacrifice your initial prices and profits to achieve this aim. Once you have strong sales volumes, you can increase your prices to maximize your profits.

No1. What psychological bias does the passage identify as influencing entrepreneurs' pricing decisions?

- ① A lack of awareness about market dynamics
- ② A sense of ownership skews their valuation of products
- ③ A desire to minimize initial effort in product creation
- ④ An indifference to consumer preferences
- ⑤ A preference for immediate profit maximization

No2. According to the passage, why do some entrepreneurs resist lowering their prices?

- ① They believe high prices guarantee success
- ② They are emotionally attached to their perceived product value
- ③ They aim to attract fewer customers
- ④ They prioritize long-term losses
- ⑤ They lack understanding of pricing strategies

No3. What does the passage imply about the

consequences of overpricing new products?

- ① It ensures immediate profitability
- ② It attracts a premium customer base
- ③ It has no impact on sales volumes
- ④ It risks business failure due to insufficient market adoption
- ⑤ It simplifies pricing adjustments

No4. How does the passage's recommended pricing strategy support business success?

- ① Focusing on profits drives immediate sales
- ② Prioritizing market adoption builds a foundation for future profits
- ③ Maintaining high prices secures early revenue
- ④ Ignoring market adoption enhances brand value
- ⑤ Avoiding price changes ensures customer loyalty

No5. What broader entrepreneurial insight does the passage offer about balancing personal investment and market realities?

- ① Personal effort guarantees market success
- ② Market adoption is irrelevant to business viability
- ③ Ownership eliminates the need for pricing adjustments
- ④ Emotional attachment must be tempered by strategic market responsiveness
- ⑤ High initial prices reflect product quality

Passage #33

In most respects, humans are one of a relatively small number of species that evolved a very different strategy of investing more energy to reproduce more slowly. Like apes and elephants, we mature at a leisurely pace, grow large bodies, and have few babies but devote much time and energy to raising them well. This unusual strategy succeeds because while apes and elephants

produce fewer babies than mice, a larger percentage of their offspring survive to then reproduce. A house mouse can become a mother when she is just five weeks old, has four to ten pups per litter, and can have a new litter every two months over the course of her approximately twelve-month life. However, the vast majority of her pups die young. In contrast, a chimp or elephant mother does not reproduce until she is at least twelve years old, and she gives birth to only one infant every five or six years over the next thirty or so years. About half of these offspring make it to becoming parents.

No1. What evolutionary strategy does the passage suggest humans share with apes and elephants?

- ① Reproducing at a uniform rate across species
- ② Producing many offspring with minimal care
- ③ Prioritizing intensive parental investment over rapid reproduction
- ④ Maturing quickly to maximize reproductive output
- ⑤ Avoiding energy expenditure in raising young

No2. According to the passage, why is the slow reproductive strategy of humans and elephants effective?

- ① Rapid reproduction increases population size quickly
- ② Higher survival rates of offspring ensure reproductive success
- ③ Early maturity reduces energy costs
- ④ Minimal parental care enhances offspring independence
- ⑤ Large litters improve survival odds

No3. What does the passage imply about the trade-off in the reproductive strategy of mice compared to elephants?

- ① Elephants reproduce as frequently as mice
- ② Mice sacrifice offspring survival for high

reproductive frequency

- ③ Both species have similar survival outcomes
- ④ Mice invest heavily in parental care
- ⑤ Elephants produce more offspring with lower survival rates

No4. How does the passage's comparison of reproductive strategies illustrate evolutionary adaptation?

- ① It suggests all species follow identical reproductive patterns
- ② It highlights how species tailor reproduction to environmental demands
- ③ It dismisses the role of parental investment
- ④ It equates high reproduction with evolutionary success
- ⑤ It portrays slow reproduction as maladaptive

No5. What broader biological insight does the passage offer about reproductive strategies?

- ① Parental care is irrelevant to species survival
- ② Rapid reproduction is universally superior
- ③ Diverse strategies reflect adaptations to optimize offspring survival
- ④ Slow maturation hinders evolutionary fitness
- ⑤ All species prioritize quantity over quality

Passage #34

When scientists make an important new discovery or experimentally prove some hypothesis, they do not, in general, keep that information to themselves so that they alone can consider its meaning and derive additional theories from it. Instead, they publish their results and make their data available for inspection. This makes it possible for other scientists to reconsider their data and possibly refute their conclusions. More important, though, it makes it possible for other scientists to use that data to construct new hypotheses and perform new

experiments. The assumption is that society as a whole will end up knowing more if information is spread as widely as possible, rather than being limited to a few people. In a strict sense, every scientist depends on the work of other scientists.

No1. What scientific principle does the passage emphasize regarding the sharing of discoveries?

