

**English**

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나 혼자만  
**Level Up!**

**1, 2, 3 &  
Special**

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**2025.06.12**

@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.



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**Passage #20**

*Imagine you have the best tea in the world and you put it into a bag that's impermeable. It won't work. You just won't be able to make a cup of tea. For the teabag to work, it needs to be porous. You need the tea and the water to come in contact with each other. In our lives too, we cannot survive and thrive in isolation. Leaders need to be careful not to build walls around themselves that prevent people from reaching out to them. As a leader, you need to be able to touch other people. The tea was meant to mix with the water. Similarly all of us were designed to work with other people, with teams, and with society at large.*

**No1. What central metaphor does the passage use to describe human interaction?**

- ① A cup of tea denoting isolated achievement
- ② Tea leaves as symbols of leadership
- ③ A porous teabag symbolizing openness to social connection
- ④ Water as a barrier to teamwork
- ⑤ An impermeable teabag representing societal success

**No2. According to the passage, what is the primary risk leaders face by isolating themselves?**

- ① Strengthening their personal authority
- ② Simplifying team collaboration
- ③ Hindering meaningful engagement with others
- ④ Enhancing their decision-making autonomy
- ⑤ Reducing societal expectations

**No3. What does the passage imply about the necessity of social interconnectedness?**

- ① It undermines team dynamics

- ② It is secondary to individual success
- ③ It is essential for personal and collective flourishing
- ④ It complicates effective leadership
- ⑤ It has no impact on societal progress

**No4. How does the teabag analogy illustrate the passage's view on leadership?**

- ① It downplays the role of teamwork
- ② It suggests leaders must be open to influence and collaboration
- ③ It portrays leaders as self-sufficient entities
- ④ It emphasizes leaders' need to control interactions
- ⑤ It equates leadership with isolated effort

**No5. What broader societal insight does the passage offer about human relationships?**

- ① Social barriers enhance personal growth
- ② Individualism surpasses collective effort
- ③ Collaborative interdependence is intrinsic to human thriving
- ④ Relationships are irrelevant to success
- ⑤ Isolation fosters stronger communities

**Passage #21**

*It is difficult, if not impossible, to define the limits which reason should impose on the desire for wealth; for there is no absolute or definite amount of wealth which will satisfy a man. The amount is always relative, that is to say, just so much as will maintain the proportion between what he wants and what he gets; for to measure a man's happiness only by what he gets, and not also by what he expects to get, is as pointless as to try and express a fraction which shall have a numerator but no denominator. A man never feels the loss of things which it never occurs to him to ask for; he is just as happy without them; whilst another, who may have a hundred times as*

*much, feels miserable because he has not got the one thing he wants. In fact, every man has a horizon of his own, and he will expect as much as he thinks it is possible for him to get.*

**No1. What central idea does the passage propose about the desire for wealth?**

- ① It is uniform across all individuals
- ② It depends solely on material gains
- ③ It is inherently insatiable due to its relativity to expectations
- ④ It is easily satisfied with a fixed amount
- ⑤ It is unrelated to personal happiness

**No2. According to the passage, why is measuring happiness by wealth alone flawed?**

- ① It assumes wealth guarantees universal contentment
- ② It ignores the role of individual expectations in defining satisfaction
- ③ It equates happiness with material scarcity
- ④ It overlooks the need for rational limits
- ⑤ It dismisses the value of material possessions

**No3. What does the passage imply about the source of human discontent?**

- ① Satisfaction with current wealth
- ② A lack of material possessions
- ③ Unfulfilled desires shaped by personal horizons of possibility
- ④ Uniform expectations across society
- ⑤ Absence of rational thought

**No4. How does the fraction analogy support the passage's argument about happiness?**

- ① It equates wealth with a fixed denominator
- ② It suggests happiness is a simple calculation
- ③ It implies expectations are irrelevant
- ④ It illustrates the necessity of balancing gains with expectations
- ⑤ It portrays happiness as unattainable

**No5. What broader philosophical insight does**

**the passage offer about human aspiration?**

- ① Expectations negate the pursuit of happiness
- ② Rationality ensures uniform aspirations
- ③ It is shaped by subjective horizons, not objective measures
- ④ Wealth eliminates personal desires
- ⑤ Aspirations are universally achievable

**Passage #22**

*All of the restaurants are using carefully chosen words to evoke vivid mental images of delicious food and rich desserts in order to draw the potential customer to their particular establishment. Just like the restaurants, nature has its own dining establishments. In a fashion similar to the restaurants' financial dependence upon drawing in many customers, the restaurateurs of the natural world (i.e., flowers) must also attract potential diners to sample their offerings. In the natural world, there are no neon signs or flashy words in which to market a potential meal to hungry animals. These restaurants that I am referring to are the world's flowers, and the potential guests are the host of organisms that visit flowers to obtain nectar and other valuable resources. Instead of using a written language or neon sign, they advertise their offerings just as effectively using the language of smell.*

