

13-1.

In 1866, Americans had just been through the Civil War. In the war, almost 750,000 people died and **1.** **2/3** of these deaths were **2. d_____ t_____** diseases. These shocking statistics **3. demanded** that the federal government **3. t_____** a more active role in managing cholera. **4. T_____**, while it was an opportunity to produce medical knowledge and further train American physicians, cholera was **5. a_____ a_____** a social problem. The military, along with local health associations, **6. a_____ t_____ m_____** any further threat to the population. The **7. o_____** in this effort, then, was both to better understand the nature of cholera and to develop a **8. p_____** strategy.

1. 영어로:
2. ~때문에:
3. demand를 고려하여 알맞은 형태단어:
4. 그러므로:
5. the biggest, the most serious:
6. ~을 최소화하려는 목적이 있다:
7. goal:
8. 예방의, 사전의:

13-2.

There is a reason why certain schemas are more **1. a_____** to us. If certain examples of **2. c_____s** are easier to remember, schemas **3. c_____** those examples are more likely to **4. be c_____** and used. Suppose you were asked whether there are more words in the English language that begin with the letter *r* **5. ___** if there are more words in which the third letter is an *r*. Most people **6. much think of easier it to find** examples of words that begin with *r*, and thus, the **7. e_____** of producing examples **8. if seem makes as it** there are more words that begin with *r*. These words are more easily **1. a_____** to us, and thus, they **9. c_____ us to o_____ their f_____ of o_____.**

*schema 배경지식, 스키마(기억 속에 축적되어 있는 지식 구조)

1. 이용가능한:
2. 범주:
3. ~와 일치하는:
4. 떠오르다(떠올라지다):
5. 알맞은 접속사:
6. ~을 생각하는 게 더 쉽다고 생각한다:
7. 쉬움:
8. 마치 ~인 것처럼 보이게 하다:
9. 발생 빈도수를 과대평가하게 한다:

13-5.

Transport is an exciting and rapidly evolving field. The main **1. d**_____ of change are technological progress and societal evolution. In recent years, new technologies of information and communication have emerged that **2. l**_____ major innovations in applications such as traveler information services and pricing of infrastructure usage. These technologies have also profoundly **3. t**_____ logistics for firms, and they are beginning to **4. n**_____ **i**_____ the daily activity and travel patterns of households. The volume of travel is affected by two opposing forces: economic growth which tends to **5. b**_____ **m**_____ and concerns about the environment and energy supply which tend to restrain it.

*logistics 물류 업무(관리)

1. 추진 요인:
2. ~로 이어지는:
3. 탈바꿈시키다(변형시키다):
4. ~에 주목할만한(상당한) 영향을 가지다:
5. 이동성을 높이다:

13-6.

The **1. i**_____ of **c**_____ greatly **c**_____ **humans' i**_____ and **c**_____ **p**_____.

It **2. people seek unknown to urges the** and to find answers to things not yet understood. Thus, in more serious fields, it **3. humans explore conquer to and to drives** new frontiers in all dimensions. For example, sparkling objects in the night sky have **4. f**_____ the human instinct of curiosity **5. _____** that humans have found a way to land on the moon and reach beyond it. And as curiosity **6. various humans to things experiment leads with**, they often produce **7. i**_____ discoveries, inventions and achievements.

*frontier (지식, 학문 등의) 미개척 영역

**persistence 고집

1. 호기심의 본능은 인간의 개별적, 집단적 진보에 기여한다.
2. 사람들이 미지의 것을 찾도록 촉구한다:
3. 사람들을 탐험하고 정복하도록 이끈다:
4. 현혹시켰다:
5. ~ 지점까지:
6. 사람들을 다양한 것에 대해 실험하도록 이끈다:
7. 믿을 수 없는:

13-7

We live in an age of expertise, when earnings and knowledge **1. ___ c_____ l_____**. For each worker, an extra year of schooling typically leads to about 8 percent higher earnings. **2. ___ a_____**, an extra year of schooling for a country's entire population **3. ___ a_____** a more than 30 percent increase in gross domestic product per person. The striking **4. c_____** between education and a country's GDP may reflect **5. externalities what human call capital economists**, a term for the idea that people become more productive when they work around other **6. s_____** people. When a country gets more educated, people experience both the direct effect of their own extra learning plus the benefits that come from everyone around them being more **6. s_____**.