- ① Secrecy ensures accurate scientific conclusions
- ② Limited access enhances data reliability
- ③ Open dissemination fosters collective knowledge advancement
- ④ Independent work negates collaborative benefits
- ⑤ Individual ownership drives scientific progress

No2. According to the passage, what is a key benefit of making scientific data publicly available?

- ① It prevents scrutiny of original findings
- ② It enables new hypotheses and experiments by others
- ③ It restricts data to a select group of experts
- ④ It ensures all conclusions are final
- ⑤ It reduces the need for further research

No3. What does the passage imply about the role of collaboration in scientific progress?

- ① It hinders individual creativity and innovation
- ② It is essential, as scientists build on each other's work
- ③ It is unnecessary for valid discoveries
- ④ It limits the scope of scientific inquiry
- ⑤ It complicates the verification process

No4. How does the passage's emphasis on data sharing illustrate the scientific method?

- ① It equates data sharing with unverified conclusions
- ② It portrays science as a solitary endeavor
- ③ It underscores the iterative, communal nature

of knowledge validation

- ④ It suggests science progresses through isolated efforts
- ⑤ It dismisses the need for hypothesis testing

No5. What broader societal insight does the passage offer about the dissemination of knowledge?

- ① Knowledge is most valuable when restricted
- ② Individual expertise negates communal benefits
- ③ Widespread sharing maximizes collective understanding and progress
- ④ Collaboration is irrelevant to societal gains
- ⑤ Public access undermines scientific integrity

Passage #35

In the 1930s, the British psychologist Sir Frederic Bartlett asked people to listen to folktales from other countries and then recall these stories at a later date. As you might guess, unfamiliar stories were not remembered as well as familiar stories. Surprisingly, however, errors in memory were not random. Rather, subjects often rewrote similar parts of the stories in their own minds — particularly the parts that made the least sense to them. Bartlett concluded that when facing problems, humans draw upon mental schemata, or shelves of stored knowledge in our brains, to fill in any minor gaps in our memories. Therefore, remembering is an imaginative process that involves building upon past experiences.

No1. What cognitive process does the passage suggest governs memory recall?

- ① A random selection of stored facts
- ② A complete avoidance of past experiences
- ③ An imaginative reconstruction shaped by mental schemata
- ④ A passive retrieval of unaltered memories

- ⑤ A precise replication of original events

No2. According to the passage, why were errors in recalling unfamiliar folktales non-random?

- ① Errors were unrelated to prior experiences
- ② Subjects avoided recalling difficult parts
- ③ All errors followed identical patterns
- ④ Subjects reinterpreted confusing parts using familiar knowledge
- ⑤ Unfamiliar stories were perfectly recalled

No3. What does the passage imply about the role of mental schemata in memory?

- ① They prevent accurate memory reconstruction
- ② They ensure flawless memory retention
- ③ They are irrelevant to story recall
- ④ They guide recall by filling gaps with contextual knowledge
- ⑤ They complicate the memory process unnecessarily

No4. How does Bartlett's study illustrate the nature of human memory?

- ① It suggests memory avoids imaginative input
- ② It portrays memory as a static, factual record
- ③ It reveals memory as an active, interpretive process
- ④ It equates memory with random error patterns
- ⑤ It dismisses the influence of past experiences

No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about learning and memory?

- ① Past experiences hinder accurate recall
- ② Memory relies on creative integration of prior knowledge
- ③ Memory errors are always unpredictable
- ④ Learning is independent of imaginative processes
- ⑤ Knowledge storage negates interpretive effort

Passage #36

History, people often say, repeats itself. And looking at the historical records of the ancient civilizations, some things do seem to happen again and again. Civilizations expand, get overextended, and then collapse as in the cases of Rome, which went under in 476 AD, and the British Empire, which fell apart more than a thousand years later in the post-World War II era. But is this always the case? If so, archaeology would be pretty boring; one thing would happen again and again. But that's not what archaeologists see. Some civilizations end suddenly, like the Aztec and Inca, conquered by invaders in the 1520s AD. Those empires never had the chance to collapse as a result of overexpansion. So in the case of civilizations, "history repeats itself" seems to be an oversimplification.

No1. What common assumption about history does the passage challenge?

- ① The view that archaeology is uninteresting
- ② The notion that history always repeats itself predictably
- ③ The belief that civilizations never collapse
- ④ The claim that empires avoid conquest
- ⑤ The idea that history has no patterns

No2. According to the passage, how did the Aztec and Inca empires differ from Rome's collapse?

- ① They followed identical patterns
- ② They survived longer than Rome
- ③ They ended abruptly due to external conquest
- ④ They avoided all forms of collapse
- ⑤ They collapsed from internal overexpansion

No3. What does the passage imply about the diversity of historical outcomes?

