

2026년 3월 고1 영어 모의고사

English Reading Comprehension

Why I Created This Material

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

학생이 영어 지문을 읽습니다. 그리고 문장을 하나하나 한국어로 번역합니다.

그런데 그 다음 질문을 하면 많은 학생들이 이렇게 말합니다.

"선생님... 무슨 말인지 잘 모르겠어요."

문장을 해석하는 것과 내용을 이해하는 것은 전혀 다른 능력입니다.

요즘 많은 학생들이 영어를 못해서 점수가 낮은 것이 아닙니다.

사실은 지문 내용을 제대로 이해하지 못하기 때문입니다.

더 정확히 말하면 문해력이 무너져 있기 때문입니다.

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

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

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

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

그런데 현장에서 보면 많은 학생들이 첫 번째 단계에서 이미 무너집니다.

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

학생들이 지문을 읽고

핵심 주장

인과 관계

예시

결론

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

이 자료는 단순한 문제 모음이 아닙니다.

지문을 이해하는 힘, 즉 문해력을 훈련하기 위한 학습 도구입니다.

이 자료가 지문을 읽어도 무엇을 말하는지 몰라 답답했던 학생들에게

작은 길잡이가 되기를 바랍니다.

- 공부코치

There is simply no better way to influence or stir an audience — instantly, powerfully, authentically — than by opening up to them with a personal story or anecdote. To be clear: I'm not saying you need to tell them long stories about your family vacations or show them baby pictures from the stage. I'm saying that you can share a key biographical detail, or an emotion that you're feeling in the moment, or a self-deprecating joke. It is a tried-and-tested way of bonding with an audience of strangers — and of laying the groundwork for you to then persuade them. The harsh reality is that people won't bond with your arguments in a vacuum, but they will, says speech coach Bas van den Beld, "bond with you" — the person making those arguments. By sharing a revealing story or a personal flaw, you allow audience members a way to identify with you.

* **influence**: 영향을 미치다 * **stir**: 감동시키다, 움직이다 * **authentically**: 진정성 있게 * **opening up**: 마음을 열다, 털어놓다 * **anecdote**: 일화 * **biographical detail**: 전기적 세부 사항 * **self-deprecating joke**: 자학적인 농담 * **tried-and-tested**: 검증된 * **bonding with**: ~와 유대감을 형성하다 * **laying the groundwork**: 토대를 마련하다 * **persuade**: 설득하다 * **harsh reality**: 냉혹한 현실 * **in a vacuum**: 고립되어, 진공 상태에서 * **revealing story**: 솔직한 이야기, 드러내는 이야기 * **personal flaw**: 개인적인 결점

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① Long stories and baby pictures are effective ways to engage an audience.
- ② Public speaking success relies primarily on the logical strength of arguments.
- ③ Arguments presented in a vacuum are more powerful than those with personal elements.
- ④ Personal anecdotes are an essential tool for speakers to connect with and persuade their audience.
- ⑤ Speakers should always reveal deep personal flaws to ensure audience identification.

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

- ① A self-deprecating joke can serve as a way to create a bond with an audience.
- ② Brief biographical details or current emotions can be effective forms of personal sharing.
- ③ Audience members are more likely to bond with the speaker as a person than with their arguments alone.
- ④ Sharing personal stories is an outdated method for influencing contemporary audiences.
- ⑤ The ultimate purpose of personal sharing is to prepare the audience for persuasion.

3. What can be inferred about the speaker's advice from the passage?

- ① The effectiveness of a personal story diminishes if it is not a lengthy and detailed account.
- ② A speaker's vulnerability can surprisingly enhance their credibility and persuasive power.
- ③ Audiences prefer speakers who present only objective facts, free from personal bias.
- ④ The primary goal of sharing personal stories is to entertain, rather than to inform or persuade.
- ⑤ Speakers who avoid personal stories are perceived as more professional and authoritative.

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

- ① physically move
- ② deeply affect
- ③ confuse
- ④ divide
- ⑤ annoy

5. The harsh reality is that people won't bond with your arguments in a vacuum, but they will, says speech coach Bas van den Beld, "_____ " — the person making those arguments. Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① bond with you
- ② understand your logic
- ③ dismiss your content
- ④ question your motives
- ⑤ criticize your presentation

6. According to the passage, what is one of the characteristics of an effective personal story in public speaking?

- ① It exclusively involves showing childhood photographs to the audience.
- ② It must always be a long, elaborate narrative about past experiences.
- ③ It should primarily focus on academic achievements and professional successes.
- ④ It can involve sharing a key biographical detail.
- ⑤ It is most effective when completely impersonal and objective.

7. What is the primary cause-effect relationship presented in the passage regarding personal stories?

- ① Sharing personal stories leads to audience identification, which then facilitates persuasion.
- ② Audiences instantly bond with speakers who present arguments without any personal context.
- ③ Logical arguments cause audience members to disregard personal feelings.
- ④ Anecdotes primarily serve to entertain, thus extending the duration of the presentation.
- ⑤ Persuasion causes speakers to share personal flaws, making them less credible.

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

- ① To advocate for the strategic use of personal sharing in public speaking.
- ② To critique various ineffective public speaking methods.
- ③ To present a neutral analysis of audience psychology.
- ④ To simply inform readers about historical trends in rhetoric.
- ⑤ To entertain readers with humorous anecdotes about public speakers.

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

- ① A scientist presents a complex theory using only data and highly technical jargon to a general audience.
- ② A political candidate discusses local infrastructure improvements by citing detailed engineering reports and budget analyses.
- ③ A job applicant begins their interview by briefly sharing a relatable challenge they overcame, linking it to the required skills.
- ④ A lecturer delivers a historical overview, meticulously presenting dates and names without any interpretive narrative.
- ⑤ A marketing executive pitches a new product by focusing exclusively on market research statistics and profit projections.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the author's argument about personal stories?

- ① Establishing an emotional rapport with an audience is secondary to presenting factual information.
- ② Purely logical discourse is sufficient for audience engagement in most professional settings.
- ③ Human connection and relatability are fundamental elements for successful influence and persuasion in any context.
- ④ Effective communication primarily depends on the speaker's innate charisma rather than learned techniques.
- ⑤ The most powerful arguments are those devoid of any emotional appeal or personal touch.

202603H1_21

We are now at a point of unprecedented genetic, cultural, and environmental power as a species, and we are linked to nearly every other person on Earth. We are embodied individuals trapped within limited time, but we are also networked data streams, memories, and influencers, and part of a grander humanity. Our decisions today have far-reaching impacts that place a responsibility on us to become good ancestors, to take the long view and time travel forward to imagine the well-being of billions of people whose lives will be lived in the world we are currently making. Centuries ago, leaders of the native North American Iroquois people created "seven generation stewardship," instructing people to consider the impact of every decision on their children, seven generations into the future. In the precious few decades that Earth is ours, while we enjoy the gardens planted by our ancestors, we must not steal the shade from our descendants.

* **unprecedented**: 전례 없는 * **genetic**: 유전적인 * **cultural**: 문화적인 * **environmental**: 환경적인 * **species**: 종 * **linked to**: ~와 연결된 * **embodied individuals**: 육체를 가진 개인 * **networked data streams**: 네트워크화된 데이터 흐름 * **influencers**: 영향력 행사자 * **far-reaching impacts**: 광범위한 영향 * **responsibility**: 책임 * **ancestors**: 조상 * **take the long view**: 장기적인 관점을 가지다 * **stewardship**: 청지기 정신, 돌봄 * **descendants**: 후손

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

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

- ① The Iroquois people's traditional wisdom offers a complete solution for modern global challenges.
- ② Ancestors' contributions have provided the comforts and advantages we enjoy today.
- ③ The Earth's limited resources demand immediate action to prevent environmental degradation.
- ④ Humanity's current immense power necessitates a profound responsibility to ensure the well-being of future generations.
- ⑤ Technological advancements have made humans both individuals and globally networked entities.

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

- ① Humanity possesses unparalleled power in genetic, cultural, and environmental aspects.
- ② Individuals today are simultaneously distinct entities and globally interconnected.
- ③ We are urged to consider the welfare of billions of future inhabitants of the world we shape.
- ④ The influence of current human decisions is confined to the present generation.
- ⑤ The Iroquois concept of stewardship involves planning for the impact on seven future generations.

3. What can be inferred from the passage about the current generation's position?

- ① The present generation's unique power implies a greater moral obligation than previous generations may have had.
- ② The 'seven generation stewardship' model is universally applicable without any modern adaptation.
- ③ Technological progress, while beneficial, has inadvertently reduced humanity's overall power as a species.
- ④ Past generations faced similar levels of global interconnectedness and influence as the present one.
- ⑤ The passage suggests that the concept of 'good ancestors' is primarily a spiritual or philosophical ideal.

4. The word "unprecedented" in the first sentence ("unprecedented genetic, cultural, and environmental power") most closely means:

- ① never before seen or known
- ② widely acknowledged
- ③ easily attainable
- ④ scientifically validated
- ⑤ legally recognized

5. Read the passage and choose the best phrase to fill in the blank. In the precious few decades that Earth is ours, while we enjoy the gardens planted by our ancestors, we _____.

- ① must not steal the shade from our descendants
- ② are free to utilize all resources without concern for future scarcity
- ③ should prioritize immediate economic growth above all else
- ④ must seek to reconnect with ancient traditions and rituals
- ⑤ can confidently rely on future technological solutions

6. According to the passage, what specific instruction was given by the leaders of the Iroquois people regarding their "seven generation stewardship"?

- ① To establish a council of seven elders to oversee all tribal decisions.
- ② To divide resources equally among the current seven oldest families.
- ③ To ensure that every person owned land for at least seven generations.
- ④ To record the history of their people for exactly seven generations.
- ⑤ To consider the impact of every decision on their children, seven generations into the future.

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

- ① Enjoying ancestral gardens leads to a desire to replicate past societal structures.
- ② Being embodied individuals causes a natural inclination to disregard future generations.
- ③ Humanity's current unprecedented power and global interconnectedness lead to a responsibility to become good ancestors.
- ④ The adoption of 'seven generation stewardship' ensures immediate environmental recovery.
- ⑤ The ability to 'time travel forward' directly results in the elimination of all future challenges.

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

- ① To criticize the historical lack of foresight in human civilization.
- ② To objectively describe the evolution of human societal power.
- ③ To impress upon readers the ethical obligation to consider future generations due to present capabilities.
- ④ To promote a specific political agenda for global resource management.
- ⑤ To entertain with historical anecdotes about ancient stewardship practices.

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

- ① A nation focuses solely on developing advanced military technology to ensure its immediate security.
- ② An individual dedicates their life to researching the historical impact of past civilizations.
- ③ A community decides to preserve a rare natural habitat, foregoing immediate development opportunities for the long-term benefit of local biodiversity.
- ④ A company invests heavily in short-term marketing campaigns to boost quarterly profits.
- ⑤ A student memorizes historical dates and facts for an upcoming exam without understanding their broader context.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's argument about humanity's current state and responsibilities?

- ① The unprecedented scope of human power necessitates an ethical framework centered on intergenerational stewardship and long-term foresight.
- ② The most effective way to address global challenges is through focusing on immediate, short-term solutions.
- ③ The concept of individual responsibility is diminishing as global interconnectedness increases.
- ④ Humanity's advanced capabilities naturally guarantee a positive future without conscious effort.
- ⑤ Ancient wisdom, like that of the Iroquois, is inherently insufficient for navigating modern complexities.