*expertise 전문 지식 **externality 외적 영향

- 1. 긴밀히 연관되어 있다:
- 2. 평균적으로
- 3. ~와 연관되어 있다:
- 4. 상관관계:
- 5. 경제학자들이 자본의 외적영향이라 부르는 것:
- 6. 숙련된:

13-8

Stories are **1. s_____** in the evolution of our species and the creation of culture. Before the invention of writing, stories and legends **2. were from handed generation generation to down** in the form of rituals and oral traditions that **3. c_____** both education and the foundations of wisdom. **4. _____** new learning adds something new to what we already know, **4. ___ a new story 5. a_____** our existing stock. The **6. a_____** of certain themes across cultures and times — death and resurrection, for instance — **7. the species their whole importance to as establishes a**. Such stories **8. _____** pass down group identity, wisdom and experience for the next generation to build on, **9. _____** giving them ways of self-soothing and facing death. *resurrection 부활 **self-soothe 스스로를 진정시키다

- 1. 중요한:
- 2. 세대에서 세대로 전해 내려오다:
- 3. 포함했다:
- 4. 마치 ~인 것처럼 ~하다:
- 5. ~에 더해지다:
- 6. 출현:
- 7. 전체로서 그들의 중요성을 그 종에 확립한다:
- 8. use를 활용해 넣기:
- 9. ~뿐만 아니라:

14-1

Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has grown rapidly over the last twenty years, **1. p_____** **s_____** one vital resource: water. For the last decade a strong water **2. c_____** ethic has developed, and city leaders **3. encourage some took steps to extraordinary 2. c_____** when they created landscaping policies. A quick review of water use **4. i_____** landscaping consumed too much water, **5. a_____** over half the total water used by the city. The new policies encouraged residents to tear out trees and bushes and **6. r_____** them **_____** rocks, sand, and other nonliving landscape. This **7. _____** the so-called xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little water). The policies were expressed as landscape ordinances. Additional encouragement included **8. r_____** **v__** public service announcements and consumer publications.

*xeriscape 내건성 조경 **ordinance 조례, 법령

1. ~에 압박을 주다:
2. preservation:
3. ~을 장려하기 위해 비상조치를 취하다:
4. 나타냈다:
5. ~을 차치하면서:
6. ~을 ~로 대체하다:
7. ~을 강화하는 데 도움을 주었다:
8. ~을 통한 권고사항

14-2

1. __ the ____ you start your literature review, **2. probably upon you will main have theme the decided** for your investigation, and also upon the key research **3. o_____**. **4. __ s____ e_____**, therefore, the essential task has been **5. p_____**. You may have selected a research topic or theme **6. [which/around which]** a great deal of research has been previously conducted. **7. If case is the that**, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to **8. _____**, and what you wish to **8. _____**. However, if you have selected a fairly **9. u_____** subject **6. [which/on which]** little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review. You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

1. ~할 즈음에:
2. 당신은 아마 주요 테마는 결정했을 것이다:
3. 목표:
4. 어느 정도는:
5. 예정된, 미리 결정된:
6. 문법상 옳은 것 골라여:
7. 만약 그게 사실이라면:
8. 포함하다, 배제하다:
9. 흔하지 않은:

14-3

Someone hands you a piece of paper **1. b**_____ a fine grid —as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares.He wants you to **2. I**_____ that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A? If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B —**3. nowhere is could else it there be**. So you now forget about A and **4. p**_____ divide B in half, lettering each half as before.Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. **5. B can both the box lie in A and nor.**

- 1. ~을 지니는:
- 2. ~을 찾아내다:
- 3. 다른 곳에는 가능한 곳이 없다:

- 4. ~로 나아가다, 이르다:
- 5. A와 B 둘 다에 있을 순 없다:

14-4

Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, **1.**___ is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded **1.**___ different languages by everyone. Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded **1.**___ speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are **2.**_____ to understand each other. But here, there are many **3.**_____. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded **1.**___ different languages.

On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are **2.**_____ to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to **4.r**___ the speakers themselves in dubious cases.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

- 1. 알맞은 접속사이자 전치사:
- 2. ~하기로 되어있다, 예측된다:
- 3. 예외의 뜻을 가진 단어의 올바른 형태:
- 4. ~에 의존하다:

14-7

My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul **1. s_____** a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became **2. s_____**, even intense, with Paul **3. s_____** his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly. The pace increased so fast Barb could not **4. k_____ the b_____** **i_____** until — suddenly — all three **5. p_____** realized that Paul had gone *above* the vendor's last stated price, and the vendor had gone *below* Paul's last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they **6. c_____**, **l_____**, and **s_____ the d_____**.

*retreat 물러나다

1. 발견하다: 2. 활기찬:
3. 단계적으로 올리다:
4. 그 왔다갔다하는 통역을 따라가지 못하다:

5. 당사자들:
6. 타협했고, 웃었고, 그 거래를 성사시켰다:

14-8

Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else. In looking at the **1. _____** of the word chore, I found that it can mean "an unpleasant task." Certainly all of us can **2. r_____** unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine. They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word chore is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. Chore has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance. If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, "Honey, I have a new chore for you!" I'm sure my response would not be **3. e_____**. I'm not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore. *compliance 순응, 승

낙

1. 정의:
2. ~와 관련짓다:
3. 열정적인:

15-1

After being picked, an apple **1. r**_____ only **2. takes the energy get to it to farm from market**. When an apple goes into a jar of apple sauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also **1. r**_____ energy. And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods **3. w**_____ **p**_____. If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple. *puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉하게 만들다