**No1. What analogy does the passage use to compare flowers to human establishments?**

- ① Flowers mimic human language in communication
- ② Flowers operate as written menus for animals
- ③ Flowers function as restaurants attracting diners with sensory cues
- ④ Flowers resemble financial markets for nectar
- ⑤ Flowers are like neon signs advertising food

**No2. According to the passage, how do flowers attract organisms?**

- ① By mimicking human speech
- ② With visual menus like restaurants
- ③ Using written descriptions of nectar
- ④ Through olfactory signals akin to human advertising
- ⑤ By displaying bright neon signs

**No3. What does the passage imply about the similarity between restaurants and flowers?**

- ① Both use identical marketing strategies
- ② Both prioritize financial profit
- ③ Both avoid sensory engagement
- ④ Both depend on written communication
- ⑤ Both rely on attracting patrons to sustain their purpose

**No4. How does the absence of neon signs in nature illustrate the passage's point?**

- ① It implies animals ignore floral signals
- ② It highlights flowers' reliance on natural sensory cues over artificial methods
- ③ It suggests flowers are less effective than restaurants
- ④ It downplays the role of smell in attraction
- ⑤ It equates natural and human advertising techniques

**No5. What broader ecological insight does the passage offer about survival strategies?**

- ① Natural systems lack effective communication
- ② Survival depends on human-like advertising
- ③ Organisms adapt sensory cues to ensure mutualistic interactions
- ④ Sensory cues are irrelevant to ecological success
- ⑤ Competition eliminates cooperative strategies

**Passage #23**

*Would you rather receive \$1,000 in a year or*

*\$1,100 in a year and a month? Most people will opt for the larger sum in thirteen months — where else will you find a monthly interest rate of 10 percent. A wise choice, since the interest will compensate you generously for any risks you face by waiting the extra few weeks. Second question: Would you prefer \$1,000 today cash on the table or \$1,100 in a month? If you think like most people, you'll take the \$1,000 right away. This is amazing. In both cases, if you hold out for just a month longer, you get \$100 more. In the first case, it's simple enough. You figure: "I've already waited twelve months; what's one more?" Not in the second case. The introduction of "now" causes us to make inconsistent decisions. Science calls this phenomenon hyperbolic discounting. The closer a reward is, the higher our "emotional interest rate" rises and the more we are willing to give up in exchange for it.*

**No1. What behavioral tendency does the passage highlight through its money choice scenarios?**

- ① Consistent preference for long-term gains
- ② Inconsistent decision-making influenced by the immediacy of rewards
- ③ Indifference to financial rewards
- ④ Rational calculation of interest rates
- ⑤ Uniform risk aversion in choices

**No2. According to the passage, why do people choose \$1,000 now over \$1,100 in a month?**

- ① They avoid financial risks
- ② The immediacy of "now" increases emotional desire for instant reward
- ③ They distrust future payments
- ④ They prefer smaller amounts
- ⑤ They calculate a lower interest rate

**No3. What does the passage imply about the concept of hyperbolic discounting?**

- ① It promotes consistent choices

- ② It reflects emotional biases overriding rational financial choices
- ③ It eliminates emotional influences
- ④ It ensures optimal decision-making
- ⑤ It equates immediate and delayed rewards

**No4. How does the first scenario (waiting a year) differ from the second (choosing now)?**

- ① The first eliminates all risks
- ② The second is less rational
- ③ The first offers a lower interest rate
- ④ The first feels less urgent due to prior waiting, reducing emotional bias
- ⑤ The second involves no financial gain

**No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about human decision-making?**

- ① Emotions have no role in choices
- ② Proximity of rewards distorts rational evaluation of future gains
- ③ Long-term rewards are universally preferred
- ④ Risk aversion drives all decisions
- ⑤ Decisions are always financially optimal

**Passage #24**

*Of central importance for understanding the development of handedness is the answer to the question of when in development it is actually determined whether a child will be left-handed or right-handed. It was long thought that handedness could only be reliably determined in elementary school, when a child learns to write. However, this assumption is incorrect. In fact, scientific studies show that left-handedness is established in many children long before elementary school — interestingly, even before birth in most people. In such studies, the hand and arm movements of unborn children in the womb are recorded using ultrasound images.*

*Using this technique, it was shown that a clear preference for the movement of the right arm exists as early as 10 weeks after fertilization. In this study, ultrasound images of 72 unborn children 10 weeks after fertilization were evaluated and 85% showed more movements of the right arm than the left. This number is already very close to the approximately 89.4% right-handers among adults.*