- ① Historical events are entirely unpredictable
- ② All civilizations follow a single collapse pattern

- ③ Civilizations end through varied causes, not just overextension
- ④ Conquest is the only cause of collapse
- ⑤ Archaeology confirms repetitive history

No4. How does the passage's reference to archaeology support its argument?

- ① It suggests archaeology is monotonous
- ② It equates all archaeological findings
- ③ It proves history is always repetitive
- ④ It reveals the complexity and variety of civilizational declines
- ⑤ It dismisses the study of ancient empires

No5. What broader historical insight does the passage offer about interpreting the past?

- ① Civilizational collapse is always avoidable
- ② Simplistic narratives like "history repeats itself" obscure diverse realities
- ③ External conquests are irrelevant to history
- ④ History follows a fixed, predictable cycle
- ⑤ Archaeological evidence negates historical patterns

Passage #37

Stanford psychology professor Dr. Carol Dweck is the internationally recognized pioneer of the concept of "growth mindset" as a way to continually grow, learn, and persevere in our efforts. Dweck found that kids who are told they're "smart" actually underperform in future tasks, by choosing easier tasks to avoid evidence that they are not smart, which Dweck calls having a "fixed mindset." In contrast, Dweck found, kids who are praised not for their smarts but for their effort develop what Dweck calls a "growth mindset." They learn that their effort is what led to their success, and if they continue to try, over time they'll improve and achieve more things. These kids end up taking on tougher things, and

feel better about themselves. "Emphasizing effort gives a child a variable that they can control," Dweck has explained.

No1. What psychological distinction does the passage emphasize through Dweck's research on mindsets?

- ① Intelligence is the sole determinant of task performance
- ② Fixed mindsets enhance willingness to tackle challenges
- ③ Effort-based praise fosters resilience, unlike intelligence-based praise
- ④ Praise is irrelevant to personal growth
- ⑤ Effort has no impact on long-term achievement

No2. According to the passage, why do children with a fixed mindset avoid challenging tasks?

- ① To demonstrate their innate superiority
- ② To prioritize effort over outcomes
- ③ To protect their perceived intelligence from failure
- ④ To seek more praise for easy tasks
- ⑤ To avoid learning new skills

No3. What does the passage imply about the impact of a growth mindset on self-perception?

- ① It encourages avoidance of responsibility
- ② It enhances confidence through effort-driven success
- ③ It reinforces a static view of ability
- ④ It diminishes self-esteem due to harder tasks
- ⑤ It has no effect on how children view themselves

No4. How does Dweck's concept of control contribute to the passage's argument?

- ① It implies control is unattainable for most children

- ② It equates control with innate intelligence
- ③ It suggests effort empowers children to shape their outcomes
- ④ It dismisses the role of effort in achievement
- ⑤ It prioritizes external validation over effort

No5. What broader educational insight does the passage offer about fostering student potential?

- ① Fixed mindsets are more conducive to learning
- ② Praising effort cultivates perseverance and adaptability
- ③ Intelligence-based praise ensures academic success
- ④ Effort is secondary to innate talent
- ⑤ Praise has minimal impact on student outcomes

Passage #38

To monitor our surroundings is to focus on what's outside of ourselves: what we see, hear, smell, feel, and perhaps even taste. But sometimes what really marks a place is something less specific — a feeling within us. An interesting example emerged from a study of subway passenger behavior. Researchers trying to understand why people sit where they sit or stand where they stand in subway and metro trains examined the factors that shape the way riders used and navigated that space in different situations. One of their findings involved the reasons many riders like to plant themselves close to the train's doors. Partly this was the obvious convenience of being able to exit more quickly. But it was shaped partly by a more abstract sensation — the desire to avoid the sometimes uncomfortable feeling of accidentally making eye contact with seated passengers. We can't see feelings — but they're very real, and they influence our experience of the world.

No1. What dual influence does the passage suggest shapes human interaction with environments?

- ① Only abstract feelings without sensory cues
- ② External convenience without emotional impact
- ③ Both external sensory input and internal emotional responses
- ④ Solely observable physical surroundings
- ⑤ Random choices unrelated to perception

No2. According to the passage, what motivates subway riders to stand near train doors?

- ① A desire to engage with seated passengers
- ② A preference for crowded spaces
- ③ A blend of practical convenience and emotional avoidance
- ④ A lack of awareness of exit locations
- ⑤ An indifference to personal comfort

No3. What does the passage imply about the role of feelings in environmental navigation?

- ① They are less influential than convenience
- ② They prevent effective navigation
- ③ They subtly guide behavior alongside practical considerations
- ④ They override all sensory-based choices
- ⑤ They are irrelevant to spatial decisions

No4. How does the subway study illustrate the passage's broader argument about surroundings?