Despite learned eating behaviors that are formed in early childhood and inborn biological differences, taste preferences can be changed throughout our lives due to neuroplasticity, our brain's amazing adaptability: There is far more flexibility in our food behaviors than most think, even as we age. This is terrific news for adventurous eaters who want to expand their dinner menu — it's a big, tasty world out there! — but it's amazing news for those eager to break poor diet habits. Just as kids gradually learn to like nutritious foods, so, too, can adults readjust their taste. Many who switch from processed grain foods like white bread and white rice to whole grain types, for instance, gradually learn to prefer the nutty flavors and chewy textures. Repeated exposure — and a willingness to change — is the key.

* **Taste Preferences:** 맛 선호도 * **Neuroplasticity:** 신경가소성 * **adaptability:** 적응력 * **flexibility:** 유연성 * **learned eating behaviors:** 학습된 식습관 * **inborn biological differences:** 타고난 생물학적 차이 * **adventurous eaters:** 모험적인 미식가 * **expand their dinner menu:** 저녁 식단 메뉴를 확장하다 * **break poor diet habits:** 나쁜 식습관을 고치다 * **readjust their taste:** 미각을 재조정하다 * **nutritious foods:** 영양가 있는 음식 * **processed grain foods:** 가공 곡물 식품 * **whole grain types:** 통곡물 종류 * **nutty flavors:** 견과류 맛 * **chewy textures:** 푹긋한 식감

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The nutritional benefits of switching to whole grain foods.
- ② Neuroplasticity enables lifelong changes in taste preferences.
- ③ The biological factors that determine our food choices.
- ④ The challenges of overcoming childhood eating habits.
- ⑤ The importance of developing adventurous eating early in life.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① Adults are capable of learning to prefer nutritious foods, similar to children.
- ② Changing taste preferences requires both repeated exposure and a desire to change.
- ③ Taste preferences are entirely fixed by our inborn biological differences.
- ④ The flexibility in food behaviors is greater than commonly perceived.
- ⑤ Our brains possess remarkable adaptability, known as neuroplasticity.

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- ① The process of changing one's taste preferences likely takes time and effort.
- ② Diet habits formed in childhood are impossible to alter in adulthood.
- ③ People who dislike a certain food will never be able to enjoy it.
- ④ Biological differences are more influential than learned behaviors in taste.
- ⑤ Adventurous eaters naturally possess greater neuroplasticity than others.

4. In the context of the passage, what does the word "readjust" most likely mean?

- ① To modify
- ② To ignore
- ③ To reject
- ④ To restore
- ⑤ To redefine

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? Just as kids gradually learn to like nutritious foods, so, too, can adults readjust their taste. Many who switch from processed grain foods like white bread and white rice to whole grain types, for instance, gradually learn to prefer the nutty flavors and chewy textures. _____ is the key.

- ① Constant guidance from nutritional experts
- ② The influence of inborn biological differences
- ③ An early start to adventurous eating behaviors
- ④ The complete elimination of all processed foods
- ⑤ Repeated exposure — and a willingness to change —

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

- ① They are primarily unchangeable after a certain age.
- ② They are mainly influenced by cultural food traditions.
- ③ They are solely determined by behaviors learned in early childhood.
- ④ They become fixed once individuals switch to whole grain foods.
- ⑤ They can be altered even in old age due to brain adaptability.

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

- ① A preference for processed foods causes a decreased ability to adapt taste.
- ② Early childhood eating behaviors lead to a lack of neuroplasticity.
- ③ The desire to expand dinner menus results in inborn biological differences.
- ④ Switching to whole grains directly causes an immediate liking for them.
- ⑤ Neuroplasticity allows for taste preferences to be altered throughout life.

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

- ① To analyze the complex neurological mechanisms of neuroplasticity.
- ② To correct common misconceptions about the rigidity of taste preferences.
- ③ To criticize the food industry for promoting processed grain foods.
- ④ To advocate for specific dietary changes, such as eating whole grains.
- ⑤ To warn readers about the dangers of poor diet habits.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about changing taste preferences?

- ① An adult initially dislikes dark chocolate but develops a fondness for it after trying small amounts over several weeks.
- ② A person avoids certain foods due to a diagnosed allergy developed in adulthood.
- ③ A child consistently refuses to eat vegetables despite repeated encouragement.
- ④ A chef creates a new recipe by combining different culinary traditions.
- ⑤ A restaurant changes its menu annually to reflect seasonal ingredient availability.

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

- ① The brain's adaptability declines significantly with increasing age.
- ② Societal influences on eating habits are more powerful than individual choices.
- ③ Genetic predispositions are the ultimate determinant of an individual's diet.
- ④ Human willpower is insufficient to overcome deeply ingrained biological traits.
- ⑤ Lifelong dietary improvement is possible through conscious and consistent effort.

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Conformity in the teenage years has been studied by putting young people in situations where they are asked to make a choice or decision where that appears to go against what everyone else in the group is saying. The fascinating thing about the results of these studies is that conformity is not spread equally across all age groups. Thus, the willingness to go along with others reaches a peak around the age of 14. After that, this tendency decreases, so that by 16 or 17, young people are much more able to disagree with the group and to stand up for their own opinion. This is an important finding. It demonstrates that the influence of the peer group is not the same across all ages. As young people mature, they become more resilient, and more able to defend their opinions as individuals.

* **Conformity**: 순응, 동조 * **teenage years**: 청소년기 * **situations**: 상황 * **make a choice or decision**: 선택 또는 결정을 내리다 * **go against**: ~에 반하다, 거스르다 * **group is saying**: 집단이 말하는 것 * **fascinating thing**: 흥미로운 점 * **spread equally**: 균등하게 퍼지다/나타나다 * **age groups**: 연령대 * **willingness**: 의지, 자발성 * **reaches a peak**: 정점에 달하다 * **tendency decreases**: 경향이 감소하다 * **disagree with the group**: 집단과 의견을 달리하다 * **stand up for their own opinion**: 자신의 의견을 옹호하다/주장하다 * **resilient**: 회복탄력성 있는

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The varying influence of peer groups on teenagers across different ages.
- ② Strategies for teenagers to resist peer pressure.
- ③ Different methods used to study peer pressure.
- ④ The challenges of raising independent teenagers.
- ⑤ The prevalence of conformity in modern society.

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

- ① As young people mature, their ability to defend their personal opinions improves.
- ② Teenagers aged 16 or 17 are generally more likely to express their own views than 14-year-olds.
- ③ The degree of conformity exhibited by teenagers remains constant throughout their adolescence.
- ④ The influence of peer groups on young people changes as they get older.
- ⑤ Research on teenage conformity involves observing choices that defy group opinion.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding teenage development?

- ① While conformity peaks at 14, teenagers show increasing individual autonomy from then on.
- ② The development of individual resilience is solely dependent on peer interaction.
- ③ Early adolescence is a period when social pressures often outweigh individual preferences.
- ④ Teenagers primarily learn independence through direct conflict with authority figures.
- ⑤ The process of increasing resilience to peer pressure is unique to Western cultures.

4. The word 'resilient' in the passage most closely means:

- ① Flexible
- ② Adaptable
- ③ Open-minded
- ④ Resistant to pressure
- ⑤ Cooperative

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"This is an important finding. It demonstrates that _____. As young people mature, they become more resilient, and more able to defend their opinions as individuals."

- ① social dynamics among adolescents are highly unpredictable
- ② the influence of the peer group is not the same across all ages
- ③ peer group pressure universally diminishes with age from birth
- ④ individual differences primarily shape teenage behavior
- ⑤ early childhood experiences determine later conformity levels

6. According to the passage, at what age does the willingness to conform to others reach its peak?

- ① Around 12 years old
- ② Gradually increases throughout adolescence
- ③ Around the age of 14
- ④ By 16 or 17 years old
- ⑤ During early childhood

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding adolescent development?

- ① Studies on conformity directly reduce the overall tendency for teenagers to conform.
- ② The peak in conformity at age 14 triggers a subsequent desire for individual expression.
- ③ Maturation in young people leads to a greater ability to defend their own opinions.
- ④ Increased conformity in early teens directly correlates with better academic performance later.
- ⑤ Peer group influence causes a decrease in individual resilience.

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

- ① To highlight the negative impacts of peer group influence on adolescent mental health.
- ② To inform readers about the age-related patterns of teenage conformity and its implications.
- ③ To critique the methodologies used in conformity studies.
- ④ To advocate for stronger measures against peer pressure in schools.
- ⑤ To persuade parents to intervene more actively in their children's social lives.

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

- ① A group of 17-year-olds all deciding to wear similar branded clothing for a school event.
- ② A professor conducting a social experiment to measure groupthink in college students.
- ③ A 14-year-old changing their music preference to match their friend group's tastes.
- ④ A 16-year-old confidently choosing a hairstyle that is out of fashion but they like.
- ⑤ A 10-year-old seeking approval from their parents for their daily activities.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's findings about teenage conformity?

- ① Most conformity studies are unreliable due to the complex nature of adolescent psychology.
- ② Peer group influence on teenagers is largely insurmountable and consistent.
- ③ Teenagers should be encouraged to make all their decisions independently from an early age.
- ④ The progression of an individual's resilience to peer pressure is a key aspect of healthy adolescent maturation.
- ⑤ Understanding the age-specific dynamics of peer influence is crucial for supporting adolescent development.

Habits aren't bad. We need them to survive. Understanding how the brain uses habits, and how you can work with them, is essential for business. One question to ask is, are you really trying to break a habit, or would you do better by attaching to another one (known as temptation bundling)? Wharton professor Katy Milkman led a research project called Holding the Hunger Games Hostage at the Gym, where participants could only have access to their audio devices while at the gym. This uses a tempting habit — listening to that awesome audiobook — and combines it with a habit people would like to build, but may otherwise feel forced to put off, like exercising. The participants whose devices were "held hostage" were 51 percent more likely to visit the gym. And the really amazing thing is what happened after it was over: nearly two-thirds opted to pay to have gym-only access for their devices!

* **Habits**: 습관 * **survive**: 생존하다 * **essential**: 필수적인 * **break a habit**: 습관을 끊다 * **attaching to**: ~에 연결하다, 결부시키다 * **temptation bundling**: 유혹 묶기 * **research project**: 연구 프로젝트 * **participants**: 참가자 * **access**: 접근, 이용 * **audio devices**: 오디오 기기 * **tempting**: 매력적인, 유혹적인 * **combines it with**: ~와 결합하다 * **put off**: 미루다, 연기하다 * **held hostage**: 인질로 잡힌 * **opted to pay**: 지불하기로 선택했다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

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

- ① The successful method of integrating tempting activities with desired behaviors.
- ② A research project demonstrating the long-term effects of habit formation.
- ③ The necessity of understanding human habits for business success.
- ④ How external motivations can lead to permanent changes in lifestyle.
- ⑤ The psychological insights behind why people struggle to exercise regularly.