**No1. What key question does the passage address about handedness?**

- ① Which hand is stronger
- ② Why people write with one hand
- ③ When it is determined in development
- ④ What causes left-handedness
- ⑤ How children learn to write

**No2. According to the passage, when is handedness often established?**

- ① At 10 weeks old
- ② Before birth in most people
- ③ In adulthood
- ④ After learning to write
- ⑤ During elementary school

**No3. What does the passage imply about earlier assumptions on handedness?**

- ① They dismissed ultrasound evidence
- ② They ignored scientific studies
- ③ They were incorrect, as it develops earlier than thought
- ④ They were accurate about school-age determination
- ⑤ They focused on adult handedness

**No4. How does the ultrasound study support the passage's argument?**

- ① It denies left-handedness exists
- ② It confirms handedness changes in school
- ③ It shows early right-arm movement preference in fetuses

- ④ It ignores arm movements
- ⑤ It proves all children are right-handed

**No5. What broader developmental insight does the passage offer about handedness?**

- ① It changes throughout life
- ② It is largely predetermined prenatally, shaping later behavior
- ③ It is entirely learned after birth
- ④ It varies widely among adults
- ⑤ It is unrelated to early movements

**Passage #29**

*In art, there are a number of ways to use perspective to obtain the illusion of depth, including using colors and graduated values of black and white, and accurately drawing the subject by applying the rules of the geometric system of perspective. In order to achieve perspective, you must make a number of observations. The forms or objects that you draw on a flat surface actually have depth and dimension in real life. As you view them and place their shapes and forms on a drawing surface, try to represent that depth to make the objects appear realistic and three-dimensional. Objects appear differently when viewed from various positions. Because of this, it's important to establish the viewpoint, and stick with it. When observing a subject, you see depth and three dimensions. When you draw this subject onto a flat surface as it appears to the eye, you are drawing in perspective.*

**No1. What does the passage suggest is the primary goal of using perspective in art?**

- ① To focus on abstract forms
- ② To create a realistic illusion of three-dimensional depth on a flat surface
- ③ To avoid realistic representations

- ④ To simplify the depiction of objects
- ⑤ To eliminate the need for color variation

**No2. According to the passage, why is maintaining a consistent viewpoint crucial in perspective drawing?**

- ① It simplifies the use of color gradients
- ② It allows for multiple perspectives in one artwork
- ③ It ensures objects appear as they do from a specific observational angle
- ④ It eliminates depth in drawings
- ⑤ It reduces the need for geometric accuracy

**No3. What does the passage imply about the relationship between observation and perspective in art?**

- ① Perspective negates the need for real-world observation
- ② Accurate observation is essential to translate real-world depth into two-dimensional art
- ③ Artists rely solely on imagination for depth
- ④ Observation is irrelevant to creating perspective
- ⑤ Observation complicates artistic techniques

**No4. How does the use of graduated black and white values contribute to perspective, according to the passage?**

- ① It simplifies the drawing process
- ② It enhances the illusion of depth through tonal variation
- ③ It eliminates the use of color
- ④ It replaces the need for geometric perspective
- ⑤ It focuses on flat, two-dimensional forms

**No5. What broader artistic insight does the passage offer about representing reality?**

- ① Artistic representation avoids real-world accuracy
- ② Perspective techniques bridge the gap between three-dimensional reality and two-

dimensional art

- ③ Flat surfaces inherently convey three dimensions
- ④ Perspective is unrelated to realistic portrayal
- ⑤ Reality is best depicted without depth

### Passage #30

*Low oil prices are a good thing, because it means lower energy costs of production for the majority of industries, not least the automobile and the logistics industries. Firms directly benefit from the decrease in their costs of production and provision of services. This has the effect of stimulating the aggregate supply and provides a stimulus for growth. Conversely, a sudden rise in oil prices due to a shrink in oil production is never good news, even though it definitely gives a big boost to the energy sector. A look through the history of oil price fluctuations confirms this notion, as this has been the subject of much economic research. Following an oil price jump of 10 per cent due to a contraction in supply, an economy (as typified by the US economy) typically sees its output (GDP) slowed by close to 1 percentage point. For a \$15 trillion economy, that is a loss of \$150 billion in potential wealth or economic growth. Conversely, there has never been much concern with oil price decreases following an excess in its supply.*

#### No1. What economic benefit does the passage attribute to low oil prices?

- ① Stabilized labor markets
- ② Increased profits for the energy sector
- ③ Reduced production costs, stimulating industrial growth
- ④ Higher consumer prices
- ⑤ Reduced government spending

#### No2. According to the passage, why are

#### sudden oil price increases detrimental to the economy?

- ① They stabilize aggregate supply
- ② They reduce GDP by slowing economic output
- ③ They benefit all sectors equally
- ④ They eliminate industrial cost savings
- ⑤ They encourage excessive oil production