1. 요구하다:
2. 이것이 농장에서 시장으로 가는 데 걸리는 에너지:
3. 가능한 언제든지:

15-2

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. Berms are flat, above-water features that **1. m**_____ the familiar part of a beach. Bars are underwater ridges of sand that **2. p**_____ the shoreline and are **3. s**_____ seen except at unusually low tides. On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm **4. _____ e**_____ the bar. For this reason the above-water part of a beach is generally much **5. n**_____ in the stormy winter months than in the summer. *berm (파도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 몰려 있는) 모래턱 **bar 해변 아래 모래 언덕

1. 구성하다:
2. ~와 평행하다
3. hardly; barely:
4. ~을 대가로(비용으로):
5. 문맥에 맞는 알맞은 형태의 단어:

16-1

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves **1. _ t _ _** their work or **2. on by they spend what time.** These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. There is nothing **3. c _ _ _ _ _** in doing this, but psychologically, **4. what we we believe become.** People who follow this practice tend to lose their **5.i _ _ _ _ _** and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. However, jobs may not be **6.p _ _ _ _ _**, and you may lose your job for **7. _ c _ _ _ _ n _ _ _ _** reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. In such cases, these people suffer from an **8. i _ _ _ _ _** social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been **9. d _ _ _ _ _** what once was their identity. *trauma
외상

- 1. ~에 관하여:
- 2. 그들이 시간을 쓰는 것에 의해서:
- 3. 잘못된, 어리석은: 5. 개인성:
- 4. 우리는 우리가 믿는 것이 된다:
- 6. 영구적인: 8. 불가피한:
- 7. 수없이 많은:
- 9. ~로부터 단절되다

16-2

Without being musical, a person misses the opportunity to know a part of himself. Studying music is one of the few things children learn from **1. Charles Fowler inside out calls than what outside in rather.** Children are taught that "2+2=4," "C-A-T spells cat," and the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. This type of learning takes facts on the "outside" and **2.i _ _ _ _** them into the "inside" of the child. In music, two children, even very young children, performing the same simple piano piece **3. different will it sound make** in ways that reflect who they are. These children are developing their **4.m _ _ _ _ _** on the inside and reflecting it out to the world. Unlike learning the correct spelling of "school," the correct answer in music is **5.c _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _** as it interacts with, and is re-created by, the child. It **6.is children that learn meaningful through will something very this process** about themselves as well.

- 1. CF가 ‘밖에서 안으로’가 아니라 ‘안에서 밖으로’라고 부르는 것이다:
- 2. 투입하다, 넣다: 4. 음악성:
- 3. 다르게 들리게 할 것이다:
- 5. 지속적으로 변화하는:
- 6. 바로 이 과정을 통해서 아이들은 굉장히 의미있는 무언가를 배울 것이다:

16-3

Hiring practices **1.v** between individual-
2. and group-**2.** cultures, and this may
 cause a problem in multinational corporations. Rade,
 an engineer who had immigrated to Germany from
 Sarbia, worked for a German engineering firm. His
 daughter Lana had recently graduated from a well-
 known German university. Rade **3. c** to find his daughter a job, and he wanted his
 German boss to hire Lana. Although the boss felt Lana
 was **4. w** **q** for the position, his
 individualistic orientation led him to **5.r** to have
 a father and daughter working in the same office.
 Seeing his boss's actions **6.** **p** of
a c culture, Rade thought it was unfair —he
 saw no problem in his daughter working with him in
 the same office. The **7. u** **o** was that
 Lana **8. neither nor considered was hired**, and the
 positive working relationship between Rade and his
 boss ended.

1. 다양하다:
2. 성향의:
3. 이것(가주어)를 그의 의무로 여겼다:
4. 자격을 잘 갖춘:
5. 거절하다:
6. 대조되는 문화의 관점으로부터:
7. 불운한 결과:
8. 고려되지도 고용되지도 않았다:

16-4

Imagine that after studying word pairs such as
red/blood and *food/radish*, you are given red as a cue
 and recall that *blood* went with it. This act of recall
1.s your memory of the two words
 appearing together, so that next time you are given *red*,
 it will be easier for you to recall *blood*. Remarkably,
 however, recalling that *blood* went with *red* **2.**
difficult will later make it also more to recall *radish*
 when given *food*! When practicing *red/blood*, it is
 necessary to suppress **3.r** of **4.r**
e "red things" other than blood, so that your
 mind **5.** **l** **i** that could
6.i the recall of the word you seek. But
 there is a cost to suppressing **3.r** of unwanted
 items such as *radish*: they are less **7.a** for
 future recall, even to a cue (*food*) that would seem to
8.h "redness." *radish 적환
 무(뿌리의 색이 붉은 색을 씹) **suppress 억누
 르다

1. 강화하다:
2. 이를 또한 나중에 더 어렵게 할 것이다:
3. 회상, 회수:
4. 최근에 마주친:
5. 관련 없는 것들로 더럽혀지지 않다:
6. ~을 방해하다:
7. 접근가능한:
8. ~와 하나도 관련이 없다: