

1) 다음 글의 목적으로 적절한 것은? (18)

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- ① to apologize for a service disruption
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- ④ to invite readers to contribute articles to a magazine
- ⑤ to inform readers about upcoming travel destinations

2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (19) - 2개

As I walked from the mailbox, ①my heart was beating rapidly. In my hands, I held the letter from the university ②I had applied. I thought my grades were ③good enough to cross the line and my application letter was well-written, but was it enough? ④I hadn't slept a wink for days. As I carefully tore into the paper of the envelope, ⑤the letter was slowly emerged with the opening phrase, "It is our great pleasure..." I shouted with joy, "I am in!" As I held the letter, I began to make a fantasy about my college life in a faraway city.

3) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (20) - 2개

Having a messy room can add up to negative feelings and ①destructive thinking. Psychologists say that having a ②orderly room can indicate a disorganized mental state. One of the professional tidying experts says that the moment you start cleaning your room, you also start ③corrupting your life and gaining new perspective. When you clean your surroundings, positive and good atmosphere ④follows. You can do more things efficiently and ⑤neatly. So, clean up your closets, organize your drawers, and ⑥arrange your things first, then peace of mind will follow.

4) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (21) - 2개

The soil of a farm field is forced to be the perfect environment for monoculture growth. This is ①achieved by adding nutrients in the form of fertilizer and water by way of irrigation. During the last fifty years, engineers and crop scientists have helped farmers become much more ②efficient at supplying exactly the right amount of both. World usage of fertilizer has ③tripled since 1969, and the global capacity for irrigation has almost doubled; we are feeding and watering our fields more than ever, and our crops are ④rejecting it. Unfortunately, these ⑤barren conditions have also ⑥elicited the attention of certain agricultural undesirables. Because farm fields are loaded with nutrients and water relative to the natural land that surrounds them, they are ⑦desired as luxury real estate by every random weed in the area.

5) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (22) - 2개

When it comes to helping out, you don't have to do much. All you have to do is come around and show that you care. If you notice someone who is lonely, you could go and sit with them. If you work with someone who eats lunch all by themselves, and you go and sit down with them, they will begin to be more social after a while, and they will owe it all to you. A person's happiness comes from attention. There are too many people out in the world who feel like everyone has forgotten them or ignored them. Even if you say hi to someone passing by, they will begin to feel better about themselves, like someone cares.

- ① The Complexity of Human Relationships
- ② How to Make True Friends at Work
- ③ Small Acts of Kindness: The Power of Showing You Care
- ④ Why Lonely People Struggle to Socialize
- ⑤ The Responsibility of Making Others Happy
- ⑥ Simple Gestures That Make a Big Difference in Someone's Life

6) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (23) - 2개

We often try to make cuts in our challenges and take the easy route. When taking the quick exit, we fail to acquire the strength to compete. We often take the easy route to improve our skills. Many of us never really work to achieve mastery in the key areas of life. These skills are key tools that can be useful to our career, health, and prosperity. Highly successful athletes don't win because of better equipment; they win by facing hardship to gain strength and skill. They win through preparation. It's the mental preparation, winning mindset, strategy, and skill that set them apart. Strength comes from struggle, not from taking the path of least resistance. Hardship is not just a lesson for the next time in front of us. Hardship will be the greatest teacher we will ever have in life.

- ① It is essential to acquire the latest equipment and technology to succeed in the world.
- ② True strength and growth can be gained through hardship and challenges.
- ③ Most successful athletes possess innate physical abilities and talents.
- ④ Systematic planning is necessary to increase proficiency in key areas of life.
- ⑤ Finding ways to increase efficiency is important in modern society.
- ⑥ Embracing difficulties rather than avoiding them develops the character needed for success.

7) 어법상 어색한 것들로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오. (24) [12점]

Your behaviors are usually a reflection of your identity. What you do is an indication of the type of person you believe ①that you are - either consciously ②and nonconsciously. Research has shown that once a person believes in a particular aspect of their identity, they are more likely to act according to that belief. For example, people who identified as "being a voter" were more likely to vote than ③those who simply claimed "voting" was an action they wanted to perform. Similarly, the person who accepts exercise as the part of their identity doesn't have to convince themselves to train. Doing the right thing ④are easy. After all, when your behavior and your identity ⑤perfectly match, you are no longer pursuing behavior change. You are simply acting like the type of person you already believe ⑥you to be.

