

◆ 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



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■ Passage #20

Tactics is a term drawn from military usage. Strategies are plans of action directing a military force when attacking another, and tactics are responses to conditions on the ground. In this vein, time is imposed on us by our cultures, by the technologies that have regimented time down to the nanosecond, and by its own finite nature and the fact that we're going to live only so long. In response, we must develop tactics for dealing with time and waiting. These aren't tactics to eliminate waiting; instead, these are tactics for teaching us how to learn from the seams. These tactics have the potential to reorient us in profound ways, transforming our perspectives on our wait times. Such renewed perspectives transform waiting from a burden to a springboard toward things like creativity, social critique, or reflection on our inner state and the state of our relationships.

No.1 What is the main purpose of tactics as described in the passage?

- ① To maximize productivity at work
- ② To avoid dealing with time altogether
- ③ To help us respond to the limitations of time
- ④ To eliminate all forms of waiting
- ⑤ To speed up military operations

No.2 According to the passage, what imposes time on us?

- ① Culture, technology, and life's finitude
- ② Sleep and biological clocks
- ③ Our parents and social roles
- ④ Only natural forces
- ⑤ Our education systems

No.3 What is a key feature of the tactics

mentioned in the passage?

- ① They transform our perception of waiting
- ② They prioritize speed over reflection
- ③ They remove the burden of time completely
- ④ They increase the pressure of waiting
- ⑤ They focus on eliminating distractions

No.4 What can the new perspective on waiting lead to?

- ① A desire to avoid social contact
- ② Stronger technological dependence
- ③ The urge to escape time entirely
- ④ More stress in modern life
- ⑤ Creativity and self-reflection

No.5 Which statement best summarizes the passage?

- ① Waiting, when reframed, can be deeply meaningful
- ② Strategies and tactics are interchangeable terms
- ③ Tactics are military tools that are now outdated
- ④ Waiting should be minimized at all costs
- ⑤ The passage argues against technological timekeeping

■ Passage #21

Mirror neurons are the hardware of empathy, and so what would make more sense than to look and see which animals possess these cells? And this is exactly where modern research now stands: all researchers know so far is that apes possess mirror neurons. We still need to test to see which other species are like us in this respect. Scientists often publicly speculate that we can probably expect surprises here, too. They assume that all animals that live in herds or large groups possess similar brain mechanisms, because social units function only if individuals

can see things from the perspective of others in the group and feel what they are feeling. I can see a goldfish waving its fin at us. As an animal that travels around in a tightly-knit group, it's on board with this idea — or at least swimming alongside the boat.

No.1 What role do mirror neurons play according to the passage?

- ① They make animals more intelligent
- ② They allow animals to breathe underwater
- ③ They serve as the foundation for empathy
- ④ They control movement
- ⑤ They manage group hierarchy

No.2 Which animal is confirmed to possess mirror neurons?

- ① Dolphins
- ② Horses
- ③ Apes
- ④ Goldfish
- ⑤ Dogs

No.3 Why do scientists believe other social animals might have mirror neurons?

- ① Because group living may require shared perspectives
- ② Because they imitate human voices
- ③ Because they share similar diets
- ④ Because they show signs of depression
- ⑤ Because they are smarter than apes

No.4 What does the goldfish example in the passage illustrate?

- ① A humorous possibility of mirror neurons in group-living fish
- ② That only mammals can empathize
- ③ That mirror neurons are unnecessary in fish
- ④ That goldfish can speak
- ⑤ That goldfish are not social animals

No.5 What best describes the tone of the final sentence?

- ① Humorous and speculative
- ② Confident and certain
- ③ Serious and academic
- ④ Critical and negative
- ⑤ Sarcastic and dismissive

■ Passage #22

The future of work depends on two forces: a harmful substituting force and a helpful complementing one. Many tales have a hero and a villain fighting each other for dominance, but in our story, technology plays both roles at once, displacing workers while simultaneously raising the demand for their efforts elsewhere in the economy. This interaction helps explain why past worries about automation were misplaced: our ancestors had predicted the wrong winner in that fight, underestimating quite how powerful the complementing force would prove to be or simply ignoring that factor altogether. It also helps to explain why economists have traditionally been dismissive of the idea of technological unemployment: there appeared to be firm limits to the substituting force, leaving lots of tasks that could not be performed by machines, and a growing demand for human beings to do them instead.