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

- ① Habits are universally detrimental and should be actively suppressed.
- ② Participants' gym attendance significantly increased during the intervention period.
- ③ Temptation bundling requires pairing a desired activity with a less appealing one.
- ④ A substantial portion of participants chose to continue the bundling arrangement post-study.
- ⑤ The study involved making specific audio content accessible only at the gym.

3. What can be inferred about the participants who chose to pay for continued gym-only access to their devices?

- ① The researchers intended for the study to become a paid service.
- ② The participants perceived significant personal value in the temptation bundling strategy.
- ③ The effectiveness of temptation bundling is largely due to its cost.
- ④ All participants were heavy users of audio devices prior to the experiment.
- ⑤ Participants lacked intrinsic motivation for exercise before the study.

4. The phrase "held hostage" in the context of the passage most closely means that the audio devices were:

- ① Exclusively made available under controlled circumstances.
- ② Temporarily confiscated by authorities.
- ③ Accurately tracked for data collection purposes.
- ④ Hidden to prevent unauthorized access.
- ⑤ Used as collateral for a financial agreement.

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence below? "One question to ask is, are you really trying to break a habit, or would you do better by _____?"

- ① attaching to another one (known as temptation bundling)
- ② seeking professional advice for behavioral change
- ③ relying solely on intrinsic motivation
- ④ completely avoiding all tempting distractions
- ⑤ identifying the root causes of your unwanted habits

6. According to the passage, what was the title of the research project led by Wharton professor Katy Milkman?

- ① Leveraging Entertainment for Health
- ② The Psychology of Habit Formation
- ③ The Wharton Study on Behavioral Economics
- ④ Temptation Bundling: An Exercise in Motivation
- ⑤ Holding the Hunger Games Hostage at the Gym

7. What was the direct cause for the increased gym attendance among participants in Katy Milkman's study?

- ① The opportunity to earn rewards for consistent gym attendance.
- ② The exclusive link between desired audio content and gym presence.
- ③ The competitive element introduced by the research design.
- ④ A structured exercise program designed by experts.
- ⑤ Peer pressure and social support from other participants.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in discussing Katy Milkman's research?

- ① To critique common misconceptions about the nature of human habits.
- ② To express skepticism regarding the long-term impact of psychological studies.
- ③ To illustrate how behavioral science can provide practical solutions for self-improvement.
- ④ To persuade businesses to invest more in employee wellness programs.
- ⑤ To entertain with an engaging story about a unique research experiment.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the concept of "temptation bundling" as described in the passage?

- ① An individual hires a personal trainer to improve their fitness routine.
- ② A person commits to waking up earlier to study for an important exam.
- ③ A company offers financial incentives for employees to meet their project deadlines.
- ④ A person always pairs listening to an engaging audiobook with their daily exercise routine.
- ⑤ A dieter decides to eliminate all sugary foods from their diet to lose weight.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the success of the temptation bundling experiment?

- ① The success of behavioral interventions is largely dependent on the specific content used.
- ② The primary motivator for adopting new behaviors is typically financial reward.
- ③ Most people struggle with habit formation due to a lack of self-control.
- ④ Human behavior can be effectively influenced by understanding and leveraging existing preferences.
- ⑤ Academic research has limited applicability to real-world behavioral challenges.

202603H1_29

A conceptual model is an explanation, usually highly simplified, of how something works. It doesn't have to be complete or even accurate as long as it is useful. The files, folders, and icons you see displayed on a computer screen help people create the conceptual model of documents and folders inside the computer, or of apps or applications on the screen. In fact, there are no folders inside the computer — those are effective conceptualizations designed to make them easier to use. Sometimes these depictions can add to the confusion, however. When reading e-mail or visiting a website, the material appears to be on the device, for that is where it is displayed and used. But in fact, in many cases the actual material is "in the cloud," located on some distant machine. The conceptual model is of one, coherent image, whereas it may actually consist of parts, each located on different machines that could be almost anywhere in the world.

* **conceptual model**: 개념 모델 * **explanation**: 설명 * **highly simplified**: 매우 단순화된 * **complete**: 완전한 * **accurate**: 정확한 * **useful**: 유용한 * **displayed**: 표시된 * **effective conceptualizations**: 효과적인 개념화 * **easier to use**: 사용하기 쉽게 * **depictions**: 묘사 * **confusion**: 혼란 * **appears to be**: ~인 것처럼 보인다 * **in the cloud**: 클라우드에 * **distant machine**: 멀리 떨어진 기기 * **coherent image**: 일관된 이미지

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The evolution of user interfaces in modern computers.
- ② The necessity of accurate models for technological advancement.
- ③ The inherent complexity of cloud computing infrastructure.
- ④ The nature and implications of conceptual models in simplifying complex systems.
- ⑤ Strategies for preventing confusion caused by digital representations.

2. Which statement about conceptual models is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① Computer folders are examples of effective conceptualizations.
- ② Conceptual models are inherently complex and difficult for users to grasp.
- ③ A conceptual model prioritizes usefulness over perfect accuracy.
- ④ Conceptual models can sometimes lead to misunderstandings for users.
- ⑤ The physical location of digital information often differs from its perceived location.

3. What can be inferred from the passage about the role of conceptual models?

- ① Users generally prefer complex and detailed explanations of system operations.
- ② The 'cloud' is a less efficient system for data storage than local devices.
- ③ The primary goal of technological development is to make all digital information physically local.
- ④ Without conceptual models, interacting with complex digital systems would be significantly more challenging.
- ⑤ All conceptual models are eventually updated to perfectly reflect the underlying reality.

4. What does the word "coherent" most likely mean in the sentence, "The conceptual model is of one, coherent image"?

- ① precise
- ② disorganized
- ③ unified
- ④ disconnected
- ⑤ complicated

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"In fact, there are no folders inside the computer — _____."

- ① they are an outdated feature soon to be replaced by AI
- ② those are effective conceptualizations designed to make them easier to use
- ③ they are primarily intended to confuse inexperienced users
- ④ they represent the physical storage structure of data
- ⑤ their existence is a recent development in software engineering

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

- ① Digital information stored in the cloud is always more secure than local storage.
- ② All material displayed on a device is physically stored on that device.
- ③ Computer folders do not exist as physical entities inside the computer.
- ④ The primary function of icons is to add visual aesthetic to the screen.
- ⑤ A conceptual model must always be a complete and accurate representation.

7. What cause-effect relationship is described in the passage regarding conceptual models?

- ① The discrepancy between a conceptual model and the underlying reality can result in user confusion.
- ② The simplification inherent in conceptual models directly leads to greater user efficiency.
- ③ The complexity of distant machines causes material to appear local on devices.
- ④ The presence of multiple options for displaying data guarantees user clarity.
- ⑤ A conceptual model's consistency with reality ensures users will never experience confusion.

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

- ① To persuade readers to adopt a new, more accurate conceptual model.
- ② To critically evaluate the shortcomings of modern user interfaces.
- ③ To humorously illustrate the technical ignorance of average computer users.
- ④ To argue for the elimination of simplified conceptual models in technology.
- ⑤ To describe the characteristics and implications of conceptual models.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about conceptual models?

- ① A detailed architectural blueprint showing every pipe and wire in a building.
- ② A user manual that provides exhaustive information about every feature of a new device.
- ③ A software algorithm designed to perform highly precise calculations.
- ④ A complex scientific theory that accurately predicts all natural phenomena.
- ⑤ A simple road map that shows major highways but omits local streets and topographical details.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about interacting with complex systems?

- ① The effectiveness of any explanatory model is solely determined by its scientific accuracy.
- ② Conceptual models are universally beneficial and never lead to any form of misunderstanding.
- ③ Complex systems always require a one-to-one mapping between the user interface and internal structure.
- ④ The most advanced technologies aim to minimize the need for any conceptual models.
- ⑤ Users should prioritize understanding the precise technical reality over relying solely on conceptual models.

The principal transportation mode in the developing world, even in large cities, is still walking because of constraints on the resources needed to operate extensive transit systems. People cover long distances on foot every day and expend human energy that they can hardly spare. Walking under those conditions is an unavoidable burden that consumes productive capability. In North America and Western Europe, however, the attitude and policies are just the opposite: walking is efficient, healthful, and natural. We should do more of it — almost everybody agrees — and some of the current trends should be reversed. Ironically, among the most popular exercise machines in health clubs and in homes are treadmills that simulate walking, which could be otherwise accomplished with a transport purpose on the street.

* **principal transportation mode**: 주요 교통수단 * **developing world**: 개발도상국 * **constraints**: 제약, 제한 * **extensive transit systems**: 광범위한 대중교통 시스템 * **expend human energy**: 인적 에너지를 소모하다 * **hardly spare**: 아낄 수 없다, 여유가 거의 없다 * **unavoidable burden**: 피할 수 없는 부담 * **consumes productive capability**: 생산적 능력을 소모하다 * **attitude and policies**: 태도와 정책 * **efficient**: 효율적인 * **healthful**: 건강에 좋은 * **current trends**: 현재의 추세 * **reversed**: 역전되다, 뒤집히다 * **simulate walking**: 걷기를 시뮬레이션하다 * **transport purpose**: 이동 수단 목적

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The universal benefits of walking for health and efficiency.
- ② The historical evolution of transportation methods across different cultures.
- ③ The challenges of implementing public transit systems in urban areas.
- ④ The contrasting perceptions and roles of walking in developing and developed societies.
- ⑤ The irony of modern fitness trends like using treadmills for exercise.

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

- ① Some current trends regarding walking in developed nations are generally agreed to need reversal.
- ② Walking in the developing world is seen as a voluntary, healthful activity that promotes well-being.
- ③ People in the developing world often walk long distances due to a lack of resources for extensive transit.
- ④ Treadmills allow individuals to simulate walking without leaving their homes.
- ⑤ In North America, walking is widely regarded as an efficient and natural activity.

3. What can be inferred about the perception of walking based on the passage?

- ① Resource constraints primarily impact individual health rather than overall societal productivity.
- ② Societies tend to value physical activities more when they are not essential for daily survival.
- ③ Technological advancements like treadmills have completely eliminated the need for outdoor walking in developed countries.
- ④ Governments in developed nations actively discourage walking as a primary mode of transportation.
- ⑤ The value assigned to walking is independent of a society's economic development.

4. In the sentence, "The principal transportation mode in the developing world...is still walking because of **constraints** on the resources needed to operate extensive transit systems," what does the word "constraints" most closely mean?

- ① limitations
- ② advantages
- ③ requirements
- ④ expansions
- ⑤ provisions

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"Walking under those conditions is an unavoidable burden that _____. In North America and Western Europe, however, the attitude and policies are just the opposite: walking is efficient, healthful, and natural."

- ① consumes productive capability
- ② encourages innovation in urban planning
- ③ promotes greater social interaction
- ④ leads to unexpected health benefits
- ⑤ fosters a sense of community spirit

6. According to the passage, what is the primary reason walking remains the principal transportation mode in the developing world?

- ① It is considered the most environmentally friendly option.
- ② Limitations on resources required to operate extensive public transit.
- ③ A cultural preference for traditional modes of travel.
- ④ The belief that walking enhances physical fitness and mental well-being.
- ⑤ The widespread availability of walking paths and pedestrian zones.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding the developing world?