- ① 1, 3, 7                      ② 1, 2, 4                      ③ 3, 4, 6
- ④ 2, 3, 6                      ⑤ 2, 4, 6

8) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 고르시오. (26) - 3개

Fritz Zwicky, a memorable astrophysicist ①who coined the term 'supernova', ②was born in Varna, Bulgaria to a Swiss father and a Czech mother. At the age of six, he ③was sent to his grandparents ④who was looked after him for most of his childhood in Switzerland. There, he ⑤received an advanced education in mathematics and physics. In 1925, he emigrated to the United States and ⑥continuing his physics research at California Institute of Technology (Caltech). He developed numerous theories ⑦that had had a profound influence on the understanding of our universe in the early 21st century. After ⑧being appointed as a professor of astronomy at Caltech in 1942, he developed some of the earliest jet engines and held more than 50 patents, many in jet propulsion.

9) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (29번) - 2개

The hunter-gatherer lifestyle, which can be described as "natural" to human beings, appears to have had much to ①recommend it. Examination of human remains from early hunter-gatherer societies has suggested that our ancestors enjoyed ②scarce food, obtainable without excessive effort, and experienced very ③few illnesses. If this is true, it is not clear why so many humans started a ④settled life and developed agriculture, growing crops and domesticating animals: cultivating fields was hard work, and it was in farming villages that epidemic diseases first took root. Whatever its ⑤immediate effect on the lives of humans, the development of settlements and agriculture undoubtedly led to a high ⑥growth in population. This period, known as the New Stone Age, was a major turning point in human development, opening the way to the ⑦decline of the first towns and cities, and eventually leading to settled "civilizations."

10) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. (30)

Many human and non-human animals save commodities or money for future consumption. This behavior seems to reveal a preference of a delayed reward over an immediate one: the agent gives up some immediate pleasure in exchange for a future one. Thus the discounted value of the future reward should be greater than the un-discounted value of the present one. However, in some cases the agent does not wait for the envisioned occasion but uses their savings prematurely. For example, early in the year an employee might set aside money to buy Christmas presents but then spend it on a summer vacation instead. Such cases could be examples of weakness of will. That is, the agents may judge or resolve to spend their savings in a certain way for the greatest benefit but then act differently when

- ① temptation for immediate pleasure disappears
- ② there is a desire to pursue immediate satisfaction
- ③ they are persuaded to do so by someone they trust
- ④ the reward for the temporary action is not satisfactory
- ⑤ the bank interest rates are not higher than they think

11) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 ㉠-㉥ 중 어법상 어색한 것의 개수는? (31)

The costs of interruptions ㉠are well-documented. Martin Luther King Jr. lamented them when he described “that lovely poem ㉡that didn’t get ㉢written because someone knocked on the door.” Perhaps the most famous literary example ㉣has happened in 1797 when Samuel Taylor Coleridge started writing his poem Kubla Khan from a dream he had but then was ㉤visiting by an unexpected guest. For Coleridge, by coincidence, the untimely visitor came at a particularly bad time. He forgot his inspiration and left the work ㉦unfinished. While there are many documented cases of sudden disruptions ㉧what have had significant consequences for professionals in critical roles such as doctors, nurses, control room operators, stock traders, and pilots, they also impact most of us in our everyday lives, ㉨slow down work productivity and generally increasing stress levels.

- ① 2개                      ② 3개                      ③ 4개
- ④ 5개                      ⑤ 6개

12) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (32) - 2개

There’s a lot of scientific evidence demonstrating that focused attention leads to the reshaping of the brain. In animals rewarded for noticing sound (to hunt or to avoid being hunted for example), we find much larger auditory centers in the brain. In animals rewarded for sharp eyesight, the visual areas are larger. Brain scans of violinists provide more evidence, showing dramatic growth and expansion in regions of the cortex that represent the left hand, which has to finger the strings precisely, often at very high speed. Other studies have shown that the hippocampus, which is vital for spatial memory, is enlarged in taxi drivers. The point is that the physical architecture of the brain changes according to where we direct our attention and what we practice doing.