No.1 What are the two forces shaping the future of work?

- ① Speed and accuracy
- ② Substituting and complementing forces
- ③ Training and education
- ④ Efficiency and creativity
- ⑤ Human labor and physical capital

No.2 How is technology portrayed in this passage?

- ① As both a threat and a helper
- ② As outdated and slow

- ③ As purely harmful
- ④ As neutral and unimportant
- ⑤ As unpredictable

No.3 What mistake did past generations make regarding automation?

- ① They underestimated the complementing force
- ② They banned machines too early
- ③ They relied on robots for everything
- ④ They thought humans would always win
- ⑤ They fully supported it

No.4 Why have economists often dismissed technological unemployment?

- ① Machines were too expensive
- ② People did not fear automation
- ③ Education levels were high
- ④ There were no historical examples
- ⑤ Complementing forces made workers more essential

No.5 What is the main point of the passage?

- ① The fear of job loss from automation is partly exaggerated
- ② Technology has not influenced labor
- ③ Technology cannot replace humans
- ④ Economists are always wrong
- ⑤ Machines are more important than workers

■ Passage #23

It's conceivable that in a world where solar panels are incredibly expensive and there's an extreme collapse in the cost of launching objects to space, you might want to maximize your energy per panel by putting them above the atmosphere. But panels are cheap, and even if we assume pretty steep drops in the cost of space launch, the numbers don't add up. This becomes especially clear when you start to think

about maintenance. Try to imagine acres upon acres of glass panels in space, regularly hit by intense radiation and bits of space debris while enduring the extreme heat of constant sunlight. They'll have to be repaired and cared for either by astronauts or an army of advanced robots. Solar panels in Australia can be cleaned by a teenager with a spray bottle and a cloth.

No.1 What does the author suggest about putting solar panels in space?

- ① It is more efficient than on Earth
- ② It will solve all energy problems
- ③ It is already common practice
- ④ It is impractical and costly
- ⑤ It is a necessary step for the future

No.2 What makes Earth-based solar panels easier to manage?

- ① They are immune to weather
- ② They generate more energy
- ③ They are cheaper and easier to maintain
- ④ They don't require cleaning
- ⑤ They are government-regulated

No.3 What risks do space-based solar panels face?

- ① Radiation and debris damage
- ② Theft by satellites
- ③ Lack of sunlight
- ④ Limited energy output
- ⑤ High insurance fees

No.4 What is implied about cleaning space panels?

- ① It can be done remotely
- ② It is easier than on Earth
- ③ It requires advanced and expensive solutions
- ④ It has never been tried
- ⑤ It is quick and easy

No.5 What is the tone of the last sentence comparing Earth and space maintenance?

- ① Sarcastic
- ② Humble
- ③ Serious
- ④ Regretful
- ⑤ Defensive

■ Passage #24

Everything in the world exists on a continuum, whether in speed, size, or any other possible descriptor you could think of. Still, we create and mindlessly adopt sharp distinctions, and those distinctions change lives far more dramatically than marginal differences ever do. Indeed, all differences are arbitrary, but drawing hard lines between categories hides this arbitrariness and can be severely damaging. I call this resulting damage "the borderline effect." The examples are endless. Someone's IQ is 69 and someone else's is 70 — but only the score of 70 is deemed to be within the range of normal. We don't have to be statisticians to know there is not a meaningful difference between 69 and 70. Yet once the person with the lower score is labeled "cognitively impaired," his or her life will unfold differently than the person with a one-point advantage.

No.1 What is the "borderline effect"?

- ① The damage caused by arbitrary category divisions
- ② A medical diagnosis system
- ③ A psychological condition
- ④ A statistical way to measure intelligence
- ⑤ A method to improve intelligence

No.2 What is the main point of the IQ example?

- ① A score of 70 is always superior
- ② Small numerical differences can lead to large real-world consequences

- ③ High IQ leads to better health
- ④ Only low IQs are problematic
- ⑤ Tests should be harder

No.3 What does the author believe about distinctions we create?

- ① They help individuals understand themselves
- ② They can cause more harm than good
- ③ They are natural and necessary
- ④ They reflect scientific accuracy
- ⑤ They should be encouraged

No.4 What kind of concept is the idea of a "continuum" in the passage?

- ① A view that all traits exist along a gradual scale
- ② Something that doesn't apply to intelligence
- ③ A reason to ignore differences
- ④ A new statistical method
- ⑤ An outdated theory

No.5 Which best summarizes the passage's message?

- ① Labels do not affect people's lives
- ② Sharp distinctions are necessary for fairness
- ③ Arbitrary lines between categories can have serious effects
- ④ IQ is the most important measure of intelligence
- ⑤ Differences in categories should be widened

■ Passage #29

All human cultures mark the passing of time by the differences they observe in the world around them. Our choice of which differences to mark depends firstly on what we can observe and secondly on what is important in our lives. How we mark the differences — the shapes of our calendars and our rituals — depends on the connections we make between those two things.

In the agricultural society of pre-modern Europe, where higher latitudes make the seasons easily observable, it was natural to monitor the solar cycle. Conversely, among the largely nomadic peoples of Arabia, for whom seasonal changes were less significant, the lunar calendar was a more sensible choice. That did not make it inevitable that Islam would use a lunar calendar and Roman Christianity a solar one, but political and religious decisions were made from options limited by geography and lifestyle, filtered through tradition.

No.1 What do all human cultures use to mark the passing of time?

- ① Mechanical clocks
- ② Observable differences in the environment
- ③ Political calendars
- ④ Technology-based systems
- ⑤ Global positioning

No.2 What determines which differences we choose to mark?

- ① What we observe and what matters to us
- ② Religious texts and leaders
- ③ The development of modern science
- ④ Climate change and politics
- ⑤ Population growth and trade

No.3 Why did pre-modern Europeans favor the solar calendar?

- ① Because it was created by the church
- ② Because it matched the lunar cycle
- ③ Because their environment made seasons easy to track
- ④ Because it was the only available option
- ⑤ Because it was part of ancient Roman tradition

No.4 What does the passage suggest about the choice of calendars in Islam and Roman Christianity?

- ① It was influenced by geography and lifestyle

- ② It was accidental
- ③ It was purely religious
- ④ It was based solely on science
- ⑤ It was unrelated to tradition

No.5 What best describes the main idea of the passage?

- ① Calendars have no connection to geography
- ② Only modern societies use accurate calendars
- ③ Cultural practices of marking time are shaped by observation and values
- ④ Religious rituals always determine calendar systems
- ⑤ All societies used the same calendar

■ Passage #30

Although empathy is widely praised by scholars and public figures, not everyone is an empathy booster. Critics of empathy argue that empathy will not save us from interpersonal and intergroup conflict. In fact, they argue, empathy makes such conflicts worse. These critics maintain that empathy can be exhausting and lead to burnout or insensitivity to suffering. They argue that we tend to empathize strongly with our in-group and resist empathizing with out-groups, and even enjoy the suffering of out-groups in competitive or threatening contexts. Thus, the prescription for more empathy is often counterproductive in cases of conflict. Empathy, they argue, can further encourage conflict and force us into an us vs. them mentality. Finally, even when we try to empathize with others who are dissimilar from us or in unfamiliar contexts, sometimes we are unable to accurately empathize with their experiences, causing further misunderstandings and frustration. Critics of empathy argue that we should give up on empathy and employ other tools in pursuit of

social harmony, e.g., rational compassion or moral emotions like fear, anger, and shame.

No.1 What do critics of empathy argue about its effect on conflict?

- ① It may worsen intergroup conflict
- ② It always reduces conflict
- ③ It strengthens global peace
- ④ It makes people more trusting
- ⑤ It has no influence at all

No.2 According to critics, what is a major limitation of empathy?

- ① It depends on scientific validation
- ② It can lead to burnout and insensitivity
- ③ It only works in families
- ④ It can eliminate compassion
- ⑤ It is based on religious beliefs

No.3 How does empathy affect our view of out-groups, according to the passage?

- ① It creates complete neutrality
- ② It strengthens connections
- ③ It fosters enjoyment of their suffering in some contexts
- ④ It leads to mutual understanding
- ⑤ It makes us help them more

No.4 What alternative tools are suggested instead of empathy?

- ① Rational compassion and moral emotions
- ② Scientific knowledge
- ③ Total emotional detachment
- ④ Religious unity
- ⑤ More violence

No.5 What is the main point of the passage?

- ① Empathy can backfire and is not always helpful
- ② Empathy always leads to compassion
- ③ Empathy should be practiced without question
- ④ Empathy is essential for resolving all conflict
- ⑤ Empathy is the same as sympathy

■ Passage #31

Paradoxically, it's uncertainty that makes us feel most alive. Think of events that shake you out of your everyday routine: maybe attending a family wedding, making a big presentation, or going somewhere you've never been. It's on those occasions that time seems to slow down a little, and you feel more fully engaged. The same holds true if the experience is risky, like mountain climbing or parasailing. Your senses are sharper. You notice more. Thanks to the release of a feel-good chemical in the brain called dopamine, you get a greater rush of pleasure from chance encounters with people than planned meetings. Good news, financial rewards, and gifts are more enjoyable if they are surprises. It's why the most popular television shows and movies are the ones with unexpected plot twists and astonishing endings.

No.1 What does the passage suggest makes us feel most alive?

- ① Experiencing uncertainty and novelty
- ② Avoiding new experiences
- ③ Achieving perfect stability
- ④ Being isolated from others
- ⑤ Following a strict routine

No.2 What is a common feature of events that break routines?

- ① They sharpen our senses
- ② They reduce our memory
- ③ They always involve danger
- ④ They create boredom
- ⑤ They make time seem faster

No.3 What chemical is mentioned as contributing to feelings of pleasure?

- ① Dopamine
- ② Adrenaline

- ③ Cortisol
- ④ Serotonin
- ⑤ Oxytocin

No.4 What kind of encounter brings more pleasure, according to the passage?

- ① Carefully scheduled meetings
- ② Random, unexpected encounters
- ③ Work-related interviews
- ④ Online chats
- ⑤ Social media connections

No.5 Why are stories with plot twists popular, according to the passage?

- ① They are easier to follow
- ② They include more advertisements
- ③ They provide surprise and emotional engagement
- ④ They are predictable
- ⑤ They have more famous actors

■ Passage #32

A great strength of the market mechanism is that there are incentives for individuals to reveal their knowledge through their behavior. This stands in contrast to many strategic situations — for example, in political negotiations — in which it is wise not to let the other side know what one's true preferences or production capacities are. A perfectly competitive market that clears on the spot leaves no room for such strategies. If prices are not sticky — as many models assume — individuals adapt their behavior instantaneously, whenever their preferences or the circumstances change. They stop buying items that do not satisfy their needs and stop selling items that do not provide them with optimal gains, maybe switching to the production of other items. If they have motivational problems, for example, falling into denial about the fact that there is no

demand for their products, markets reveal to them, sometimes in quite brutal ways, that they better accept this fact.

No.1 What does the market mechanism encourage individuals to do?

- ① Reveal their knowledge through behavior
- ② Avoid adaptation
- ③ Hide their knowledge
- ④ Rely on negotiation
- ⑤ Avoid competition

No.2 How does the market compare to political negotiation?

- ① It rewards secrecy
- ② It removes the need for strategy
- ③ It limits behavior
- ④ It promotes open expression of preferences
- ⑤ It is less efficient

No.3 What does a perfectly competitive market not allow?

- ① Price competition
- ② Freedom to choose
- ③ Delayed adaptation
- ④ Demand fluctuation
- ⑤ Strategic concealment of preferences

No.4 What do individuals do if prices are not sticky?

- ① Stick with the same products
- ② Instantly change behavior
- ③ Refuse to adapt
- ④ Raise prices consistently
- ⑤ Delay decision-making

No.5 How can markets be described when revealing reality to sellers in denial?

- ① Friendly and persuasive
- ② Brutal but corrective
- ③ Gentle and understanding
- ④ Ineffective and slow
- ⑤ Always optimistic

■ Passage #33

Dictionary definitions are constantly revised to keep up with our changing uses and knowledge. In Roman times, "addicts" were people who were unable to pay their debts and gave themselves as slaves to their creditors. The word eventually came to be associated with drug dependency: one becomes a slave to one's addiction. The word "husband" originally referred to being a homeowner; it had nothing to do with being married. But because owning your own property made it more likely you'd find a mate, the word eventually came to mean a male who has been wed. On November 5th, 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the British Parliament. He was captured and put to death. Loyalists burned his effigy, which they nicknamed the "guy." Centuries later, the word lost its negative connotation and a musical named *Guys and Dolls* ran on Broadway. In American slang, bad means good, cool means great, and wicked means excellent. If you could transport yourself one hundred years into the future, you'd find yourself confused by your great-grandchildren's speech because language itself is an ever-changing reflection of human invention.

No.1 What does the passage mainly illustrate about language?

- ① It evolves over time based on cultural use
- ② It always originates from Latin roots
- ③ It resists change in meaning
- ④ It is most influenced by government usage
- ⑤ It is based on fixed definitions

No.2 What did "addict" originally mean in Roman times?

- ① A debtor who became a slave
- ② A criminal

- ③ A philosopher
- ④ Someone dependent on drugs
- ⑤ A merchant

No.3 How did the word "husband" change in meaning?

- ① From 'homeowner' to 'married man'
- ② From 'father' to 'landlord'
- ③ From 'ruler' to 'servant'
- ④ From 'warrior' to 'citizen'
- ⑤ From meaning 'man' to 'owner of land'

No.4 What caused the word "guy" to lose its original negative meaning?

- ① Changes in government
- ② Religious reform
- ③ A Broadway musical and cultural shifts
- ④ Guy Fawkes' political victory
- ⑤ Historical inaccuracy

No.5 What is implied about future language use?

- ① It may confuse people from the past
- ② It will become more standardized
- ③ It will follow strict dictionary rules
- ④ It will become meaningless
- ⑤ It will stop evolving

■ Passage #34

The term "anchoring" was introduced by Roland Barthes who observed that text is often used next to images (his focus was on photographs) to confine meaning. Of all possible literal or implied interpretations an image could elicit, text would point the viewer towards a desired, specific direction. In advertising, as Barthes argues, the symbolic message does not guide identification but interpretation. The viewer is not asked to recognize what they see but to understand why they see it and what it means to them. By

combining images with text, advertising produces symbolic meaning that is accurate and specific on the one hand, richer on the other, thus adding depth and eliminating breadth of rational and emotional interpretations. The headline or tagline of an ad directs the reader through the intended meanings of the image, so that the reader avoids some and receives others. It "remote-controls" the reader towards a meaning chosen in advance.

No.1 What does Barthes mean by "anchoring" in the context of advertising?

- ① Directing viewers toward specific interpretations
- ② Encouraging open-ended meanings
- ③ Replacing images with text
- ④ Labeling images for aesthetic value
- ⑤ Adding emotional appeal to images

No.2 According to Barthes, what role does text play when paired with images?

- ① It confines and narrows interpretation
- ② It eliminates emotional responses
- ③ It highlights the photographer's name
- ④ It entertains the viewer
- ⑤ It increases viewer confusion

No.3 What is the effect of combining text with images in ads?

- ① Depth in meaning but reduced interpretive range
- ② Higher costs for advertisers
- ③ More confusion about intent
- ④ Decreased symbolic value
- ⑤ Broader interpretations by readers

No.4 Why is the tagline important in an advertisement?

- ① It helps the viewer forget the image
- ② It emphasizes historical context
- ③ It steers the interpretation toward the

intended message

- ④ It avoids symbolic content
- ⑤ It provides factual information only

No.5 What best expresses the metaphor of "remote-control" in the last sentence?