#### No3. What does the passage imply about the impact of oil price fluctuations on different sectors?

- ① High prices have no economic impact
- ② All sectors benefit from high oil prices
- ③ Low prices broadly benefit industries, while high prices favor only the energy sector
- ④ Low prices harm the automobile industry
- ⑤ Fluctuations affect only logistics firms

#### No4. How does the passage's reference to historical research support its argument?

- ① It suggests oil price changes have no impact
- ② It equates price increases with economic growth
- ③ It confirms the consistent economic harm of oil price spikes
- ④ It highlights benefits of low oil prices only
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of supply in pricing

#### No5. What broader economic insight does the passage offer about resource price volatility?

- ① Price stability is irrelevant to growth
- ② It underscores the asymmetric effects of price changes on economic stability
- ③ Economic output is unaffected by supply changes
- ④ High resource prices always drive growth
- ⑤ All industries thrive under price volatility

### Passage #31

*We might forget an anecdote about a stranger because it makes few connections with our*

*existing associations, but we won't forget a piece of gossip about our cousin. There's one complex network that is larger and quicker to access than all others — the self. We've been thinking about ourselves in our whole lives. (In fact, there were entire years during junior high when we weren't capable of thinking about much else.) So if a new piece of information has something to do with us, it will be more easily and thoroughly processed. It hits even closer to home than our actual home — we can take a vacation away from our home, but not from ourselves. The most effective communicators find ways to make the abstract personal. Consider the warning that law schools give to motivate first-year law students concerning the rigors of their program. Hearing that "the first-year dropout rate is 33%" is an abstract statistic. "Look to your left, look to your right. One of the three of you won't be joining us next fall" wakes up the self.*

**No1. What cognitive principle does the passage highlight regarding memory retention?**

- ① Abstract data is more memorable than personal stories
- ② Memory is unaffected by personal relevance
- ③ Strangers' anecdotes are easiest to recall
- ④ Information tied to the self is more readily remembered
- ⑤ Gossip is inherently forgettable

**No2. According to the passage, why is gossip about a cousin more memorable than a stranger's story?**

- ① It lacks emotional significance
- ② It is less complex than other information
- ③ It avoids self-related processing
- ④ It connects to the individual's personal network of associations
- ⑤ It is abstract and universal

**No3. What does the passage imply about effective communication strategies?**

- ① General statistics are more persuasive
- ② Abstract data requires no personalization
- ③ Communication should avoid self-relevance
- ④ Personalizing abstract information enhances its impact
- ⑤ Personal stories are less effective

**No4. How does the law school example illustrate the passage's argument about the self?**

- ① It suggests dropout rates are irrelevant to students
- ② It equates abstract and personal warnings
- ③ It shows how personalizing a statistic engages individual motivation
- ④ It highlights universal student success
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of statistics in motivation

**No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about human cognition?**

- ① Cognition is unaffected by self-focus
- ② Abstract thinking dominates memory retention
- ③ Self-referential processing prioritizes personally relevant information
- ④ Memory negates personal significance
- ⑤ External data overrides personal associations

**Passage #32**

*Steve Jobs used analogy to get people to embrace the new technology. Before computers, people worked in a physical world. We used paper and pens and physical file folders and so on. The idea of working in a virtual world was radically different. Or at least seemed radically different. What Jobs understood was that a physical office was fundamentally similar to a virtual office. To win over the masses, Jobs drew strong analogies between the traditional*

*workplace people knew well with the new, unfamiliar virtual workplace. In the pre-computer workplace, when ideas were written on paper it was called . . . a document. When those documents needed to be stored they were put in . . . a folder. And those folders were kept on . . . a desk. Documents, folders, and desktops are the terms we use in our virtual work because Steve Jobs understood that using familiar terms would make the new technology easier to understand. The parallels between the physical and virtual workplace now seem obvious.*

**No1. What strategy did Steve Jobs employ to promote computer technology?**

- ① Emphasizing the complexity of virtual systems
- ② Rejecting traditional office practices
- ③ Using analogies to link familiar physical concepts to virtual ones
- ④ Creating entirely new terminology for computers
- ⑤ Avoiding references to physical workplaces

**No2. According to the passage, why was the virtual workplace initially challenging for people?**

- ① It avoided using documents and folders
- ② It lacked any connection to physical offices
- ③ It seemed radically different from familiar physical workspaces
- ④ It was too simple to understand
- ⑤ It required no user interaction

**No3. What does the passage imply about the effectiveness of Jobs' analogies?**

- ① They confused users with complex terms
- ② They bridged the gap between unfamiliar technology and user comfort
- ③ They alienated traditional office workers
- ④ They were irrelevant to technology adoption
- ⑤ They overcomplicated virtual systems