- ① Use It or Lose It: How the Brain Adapts to Our Activities
- ② Brain Development in Children and Adults: A Comparison
- ③ Neuroplasticity: How Practice and Attention Reshape the Brain
- ④ Music and the Brain: The Special Case of Violinists
- ⑤ The Evolution of Brain Structure Through Human History
- ⑥ The Survival Adaptations of Animal Brains

13) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (33) - 2개

There's a lot of scientific evidence demonstrating that focused attention leads to the reshaping of the brain. In animals rewarded for noticing sound (to hunt or to avoid being hunted for example), we find much larger auditory centers in the brain. In animals rewarded for sharp eyesight, the visual areas are larger. Brain scans of violinists provide more evidence, showing dramatic growth and expansion in regions of the cortex that represent the left hand, which has to finger the strings precisely, often at very high speed. Other studies have shown that the hippocampus, which is vital for spatial memory, is enlarged in taxi drivers. The point is that the physical architecture of the brain changes according to where we direct our attention and what we practice doing.

- ① Differences in brain structure between animals and humans
- ② How musicians develop unique cognitive abilities
- ③ The effect of focused attention and practice on brain structure
- ④ The role of rewards in animal behavior modification
- ⑤ Neuroplasticity: how the brain physically adapts to repeated activities
- ⑥ Comparing spatial memory capabilities in different professions

14) 어법상 어색한 것들로 짝지어진 것을 고르시오. (34)

To find the hidden potential in teams, instead of brainstorming, ①we're better off shifting to ②a process called brainwriting. The initial steps are solo. You start by asking everyone to generate ideas separately. Next, you pool them and share them anonymously among the group. To preserve independent judgment, each member evaluates ③it on their own. ④Only then the team comes together to select and refine the most promising options. By developing and assessing ideas individually before choosing and elaborating them, teams can surface and advance possibilities that might not get attention otherwise. This brainwriting process makes sure that ⑤all ideas are brought to the table and everyone's opinions and ideas are included in the discussion. It is especially effective in groups that ⑥struggle achieving collective intelligence.

- ① 1, 2, 5      ② 2, 3, 4      ③ 3, 6
- ④ 3, 4, 6      ⑤ 2, 5, 6

15) 다음 글의 주제문을 <조건>에 맞게 영어로 쓰시오. (35)

Simply giving employees a sense of agency - a feeling that they are in control, that they have genuine decision-making authority - can radically increase how much energy and focus they bring to their jobs. One 2010 study at a manufacturing plant in Ohio, for instance, carefully examined assembly-line workers empowered to make small decisions about their schedules and work environment. They designed their own uniforms and had authority over shifts while all the manufacturing processes and pay scales remained the same. It led to increased efficiency even though their decisions were not focused on meeting organizational goals. Within two months, productivity at the plant increased by 20 percent, with workers taking shorter breaks and with fewer mistakes made. Giving employees a sense of control improved how much self-discipline they brought to their jobs.

<보기>

productivity, agency, in the workplace, employees,  
improve, decisions, control, a sense of

<조건>

보기의 단어들을 모두 사용할 것 (단어 형태 변형 불가)  
필요한 단어를 추가하여 18단어 이내로 작성할 것

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

16) 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? (36)

As businesses shift some core business activities to digital, such as sales, marketing, or archiving, it is assumed that the impact on the environment will be less negative. However, digital business activities can still threaten the environment. In some cases, the harm of digital businesses can be even more hazardous. A few decades ago, offices used to have much more paper waste since all documents were paper based. When workplaces shifted from paper to digital documents, invoices, and emails, it was a promising step to save trees. However, the cost of the Internet and electricity for the environment is neglected. A recent Wired report declared that most data centers' energy source is fossil fuels. When we store bigger data on clouds, increased carbon emissions make our green clouds gray. The carbon footprint of an email is smaller than mail sent via a post office, but still, it causes four grams of CO<sub>2</sub>, and it can be as much as 50 grams if the attachment is big.

- ① The environmental impact of digitization is minimal, and reducing paper usage is more important.
- ② Digitalization accelerates environmental destruction, so its use should be restricted as much as possible.
- ③ Companies should promptly transit to digital business operations to reduce paper waste.
- ④ Processing a lot of data in digital clouds and emails is more eco-friendly than using postal mail.
- ⑤ Digitization in business can be more harmful to environmental pollution in some cases.