- ① Human energy expenditure motivates the creation of advanced transportation technologies.
- ② The perception of walking as healthful results in widespread adoption of it as primary transport.
- ③ Extensive walking promotes efficiency, leading to higher rates of resource development.
- ④ Resource constraints lead to walking being an unavoidable burden that depletes productive capacity.
- ⑤ Lack of robust transit systems causes a desire for more exercise machines.

8. What is the author's primary purpose in presenting the comparison between walking in different societies?

- ① To argue for increased public transport infrastructure globally.
- ② To emphasize the economic factors shaping fundamental daily human activities.
- ③ To critique modern society's detachment from practical physical activity.
- ④ To promote walking as a universally beneficial exercise.
- ⑤ To illustrate how economic conditions influence the perception and function of a basic human activity.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about the differing perceptions of an activity?

- ① People in a wealthy nation buying expensive bottled water, while in a poorer region, clean water is a scarce, life-sustaining commodity.
- ② An artist creating digital art on a tablet rather than using traditional paint and canvas.
- ③ A chef learning to cook traditional dishes from an ancient cookbook using modern appliances.
- ④ A student using a calculator for complex math problems despite being able to solve them manually.
- ⑤ A car manufacturer developing electric vehicles to reduce carbon emissions.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's comparison of walking in different contexts?

- ① Global efforts are needed to standardize transportation infrastructure across all nations.
- ② Modern societies are increasingly reliant on technology to replace natural human functions.
- ③ Developing nations should prioritize adopting the health-oriented walking trends of developed countries.
- ④ The perception of convenience and value for basic activities is heavily influenced by a society's resource availability.
- ⑤ The fundamental necessities of life are often reinterpreted as optional leisure activities when material conditions improve.

202603H1_31

Just like how other rooms in your home can cause anxiety when filled with too much stuff, the same is true for kids. If the play space houses every single toy that has ever been purchased for them since birth, they may not be able to express their feelings, but they can feel overwhelmed by so much stuff. This reminds us of how women look in their closets packed full of clothes and think, I have nothing to wear. Revision helps everyone see what they have and use what they own. When there's too much to see, too much to step over, and too much input, kids have a hard time making a choice. Streamlining a play space is so important. You want your kids to feel inspired and imaginative in the room — not overcome with indecision.

* **anxiety**: 불안감 * **filled with too much stuff**: 너무 많은 물건으로 가득 찬 * **play space**: 놀이 공간 * **purchased**: 구입된 * **express their feelings**: 자신의 감정을 표현하다 * **overwhelmed**: 압도된 * **packed full of clothes**: 옷으로 가득 찬 * **I have nothing to wear**: 입을 옷이 없어 * **Revision**: 정리, 재검토 * **use what they own**: 소유한 것을 활용하다 * **too much input**: 너무 많은 자극/정보 * **hard time making a choice**: 선택하기 어렵다 * **Streamlining**: 효율적으로 정돈하는 것, 간소화 * **inspired and imaginative**: 영감을 받고 상상력이 풍부한 * **overcome with indecision**: 우유부단함에 압도된, 망설임에 사로잡힌

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① How parents can encourage imaginative play through diverse toy collections.
- ② The psychological impact of various room designs on children's emotional development.
- ③ The necessity of decluttering children's play spaces to foster creativity and reduce anxiety.
- ④ The importance of providing a wide selection of toys for children's learning.
- ⑤ The challenges adults face when organizing their personal belongings.

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

- ① An abundance of input in a play area typically helps children make decisions more quickly and confidently.
- ② The author uses an analogy of adults' closets to highlight a universal struggle with too much stuff.
- ③ Children can feel overwhelmed by an excess of toys, even if they don't verbally express it.
- ④ Streamlining a play space is advocated as a way to enhance children's imagination and inspiration.
- ⑤ The passage suggests that parents might also feel overwhelmed by the sheer volume of toys present in their homes.

3. What can be inferred about the author's perspective on children's play from the passage?

- ① The most effective way to inspire creativity in children is through exposure to diverse, unorganized collections.
- ② Parental involvement in play space organization is unnecessary as children naturally manage their belongings.
- ③ The author advocates for a deliberate reduction and thoughtful organization of toys to improve children's focus and imagination.
- ④ Emotional expression in children is unrelated to the physical order or clutter in their personal space.
- ⑤ Children's cognitive development is solely dependent on the quantity of educational toys they possess.

4. The word "Streamlining" in the passage (e.g., "Streamlining a play space is so important.") is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① Disordering
- ② Decorating lavishly
- ③ Making more efficient
- ④ Complicating
- ⑤ Expanding

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"This reminds us of how women look in their closets packed full of clothes and think, I have nothing to wear. _____. When there's too much to see, too much to step over, and too much input, kids have a hard time making a choice."

- ① Amassing more items encourages greater satisfaction and variety.
- ② Acquiring new items always brings a fresh perspective and joy.
- ③ Revision helps everyone see what they have and use what they own.
- ④ Constant changes to the environment often lead to feelings of confusion.
- ⑤ Extensive collections invariably broaden one's daily choices.

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

- ① Children's ability to make choices is enhanced when they are presented with numerous options.
- ② Parents should frequently rotate toys to introduce newness, rather than decluttering.
- ③ Providing children with an endless array of new toys is key to sustained engagement.
- ④ The psychological impact of clutter is limited to adults and does not affect children.
- ⑤ A child's inability to express feelings of overwhelm does not mean they are unaffected by too much stuff.

7. What cause-effect relationship is a central point of the passage?

- ① Reduced access to toys results in children developing stronger social bonds with peers.
- ② Excessive items in a play space cause children to feel overwhelmed and hinder their decision-making.
- ③ Increasing the variety of toys directly leads to increased anxiety in children.
- ④ Streamlining play areas inevitably diminishes a child's overall interest in play activities.
- ⑤ Parental anxiety about clutter motivates children to keep their spaces tidy.

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

- ① To explain the psychological theories behind children's development and play behavior.
- ② To compare the effectiveness of different toy storage solutions available on the market.
- ③ To critique the consumerist habits of modern parents regarding children's toys.
- ④ To entertain with amusing anecdotes about children's interactions with toys.
- ⑤ To persuade readers of the benefits of decluttering and simplifying children's play environments.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument about the negative impact of "too much input"?

- ① A chef who masters a cuisine by focusing on a few core ingredients and techniques rather than trying everything at once.
- ② A gardener who carefully selects a few specific plant varieties that thrive in their climate, leading to a flourishing garden.
- ③ A professional artist who finds inspiration in a vast collection of art history books and diverse styles.
- ④ A musician who learns to play a complex piece by breaking it down into smaller, manageable sections.
- ⑤ A student who struggles to choose a research topic due to an overwhelming number of potential subjects and resources.

10. What broader implication about managing environments can be drawn from the passage's discussion?

- ① Optimal cognitive function is primarily determined by innate abilities rather than external environmental factors.
- ② The human mind generally performs best when presented with an unlimited range of options and stimuli.
- ③ Creativity and imaginative thought are stimulated most effectively by chaotic and unpredictable settings.
- ④ The challenges associated with excessive possessions are unique to childhood and do not apply to adults.
- ⑤ Simplifying and organizing one's environment, regardless of age, can lead to improved clarity, focus, and purposeful action.

Students often mistake familiarity with true mastery, creating a dangerous "illusion of competence" where recognizing information feels like genuine knowledge, but they struggle when asked to recall or apply it independently. This cognitive bias, strengthened by passive study methods, leads learners to overestimate their understanding. Teaching materials (even informally or imaginatively) actively counters this illusion by requiring deep processing, active recall, structured organization, and revealing gaps in knowledge. It introduces powerful methods like teaching imaginary students, peer-teaching in study groups, employing the Feynman Technique, and writing explanations for others. Ultimately, adopting the teacher mindset transforms surface familiarity into real mastery, exposing and filling gaps in knowledge and ensuring solid, reliable understanding.

* **familiarity**: 익숙함 * **true mastery**: 진정한 숙달 * **illusion of competence**: 능력 착각 * **genuine knowledge**: 진짜 지식 * **recall**: 회상하다, 기억하다 * **apply**: 적용하다 * **independently**: 독립적으로 * **cognitive bias**: 인지적 편향 * **passive study methods**: 수동적 학습 방법 * **overestimate**: 과대평가하다 * **deep processing**: 깊은 처리 * **active recall**: 능동적 회상 * **structured organization**: 구조화된 정리 * **teacher mindset**: 교사의 사고방식 * **reliable understanding**: 신뢰할 수 있는 이해

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① Various techniques to improve students' independent recall abilities.
- ② The benefits of active learning, particularly 'teaching,' in achieving true mastery over superficial familiarity.
- ③ The importance of passive study for memory retention.
- ④ The detrimental effects of overconfidence in academic settings.
- ⑤ How cognitive biases hinder effective teaching strategies.

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

- ① Students struggling to apply knowledge independently may be experiencing an illusion of competence.
- ② Adopting a teacher mindset can help transform superficial familiarity into genuine mastery.
- ③ The Feynman Technique is an example of a method that promotes deep processing.
- ④ Active recall is a component of effectively countering the illusion of competence.
- ⑤ The 'illusion of competence' causes students to underreport their understanding.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding traditional lecture-based learning?

- ① It may contribute to the illusion of competence by promoting passive familiarity.
- ② Its primary goal is to reveal gaps in students' knowledge.
- ③ It is generally the most efficient method for achieving deep understanding.
- ④ It often encourages students to actively process information.
- ⑤ It is unsuitable for all types of academic subjects.

4. The word "counters" in the passage ("Teaching materials... actively counters this illusion") is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- ① supports
- ② reinforces
- ③ prevents
- ④ ignores
- ⑤ opposes

5. Ultimately, adopting the teacher mindset transforms surface familiarity into real mastery, _____ . Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① by focusing exclusively on rote memorization techniques
- ② primarily by reducing the need for active recall practice
- ③ exposing and filling gaps in knowledge and ensuring solid, reliable understanding
- ④ through a continuous cycle of overestimating one's true grasp
- ⑤ thereby increasing the volume of information passively absorbed

6. According to the passage, which of the following is a direct benefit of actively 'teaching' material, even informally?

- ① It significantly diminishes the need for structured organization.
- ② It facilitates passive acceptance of information.
- ③ It effectively reveals and addresses gaps in one's understanding.
- ④ It strengthens the cognitive bias of familiarity.
- ⑤ It primarily encourages students to rely on existing notes.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described between passive study methods and understanding?

- ① The illusion of competence results from actively trying to recall information too frequently.
- ② Passive study methods directly cause students to overestimate their understanding by strengthening the illusion of competence.
- ③ Overestimating understanding is a necessary precursor to engaging in active study.
- ④ Passive study methods lead to deeper processing, thus fostering true mastery.
- ⑤ Passive study methods are an effect of students already having a solid understanding of the material.

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

- ① To criticize the inefficiency of modern educational systems.
- ② To advocate for the widespread adoption of peer-teaching programs.
- ③ To present a historical overview of various pedagogical theories.
- ④ To inform readers about a common learning pitfall and propose a concrete solution.
- ⑤ To entertain students with anecdotes about study habits.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the passage's argument that 'adopting the teacher mindset transforms surface familiarity into real mastery'?