**No4. How does the passage's mention of "documents" and "folders" support its argument?**

- ① It suggests new terms were needed
- ② It equates physical and virtual terms as unrelated
- ③ It highlights the irrelevance of physical office terms
- ④ It shows how familiar terms eased the transition to virtual environments
- ⑤ It downplays the role of terminology

**No5. What broader technological insight does the passage offer about innovation adoption?**

- ① Technology adoption is independent of user familiarity
- ② Complex terminology accelerates acceptance
- ③ Familiar frameworks facilitate acceptance of novel systems
- ④ Traditional practices obstruct technological progress
- ⑤ Innovation requires entirely new concepts

**Passage #33**

*Turtle hatchlings have, it seems, evolved to crawl toward the light. For millions of years this was a highly rational and effective strategy because the light on a dark beach represented the reflection of the moon and stars on the water's surface. Following the lights led baby turtles to the sea. The problems started when humans began building beachfront homes and sparkling hotels on the other side of the beach. Now after hatching, turtles heading for the brightest nearby lights were being guided straight into traffic. Are self-destructive sea turtles naturally irrational? Yes, in the modern world. But there's a deeper truth. Turtles are basing their decisions on simple cues that were perfectly rational for their ancestors; these days, however, their evolved*

*decision-making mechanisms are being blinded by modern lights.*

**No1. What behavioral adaptation does the passage describe in turtle hatchlings?**

- ① A learned response to human structures
- ② A deliberate avoidance of dark beaches
- ③ An instinctive orientation toward light as a navigational cue
- ④ An irrational attraction to traffic
- ⑤ A rejection of natural light sources

**No2. According to the passage, why was crawling toward light historically effective for turtles?**

- ① It protected them from human interference
- ② It helped them locate food sources
- ③ It ensured they avoided predators
- ④ It aligned with artificial light sources
- ⑤ It reliably guided them to the sea via celestial reflections

**No3. What does the passage imply about the impact of human development on turtle behavior?**

- ① It encourages turtles to adapt to traffic
- ② It has no effect on their survival
- ③ It eliminates their reliance on light cues
- ④ Artificial lights disrupt an otherwise adaptive instinct
- ⑤ It enhances turtles' navigational accuracy

**No4. How does the passage's reference to ancestral rationality support its argument?**

- ① It equates ancestral and modern turtle behaviors
- ② It suggests turtles' instincts were always irrational
- ③ It highlights the mismatch between evolved instincts and modern environments
- ④ It implies turtles are unaffected by change
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of light in navigation

**No5. What broader ecological insight does the passage offer about evolutionary adaptations?**

- ① Human activity has no impact on instincts
- ② Adaptations are universally effective
- ③ They can become maladaptive in altered environmental contexts
- ④ Instincts evolve rapidly to match new conditions
- ⑤ Evolutionary traits are irrelevant to survival

**Passage #34**

*Sensory organs are the only channels of communication between the brain and the outside world. Simply put, the brain is not designed to sense on its own. For instance, an exposed brain would neither sense light shining on it nor feel something touching it. In fact, patients are often kept awake during brain surgery, which can help a surgeon isolate specific regions of the brain. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle recognized this characteristic of the brain over 2,000 years ago when he said, "Nothing is in the mind that does not pass through the senses." This concept can be seen clearly when volunteers are blind-folded and placed in the warm water of a sensory deprivation tank. They soon experience visual, auditory, and tactile (touch) hallucinations, as well as incoherent thought patterns. From these experiments and others, it is apparent that we need constant input from our senses to carry out functions that give us personality and intellect.*

**No1. What fundamental principle does the passage propose about the brain's interaction with the world?**

- ① It processes thoughts without sensory data
- ② It senses the environment independently
- ③ It relies exclusively on sensory organs for external input

- ④ It generates sensations during surgery
- ⑤ It functions without external stimuli

**No2. According to the passage, why do sensory deprivation tank experiments result in hallucinations?**

- ① Volunteers gain enhanced sensory abilities
- ② The brain becomes more focused in isolation
- ③ Sensory organs remain active in the tank
- ④ The absence of sensory input disrupts normal cognitive processing
- ⑤ The tank eliminates all thought patterns

**No3. What does the passage imply about Aristotle's statement on the mind and senses?**

- ① It negates the need for sensory organs
- ② It equates sensory input with surgical outcomes
- ③ It is outdated in modern neuroscience
- ④ It underscores the enduring relevance of sensory input to cognition
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of the brain in sensing

**No4. How does the brain surgery example illustrate the passage's argument?**

- ① It highlights the brain's independent sensing
- ② It suggests patients feel pain without senses
- ③ It shows the brain's inability to sense without sensory organ mediation
- ④ It equates surgery with sensory deprivation
- ⑤ It proves the brain senses light during surgery