17) 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (37) - 2개

Problems often arise if an exotic species is suddenly ① introduced to an ecosystem. Britain's red and grey squirrels provide a clear example. When the grey arrived from America in the 1870s, both squirrel species ② vied for the same food and habitat, which put the native red squirrel populations under pressure. The grey had the ③ advantage because it can ④ adopt its diet; it is able, for instance, to eat ⑤ premature acorns, while the red can only digest mature acorns. Within the same area of forest, grey squirrels can destroy the food supply before red squirrels even have a bite. Greys can also live more ⑥ densely and in varied habitats, so have survived more easily when woodland has been destroyed. As a result, the red squirrel has come close to ⑦ extinction in England.

18) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (38) - 2개

Growing crops forced people to stay in one place. Hunter-gatherers typically moved around frequently, and they had to be able to carry all their possessions with them every time they moved. In particular, mothers had to carry their young children. As a result, hunter-gatherer mothers could have only one baby every four years or so, spacing their births so that they never had to carry more than one child at a time. Farmers, on the other hand, could live in the same place year after year and did not have to worry about transporting young children long distances. Societies that settled down in one place were able to shorten their birth intervals from four years to about two. This meant that each woman could have more children than her hunter-gatherer counterpart, which in turn resulted in rapid population growth among farming communities. An increased population was actually an advantage to farming societies, because farming required large amounts of human labor.

↓

The shift from hunter-gatherer to (A)\_\_\_\_\_ societies led to settled communities, shorter birth intervals, and rapid population growth, (B)\_\_\_\_\_ farming through increased human labor.

- | (A)            | (B)          |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① agricultural | benefiting   |
| ② industrial   | compensating |
| ③ agricultural | damaging     |
| ④ nomadic      | benefiting   |
| ⑤ nomadic      | fostering    |
| ⑥ agrarian     | facilitating |

19) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (39)

Spending time as children allows animals to learn about their environment. Without childhood, animals must rely more fully on hardware, and therefore be less flexible. For example, among migratory bird species, those that are born knowing how, when, and where to migrate - those that are migrating entirely with instructions they were born with - sometimes have very inefficient migration routes. These birds, born knowing how to migrate, don't adapt easily. So when lakes dry up, forest becomes farmland, or climate change pushes breeding grounds farther north, those birds that are born knowing how to migrate keep flying by the old rules and maps. By comparison, birds with the longest childhoods, and those that migrate with their parents, tend to have the most efficient migration routes. Childhood facilitates the passing on of cultural information, and culture can evolve faster than genes. Childhood gives flexibility in a changing world.

- ① flexibility in animal adaptation strategies
- ② comparing efficiency in avian migration routes
- ③ the impact of climate change on bird migration
- ④ the importance of cultural information in animal behavior
- ⑤ the significance of childhood in animal environmental adaptation

20) 다음글의 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 바르게 짝지어진 것은? (40)

Over the last several decades, scholars have developed standards for how best to create, organize, present, and preserve digital information for future generations. What has remained neglected for the most part, however, are the needs of people with disabilities. (A)\_\_\_\_\_, many of the otherwise most valuable digital resources are useless for people who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as for people who are blind, have low vision, or have difficulty distinguishing particular colors. (B)\_\_\_\_\_ professionals working in educational technology and commercial web design have made significant progress in meeting the needs of such users, some scholars creating digital projects all too often fail to take these needs into account. This situation would be much improved (C)\_\_\_\_\_ more projects embraced the idea that we should always keep the largest possible audience in mind as we make design decisions, ensuring that our final product serves the needs of those with disabilities as well as those without.

- |                    | (A)   | (B)    | (C) |
|--------------------|-------|--------|-----|
| ① Nevertheless     | Since | if     |     |
| ② As a consequence | While | unless |     |
| ③ As a result      | Since | unless |     |
| ④ Nevertheless     | While | unless |     |
| ⑤ As a consequence | While | if     |     |

21) 다음 중 주어진 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.  
(41-42)

All humans, to an extent, seek activities that cause a degree of pain in order to experience pleasure, whether this is found in spicy food, strong massages, or stepping into a too-cold or too-hot bath.

(A) Interestingly, this could be similar to the way humor works: a 'safe threat' that causes pleasure by playfully violating norms. We feel uncomfortable, but safe.

(B) The closer you look at your chilli-eating habit, the more remarkable it seems. When the active ingredient of chillies - capsaicin - touches the tongue, it stimulates exactly the same receptor that is activated when any of these tissues are burned.

(C) The key is that it is a 'safe threat'. The brain perceives the stimulus to be painful but ultimately non-threatening. In this context, where survival is clearly not in danger, the desire for pain is actually the desire for a reward, not suffering or punishment.

(D) All children start off hating chilli, but many learn to derive pleasure from it through repeated exposure and knowing that they will never experience any real harm. Interestingly, seeking pain for the pain itself appears to be uniquely human. The only way scientists have trained animals to have a preference for chilli or to self-harm is to have the pain always directly associated with a pleasurable reward.

- ① (A) - (D) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (D) - (C)
- ③ (C) - (A) - (B) - (D)
- ④ (C) - (B) - (A) - (D)
- ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B) - (A)
- ⑥ (D) - (B) - (C) - (A)
- ⑦ (B) - (C) - (A) - (D)

- 1) ③  
 ③ to encourage readers to switch to an online subscription (독자들이 온라인 구독으로 전환하도록 권장하기 위해)  
 ① to apologize for a service disruption (서비스 중단에 대해 사과하기 위해)  
 ② to announce a new version of a travel magazine (여행 잡지의 새 버전을 발표하기 위해)  
 ④ to invite readers to contribute articles to a magazine (독자들에게 잡지에 기사를 기고하도록 초대하기 위해)  
 ⑤ to inform readers about upcoming travel destinations (독자들에게 다가오는 여행 목적지에 대해 알리기 위해)
- 2) ② I had applied → I had applied to  
 ⑤ the letter was slowly emerged → the letter slowly emerged
- 3) ② orderly (정돈된) → disorderly (무질서한, 난잡한)  
 ③ corrupting (부패시키다, 더럽히다) → changing (바꾸다)
- 4) ④, ⑤  
 ④ rejecting (원형: 거부/거절하다) → loving  
 ⑤ barren (척박한) → luxurious (사치스러운) ≡ abundant (풍부한), opulent (풍요로운, 호화로운)  
 ⑥ elicited (원형: 이끌어내다). 원문: excited (원형: 자극하다, 흥분시키다). 따라서 문맥에 충분히 적합하다.
- 5) ③, ⑥  
 ① The Complexity of Human Relationships (인간 관계의 복잡성)  
 ② How to Make True Friends at Work (직장에서 진정한 친구를 사귀는 방법)  
 ③ Small Acts of Kindness: The Power of Showing You Care (작은 친절: 관심을 보이는 힘)  
 ④ Why Lonely People Struggle to Socialize (외로운 사람들이 사교적 활동에 어려움을 겪는 이유)  
 ⑤ The Responsibility of Making Others Happy (타인을 행복하게 만드는 책임)  
 ⑥ Simple Gestures That Make a Big Difference in Someone's Life (타인의 삶에 큰 변화를 가져오는 단순한 행동들)
- 6) ②, ⑥  
 ① It is essential to acquire the latest equipment and technology to succeed in the world.  
 (세상에서 성공하기 위해서는 최신 장비와 기술을 갖추는 것이 필수적이다.)  
 ② True strength and growth can be gained through hardship and challenges.  
 (어려움과 도전을 통해 진정한 강점과 성장을 얻을 수 있다.)  
 ③ Most successful athletes possess innate physical abilities and talents.  
 (성공한 운동선수들은 대부분 타고난 체력과 재능을 갖고 있다.)  
 ④ Systematic planning is necessary to increase proficiency in key areas of life.  
 (인생의 주요 영역에서 숙련도를 높이려면 체계적인 계획이 필요하다.)  
 ⑤ Finding ways to increase efficiency is important in modern society.  
 (현대 사회에서는 효율성을 높이는 방법을 찾는 것이 중요하다.)  
 ⑥ Embracing difficulties rather than avoiding them develops the character needed for success.  
 (어려움을 피하기보다 직면하는 것이 성공에 필요한 인격을 발달시킨다.)
- 7) ⑤  
 ② and → or  
 ④ are → is  
 ⑥ you → yourself
- 8) ④ who was looked after → who looked after : '그를 돌본 할머니' 능동태가 되어야 한다.  
 ⑥ continuing → continued : emigrated와 병렬구조  
 ⑦ that had had → that have had : 그가 '과거'에 발전시킨 이론이 그보다 더 과거에 깊은 영향을 끼치는 것은 불가능하다. 따라서 현재완료 시제로 써야 한다.