- ① A programmer copies code from an online tutorial to complete a project without grasping the logic behind it.
- ② A student rereads a textbook chapter multiple times before an exam and feels confident, but performs poorly on application questions.
- ③ A chef follows a recipe meticulously but never understands the underlying culinary principles.
- ④ A musician practices a piece for hours until they can play it perfectly, without ever performing it for an audience.
- ⑤ A language learner initially struggles with new vocabulary but achieves fluency after explaining grammatical rules to a beginner.

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

- ① Cognitive biases are insurmountable obstacles in the pursuit of academic excellence.
- ② Memorization is ultimately the most reliable path to long-term knowledge retention.
- ③ True understanding is not merely about recognizing information but actively being able to explain and apply it.
- ④ Students should exclusively rely on external teaching aids rather than independent study.
- ⑤ The difficulty of a concept is inversely proportional to the effectiveness of passive study methods.

202603H1_33

From around 3000 BC, the Sumerian officials would mark their lists of goods on clay tablets. If they wanted to record five fish, they would mark five pictures of a fish. Their first great intellectual leap came from separating the number from the object they were counting. In other words, they would represent five fish with a numeral for the number five alongside a symbol for the fish. If they wanted to describe five of something else, they realized they could keep the same numeral and trade the object symbol for a cow, or a jar of oil, or whatever else they were interested in. The Sumerians had developed the idea of an emancipated number, existing in its own right and independent of whatever it is being used to count. It is easy to take the emancipated number for granted as it is so deeply set into modern thought, but to the earliest civilizations it was intellectually new and extremely powerful.

* **Sumerian officials:** 수메르 관리 * **clay tablets:** 점토판 * **record:** 기록하다 * **intellectual leap:** 지적 도약 * **separating the number:** 숫자를 분리하는 것 * **object:** 대상, 물체 * **numeral:** 숫자 기호 * **symbol:** 상징 * **emancipated number:** 해방된 숫자 * **existing in its own right:** 그 자체로 존재하는 * **independent of:** ~와 독립적인 * **take for granted:** 당연하게 여기다 * **deeply set into:** ~에 깊이 자리 잡은 * **modern thought:** 현대 사상 * **earliest civilizations:** 초기 문명

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The evolution of early writing systems in the Near East.
- ② How modern thought benefits from ancient Sumerian record-keeping.
- ③ The challenges of documenting commercial transactions in ancient times.
- ④ The development of complex mathematical theories by early civilizations.
- ⑤ The Sumerian conceptual breakthrough in numerical abstraction.

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

- ① The Sumerians' innovation made it possible to count different objects using the same numeral.
- ② The idea of numbers existing independently is a recent development in human history.
- ③ Modern thought has fully integrated the concept of numbers separate from objects.
- ④ Early Sumerian record-keeping involved drawing multiple pictures of objects.
- ⑤ The initial method of recording goods required a distinct symbol for each quantity of an item.

3. What can be inferred about the "emancipated number" concept from the passage?

- ① The Sumerians struggled to apply it consistently across different contexts.
- ② Its practical utility was not immediately recognized by early civilizations.
- ③ It solely applied to commercial transactions, not daily life.
- ④ It emerged after a long period of sophisticated written language development.
- ⑤ Its abstract nature laid groundwork for more complex mathematical systems.

4. The word "emancipated" in the passage most closely means:

- ① recently discovered
- ② precisely defined
- ③ set free or independent
- ④ commonly understood
- ⑤ strictly controlled

5. Their first great intellectual leap came from _____. In other words, they would represent five fish with a numeral for the number five alongside a symbol for the fish." Which of the following best fits the blank?

- ① meticulously drawing accurate pictures for each item
- ② developing a standardized system of written language
- ③ understanding the varying values of different goods
- ④ separating the number from the object they were counting
- ⑤ assigning unique numerical symbols to every distinct quantity

6. According to the passage, what was the initial method Sumerian officials used to record goods?

- ① They developed a system of tally marks for different types of goods.
- ② They wrote detailed descriptions of each item on papyrus scrolls.
- ③ They assigned abstract symbols for numbers without any object representation.
- ④ They used a single numeral to represent all quantities of a specific item.
- ⑤ They drew pictures of objects, matching the quantity with the number of drawings.

7. What was the direct effect of the Sumerians separating the number from the object they were counting?

- ① They abandoned pictorial representations entirely in favor of abstract numerals.
- ② They could only count objects that had a corresponding abstract symbol.
- ③ It became possible to use the same numeral to count various distinct items.
- ④ The process of counting goods became significantly more time-consuming.
- ⑤ They stopped using clay tablets for record-keeping.

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

- ① To describe the difficulties of early mathematical development.
- ② To highlight a significant intellectual advancement made by the Sumerians.
- ③ To compare Sumerian numerical systems with other ancient cultures.
- ④ To criticize the slow progress of ancient civilizations.
- ⑤ To advocate for the use of ancient counting methods.

9. Which of the following modern scenarios best illustrates the concept of an "emancipated number" as described in the passage?

- ① A digital counter displaying "10" regardless of whether it's counting people, clicks, or items.
- ② A historian studying ancient texts to understand cultural practices.
- ③ A chef creating a new recipe by combining different ingredients.
- ④ An artist painting a still life with five apples and five oranges.
- ⑤ A musician composing a melody using exactly five distinct notes.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the Sumerian development of the "emancipated number"?

- ① Fundamental intellectual advances often become so ingrained they are overlooked.
- ② The primary function of numbers is to count physical objects, not abstract concepts.
- ③ Early civilizations prioritized practical record-keeping over abstract thought.
- ④ The evolution of numerical systems ceased after the Sumerian period.
- ⑤ The complexity of modern mathematics originated entirely from ancient Sumer.

The emphasis on learning from the ingroup takes little account of individuals. Amazingly, while we may dislike some of the people in our ingroup, we still copy them. Wilks, Kirby, and Nielsen studied copying behavior in the context of observing how to open a puzzle box. Ingroups and outgroups were distinguished in a minimal way, using simple color coding of wristbands. The children did not simply like all members of their ingroup; they disliked those who behaved in an antisocial fashion. Indeed, they liked these antisocial ingroup members less than the prosocial members of an outgroup. Still, their dislike did not affect their tendency to copy ingroup behavior more closely than outgroup behavior. This overimitation reveals that we are not copying in order to learn how to open a box most efficiently. We want to learn how to do it in the proper way — in other words, conforming to the rules and conventions of the ingroup. This will be appropriately demonstrated even by antisocial ingroup members.

* **emphasis**: 강조 * **ingroup**: 내집단 * **takes little account of**: 거의 고려하지 않다 * **dislike**: 싫어하다, 반감 * **copy**: 모방하다, 따라 하다 * **context**: 맥락 * **puzzle box**: 퍼즐 상자 * **distinguished**: 구별되다 * **minimal way**: 최소한의 방식으로 * **color coding**: 색상 코딩 * **antisocial fashion**: 반사회적인 방식으로 * **prosocial**: 친사회적인 * **outgroup**: 외집단 * **overimitation**: 과잉 모방 * **conforming to the rules and conventions**: 규칙과 관습에 순응하다

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- ① The psychological mechanisms behind overimitation in educational settings.
- ② The efficiency of learning methods observed in puzzle-solving tasks.
- ③ The impact of personal dislike on social interaction within groups.
- ④ The primary motivation for copying ingroup behaviors is social conformity, not efficiency.
- ⑤ How children distinguish between prosocial and antisocial group members.

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

- ① Children in the study liked antisocial ingroup members more than prosocial outgroup members.
- ② The desire to conform to ingroup rules can override the pursuit of the most efficient learning method.
- ③ Overimitation suggests that copying is not primarily aimed at achieving maximum efficiency.
- ④ The study subjects continued to copy ingroup behavior even if they disliked some ingroup members.
- ⑤ Ingroup and outgroup distinctions were made using simple color-coded wristbands.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding social learning?

- ① The presence of antisocial members significantly hinders the overall learning process within a group.
- ② Individuals are generally unwilling to copy behaviors from those they dislike, regardless of group affiliation.
- ③ Learning from ingroup members is always the most efficient way to acquire new skills.
- ④ Social factors, such as the desire for conformity, can sometimes outweigh practical efficiency in learning.
- ⑤ Outgroup members' behaviors are inherently less valuable for learning than those of ingroup members.

4. The term "overimitation" in the passage most likely refers to the act of:

- ① imitating a behavior precisely because it is the most efficient method available.
- ② imitating only the beneficial parts of a complex behavior while discarding inefficient steps.
- ③ copying all observed actions from an ingroup member, regardless of necessity.
- ④ replicating actions more closely than required for achieving an efficient outcome.
- ⑤ mimicking behaviors excessively due to a lack of understanding about the task.

5. Still, their dislike did not affect their tendency to copy ingroup behavior more closely than outgroup behavior. This overimitation reveals that we are not copying in order to learn how to open a box most efficiently. We want to learn how to do it in the proper way — in other words, _____.

- ① avoiding any form of social conflict within the group
- ② improving personal skills and knowledge quickly
- ③ conforming to the rules and conventions of the ingroup
- ④ challenging the established norms and conventions
- ⑤ demonstrating independent problem-solving abilities

6. According to the passage, how were ingroups and outgroups primarily differentiated in the study?

- ① By simple color coding of wristbands worn by the children.
- ② By assigning them different tasks related to the puzzle box.
- ③ By their expressed preferences for certain types of toys.
- ④ By their performance levels in opening the puzzle box.
- ⑤ By the participants' prior friendships and social connections.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described in the passage regarding ingroup copying?

- ① Disliking ingroup members causes individuals to seek more efficient learning methods from outgroups.
- ② The desire for social conformity causes individuals to copy ingroup behaviors, even inefficient ones.
- ③ Antisocial behavior within an ingroup causes a complete rejection of group norms.
- ④ Observing efficient methods from ingroup members causes a preference for overimitation.
- ⑤ Lack of individual attention causes a decrease in copying behavior among group members.

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

- ① To report the methodological flaws of a psychological experiment on children.
- ② To persuade readers to adopt more independent learning strategies.
- ③ To explain the underlying social motivations for seemingly inefficient copying behavior.
- ④ To advocate for the removal of antisocial individuals from ingroups to improve learning.
- ⑤ To criticize the inefficiency of human learning processes in group settings.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the phenomenon described in the passage?

- ① A new employee quickly adopts the most productive work habits observed from various colleagues in their office.
- ② A chef learns a new, more efficient knife skill by watching a video tutorial online.
- ③ An apprentice diligently follows every step of a master craftsman's traditional, time-consuming process, even when some steps seem unnecessary for the final product.
- ④ A sports team avoids working with a highly skilled player because of their disruptive personality.
- ⑤ A student independently discovers a shortcut to solve a math problem faster than taught in class.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the findings discussed in the passage?

- ① The most effective way to learn is by observing only the most prosocial members of a group.
- ② Scientific studies on human behavior are inherently limited when dealing with subjective emotions like dislike.
- ③ Dislike for certain individuals always prevents effective learning from them.
- ④ Social learning is a complex process where cultural norms and group belonging can override purely rational or efficient choices.
- ⑤ Human intelligence is primarily geared towards maximizing efficiency in all learning contexts.