**No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about human cognition?**

- ① Sensory organs inhibit intellectual capacity
- ② The brain operates independently of sensory data
- ③ Hallucinations are unrelated to sensory loss
- ④ Sensory input is essential for maintaining coherent mental functions
- ⑤ Cognition is unaffected by external stimuli

**Passage #35**

*The writer and zoologist Desmond Morris observed that our feet communicate exactly what we think and feel more honestly than any other part of our bodies. Why are the feet and legs such accurate reflectors of our sentiments? For millions of years, long before humans spoke, our legs and feet reacted to environmental threats (e.g., hot sand, ill-tempered lions) instantaneously, without the need for conscious thought. Our limbic brains made sure that our feet and legs reacted as needed by either ceasing motion, running away, or kicking at a potential threat. This survival regimen, retained from our ancestral heritage, has served us well and continues to do so today. In fact, these age-old reactions are still so hardwired in us that when we are presented with something dangerous or even disagreeable, our feet and legs still react as they did in prehistoric times.*

**No1. What behavioral trait does the passage attribute to human feet and legs?**

- ① They respond only to modern threats
- ② They are less expressive than other body parts
- ③ They involuntarily reflect emotional and cognitive states
- ④ They lack ancestral influences
- ⑤ They consciously control our reactions

**No2. According to the passage, why do feet and legs react instantly to threats?**

- ① They are disconnected from the brain
- ② The limbic brain triggers automatic survival responses
- ③ Conscious thought directs their movements
- ④ Modern environments shape their reactions
- ⑤ They lack evolutionary programming

**No3. What does the passage imply about the persistence of ancestral reactions in humans?**

- ① They weaken over time

- ② They only occur in dangerous situations
- ③ They remain hardwired, influencing responses to contemporary stimuli
- ④ They are irrelevant in modern contexts
- ⑤ They have been replaced by conscious decisions

**No4. How does the reference to prehistoric threats support the passage's argument?**

- ① It implies feet are no longer reactive
- ② It suggests modern threats are less significant
- ③ It illustrates the evolutionary origins of instinctive leg reactions
- ④ It dismisses the role of the limbic brain
- ⑤ It equates prehistoric and modern responses

**No5. What broader evolutionary insight does the passage offer about human behavior?**

- ① Modern environments eliminate instincts
- ② Human behavior is entirely learned
- ③ Conscious thought overrides evolutionary traits
- ④ Ancient survival mechanisms continue to shape subconscious actions
- ⑤ Ancestral behaviors are irrelevant today

**Passage #36**

*The transition from an oral culture, in which knowledge was handed down through stories, songs, and apprenticeships, to a literate one, based on the written word, was held back for centuries by the lack of suitable writing material. Stone and clay tablets were used, but they were prone to fracture and were bulky and heavy to transport. Wood suffers from splitting and is susceptible to decay. Wall paintings are static and space is limited. The invention of paper, said to be one of the four great inventions of the Chinese, solved these problems, but it wasn't until the Romans replaced the scroll with the*

*codex — or, as we call it now, the book — that the material reached its full potential. That was two thousand years ago, and it is still a dominant form of the written word. That paper, a much softer material than either stone or wood, won out as the guardian of the written word is a remarkable materials story.*

**No1. What cultural shift does the passage describe?**

- ① From books to scrolls
- ② From paper to clay tablets
- ③ From oral to literate knowledge transmission
- ④ From stone tablets to wall paintings
- ⑤ From written to oral storytelling

**No2. According to the passage, what delayed the transition to a literate culture?**

- ① The widespread use of codices
- ② The absence of suitable writing materials
- ③ The durability of stone tablets
- ④ A preference for oral traditions
- ⑤ The lack of storytelling skills

**No3. What does the passage imply about the limitations of early writing materials like stone and wood?**

- ① They supported oral culture effectively
- ② They were easy to transport
- ③ Their impracticality hindered widespread literacy
- ④ They were more effective than paper
- ⑤ They lasted longer than paper

**No4. How does the invention of the codex illustrate the passage's argument?**

- ① It reduced the need for written records
- ② It equated scrolls with modern books
- ③ It maximized paper's potential as a durable writing medium
- ④ It replaced paper with stone tablets
- ⑤ It limited literacy development

**No5. What broader historical insight does the passage offer about technological innovation?**

- ① Paper's softness limits its historical significance
- ② Ancient materials were superior to modern ones
- ③ Material advancements drive cultural transformations
- ④ Oral cultures resist technological change
- ⑤ Innovation has no impact on literacy

**Passage #37**

*A reason for a conclusion is very unlikely to consist in a single claim. No matter how we might state it in short-hand, it is, analytically, a complex interaction of many ideas and implications. The reason must be broken down into a chain of more precise premises. For example, the claim that 'university education should be free for all Australians' might be supported by the reason that 'the economy benefits from a well-educated Australian population'. But is our analysis of the situation clearly expressed in just one statement? Hardly. The conclusion is about universities and free education, while the reason introduces some new ideas: economic benefit and a well-educated population. While the link between these two ideas and the conclusion might seem obvious, the purpose of reasoning is to avoid assuming the 'obvious' by carefully working through the connections between the various ideas in the initial statement of our reason.*

**No1. What does the passage suggest is essential for a robust reason supporting a conclusion?**

- ① A single, concise claim
- ② A vague set of unrelated ideas
- ③ A detailed chain of interconnected premises
- ④ A shorthand statement without analysis

- ⑤ An assumption of obvious connections

**No2. According to the passage, why is a single statement insufficient to justify the claim about free university education?**

- ① It fully explains the economic impact
- ② It fails to articulate the complex links between education and economic benefits
- ③ It avoids introducing new ideas
- ④ It eliminates the need for premises
- ⑤ It simplifies the reasoning process

**No3. What does the passage imply about the role of reasoning in evaluating arguments?**

- ① It equates single claims with thorough analysis
- ② It relies on accepting obvious links without question
- ③ It requires scrutinizing implicit connections to avoid superficial assumptions
- ④ It prioritizes brevity over clarity
- ⑤ It dismisses the need for precise premises

**No4. How does the example of free university education illustrate the passage's argument?**

- ① It equates education with unrelated ideas
- ② It suggests economic benefits are irrelevant
- ③ It proves a single statement is sufficient
- ④ It shows how a broad claim requires multiple premises to clarify its rationale
- ⑤ It simplifies the reasoning process

**No5. What broader intellectual insight does the passage offer about effective argumentation?**

- ① Reasoning avoids exploring new ideas
- ② Arguments are strongest when kept simple
- ③ Single claims are inherently persuasive
- ④ Rigorous reasoning demands unpacking complex idea networks for clarity
- ⑤ Obvious connections ensure valid conclusions

### Passage #38

The word "migration" is almost always reported in the popular media and even in scientific literature as a problem or a crisis. For example, migrants are assumed to overcrowd cities, clog up labor markets, and increase poverty. The other questionable assumption is that most migration is involuntary — people fleeing natural or man-made disasters. The reality, however, is more complex, and many migrants are simply seeking greater economic opportunity. Of course migration can and does create social and economic problems. But migration can also be a solution for many preexisting problems. For example, out-migration generally redistributes workers from places of labor surplus to areas where there is greater demand or more opportunity. Migration is generally selective of persons who are younger, healthier, more flexible, and more willing to endure hardship in hopes of a better life relative to their prospects in their places of origin. Most research that examines long-term outcomes of migration, including remittances and intergenerational mobility, finds positive "long-term" effects on places of origin and destination.

#### No1. What common misconception does the passage challenge about migration?

- ① It has no economic implications
- ② It is predominantly viewed as a crisis rather than a multifaceted phenomenon
- ③ It is universally beneficial with no drawbacks
- ④ It primarily involves older, less adaptable individuals
- ⑤ It is always voluntary and opportunity-driven

#### No2. According to the passage, what motivates many migrants beyond fleeing disasters?

- ① The intention to increase poverty levels

- ② The avoidance of labor market participation
- ③ The pursuit of enhanced economic opportunities
- ④ The rejection of their home prospects
- ⑤ The desire to overcrowd urban areas

#### No3. What does the passage imply about the selective nature of migration?

- ① It involves random population movements
- ② It attracts dynamic individuals, enhancing labor market flexibility
- ③ It prioritizes less capable migrants
- ④ It depletes destination areas of resources
- ⑤ It has no demographic patterns

#### No4. How does the passage's reference to long-term migration outcomes support its argument?

- ① It suggests migration has no long-term effects
- ② It highlights positive impacts like remittances and mobility for both origin and destination
- ③ It equates migration with immediate economic decline
- ④ It focuses only on negative consequences
- ⑤ It dismisses the role of economic opportunity

#### No5. What broader societal insight does the passage offer about migration's role in global economies?

- ① It solely creates social crises
- ② Migration universally disrupts economic stability
- ③ It can address labor imbalances and foster long-term economic benefits
- ④ It has no impact on labor distribution
- ⑤ Economic opportunity is irrelevant to migration

### Passage #39

The big problem with money created by the government is that those who run the

government always face the temptation to create more money and spend it. Whether among ancient kings or modern politicians, this has happened again and again over the centuries, leading to inflation and the many economic and social problems that follow from inflation. For this reason, many countries have preferred using gold, silver, or some other material that is inherently limited in supply, as money. It is a way of depriving governments of the power to expand the money supply to inflationary levels. Gold has long been considered ideal for this purpose, since the supply of gold in the world usually cannot be increased rapidly. When paper money is convertible into gold whenever the individual chooses to do so, then the money is said to be "backed up" by gold. This expression is misleading only if we imagine that the value of the gold is somehow transferred to the paper money, when in fact the real point is that the gold simply limits the amount of paper money that can be issued.