- ① It suggests environments have no emotional effect
- ② It shows how emotions shape spatial choices beyond sensory factors
- ③ It proves convenience is the only factor in behavior
- ④ It dismisses the impact of internal feelings
- ⑤ It equates all passenger behaviors

No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about human behavior in public spaces?

- ① Spatial choices are entirely random
- ② Public behavior is solely driven by practicality
- ③ Emotional undercurrents significantly influence spatial interactions
- ④ Sensory focus negates emotional responses
- ⑤ Feelings are irrelevant in crowded environments

Passage #39

We have a 'diving reflex', like other marine mammals. This means that special nerve endings on our faces, around the mouth and nose, trigger this reflex only when the facial region goes under water. If we are in the water, with our head out in the air, there is no diving reflex. But if we sink just our face in a bowl of water, while the whole of the rest of our body is in the dry air, the diving reflex is triggered. It automatically closes down the airway, reducing the risk of swallowing water, and it narrows the small air-passages in the lungs. At the same time the heart rate is slowed down and blood is shunted to the vital organs, protecting them from the effects of the brief stop in breathing. By contrast, if a chimpanzee or a gorilla found itself in water with its face below the surface, it would panic, its heart would race, and it would quickly drown.

No1. What physiological adaptation does the passage highlight in humans?

- ① A rapid heart rate response to water exposure
- ② A diving reflex that optimizes survival underwater
- ③ A panic response similar to chimpanzees
- ④ An absence of protective reflexes in water
- ⑤ A uniform breathing pattern in all conditions

No2. According to the passage, what triggers the human diving reflex?

- ① Rapid movement in water
- ② Full-body immersion in water
- ③ Breathing cessation on land
- ④ Submersion of the face in water
- ⑤ Exposure of the head to air

No3. What does the passage imply about the evolutionary advantage of the diving reflex?

- ① It increases the risk of drowning
- ② It enhances survival by protecting vital functions during submersion
- ③ It is less effective than panic responses
- ④ It has no impact on human survival in water
- ⑤ It mirrors non-marine mammal reactions

No4. How does the passage's contrast with chimpanzees and gorillas illustrate human adaptation?

- ① It suggests humans lack water survival skills
- ② It equates human and primate water responses
- ③ It underscores humans' specialized physiological response to water
- ④ It dismisses the role of reflexes in survival
- ⑤ It portrays primates as better adapted to water

No5. What broader biological insight does the passage offer about human evolution?

- ① Human physiology negates water-based survival
- ② Humans lack unique survival mechanisms
- ③ Specific adaptations align humans with marine mammals for survival
- ④ Reflexes are irrelevant to environmental adaptation
- ⑤ Evolutionary traits are identical across primates

Passage #40

There is a natural assumption of truth, or a truth bias when humans communicate with one another. In other words, when we're listening to others or reading their words, our automatic assumption is that the other person is telling the truth. This usually works out fine. If you ask someone where the restroom is or if it's raining outside, you can safely assume that most people will not lie in their response. Imagine how difficult it would be to converse with someone if you assumed that everything they were telling you was false! Indeed, questioning the truth of a statement and then choosing not to believe it requires additional mental effort. For the most part, humans are "cognitive misers," which means we typically don't expend more mental effort than seems necessary in a given situation. So when we see something online, even if it is fake, our default is to believe it, at first.

No1. What cognitive tendency does the passage identify in human communication?

- ① A rejection of all verbal communication
- ② A constant suspicion of others' statements
- ③ A default assumption that others are truthful
- ④ A preference for complex mental analysis
- ⑤ An indifference to the accuracy of information

No2. According to the passage, why is questioning truth more mentally demanding?

- ① It simplifies communication processes
- ② It requires additional cognitive effort to doubt statements
- ③ It aligns with humans' natural truth bias
- ④ It is an automatic response in conversations
- ⑤ It reduces the need for mental processing

No3. What does the passage imply about the impact of truth bias in digital contexts?

- ① It ensures accurate interpretation of online information

- ② It encourages immediate skepticism online
- ③ It makes people initially susceptible to believing false online content
- ④ It prevents belief in fake news altogether
- ⑤ It has no effect on digital communication

No4. How does the passage's concept of "cognitive misers" support its argument?

- ① It portrays humans as overly skeptical
- ② It equates mental effort with truth acceptance
- ③ It suggests humans always seek deep analysis
- ④ It explains why humans avoid effortful truth verification
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of cognition in communication

No5. What broader societal insight does the passage offer about navigating information in the digital age?

- ① Digital information is inherently trustworthy
- ② Truth bias eliminates the need for skepticism
- ③ Critical thinking is essential to counter instinctive truth bias
- ④ Mental effort is irrelevant to information processing
- ⑤ Online content requires no verification

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