- 9) ② scarce (부족한, 결핍한) → abundant (풍부한)  
 ⑦ decline (쇠퇴, 하락) → growth (성장)
- 10) ②
- 11) ③  
 a. has → X  
 (명백한 과거를 나타내는 "in 1797"로 보아 과거시제를 쓴다.)  
 e. visiting → visited  
 g. what → which / that
- 12) ①, ③  
 ① 쓰면 살고 안 쓰면 잃는다: 뇌가 우리의 활동에 적응하는 방법  
 ③ 신경가소성: 연습과 주의집중이 뇌를 재구성하는 방법  
 ② 아동과 성인의 뇌 발달: 비교  
 ④ 음악과 뇌: 바이올리니스트의 특별한 경우  
 ⑤ 인류 역사를 통한 뇌 구조의 진화  
 ⑥ 동물 두뇌의 생존 적응
- 13) ③, ⑤  
 ① Differences in brain structure between animals and humans (동물과 인간 간의 뇌 구조 차이)  
 ② How musicians develop unique cognitive abilities (음악가들이 독특한 인지 능력을 발달시키는 방법)  
 ③ The effect of focused attention and practice on brain structure (집중적 주의력과 연습이 뇌 구조에 미치는 영향)  
 ④ The role of rewards in animal behavior modification (동물 행동 수정에서 보상의 역할)  
 ⑤ Neuroplasticity: how the brain physically adapts to repeated activities (신경가소성: 뇌가 반복적인 활동에 물리적으로 적응하는 방법)  
 ⑥ Comparing spatial memory capabilities in different professions (다양한 직업에서의 공간 기억 능력 비교)
- 14) ④  
 ③ Only then the team comes → Only then does the team come  
 ④ it → them  
 ⑥ struggle achieving → struggle to achieve
- 15) Giving employees a sense of agency and control over decisions can improve productivity in the workplace.
- 16) ⑤  
 ① 디지털화의 환경 영향은 미미하며, 종이 사용을 줄이는 것이 더 중요하다.  
 ② 디지털화는 환경 파괴를 가속화하므로 가능한 한 사용을 제한해야 한다.  
 ③ 기업은 종이 폐기물을 줄이기 위해 신속하게 디지털 비즈니스 운영으로 전환해야 한다.  
 ④ 디지털 클라우드와 이메일에서 많은 데이터를 처리하는 것이 우편을 사용하는 것보다 더 친환경적이다.  
 ⑤ 비즈니스에서의 디지털화는 경우에 따라 환경 오염에 더 해로울 수 있다.
- 17) ④, ⑤  
 ④ adopt (채택하다, 입양하다) → adapt (조절하다, 적응시키다)  
 ⑤ premature (시기상조의, 조숙은, 너무 이른) → 원문: green (덜 익은), immature (미성숙한)  
 ② vied (원형: 경쟁하다) ≡ 원문: competed  
 ③ advantage (우위, 유리한 점) ≡ 원문: edge (우위)
- 18) ①, ⑥  
 (A) agricultural (농업의), agrarian (농업의)  
 (B) benefiting (원형: ~에게 이익이 되다), fostering (원형: 촉진하다), facilitating (원형: 용이하게 하다)  
 ① 수렵 채집 사회에서 농경 사회로의 전환은 정착 생활, 짧은 출산 간격, 그리고 급격한 인구 증가를 가져왔고, 이는 증가된 노동력을 통해 농업에 이득을 주었다.  
 ⑥ 수렵 채집 사회에서 농경 사회로의 전환은 정착 생활, 짧은 출산 간격, 그리고 급격한 인구 증가를 가져왔고, 이는 증가된 노동력을 통해 농업을 용이하게 했다.
- 19) ⑤  
 ⑤ the significance of childhood in animal environmental adaptation: 동물의 환경 적응에 있어서 어린 시절의 중요성

- ① flexibility in animal adaptation strategies: 동물의 적응 전략의 유연성
- ② comparing efficiency in avian migration routes: 조류 이동 경로 효율성 비교
- ③ the impact of climate change on bird migration: 기후 변화가 조류 이동에 미치는 영향
- ④ the importance of cultural information in animal behavior: 동물 행동에 있어서 문화적 정보의 중요성

20) ⑤

21) ③