**No1. What central issue does the passage identify with government-issued money?**

- ① Its inability to hold value like gold
- ② The risk of inflation due to unchecked money creation
- ③ Its universal acceptance as currency
- ④ Its independence from government control
- ⑤ Its lack of convertibility to precious metals

**No2. According to the passage, why have some countries preferred gold-based currencies?**

- ① To increase the rapid production of currency
- ② To constrain governments' ability to inflate money supply
- ③ To reduce the value of paper money
- ④ To eliminate economic stability
- ⑤ To encourage excessive spending

**No3. What does the passage imply about the historical recurrence of inflation?**

- ① It is a modern phenomenon unrelated to history
- ② It results from consistent governmental overreach across eras
- ③ It has no economic consequences
- ④ It occurs only in ancient economies
- ⑤ It is prevented by paper money systems

**No4. How does the concept of gold-backed money clarify the passage's argument?**

- ① It equates gold with unlimited money supply
- ② It suggests gold inherently increases paper money's value
- ③ It illustrates a mechanism to limit currency issuance, not transfer value
- ④ It implies paper money is worthless
- ⑤ It dismisses the need for currency controls

**No5. What broader economic insight does the passage offer about monetary policy?**

- ① Paper money eliminates social problems
- ② Gold-based systems are universally flawed
- ③ Inflation is irrelevant to economic health
- ④ Limiting money supply is crucial to prevent destabilizing inflation
- ⑤ Governments should freely expand currency

**Passage #40**

*The study of emotions and decision making is now of considerable importance. This involves the application of various tools afforded by neuroscience. One important stream of the literature examines people with brain damage and how damage to particular parts of the brain known to be responsible for particular cognitive functions impacts on decision making. One example of this research is the work of Antonio Damasio, who finds that when the emotional part*

*of the brain is damaged, this actually reduces the efficacy of decision making. Good decisions are a product of the emotional part of the brain working in conjunction with the deliberative part. This contradicts the assumptions of conventional economics, where emotions play a negative role in the decision-making process. Here it is assumed that decision making can be modeled as being generated in a stoic, unemotional fashion, and that's why decisions tend to be optimal. But the evidence suggests that emotions actually play an important and, often, a positive role in decision making.*

**No1. What does the passage suggest is a key focus of contemporary neuroscience research?**

- ① The elimination of emotions from cognitive processes
- ② The interplay between emotions and effective decision-making
- ③ The isolation of deliberative brain functions
- ④ The irrelevance of brain damage to decisions
- ⑤ The superiority of unemotional decision models

**No2. According to the passage, what is Antonio Damasio's contribution to understanding decision-making?**

- ① Equating emotional and deliberative processes
- ② Demonstrating that emotional brain damage impairs decision efficacy
- ③ Supporting stoic economic models
- ④ Proving emotions have no role in decisions
- ⑤ Dismissing neuroscience in economics

**No3. What does the passage imply about the limitations of conventional economic models?**

- ① They underestimate the positive role of emotions in optimal decisions
- ② They align with neuroscience findings
- ③ They prioritize brain damage in decision studies

- ④ They accurately model emotional influences
- ⑤ They negate the need for deliberation

**No4. How does the brain damage research illustrate the passage's argument?**

- ① It dismisses the role of cognitive functions
- ② It shows emotions are integral to sound decision-making
- ③ It suggests decisions are purely deliberative
- ④ It supports unemotional decision models
- ⑤ It equates damaged and undamaged brain functions

**No5. What broader psychological insight does the passage offer about human cognition?**

- ① Emotions hinder rational decision-making
- ② Cognitive processes exclude emotional input
- ③ Emotions and reason collaboratively enhance decision quality
- ④ Deliberation is sufficient for optimal choices
- ⑤ Brain damage has no cognitive impact

Passage #	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
20	③	③	③	②	③
21	③	②	③	④	③
22	③	④	⑤	②	③
23	②	②	②	④	②
24	③	②	③	③	②
29	②	③	②	②	②
30	③	②	③	③	②
31	④	④	④	③	③
32	③	③	②	④	③
33	③	⑤	④	③	③
34	③	④	④	③	④
35	③	②	③	③	④
36	③	②	③	③	③
37	③	②	③	④	④
38	②	③	②	②	③
39	②	②	②	③	④
40	②	②	①	②	③