202603H1_35

The “set point theory” concept is that your body has a stable quantity of fat cells by the time you are an adult. The more weight you carried in your childhood and your teenage years, the more fat cells you will have as an adult. These fat cells then become “fuller” or “thinner” as you gain and lose weight as an adult. The set point is the trigger in these cells that will send a message to your brain saying that your fat cells are getting too thin and that you must eat more. Different people’s fat cells will have different set points, and the strength of the message is affected by the number of cells. Thus a person with lots of fat cells and a high set point will battle with a strong desire for food when dieting.

* **set point theory**: 설정점 이론 * **stable quantity**: 안정적인 양 * **fat cells**: 지방 세포 * **childhood and teenage years**: 어린 시절과 십대 시절 * **gain and lose weight**: 체중을 늘리거나 줄이다 * **fuller**: 더 가득 찬 * **thinner**: 더 얇은 * **trigger**: 방아쇠, 유발 요인 * **send a message**: 메시지를 보낸다 * **getting too thin**: 너무 얇아지다 * **eat more**: 더 많이 먹다 * **strength of the message**: 메시지의 강도 * **affected by**: ~에 의해 영향을 받다 * **battle with**: ~와 싸우다 * **strong desire for food**: 음식에 대한 강한 욕구

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The history and evolution of fat cell research
- ② The set point theory's biological influence on an individual's weight regulation
- ③ How brain signals directly control hunger levels irrespective of fat cells
- ④ Dietary strategies for effective weight loss
- ⑤ The challenges of maintaining a healthy weight in old age

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

- ① The intensity of hunger signals from fat cells is influenced by their total number.
- ② Different individuals possess varying set points for their fat cells.
- ③ The quantity of fat cells remains flexible throughout adulthood.
- ④ Childhood and teenage weight significantly affect the adult fat cell count.
- ⑤ A brain message prompts eating when fat cells shrink too much.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding weight management?

- ① The body's biological mechanisms can actively resist efforts to significantly alter an established weight.
- ② The set point theory suggests that willpower alone is sufficient for overcoming hunger.
- ③ Early intervention in childhood obesity will have no impact on adult fat cell count.
- ④ Sustained weight loss is impossible for anyone due to the set point theory.
- ⑤ People with fewer fat cells and a lower set point likely find dieting easier.

4. The word "stable" in the passage (in "stable quantity of fat cells") is closest in meaning to:

- ① fixed
- ② impressive
- ③ adaptable
- ④ fluctuating
- ⑤ secure

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "The set point is the trigger in these cells that will send a message to your brain [BLANK]."

- ① instructing it to store more energy as muscle mass
- ② saying that your fat cells are getting too thin and that you must eat more
- ③ to decrease your overall metabolic rate for efficiency
- ④ to prioritize nutrient absorption after exercise
- ⑤ promoting a constant state of energy expenditure

6. According to the passage, what is a characteristic of fat cells in adults according to the set point theory?

- ① They either become fuller or thinner without changing in overall number.
- ② They signal the brain to stop eating when they become too full.
- ③ Their number continues to increase throughout life with weight gain.
- ④ They primarily store energy for immediate use by the muscles.
- ⑤ Their quantity is determined by adult dietary habits.

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

- ① Consistent adult dieting causes a permanent reduction in fat cell numbers.
- ② Having a lower body weight in childhood leads to a greater number of adult fat cells.
- ③ A decrease in fat cell quantity directly leads to a higher set point.
- ④ The set point is primarily determined by daily exercise habits.
- ⑤ A greater number of fat cells contributes to stronger hunger signals during weight loss.

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

- ① To compare and contrast various theories of metabolism.
- ② To explore historical perspectives on obesity and its causes.
- ③ To critique the set point theory as scientifically flawed.
- ④ To promote a specific dietary intervention for weight loss.
- ⑤ To explain the set point theory and its implications for individual weight regulation.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the passage's argument about the body's set point?

- ① A plant growing towards the sunlight, adjusting its orientation as needed.
- ② A computer program that learns and adapts its behavior over time.
- ③ A car's engine management system that constantly adjusts fuel mixture to maintain optimal performance despite varying conditions.
- ④ A bank vault that is almost impossible to open without the correct combination.
- ⑤ A river dam regulating water flow to maintain a consistent water level upstream.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the set point theory described in the passage?

- ① The success of weight management programs can vary significantly among individuals due to biological factors.
- ② Effective weight loss is solely dependent on an individual's mental fortitude.
- ③ Maintaining a low body weight is universally achievable with consistent effort.
- ④ Childhood dietary habits have little to no long-term impact on adult body composition.
- ⑤ Scientific theories about metabolism are too complex to be practically applied.

Initially the catchphrase "less is more" had a simple meaning. First mentioned in Robert Browning's poem "Andrea del Sarto," it suggests that everything simple is better and more beautiful than the complex and tangled. Nowadays this phrase is heard often — maybe even too often. But it's important to recognize that the way of thinking that lies behind these words slowly extinguishes certain habits from our daily life. For example, think about the heavy, massive radio receivers that existed back in the day. Over time, many of their buttons became viewed as "extra" and were removed, and with each reduction these devices eventually developed into the phones in our pockets. The scale of the object became smaller, and the functions of the buttons got lost in the three-dot menus and multilayered folders of our phones.

* **catchphrase**: 유행어, 슬로건 * **Initially**: 처음에 * **mentioned**: 언급된 * **suggests**: 시사하다, 제안하다 * **tangled**: 뒤얽힌, 복잡한 * **recognize**: 인식하다, 알아보다 * **lies behind**: ~의 뒤에 놓여있다, ~의 바탕이 되다 * **extinguishes**: 사라지게 하다, 소멸시키다 * **habits**: 습관 * **massive**: 거대한, 육중한 * **radio receivers**: 라디오 수신기 * **viewed as**: ~으로 여겨지다 * **reduction**: 축소, 감소 * **developed into**: ~으로 발전하다 * **multilayered folders**: 다층적인 폴더

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The changing interpretation and impact of "less is more" on technology and user interaction.
- ② The historical evolution of aesthetic principles in design.
- ③ Robert Browning's influence on modern minimalist philosophy.
- ④ How complex functions are being completely eliminated from modern gadgets.
- ⑤ The benefits of simplified interfaces in contemporary digital devices.

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

- ① The initial meaning of "less is more" prioritized simplicity over complexity in aesthetics.
- ② The pervasive way of thinking behind "less is more" has influenced daily life habits.
- ③ The removal of buttons from devices like old radio receivers led to the complete disappearance of their original functions.
- ④ Modern phones, despite their simplified appearance, contain functions previously found on older devices.
- ⑤ The phrase "less is more" originated from a poem written by Robert Browning.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding the shift in modern device design influenced by "less is more"?

- ① Manufacturers are gradually reintroducing physical buttons due to user demand for direct access to features.
- ② The passage suggests that modern users have a stronger preference for aesthetic minimalism than for functional breadth.
- ③ Designers primarily aim to simplify devices by reducing the total number of features available.
- ④ The adoption of "less is more" in technology has invariably led to a more intuitive and straightforward user experience.
- ⑤ The external simplicity of contemporary devices often introduces new layers of complexity in how users interact with functions.

4. What does the word "extinguishes" most likely mean in the context of the phrase "slowly extinguishes certain habits from our daily life"?

- ① Suppresses
- ② Promotes
- ③ Enhances
- ④ Preserves
- ⑤ Introduces

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? "Over time, many of their buttons became viewed as "extra" and were removed, and with each reduction these devices eventually developed into the phones in our pockets. The scale of the object became smaller, and _____ of our phones."

- ① the internal components became increasingly accessible for user customization
- ② the demand for physical keyboards completely vanished from the market
- ③ the aesthetic value was significantly enhanced through visual clarity
- ④ the functions of the buttons got lost in the three-dot menus and multilayered folders
- ⑤ the energy consumption dramatically decreased despite added functionalities

6. According to the passage, what was the initial meaning of the phrase "less is more"?

- ① The evolution of devices necessitates fewer physical controls.
- ② Everything simple is better and more beautiful than the complex and tangled.
- ③ Design simplicity is an outcome of technological advancements.
- ④ Functional efficiency should always take precedence over aesthetic considerations.
- ⑤ Complex designs are inherently more artistic and valuable than simple ones.

7. What cause-effect relationship is most clearly described in the passage regarding the transformation of devices?

- ① The preference for aesthetic simplicity directly caused a decrease in overall device functionality.
- ② The perception of certain buttons as unnecessary spurred their removal, leading to smaller devices and hidden functions.
- ③ The emergence of complex digital menus prompted the development of larger, more massive devices.
- ④ The miniaturization of devices led to an increase in the number of physical buttons.
- ⑤ Changes in daily habits eventually resulted in the reintroduction of physical interfaces.

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

- ① To advocate for a return to older device designs with more visible physical controls.
- ② To celebrate the aesthetic superiority of minimalist design over traditional complex designs.
- ③ To analyze the historical evolution and nuanced impact of the "less is more" principle in a technological context.
- ④ To compare the efficiency of old massive radio receivers with contemporary smartphones.
- ⑤ To argue that the modern application of "less is more" inevitably leads to user frustration.

9. Which of the following real-world scenarios best illustrates the modern interpretation of "less is more" as discussed in the passage?

- ① A public library system where every book is visible on shelves and easily browsed by category.
- ② A traditional cookbook with detailed, step-by-step instructions for every recipe.
- ③ An artist who creates abstract paintings using only a few colors and simple geometric shapes.
- ④ A car dashboard that features a single touchscreen for climate control, navigation, and entertainment, requiring multiple taps and swipes to adjust settings.
- ⑤ A highly specialized professional camera with a dedicated dial and button for every significant setting.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage's discussion of "less is more" in contemporary product design?

- ① The drive for external simplicity in modern design often shifts complexity from the interface to the user's interaction or hidden navigation.
- ② The initial philosophical meaning of artistic principles always accurately predicts their future practical applications.
- ③ Technological innovation is primarily driven by a universal consumer demand for minimalist aesthetics.
- ④ Users are generally resistant to changes that replace physical controls with digital menu systems.
- ⑤ Genuine simplicity in design can only be achieved by completely removing any non-essential features.

202603H1_37

We first need to understand the short but hidden history behind the plastics industry and how it became deeply rooted in our daily lives. Before plastic, people lived more sustainably, with far fewer waste problems than we face today. However, after the invention of plastic, its rapid adoption during World War II, and its explosion into consumer goods, plastic was everywhere. The growing industry came to symbolize the convenience and prosperity of the American dream. This dream came with a price. Over time, people began to notice the environmental impact, and the early seeds of today's environmental movement were planted. However, the plastics industry was quick to counter these concerns, launching campaigns that presented recycling as the solution to all our problems. They pushed the idea that pollution was the fault of consumers, not the corporations flooding the market with plastic.

* **hidden history**: 숨겨진 역사 * **deeply rooted**: 깊이 뿌리내린 * **sustainably**: 지속 가능하게 * **waste problems**: 폐기물 문제 * **invention**: 발명 * **rapid adoption**: 급속한 채택 * **explosion into consumer goods**: 소비재 시장으로의 폭발적인 확산 * **symbolize**: 상징하다 * **convenience**: 편리함 * **prosperity**: 번영 * **came with a price**: 대가가 따랐다 * **environmental impact**: 환경적 영향 * **environmental movement**: 환경 운동 * **counter these concerns**: 이러한 우려에 대응하다 * **flooding the market**: 시장을 범람시키다

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The limitations of pre-plastic sustainable living practices.
- ② The plastics industry's success in promoting recycling initiatives.
- ③ The economic benefits derived from widespread plastic use.
- ④ The shift towards more sustainable consumer habits over time.
- ⑤ The historical development of plastic and corporate strategies to manage its environmental image.

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

- ① Before plastic, societies generally experienced more severe waste management difficulties.
- ② The plastics industry proposed recycling as a comprehensive solution to environmental concerns.
- ③ The early environmental movement partly arose from plastic's environmental consequences.
- ④ Plastic's widespread adoption accelerated notably during World War II.
- ⑤ The plastics industry sought to shift blame for pollution onto consumers.

3. What can be inferred about the plastics industry's priorities based on their actions described in the passage?

- ① They genuinely believed that recycling alone would solve all environmental issues.
- ② They prioritized maintaining a positive public image and profitability over implementing truly comprehensive environmental solutions.
- ③ They aimed to develop entirely biodegradable plastic alternatives.
- ④ They consistently collaborated with environmental organizations for sustainable practices.
- ⑤ They supported strict government regulations to control plastic waste.

4. The word "flooding" as used in the passage ("corporations flooding the market with plastic") most closely means:

- ① Experiencing a shortage of goods
- ② Managing the distribution carefully
- ③ Removing surplus products from circulation
- ④ Supplying an excessive and widespread amount
- ⑤ Gradually introducing new items

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence: 'They pushed the idea that [BLANK], not the corporations flooding the market with plastic.'

- ① corporations were solely responsible for environmental degradation
- ② government regulations were too lenient on manufacturers
- ③ pollution was the fault of consumers
- ④ consumers lacked sufficient recycling facilities
- ⑤ the environmental movement was exaggerating the problem

6. According to the passage, what major event contributed to plastic's rapid and widespread adoption?

- ① World War II and its subsequent integration into consumer goods.
- ② Post-World War I economic prosperity.
- ③ The establishment of the first environmental protection agencies.
- ④ Global efforts to develop sustainable packaging materials.
- ⑤ The initial industrial revolution in Europe.

7. What was the direct cause for the plastics industry to launch campaigns promoting recycling and shifting blame?

- ① Public concern over the environmental degradation caused by plastic products.
- ② New government mandates requiring corporate transparency.
- ③ A sudden decline in the overall demand for plastic goods.
- ④ The desire to invent entirely new, eco-friendly materials.
- ⑤ International trade agreements favoring plastic production.

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

- ① To provide a balanced overview of plastic's pros and cons.
- ② To expose the historical roots of plastic's environmental issues and the industry's strategic responses.
- ③ To advocate for the complete ban of all plastic products globally.
- ④ To predict the future collapse of the plastics market.
- ⑤ To praise the ingenuity of the plastics industry in innovation.

9. Which real-world scenario best illustrates the plastics industry's approach to environmental concerns as described in the passage?

- ① A food manufacturer voluntarily reducing sugar in products due to health warnings.
- ② An oil company investing heavily in transitioning to renewable energy sources.
- ③ A fast-fashion brand encouraging garment recycling while continuing to mass-produce cheap clothing with significant environmental impact.
- ④ A car company offering extensive warranties to ensure product reliability.
- ⑤ A tech company designing products for modularity and easy component replacement.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the plastics industry's response to environmental concerns?

- ① Governments are always quick to impose strict regulations in response to environmental warnings.
- ② Environmental movements are typically ineffective against large corporations.
- ③ Technological advancements inherently lead to more sustainable consumption patterns.
- ④ Industries often employ strategic communications to influence public perception and deflect responsibility for their environmental footprint.
- ⑤ Consumer behavior is the primary determinant of global environmental policy.

As Kuhn proposed, our propositions about the world are embedded within paradigms, roughly a network of interrelated commitments to a particular theory, a conception of a subject matter, and methodological practices. Thus, when scientists undertake research, they do so from within a specific paradigm. Even the most exacting measurements are only sensible from within that paradigm. For example, a look into a microscope tells you nothing unless you are already informed about the nature of the instrument and what you are supposed to be looking at. Thus, what we call major progress in science is not a movement from a less to a more accurate paradigm. Rather, it is a horizontal shift from one 'way of seeing the world' to another. For Kuhn, "the scientist with a new paradigm sees differently from the way he had seen before."

* **proposed**: 제안했다 * **propositions**: 명제들 * **embedded within**: ~안에 내재된 * **paradigms**: 패러다임들 * **roughly**: 대략, 대체로 * **interrelated commitments**: 상호 연관된 약속들 * **particular theory**: 특정 이론 * **conception of a subject matter**: 주제에 대한 개념 * **methodological practices**: 방법론적 실천 * **undertake research**: 연구를 수행하다 * **exacting measurements**: 정밀한 측정 * **sensible**: 의미 있는, 이해할 수 있는 * **informed about**: ~에 대해 알고 있는 * **major progress**: 주요한 발전 * **horizontal shift**: 수평적인 전환

■ Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Kuhn's perspective on scientific progress as a paradigm shift.
- ② The difference between theory and practice in science.
- ③ The necessity of rigorous methodology in scientific research.
- ④ The historical development of scientific theories.
- ⑤ The objective nature of scientific observations and measurements.

2. Which statement does NOT match the passage's description of scientific progress?

- ① Scientific propositions about the world are inherently linked to specific paradigms.
- ② Conducting scientific research necessitates operating within a particular theoretical framework.
- ③ A scientist adopting a new paradigm experiences a fundamental change in their perception of reality.
- ④ Significant advancements in science are characterized by a linear progression towards greater accuracy.
- ⑤ The interpretation of experimental data is entirely dependent on the prevailing paradigm.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding Kuhn's view on scientific progress?

- ① Researchers universally agree on the criteria for evaluating scientific theories.
- ② Scientific progress is inherently driven by the accumulation of more precise empirical data.
- ③ Methodological practices are independent of the theoretical commitments within a paradigm.
- ④ Scientific paradigms are fundamentally incompatible with each other regarding their foundational assumptions.
- ⑤ The concept of an ultimate, objective scientific truth is challenged by Kuhn's view of progress.

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

- ① perceptible
- ② tangible
- ③ reasonable
- ④ meaningful
- ⑤ practical

5. Which of the following best fits the blank?"Thus, what we call major progress in science is not a movement from a less to a more accurate paradigm. Rather, it is _____."

- ① an evolutionary path towards a complete understanding of reality
- ② a process of refining existing theories with new evidence
- ③ a horizontal shift from one 'way of seeing the world' to another
- ④ the result of rigorously testing established hypotheses
- ⑤ a gradual accumulation of universally accepted empirical facts

6. According to the passage, which statement accurately describes a characteristic of paradigms?

- ① Major scientific progress is always marked by a paradigm's increased predictive power.
- ② Paradigms are primarily concerned with refining existing scientific instruments.
- ③ The accuracy of scientific measurements is independent of the paradigm they originate from.
- ④ Scientists can freely choose to conduct research outside of any specific paradigm.
- ⑤ A paradigm is defined as a network of commitments to a theory, subject conception, and methodology.

7. What cause-effect relationship is highlighted in the passage regarding scientific observations?

- ① The development of new theories inevitably causes a shift in methodological practices.
- ② Prior knowledge about an instrument and subject matter is necessary for observations to be meaningful.
- ③ Operating outside a specific paradigm enables scientists to make objective measurements.
- ④ A lack of precise instruments directly leads to the formation of new paradigms.
- ⑤ Scientific progress is an effect of minimizing the subjective elements in research.

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

- ① To introduce and explain Thomas Kuhn's theory of paradigms in science.
- ② To propose a new model for measuring scientific advancements.
- ③ To argue against the notion of scientific progress.
- ④ To provide a historical overview of scientific discoveries.
- ⑤ To criticize the inherent subjectivity of scientific research.

9. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies Kuhn's concept of a paradigm shift as described in the passage?

- ① A research team refines an experimental procedure to reduce measurement errors and obtain more precise results.
- ② A pharmaceutical company develops a new drug by incrementally improving an existing formula, leading to higher efficacy.
- ③ An architect learns to use new software that streamlines the design process, making it more efficient without changing design principles.
- ④ The shift from a geocentric to a heliocentric model of the universe, fundamentally altering the framework for astronomical observation and interpretation.
- ⑤ Historians discover new documents that lead to a more complete and factual account of a historical event.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from Kuhn's view on scientific progress?

- ① Our understanding of reality in science is always contextual and dependent on a particular framework.
- ② The pursuit of scientific understanding is a journey towards an increasingly objective and universal truth.
- ③ Scientific knowledge is inherently stable and resistant to radical change over time.
- ④ Scientific theories are ultimately just arbitrary interpretations with no basis in reality.
- ⑤ The ultimate goal of science is to unify all existing paradigms into one grand theory.

202603H1_39

Making two visits to one of our cold greenhouses — one at dawn after a below-zero night, and the other a few hours later — provides a striking introduction to the winter harvest. During the dawn visit all the crops are frozen solid. Raising the inner covers, which is difficult because they too are frozen, reveals a sight of hard, frost-coated leaves bleak enough to convince anyone that this idea is foolish. Yet a few hours later, after the sun has warmed the greenhouses above freezing, the second visit presents a miraculous contrast. Under the inner covers are closely spaced rows of vigorous, healthy leaves that stretch the length of the greenhouse. The leaf colors in different shades of greens, reds, maroons, and yellows stand bright against the dark soil. It looks like a never-ending spring.

* **cold greenhouses**: 저온 온실 * **below-zero night**: 영하의 밤 * **striking introduction**: 놀라운 첫인상/도입 * **winter harvest**: 겨울 수확 * **frozen solid**: 꽁꽁 얼어붙은 * **raising the inner covers**: 내부 덮개를 들어 올리는 것 * **frost-coated leaves**: 서리가 덮인 잎사귀 * **bleak**: 황량한, 음울한 * **foolish**: 어리석은 * **warmed above freezing**: 영하 이상으로 데워진 * **miraculous contrast**: 기적적인 대조 * **closely spaced rows**: 뽁뽁하게 줄지어 있는 줄 * **vigorous**: 활기찬, 원기 왕성한 * **healthy leaves**: 건강한 잎사귀 * **never-ending spring**: 끝없는 봄

Comprehension Quiz (10 Questions)

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The aesthetic appeal of colorful plants found in various seasons.
- ② The necessity of protecting crops from extreme winter cold.
- ③ The rapid thawing process of frozen leaves under direct sunlight.
- ④ The challenges associated with raising inner covers in freezing temperatures.
- ⑤ The surprising resilience and productivity of cold greenhouses in winter.

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

- ① The second visit to the greenhouse reveals a miraculous contrast to the first.
- ② The leaves seen at dawn are described as bleak and hard.
- ③ The inner covers of the greenhouse can be easily lifted shortly after a below-zero night.
- ④ At dawn, the crops within the greenhouse are completely frozen solid.
- ⑤ The warm sun ensures that the plants inside the greenhouse lose their vibrant colors.

3. What can be inferred about the conditions necessary for the described winter harvest success?

- ① The sun's ability to warm the greenhouse above freezing is essential for the plants' revival.
- ② Advanced heating systems are implicitly used to achieve such vibrant growth.
- ③ The plants grown are naturally resistant to extreme and prolonged freezing.
- ④ The outer structure of the greenhouse must be completely opaque to protect from sun.
- ⑤ Constant manual intervention is required to maintain the ideal temperature inside the greenhouse.

4. The word "bleak" in the passage (line 5) most closely means:

- ① flourishing
- ② cheerless
- ③ promising
- ④ abundant
- ⑤ vibrant

5. Which of the following best fits the blank in the sentence below, based on the context of the passage? "Yet a few hours later, after the sun has warmed the greenhouses above freezing, the second visit presents a _____."

- ① permanent dormancy
- ② minor adjustment
- ③ disappointing setback
- ④ predicted outcome
- ⑤ miraculous contrast

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the inner covers of the greenhouse?

- ① They are only installed after the sun has warmed the crops.
- ② They are designed to be easily removed even when frozen solid.
- ③ They become difficult to raise at dawn because they are frozen.
- ④ They are the primary source of warmth for the crops during cold nights.
- ⑤ They reveal barren soil with no signs of life underneath during the second visit.

7. What is the cause-effect relationship described regarding the plants in the greenhouse?

- ① Below-zero nights cause the leaves to develop bright and varied colors.
- ② The frozen state of the inner covers causes the plants to appear vigorous and healthy.
- ③ Vigorous, healthy leaves make it difficult to raise the inner covers.
- ④ The miraculous contrast causes the crops to be frozen solid at dawn.
- ⑤ The sun's warming of the greenhouse above freezing allows the frozen plants to revive and thrive.

8. Which best describes the author's attitude towards the winter harvest in cold greenhouses?

- ① Solemn, emphasizing the harshness of the winter environment.
- ② Skeptical, questioning the practicality of the method.
- ③ Indifferent, merely presenting observations without judgment.
- ④ Critical, highlighting the inherent flaws and difficulties.
- ⑤ Enthusiastic, expressing wonder at the plants' unexpected vitality.

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

- ① A painting that seems abstract at first glance but reveals a clear image upon closer inspection.
- ② A well-prepared athlete who consistently performs at a high level without encountering major obstacles.
- ③ A machine that appears broken but is quickly fixed by simply plugging it into a power source.
- ④ A struggling student who, with persistent effort and the right guidance, eventually excels academically.
- ⑤ A business venture that fails to launch despite significant initial investment and effort.

10. What broader implication can be drawn from the passage about observing natural phenomena?

- ① Nature's processes are entirely predictable, with outcomes always matching initial expectations.
- ② Human intervention invariably leads to unnatural and unsustainable outcomes in agriculture.
- ③ Only extreme measures can overcome environmental challenges, making simple solutions ineffective.
- ④ Visual appearances can be deceiving, and a fuller understanding often requires patience and observation of changing conditions.
- ⑤ The most accurate understanding of nature comes from observing initial conditions only.

Parenting experts say children need to learn independence and resilience. But cities and suburbs don't offer safe walk and bike routes to school, malls kick teenagers out on the weekends, and free time disappears under a spreadsheet of activities. All of those "musts" take more of the parents' time or money to navigate, because the child can't do it on their own. As Darby Saxbe, a clinical psychologist, recently wrote in the New York Times, "underparenting requires structural change." Unlike most political experts, she's not just talking about economic policies like family leave and government-supported childcare. She's talking about actual physical structures, and the cultural change required to populate them. We need to "build back our tolerance for children in public spaces," she writes, "and create safe environments where lightly supervised kids can move around freely."

41~42

It's fair to say that patience has a terrible name. For one thing, the prospect of doing anything that you've been told will require patience simply seems unattractive. More specifically, though, it's disturbingly passive. It is the virtue that has traditionally been urged upon housewives, while their husbands led more exciting lives outside the home; or on racial minorities, told to wait just a few more decades for their full civil rights. The talented but self-effacing employee who "waits patiently" for a promotion, we tend to feel, will be waiting a long time: she ought to be trumpeting her achievements instead. In all such cases, patience is a way of psychologically accommodating yourself to a lack of power, an attitude intended to help you to resign yourself to your lowly position, in theoretical hopes of better days to come. But as society accelerates, something shifts. In more and more contexts, patience becomes a form of power. In a world geared for hurry, the capacity to resist the urge to hurry — to allow things to take the time they take — is a way to gain purchase on the world, to do the work that counts, and to derive satisfaction from the doing itself, instead of putting off all your fulfillment to the future.

* **independence**: 독립심 * **resilience**: 회복탄력성 * **suburbs**: 교외 지역 * **navigate**: (어려운 상황을) 헤쳐나가다, 해결하다 * **clinical psychologist**: 임상 심리학자 * **underparenting**: 과잉 간섭 없는 육아 * **structural change**: 구조적 변화 * **cultural change**: 문화적 변화 * **tolerance**: 관용, 포용력 * **lightly supervised**: 가벼운 감독 하에 * **patience**: 인내심 * **unattractive**: 매력적이지 않은 * **passive**: 수동적인 * **accommodating yourself**: 자신을 적응시키다, 순응하다 * **gain purchase on the world**: 세상에 대한 영향력을 얻다, 통제력을 갖다

1. What is the main theme of the passage?

- ① The importance of structural and cultural changes for individual well-being and development.
- ② The historical context of societal virtues and their static nature over time.
- ③ The re-evaluation of patience as a powerful virtue in modern society.
- ④ The challenges of urban planning for child safety and freedom.
- ⑤ How parental involvement decreases as societies become more complex.

2. Which statement is NOT consistent with the passage?

- ① In an accelerating society, resisting the urge to hurry can empower individuals.
- ② Modern urban environments often lack safe routes for children to commute independently.
- ③ Finding satisfaction in the process of doing work is a benefit of practicing patience.
- ④ Patience has traditionally been associated with a lack of power and a passive attitude.
- ⑤ According to Darby Saxbe, promoting 'underparenting' primarily requires new economic policies.

3. What can be inferred from the passage regarding societal values?

- ① Individuals who embrace hurry always achieve greater success in the long run.
- ② The traditional view of patience is universally rejected in all modern professional settings.
- ③ The current societal structure prioritizes structured activities over children's independent exploration.
- ④ Parental reluctance to allow children independence stems primarily from a desire to control their development.
- ⑤ The concept of 'underparenting' suggests parents should completely withdraw from their children's lives.

4. What does the phrase 'gain purchase on the world' most likely mean in the context of the passage?

- ① To achieve widespread fame and recognition.
- ② To obtain leverage or effective control over one's circumstances.
- ③ To secure legal rights for international travel.
- ④ To acquire resources through global trade.
- ⑤ To establish strong financial stability.

5. Which of the following best fits the blank? As Darby Saxbe, a clinical psychologist, recently wrote in the New York Times, '_____.'

- ① underparenting requires structural change
- ② public spaces must be strictly regulated for safety
- ③ economic policies are crucial for family welfare reform
- ④ parental guidance should be minimized for child development
- ⑤ children need more supervised activities to thrive

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the traditional view of patience?

- ① It was commonly embraced by those in positions of authority and influence.
- ② It primarily led to immediate job promotions for diligent workers.
- ③ It consistently fostered a sense of urgency and quick decision-making.
- ④ It was seen as an assertive and proactive personal characteristic.
- ⑤ It was associated with a lack of power and an attitude of resignation.

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

- ① A lack of structural change in urban areas results in children developing greater independence.
- ② Increased societal acceleration leads to a universal rejection of the concept of patience.
- ③ The capacity to resist the urge to hurry in an accelerating world enables individuals to gain more influence and satisfaction.
- ④ Parents' increased free time causes a decrease in children's opportunities for supervised activities.
- ⑤ The traditional association of patience with passivity caused it to be widely celebrated in all cultures.

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

- ① To persuade readers to embrace a lifestyle of constant hurry and efficiency.
- ② To document historical changes in societal values.
- ③ To present a balanced view on the benefits of strict parenting styles.
- ④ To argue for the complete abandonment of traditional virtues.
- ⑤ To critically examine contemporary societal challenges and propose shifts in perspective and structure.

9. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the idea that 'patience becomes a form of power' in an accelerating society?

- ① A chef who uses pre-made ingredients to quickly serve a large number of customers during peak hours.
- ② A company that prioritizes rapid development and immediate market entry over thorough product testing and refinement.
- ③ An investor who meticulously researches and waits for optimal market conditions before making a significant, long-term investment.
- ④ A student who rushes through assignments to submit them early, often sacrificing quality.
- ⑤ A job seeker who applies to as many positions as possible without tailoring their resume to each.

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

- ① Traditional values consistently provide the most effective solutions to modern problems.
- ② Societal advancement inherently leads to a decline in human independence and patience.
- ③ The primary responsibility for child development rests solely on individual parents, regardless of societal context.
- ④ Overcoming contemporary limitations requires a critical re-evaluation of current frameworks and active efforts to reshape them.
- ⑤ Technological progress is the sole determinant of changing societal norms and individual virtues.

Answer Key

Passage	Title	Answers
#1	202603H1_20	1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ② 4. ② 5. ① 6. ④ 7. ① 8. ① 9. ③ 10. ③
#2	202603H1_21	1. ④ 2. ④ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ③ 9. ③ 10. ①
#3	202603H1_22	1. ② 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ⑤ 6. ⑤ 7. ⑤ 8. ② 9. ① 10. ⑤
#4	202603H1_23	1. ① 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ④ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ③ 8. ② 9. ④ 10. ④
#5	202603H1_24	1. ① 2. ① 3. ② 4. ① 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ② 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ④
#6	202603H1_29	1. ④ 2. ② 3. ④ 4. ③ 5. ② 6. ③ 7. ① 8. ⑤ 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤
#7	202603H1_30	1. ④ 2. ② 3. ② 4. ① 5. ① 6. ② 7. ④ 8. ⑤ 9. ① 10. ④
#8	202603H1_31	1. ③ 2. ① 3. ③ 4. ③ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ② 8. ⑤ 9. ⑤ 10. ⑤
#9	202603H1_32	1. ② 2. ⑤ 3. ① 4. ⑤ 5. ③ 6. ③ 7. ② 8. ④ 9. ⑤ 10. ③
#10	202603H1_33	1. ⑤ 2. ② 3. ⑤ 4. ③ 5. ④ 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ② 9. ① 10. ①
#11	202603H1_34	1. ④ 2. ① 3. ④ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ② 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ①
#12	202603H1_35	1. ② 2. ③ 3. ① 4. ① 5. ② 6. ① 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ①
#13	202603H1_36	1. ① 2. ③ 3. ⑤ 4. ① 5. ④ 6. ② 7. ② 8. ③ 9. ④ 10. ①
#14	202603H1_37	1. ⑤ 2. ① 3. ② 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ① 7. ① 8. ② 9. ③ 10. ④
#15	202603H1_38	1. ① 2. ④ 3. ⑤ 4. ④ 5. ③ 6. ⑤ 7. ② 8. ① 9. ④ 10. ①
#16	202603H1_39	1. ⑤ 2. ⑤ 3. ① 4. ② 5. ⑤ 6. ③ 7. ⑤ 8. ⑤ 9. ④ 10. ③
#17	202603H1_40	1. ① 2. ⑤ 3. ③ 4. ② 5. ① 6. ⑤ 7. ③ 8. ⑤ 9. ③ 10. ④

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