- ① Direct manipulation of viewer meaning
- ② Simplifying product information
- ③ Passive consumption of media
- ④ Changing the image content remotely
- ⑤ Avoiding difficult language

■ Passage #35

According to Einstein's theory, a large mass like the Sun 'bends' space-time. Newton's theory makes no such prediction. This bending of space-time leads to phenomena such as 'gravitational lensing' where the light of distant stars appears to be in different locations when they pass by a large mass like the Sun. We don't normally see this lensing because stars aren't visible during the day when the Sun is out, but a solar eclipse in 1919 allowed scientists to observe what the Sun's gravity was doing to the light from distant stars. The stars around the Sun appeared to have moved from their normal positions in the night sky. The shift was much larger than Newton's theory predicted, but exactly in the positions predicted by Einstein's theory.

No.1 What is gravitational lensing?

- ① The bending of light around a massive object
- ② The darkening of the sky at night
- ③ The Sun generating its own light
- ④ The Moon blocking star light
- ⑤ The Sun changing shape during eclipses

No.2 How did the 1919 eclipse contribute to science?

- ① It proved stars do not move

- ② It provided visual evidence of gravitational lensing
- ③ It confirmed Newton's predictions
- ④ It showed light cannot bend
- ⑤ It disproved Einstein's theory

No.3 How does Einstein's theory differ from Newton's regarding gravity?

- ① Only Einstein's theory predicts space-time bending
- ② Einstein denies gravity exists
- ③ Newton believed stars emit gravity
- ④ Newton included time bending
- ⑤ Einstein thought gravity is just a force

No.4 Why aren't gravitational lensing effects normally visible?

- ① The Earth's orbit prevents observation
- ② The Moon always blocks the view
- ③ The Sun's brightness hides distant stars during the day
- ④ Stars stop emitting light during the day
- ⑤ Gravity only bends sound, not light

No.5 What confirmed Einstein's theory during the eclipse?

- ① The Sun emitted new light
- ② Stars remained still
- ③ Star positions shifted as Einstein predicted
- ④ Newton's model predicted more movement
- ⑤ Light passed through the Sun

■ Passage #36

We're naturally wired to organize the world into a hierarchy. We do this to help make sense of the world, maintain our beliefs, and generally feel better. But when someone infringes on our place in the world and our understanding of how it works, we react without thinking. When someone cuts you off on the highway and road rage kicks

in, that's your unconscious mind saying, "Who are you to cut me off?" You're reacting to a threat to your inherent sense of hierarchy. On the road we are all equals. We're all supposed to play by the same rules. Cutting someone off violates those rules and implies higher status. Or consider when you get frustrated with your kids and end an argument with "Because I said so." (Or the office equivalent: "Because I'm the boss.") In these moments you've stopped thinking and regressed to your biological tendencies of reaffirming the hierarchy.

No.1 What is the main function of hierarchy according to the passage?

- ① To help us understand and navigate the world
- ② To regulate government rules
- ③ To prevent traffic incidents
- ④ To increase emotional intelligence
- ⑤ To create political systems

No.2 What does the road rage example demonstrate?

- ① Road signs are confusing
- ② Traffic violations are rare
- ③ Violations of perceived social order trigger strong reactions
- ④ Drivers always seek equality
- ⑤ People prefer driving alone

No.3 Why do we say things like "Because I said so"?

- ① To show flexibility in rules
- ② To reassert a threatened position in hierarchy
- ③ To avoid conflict
- ④ To encourage debate
- ⑤ To explain our reasoning

No.4 What does cutting someone off in traffic symbolically imply?

- ① Agreement with social rules
- ② Ignorance of direction

- ③ Claiming higher status
- ④ Obedience to law
- ⑤ Politeness

No.5 What is the author's main argument?

- ① Traffic rules are unfair
- ② Humans naturally resist authority
- ③ We instinctively defend our place in social hierarchies
- ④ Road rage should be punished
- ⑤ Children should question adults more

■ Passage #37

Once a nail is hammered in, it is friction that holds it in place. Friction is the force that arises when two surfaces are sliding, or trying to slide, against each other. If you try to pull apart two blocks of wood that have been nailed together, the wood fibers grip the shaft of the nail. The nail feels a force trying to rip it apart along its length, and we call that force tension. Your experiment can now fail in one of two ways — either the nail stretches and splits in half because the tension force is too large for the nail, or the nail comes loose because the friction force is overcome. The force it would take to stretch the nail is much larger than the friction forces on the surface, so we don't have to worry too much about the former. It's the friction with which we need to concern ourselves.

No.1 What holds a hammered-in nail in place?

- ① Tension from the hammer
- ② Magnetic force
- ③ Friction between the nail and wood
- ④ Compression from wood layers
- ⑤ Glue between the surfaces

No.2 What does the passage define as tension?

- ① The force trying to pull the nail apart lengthwise
- ② The vibration caused by hammering
- ③ The bending force of the nail
- ④ The resistance of surfaces to movement
- ⑤ The pressure applied by the hammer

No.3 Why is tension less of a concern in most cases?

- ① Because tension is absorbed by the hammer
- ② Because nails are designed to avoid tension
- ③ Because friction weakens tension
- ④ Because it requires more force than friction to stretch a nail
- ⑤ Because it only happens in metal surfaces

No.4 Which situation is more likely to cause nail failure?

- ① The wood breaking in two
- ② The head of the nail falling off
- ③ The nail being burned
- ④ The nail bending due to weight
- ⑤ Friction force being overcome

No.5 What is the primary focus of the passage?

- ① Forces affecting nails: friction and tension
- ② Reducing tension in construction
- ③ Designing better woodworking tools
- ④ How to hammer nails correctly
- ⑤ Types of nails used in carpentry

■ Passage #38

The traditional bank manager in the 1950s was usually a respected pillar of the community, a cautious, careful sort of person who probably went to bed early and didn't drink too much. But from the 1970s a new kind of banker appeared — loud, flashy, and arrogant. These bankers loved taking big risks. They wanted to get rich

quick and blow their money on fast cars and expensive champagne. They made their money through what's called 'speculation'. Normally, people buy things because they want to use them, such as wheat to make bread and petrol to run the car. But when people speculate, they buy things even when they have no interest in using them. They might buy a load of wheat simply because they think that its price is going to rise when a drought is predicted in wheat-growing areas. If their guess is right, they later sell the wheat for a profit.

No.1 What was the typical characteristic of a 1950s bank manager?

- ① Wealthy and arrogant
- ② Risk-taking and flashy
- ③ Adventurous and outgoing
- ④ Rebellious and careless
- ⑤ Modest and careful

No.2 How did bankers in the 1970s differ from their predecessors?

- ① They sought quick wealth and took big risks
- ② They avoided public attention
- ③ They were more disciplined
- ④ They followed strict traditional values
- ⑤ They avoided speculation

No.3 What is speculation according to the passage?

- ① Buying with the intent to profit from price changes
- ② Purchasing luxury goods for pleasure
- ③ Investing in safe financial products
- ④ Saving money for retirement
- ⑤ Buying things only for personal use

No.4 Why might someone buy wheat as a speculator?

- ① To donate it to charity
- ② To produce ethanol

- ③ To consume it at home
- ④ To start a bakery
- ⑤ To sell it later at a higher price

No.5 What is the main focus of the passage?

- ① The decline of traditional banks
- ② How to become a banker
- ③ The dangers of agriculture
- ④ The evolution of banking behavior and speculation
- ⑤ Regulations on wheat production

■ Passage #39

Paper's mechanical properties lend themselves to folding and bending. The cellulose fibers of which it is made can be partially snapped in the area of maximum bend, allowing a permanent crease to form, while sufficient fibers remain undamaged for the material not to crack and fall apart. Indeed, in this state it pretty much maintains its ability to resist being pulled apart, but it can also be torn easily and accurately along the crease if a point of weakness — a small, initial tear — is opened up. This winning combination of mechanical properties allows it to assume the shape of any object through creasing and folding — hence the art of origami. There are very few materials as good: metal foils can hold a crease, but control of the crease is somewhat more difficult. Plastic sheeting doesn't tend to hold a crease at all, unless it is very soft, in which case it lacks the rigidity required of a good wrapping material. So it is its ability to hold a crease while remaining stiff that makes paper uniquely suited to this purpose.

No.1 What mechanical feature allows paper to form a permanent crease?

- ① Partially broken cellulose fibers
- ② The plastic inside the sheet

- ③ Smooth surface texture
- ④ Air trapped between layers
- ⑤ Its chemical coating

No.2 What happens to the fibers in the bent area of paper?

- ① All fibers are completely destroyed
- ② They melt and reform
- ③ They remain fully intact
- ④ They stretch indefinitely
- ⑤ Some fibers break while others remain undamaged

No.3 Why is paper still strong even after a crease?

- ① Because it gains new material
- ② Because enough fibers are undamaged
- ③ Because fibers heal automatically
- ④ Because heat strengthens it
- ⑤ Because it absorbs moisture

No.4 How does paper compare to metal foil in terms of crease control?

- ① Paper allows for easier control of creases
- ② Metal foil is more controllable
- ③ Both behave identically
- ④ Paper is less accurate
- ⑤ Metal foil cannot hold any creases

No.5 What is the main advantage of paper as a material for folding?

- ① Its ability to hold a crease while remaining stiff
- ② Its transparent texture
- ③ Its high cost
- ④ Its thickness and weight
- ⑤ Its chemical resistance

■ Passage #40

Mother cats can tell which kittens belong to them — when litters are mixed up they use their kittens' scent to distinguish them from offspring

of other mothers. Despite this, when faced with a selection of kittens who have wandered from the nest, her own and others that aren't hers, a mother cat doesn't appear to favor her own offspring when retrieving them. The reason for this is uncertain, although distress vocalizations from kittens that are lost from their nest are known to be very powerful, so it may just be hard for the mother to resist retrieving them, regardless of whether they are hers. In the wild, a squeaking kitten out in the open is likely to attract predators, which is bad news for any other kittens around it. A rapid rescue of any crying kitten would be a good strategy to prevent them from drawing unwanted attention.

No.1 How does a mother cat recognize her own kittens?

- ① By their scent
- ② By their color
- ③ By their movement
- ④ By their position in the nest
- ⑤ By their size

No.2 What happens when kittens are scattered away from the nest?

- ① The mother abandons them
- ② The mother attacks the others
- ③ The mother retrieves all crying kittens regardless of ownership
- ④ The mother always finds only her own
- ⑤ The mother ignores unfamiliar ones

No.3 What role do kitten vocalizations play in the passage?

- ① They confuse the mother cat
- ② They mark territorial boundaries
- ③ They make kittens fight
- ④ They help identify the father
- ⑤ They alert the mother and attract predators

No.4 Why is rescuing any crying kitten

beneficial in the wild?

- ① It reduces the mother's stress
- ② It prevents predators from being attracted
- ③ It improves bonding between cats
- ④ It helps increase population
- ⑤ It trains the kittens

No.5 What is the likely reason a mother cat retrieves non-biological kittens?

- ① She plans to raise more kittens
- ② She instinctively responds to distress cries
- ③ She doesn't recognize her own
- ④ She is confused about her litter
- ⑤ She cannot smell properly

✔ 정답표

Passage	No.1	No.2	No.3	No.4	No.5
#20	③	①	①	⑤	①
#21	③	③	①	①	①
#22	②	①	①	⑤	①
#23	④	③	①	③	①
#24	①	②	②	①	③
#29	②	①	③	①	③
#30	①	②	①	③	①
#31	①	①	③	②	③
#32	①	④	⑤	②	①
#33	①	①	①	③	①
#34	①	①	①	③	①
#35	①	②	①	③	③
#36	①	③	②	③	③
#37	③	①	④	⑤	①
#38	⑤	①	①	⑤	④
#39	①	⑤	②	①	①
#40	①	③	⑤	②	②