

1) 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? (18)

Dear Residents,

My name is Kari Patterson, and I'm the manager of the River View Apartments. It's time to take advantage of the sunny weather to make our community more beautiful. On Saturday, July 13 at 9 a.m., residents will meet in the north parking lot. We will divide into teams to plant flowers and small trees, pull weeds, and put colorful decorations on the lawn. Please join us for this year's Gardening Day, and remember no special skills or tools are required. Last year, we had a great time working together, so come out and make this year's event even better!

Warm regards,

Kari Patterson

- ① to complain about the poor condition of the apartment lawn
- ② to notify residents about an upcoming maintenance schedule
- ③ to encourage residents to participate in the community gardening event
- ④ to announce the appointment of a new apartment manager
- ⑤ to inform residents about changes in the apartment recreation policies

2) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (19) (3개)

It was the championship race. Emma was the final runner on her relay team. She ①anxious waited in her spot for her teammate to pass her the baton. Emma wasn't sure ②if she could perform her role without making a mistake. Her hands shook as she thought, "What if I drop the baton?" She felt her heart rate ③to increase as her teammate approached. But as she started running, she received the baton smoothly. In the final 10 meters, she passed two other runners and crossed the finish line in first place! She ④was raising her hands in the air, and a huge smile came across her face. As her teammates ⑤hugged her, she shouted, "We did it!" All of her hard training ⑥has been worth it.

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

Most people ①embrace the idea of a true self-estimate, probably because they fear it might mean downgrading some of their beliefs about who they are and what they're capable of. As Goethe's maxim goes, it is a ②minor failing "to see yourself as more than you are." How could you really be considered self-aware if you refuse to consider your weaknesses? Don't fear self-assessment because you're worried you might have to admit some things about yourself. The ③latter half of Goethe's maxim is important too. He states that it is ④equally damaging to "value yourself at less than your true worth." We underestimate our capabilities just as much and just as dangerously as we ⑤inflate other abilities. ⑥Nurture the ability to judge yourself ⑦accurately and honestly. Look inward to ⑧discern what you're capable of and what it will take to ⑨unlock that potential.

4) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (21) (2개)

Take a look at some of the most powerful, rich, and famous people in the world. Ignore the trappings of their success and what they're able to buy. Look instead at what they're forced to trade in return – look at what success has cost them. Mostly? Freedom. Their work demands they wear a suit. Their success depends on attending certain parties, kissing up to people they don't like. It will require - inevitably - realizing they are unable to say what they actually think. Worse, it demands that they become a different type of person or do bad things. Sure, it might pay well - but they haven't truly examined the transaction. As Seneca put it, "Slavery resides under marble and gold." Too many successful people are prisoners in jails of their own making. Is that what you want? Is that what you're working hard toward? Let's hope not.

- ① The Hidden Cost of Success: Freedom Lost for Fame and Fortune
- ② How Successful People Manage Their Wealth and Power
- ③ The True Price of Success: When Achievement Becomes Imprisonment
- ④ Building Wealth Without Sacrificing Personal Values
- ⑤ Why Money Alone Cannot Guarantee True Happiness
- ⑥ The Secret to Achieving True Success and Happiness

5) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? (22) (3개)

If a firm is going ①to save by the government, it might be easier to concentrate on lobbying the government for more money rather than ②taking the harder decision of restructuring the company ③to be able to be profitable and viable in the long term. This is an example of something known as moral hazard - when government support alters the decisions firms ④to take. For example, if governments rescue banks who get into difficulty, as they did during the credit crisis of 2007-08, this could encourage banks ⑤take greater risks in the future because they know there is a possibility that governments will intervene if they lose money. Although the government rescue may well-intended, it can negatively affect the behavior of banks, ⑥encouraging risky and poor decision making.

6) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (23) (2개)

If there is little or no diversity of views, and all scientists see, think, and question the world in a ①identical way, then they will not, as a community, be as objective as they maintain they are, or at least ②aspire to be. The solution is that there should be far greater ③uniformity in the practice of science: in gender, ethnicity, and social and cultural backgrounds. Science works because it is carried out by people who pursue their ④curiosity about the natural world and test their and each other's ideas from as many varied perspectives and angles as possible. When science is done by a ⑤homogeneous group of people, and if consensus builds up about a particular area of scientific knowledge, then we can have more confidence in its objectivity and truth.

7) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (24) (2개)

We tend to break up time into units, such as weeks, months, and seasons; in a series of studies among farmers in India and students in North America, psychologists found that if a deadline is on the other side of a "break" - such as in the New Year - we're more likely to see it as remote, and, as a result, be less ready to jump into action. What you need to do in that situation is \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if it's November and the deadline is in January, it's better to tell yourself you have to get it done "this winter" rather than "next year." The best approach is to view deadlines as a challenge that you have to meet within a period that's imminent. That way the stress is more manageable, and you have a better chance of starting - and therefore finishing - in good time.

- ① ignore the artificial time boundaries completely
- ② break down the task into smaller daily goals
- ③ find another way to think about the time-frame
- ④ reframe how you conceptualize the time period
- ⑤ set multiple mini-deadlines within the year
- ⑥ schedule the work for after the holiday break

8) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 모두 고르시오. (26) (3개)

Henry David Thoreau was born in Concord, Massachusetts in 1817. When he was 16, he entered Harvard College. After graduating, Thoreau worked as a schoolteacher but he quit after two weeks. In June of 1838 he set up a school with his brother John. However, he had hopes of becoming a nature poet. In 1845, he moved into a small self-built house near Walden Pond. At Walden, Thoreau did an incredible amount of reading. The journal he wrote there became the source of his most famous book, Walden. In his later life, Thoreau traveled to the Maine woods, to Cape Cod, and to Canada. At the age of 43, he ended his travels and returned to Concord. Although his works were not widely read during his lifetime, he never stopped writing, and his works fill 20 volumes.

- ① Henry David Thoreau was born in Boston, Massachusetts.
- ② Thoreau taught at a school for approximately two months before quitting.
- ③ He established a school together with his brother John in 1838.
- ④ Thoreau moved to Walden Pond with the intention of becoming a teacher.
- ⑤ His journal from Walden Pond later served as the basis for his book Walden.
- ⑥ Thoreau's writings gained widespread popularity during his lifetime.
- ⑦ He continued writing throughout his life, producing enough works to fill 20 volumes.
- ⑧ Thoreau spent his final years traveling to various locations.

9) 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? (29) (2개)

The built-in capacity for smiling is proven by the remarkable observation that babies who are congenitally both deaf and blind, who have never seen a human face, also start to smile at around months. However, smiling in blind babies eventually disappears if nothing is done to reinforce it. Without the right feedback, smiling dies out. But here's a fascinating fact: blind babies will continue to smile if they are cuddled, bounced, nudged, and tickled by an adult - anything to let them know that they are not alone and that someone cares about them. This social feedback encourages the baby to continue smiling. In this way, early experience operates with our biology to establish social behaviors. In fact, you don't need the cases of blind babies to make the point. Babies with sight smile more at you when you look at them or, better still, smile back at them.

- ① The importance of early visual stimulation in infant development
- ② How physical disabilities affect emotional development in babies
- ③ The role of social feedback in maintaining innate behaviors
- ④ Why deaf and blind babies develop differently from sighted infants
- ⑤ Social interaction as a crucial factor in sustaining natural behaviors
- ⑥ The genetic basis of smiling behavior in human infants

10) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (30) -2개

Because people tend to adapt, interrupting positive things with negative ones can actually increase enjoyment. Take commercials. Most people hate them, so removing them should make shows or other entertainment more enjoyable. But the opposite is true. Shows are actually more enjoyable when they're broken up by annoying commercials. Because these less enjoyable moments break up adaptation to the positive experience of the show. Think about eating chocolate chips. The first chip is delicious: sweet, melt-in-your-mouth goodness. The second chip is also pretty good. But by the fourth, fifth, or tenth chip in a row, the goodness is no longer as pleasurable. We adapt. Interspersing positive experiences with less positive ones, however, can slow down adaptation. Eating a Brussels sprout between chocolate chips or viewing commercials between parts of TV shows disrupts the process. The less positive moment makes the following positive one new again and thus more enjoyable.

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Interrupting (A)\_\_\_\_\_ experiences with (B)\_\_\_\_\_ ones prevents adaptation and actually (C)\_\_\_\_\_ overall enjoyment by making positive moments feel fresh again.

- | (A)          | (B)          | (C)       |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| ① negative   | positive     | increases |
| ② pleasant   | unpleasant   | enhances  |
| ③ enjoyable  | disturbing   | decreases |
| ④ positive   | negative     | improves  |
| ⑤ satisfying | irritating   | reduces   |
| ⑥ continuous | intermittent | amplifies |

11) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (31) (3개)

We collect stamps, coins, vintage cars even when they serve no practical purpose. The post office doesn't accept the old stamps, the banks don't take old coins, and the vintage cars are no longer allowed on the road. These are all side issues; the attraction is that they are in short supply. In one study, students were asked to arrange ten posters in order of attractiveness - with the agreement that afterward they could keep one poster as a reward for their participation. Five minutes later, they were told that the poster with the third highest rating was no longer available. Then they were asked to judge all ten from scratch. The poster that was no longer available was suddenly classified as the most beautiful. In psychology, this phenomenon is called reactance: \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① we become more attracted to things that are readily available
- ② scarcity reduces the appeal of previously desired objects
- ③ losing access to something makes it seem more valuable
- ④ people's preferences change randomly over time
- ⑤ we suddenly desire what becomes unavailable to us
- ⑥ limited supply decreases consumer demand
- ⑦ when we are deprived of an option, we suddenly deem it more attractive

12) 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서를 적절하게 배열하시오. (32)

If we've invested in something that hasn't repaid us - be it money in a failing venture, or time in an unhappy relationship - we find it very difficult to walk away.

(A) The problem, of course, is that if something really is a bad bet, then staying with it simply increases the amount we lose.

(B) Rather than walk away from a bad five-year relationship, for example, we turn it into a bad 10-year relationship; rather than accept that we've lost a thousand dollars, we lay down another thousand and lose that too.

(C) This is the sunk cost fallacy. Our instinct is to continue investing money or time as we hope that our investment will prove to be worthwhile in the end.

(D) In the end, by delaying the pain of admitting our problem, we only add to it. Sometimes we just have to cut our losses.

(E) Giving up would mean acknowledging that we've wasted something we can't get back, and that thought is so painful that we prefer to avoid it if we can.

13) 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (33) (2개)

On our little world, light travels, for all practical purposes, instantaneously. If a light-bulb is glowing, then of course it's physically where we see it, shining away. We reach out our hand and touch it: It's there all right, and unpleasantly hot. If the filament fails, then the light goes out. We don't see it in the same place, glowing, illuminating the room years after the bulb breaks and it's removed from its socket. The very notion seems nonsensical. But if we're far enough away, an entire sun can go out and we'll continue to see it shining brightly; we won't learn of its death, it may be, for ages to come - in fact, for how long it takes light, which travels fast but not infinitely fast, to cross the intervening vastness. The immense distances to the stars and the galaxies mean that we see everything in space in the past.

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Because light seems to travel instantaneously but it does travel at a(n) (A)\_\_\_\_\_ speed in our universe, we always observe objects in space as they were in the past, with their current state being (B)\_\_\_\_\_ only after the time it takes for light to reach us.

- | (A)          | (B)       |
|--------------|-----------|
| ① unlimited  | concealed |
| ② finite     | revealed  |
| ③ reasonable | analyzed  |
| ④ limited    | perceived |
| ⑤ infinite   | delivered |
| ⑥ definite   | disguised |

14) 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? (34) (2개)

Financial markets do more than take capital from the rich and lend it to everyone else. They enable each of us to smooth consumption over our lifetimes, which is a fancy way of saying that we don't have to spend income at the same time we earn it. Shakespeare may have admonished us to be neither borrowers nor lenders; the fact is that most of us will be both at some point. If we lived in an agrarian society, we would have to eat our crops reasonably soon after the harvest or find some way to store them. Financial markets are a more sophisticated way of managing the harvest. We can spend income now that we have not yet earned - as by borrowing for college or a home - or we can earn income now and spend it later, as by saving for retirement. The important point is that earning income has been divorced from spending it, allowing us much more flexibility in life.

- ① The Historical Development of Financial Markets Throughout Human Civilization
- ② How Financial Markets Enable Time-Flexible Consumption and Spending
- ③ Shakespeare's Financial Wisdom: Lessons for Modern Investors
- ④ The Separation of Earning and Spending: Financial Markets' Key Role
- ⑤ Agricultural Societies Versus Modern Financial Systems: A Comparison
- ⑥ Why Borrowing and Lending Are Essential in Contemporary Society

15) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (35) (2개)

As the old joke goes: "Software, free. User manual, \$10,000." But it's no joke. A couple of high-profile companies make their living selling instruction and paid support for ①free software. The copy of code, being mere bits, is ②expensive. The lines of free code become ③valuable to you only through support and guidance. A lot of medical and genetic information will go this route in the coming decades. Right now getting a full copy of all your DNA is very ④expensive (\$10,000), but soon it won't be. The price is ⑤dropping so fast, it will be \$100 soon, and then the next year insurance companies will offer to sequence you for ⑥free. When a copy of your sequence costs ⑦nothing, the interpretation of what it means, what you can do about it, and how to use it - the manual for your genes - will be ⑧cheap.

16) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것을 모두 고르시오. (36) (2개)

Brains are expensive in terms of energy. Twenty percent of the calories we consume ①are used to power the brain. So brains try to operate in the most energy-efficient way possible, and that means ②processing only the minimum amount of information from our senses ③where we need to navigate the world. Neuroscientists weren't the first to discover that fixing your gaze on something is no guarantee of seeing it. Magicians figured this out long ago. By directing your attention, they perform tricks with their hands in full view. Their actions should give away the game, but they can ④rest assured that your brain processes only small bits of the visual scene. This all ⑤helps to explain the prevalence of traffic accidents ⑥which drivers hit pedestrians in plain view, or collide with cars directly in front of them. In many of these cases, the eyes are pointed in the right direction, but the brain isn't seeing what's really out there.

17) 다음 글의 제목으로 적절한 것을 고르시오. (37) (2개)

Buying a television is current consumption. It makes us happy today but does nothing to make us richer tomorrow. Yes, money spent on a television keeps workers employed at the television factory. But if the same money were invested, it would create jobs somewhere else, say for scientists in a laboratory or workers on a construction site, while also making us richer in the long run. Think about college as an example. Sending students to college creates jobs for professors. Using the same money to buy fancy sports cars for high school graduates would create jobs for auto workers. The crucial difference between these scenarios is that a college education makes a young person more productive for the rest of his or her life; a sports car does not. Thus, college tuition is an investment; buying a sports car is consumption.

- ① What Makes Us Happier Tomorrow
- ② How We Can Turn Our Job into Investment
- ③ Difference between Investment and Consumption
- ④ Why High School Graduates Should Go to College
- ⑤ Consumption vs. Investment: The Choice That Shapes Your Future
- ⑥ Importance of Keeping Employed in All Our Lifetime

18) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은? (38) (2개)

The Net differs from most of the mass media it replaces in an obvious and very important way: it's bidirectional. We can send messages through the network as well as receive them, which has made the system all the more useful. The ability to exchange information online, to upload as well as download, has turned the Net into a thoroughfare for business and commerce. With a few clicks, people can search virtual catalogues, place orders, track shipments, and update information in corporate databases. But the Net doesn't just connect us with businesses; \_\_\_\_\_. It's a personal broadcasting medium as well as a commercial one. Millions of people use it to distribute their own digital creations, in the form of blogs, videos, photos, songs, and podcasts, as well as to critique, edit, or otherwise modify the creations of others.

- ① it enhances our technical skills and abilities
- ② it links us directly with advertisers and marketers
- ③ it connects us with one another
- ④ it creates a platform for passive information consumption
- ⑤ it establishes personal connections between users
- ⑥ it restricts access to certain types of content

19) 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (39) (2개)

Imagine that seven out of ten working Americans got fired tomorrow. What would they all do? It's hard to believe you'd have an economy at all if you gave pink slips to more than half the labor force. But that is what the industrial revolution did to the workforce of the early 19th century. Two hundred years ago, 70 percent of American workers lived on the farm. Today automation has eliminated all but 1 percent of their jobs, replacing them with machines. But the displaced workers did not \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, automation created hundreds of millions of jobs in entirely new fields. Those who once farmed were now manning the factories that manufactured farm equipment, cars, and other industrial products. Since then, wave upon wave of new occupations have arrived - appliance repair person, food chemist, photographer, web designer - each building on previous automation. Today, the vast majority of us are doing jobs that no farmer from the 1800s could have imagined.

- ① leave their farm
- ② stay out of work
- ③ end up in comfort
- ④ embrace machines
- ⑤ sit next to each other
- ⑥ sit idle

20) 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? (40) (3개)

Many things ①spark envy: ownership, status, health, youth, talent, popularity, beauty. It is often confused with jealousy because the physical reactions are ②identical. The difference: the ③subject of envy is a thing (status, money, health etc.). The subject of jealousy is the behaviour of a third person. Envy needs two people. Jealousy, on the other hand, requires three: Peter is jealous of Sam because the beautiful girl next door rings him instead. Paradoxically, with envy we direct resentments toward those who are most ④similar to us in age, career and residence. We ⑤envy businesspeople from the century before last. We don't envy millionaires on the other side of the globe. As a writer, I ⑥envy musicians, managers or dentists, but other writers. As a CEO you envy other, bigger CEOs. As a supermodel you envy ⑦less successful supermodels. Aristotle knew this: 'Potters envy potters.'



21) 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? (41-42) (2개)

We have biases that support our biases! If we're partial to one option - perhaps because it's more memorable, or framed to minimize loss, or seemingly consistent with a promising pattern - we tend to search for information that will justify choosing that option. On the one hand, it's sensible to make choices that we can defend with data and a list of reasons. On the other hand, if we're not careful, we're likely to conduct an imbalanced analysis, falling prey to a cluster of errors collectively known as "confirmation biases."

For example, nearly all companies include classic "tell me about yourself" job interviews as part of the hiring process, and many rely on these interviews alone to evaluate applicants. But it turns out that traditional interviews are actually one of the least useful tools for predicting an employee's future success. This is because interviewers often subconsciously make up their minds about interviewees based on their first few moments of interaction and spend the rest of the interview cherry-picking evidence and phrasing their questions to confirm that initial impression: "I see here you left a good position at your previous job. You must be pretty ambitious, right?" versus "You must not have been very committed, huh?" This means that interviewers can be prone to ignoring significant information that would clearly indicate whether this candidate was actually the best person to hire. More structured approaches, like obtaining samples of a candidate's work or asking how he would respond to difficult hypothetical situations, are dramatically better at assessing future success, with a nearly threefold advantage over traditional interviews.

- ① People tend to search for information that will justify choosing an option that seems more memorable or minimizes loss.
- ② All companies rely solely on traditional job interviews to evaluate applicants for employment.
- ③ Traditional interviews are considered one of the most reliable tools for predicting an employee's future success.
- ④ Interviewers often form their opinions about candidates within the first few moments of interaction.
- ⑤ Interviewers may phrase their questions differently based on their initial impressions of candidates.
- ⑥ Structured approaches like work samples are approximately three times better at assessing future success than traditional interviews.



- 1) ③ 거주민들에게 커뮤니티 가드닝 행사에 참여하도록 권하기 위해서
- 2) ①, ③, ④ : ① anxious waited → anxiously waited : 동사 'waited'를 수식하려면 부사 'anxiously' 사용 필요
- ③ to increase → increasing : feel + O + OC현재분사 : O가 -하고 있는 것을 느끼다 : feel은 OC자리에 상황에 따라 형용사/현재분사/과거분사를 쓴다. to부정사는 쓸 수 없다.
- ④ was raising → raised
- 3) ①, ② : ① embrace → resist reject (거절하다), avoid (회피하다), refuse (거부하다), oppose (반대하다), shun (피하다), evade (피하다)
- ② minor → major
- ⑤ inflate (부풀리다) ≙ overestimate (원문), overvalue (과대평가하다), overrate (과대평가하다), , exaggerate (과장하다)
- ⑥ nurture (기르다, 양성하다) ≙ cultivate (원문), foster (기르다, 촉진하다),
- ⑧ discern (분별하다, 식별하다) ≙ identify (식별하다), recognize (인식하다), distinguish (구별하다)
- ⑨ unlock (풀다, 개방하다) ≙ activate (활성화하다), unleash (풀어주다), tap into (활용하다), access (-에 접근하다), realize (실현하다)
- 4) ①, ③ : ① The Hidden Cost of Success: Freedom Lost for Fame and Fortune (성공의 숨겨진 대가: 명성과 부를 위해 잃어버린 자유)
- ③ The True Price of Success: When Achievement Becomes Imprisonment (성공의 진정한 대가: 성취가 감옥이 될 때)
- ② How Successful People Manage Their Wealth and Power(성공한 사람들이 그들의 부와 권력을 관리하는 방법)
- ④ Building Wealth Without Sacrificing Personal Values (개인 가치를 희생하지 않고 부를 구축하기)
- ⑤ Why Money Alone Cannot Guarantee True Happiness( 돈만으로는 진정한 행복을 보장할 수 없는 이유)
- ⑥ The Secret to Achieving True Success and Happiness (진정한 성공과 행복을 성취하는 비결)
- 5) ①, ④, ⑤ : ① to save → to be saved : 수동태 구조 필요 : “기업이 정부에 의해 구제될 것이다”
- ④ to take → take : the decisions firms take : 기업들이 내리는 결정들
- ⑤ take → to take : “encourage + O + to 부정사”의 5형식 구조
- 6) ③, ⑤ : ③ uniformity (획일성) → diversity (다양성), variety (다양성), pluralism (다원주의)
- ⑤ homogeneous (동질적인) → diverse (다양한), heterogeneous (이질적인), varied (다양한)
- ① identical (동일한) ≙ similar (원문), uniform (획일적인), homogeneous (동질적인)
- 7) ③, ④ : ③ find another way to think about the timeframe (시간들에 대해 생각하는 다른 방법을 찾아라)
- ④ reframe how you conceptualize the time period (시간 기간을 개념화하는 방식을 재구성하라)
- ① ignore the artificial time boundaries completely (인위적인 시간 경계를 완전히 무시하라)
- ② break down the task into smaller daily goals (과제를 더 작은 일일 목표로 나누어라)
- ⑤ set multiple mini-deadlines within the year (해 안에 여러 개의 소규모 마감일을 설정하라)
- ⑥ schedule the work for after the holiday break (휴일 휴가가 끝난 후 작업 일정을 잡아라)
- 8) ③, ⑤, ⑦ : ③ He established a school together with his brother John in 1838. (그는 1838년에 형 존과 함께 학교를 설립했다.)
- ⑤ His journal from Walden Pond later served as the basis for his book Walden. (월든 연못에서 쓴 그의 일기는 나중에 그의 책 『월든』의 바탕이 되었다.)
- ⑦ He continued writing throughout his life, producing enough works to fill 20 volumes. (그는 평생 동안 글쓰기를 계속하여 20권을 채울 만큼 충분한 작품을 생산했다.)
- ① Henry David Thoreau was born in Boston, Massachusetts. (헨리 데이비드 소로는 매사추세츠 주 보스턴에서 태어났다.)
- ② Thoreau taught at a school for approximately two months before quitting. (소로는 그만두기 전까지 약 2개월 동안 학교에서 가르쳤다.)

- ④ Thoreau moved to Walden Pond with the intention of becoming a teacher. (소로는 교사가 되려는 의도로 월든 연못으로 이주했다.)
- ⑥ Thoreau's writings gained widespread popularity during his lifetime. (소로의 글은 그가 살아있는 동안 널리 인기를 얻었다.)
- ⑧ Thoreau spent his final years traveling to various locations. (소로는 말년을 여러 지역을 여행하며 보냈다.)
- 9)
- 10) ②, ④ : (A)에는 pleasant, enjoyable, positive, satisfying (B)에는 unpleasant, disturbing (방해하는), negative, irritating (자극하다, 짜증나게 하다)
- (C)에는 increases, enhances, improves, amplifies (증폭시키다)이 들어갈 수 있다.
- 따라서 답은 ②, ④
- ② 즐거운 경험을 불쾌한 경험으로 중단시키는 것은 적응을 막고, 긍정적인 순간들을 다시 새롭게 느끼게 함으로써 실제로 전반적인 즐거움을 향상시킨다.
- ④ 긍정적인 경험을 부정적인 경험으로 중단시키는 것은 적응을 막고, 긍정적인 순간들을 다시 새롭게 느끼게 함으로써 실제로 전반적인 즐거움을 개선한다.
- intermittent (간헐적인)
- 11) ③, ⑤, ⑦
- ③ losing access to something makes it seem more valuable (무언가에 대한 접근성을 잃으면 그것이 더 가치 있게 보인다)
- ⑤ we suddenly desire what becomes unavailable to us (우리는 갑자기 우리에게 이용 불가능해진 것을 원하게 된다)
- ⑦ when we are deprived of an option, we suddenly deem it more attractive (우리가 선택지를 박탈당하면, 우리는 갑자기 그것을 더 매력적으로 여긴다)
- ① we become more attracted to things that are readily available (우리는 쉽게 구할 수 있는 것들에 더 매력을 느끼게 된다)
- ② scarcity reduces the appeal of previously desired objects (희소성은 이전에 원하던 물건들의 매력을 감소시킨다)
- ④ people's preferences change randomly over time (사람들의 선호도는 시간이 지남에 따라 무작위로 변한다)
- ⑥ limited supply decreases consumer demand (제한된 공급은 소비자 수요를 감소시킨다)
- 12) (C) - (E) - (A) - (B) - (D)
- 13) ②, ④
- finite (유한한), limited (유한한, 제한된)
- reveal (드러내다), perceive (인식하다)
- 빛이 즉각적으로 이동하는 것처럼 보이지만 실제로는 우주에서 유한한 속도로 이동하기 때문에, 우리는 우주의 물체들을 항상 과거의 모습으로 관찰하게 되며, 그들의 현재 상태는 빛이 우리에게 도달하는 데 걸리는 시간이 지난 후에야 드러난다(인식된다).
- conceal (감추다), reasonable (합리적인), analyze (분석하다)
- infinite (무한한), definite (확정적인), disguise (가장하다)
- 14) ②, ④
- ② How Financial Markets Enable Time-Flexible Consumption and Spending (금융 시장이 어떻게 시간적으로 유연한 소비와 지출을 가능하게 하는지)
- ④ The Separation of Earning and Spending: Financial Markets' Key Role (소득 창출과 지출의 분리: 금융 시장의 핵심 역할)
- ① The Historical Development of Financial Markets Throughout Human Civilization (인류 문명 전반에 걸친 금융 시장의 역사적 발전)
- ③ Shakespeare's Financial Wisdom: Lessons for Modern Investors (셰익스피어의 금융적 지혜: 현대 투자자들을 위한 교훈)
- ⑤ Agricultural Societies Versus Modern Financial Systems: A Comparison (농경 사회와 현대 금융 시스템의 비교)
- ⑥ Why Borrowing and Lending Are Essential in Contemporary Society (현대 사회에서 대출과 대여가 필수적인 이유) - 이 글은, 대출과 대여가 중요하고 필요하다는 이야기를 하고 있긴 하지만, 결국 금융 시장의 역할을 강조하는 글이지, 대출과 대여가 필수적인 이유를 강조하는 글이 아니다.
- 15) ② expensive → free, ⑧ cheap → expensive
- 16) ③ where → that / which / 생략

⑥ which → in which

17) ③, ⑤

③ Difference between Investment and Consumption (투자과 소비의 차이)

⑤ Consumption vs. Investment: The Choice That Shapes Your Future (소비 vs. 투자: 당신의 미래를 결정하는 선택)

① What Makes Us Happier Tomorrow (무엇이 우리를 내일 더 행복하게 만들까)

② How We Can Turn Our Job into Investment (우리가 어떻게 우리의 직업을 투자로 바꿀 수 있을까)

④ Why High School Graduates Should Go to College (왜 고등학교 졸업생들은 대학에 가야 할까)

⑥ Importance of Keeping Employed in All Our Lifetime (우리가 평생 동안 고용을 유지하는 것의 중요성)

18) ③, ⑤

③ it connects us with one another (그것은 우리를 서로 연결해준다)

⑤ it establishes personal connections between users (그것은 사용자들 간의 개인적인 연결을 구축한다)

① it enhances our technical skills and abilities (그것은 우리의 기술적 능력과 역량을 향상시킨다)

② it links us directly with advertisers and marketers (그것은 우리를 광고주와 마케터들과 직접 연결한다)

④ it creates a platform for passive information consumption (그것은 수동적 정보 소비를 위한 플랫폼을 만든다)

⑥ it restricts access to certain types of content (그것은 특정 유형의 콘텐츠에 대한 접근을 제한한다)

19) ②, ⑥

② stay out of work: 일을 쉬다, 실업 상태로 지내다, 일하지 않고 지내다

⑥ sit idle: 아무것도 안 하고 앉아 있다, 빈둥거리며 앉아 있다

① leave their farm: 그들의 농장을 떠나다

③ end up in comfort: 결국 편안하게 지내다, 안락하게 살게 되다, 편안하게 마무리하다

④ embrace machines: 기계를 받아들이다, 기계를 수용하다

⑤ sit next to each other: 서로 옆에 앉다

20) ⑤ envy → don't envy

⑥ envy → don't envy

⑦ less successful → more successful

21) ②, ③

② All companies rely solely on traditional job interviews to evaluate applicants for employment. (모든 회사들은 지원자를 평가하기 위해 전통적인 면접만을 전적으로 사용한다.)

③ Traditional interviews are considered one of the most reliable tools for predicting an employee's future success. (전통적인 면접은 직원의 미래 성공을 예측하는 데 가장 신뢰할 수 있는 도구 중 하나로 간주된다.)

① People tend to search for information that will justify choosing an option that seems more memorable or minimizes loss. (사람들은 더 기억에 남거나 손실을 최소화하는 것처럼 보이는 선택지를 정당화할 정보를 찾는 경향이 있다.)

④ Interviewers often form their opinions about candidates within the first few moments of interaction. (면접관들은 종종 상호작용의 첫 몇 순간 내에 지원자들에 대한 의견을 형성한다.)

⑤ Interviewers may phrase their questions differently based on their initial impressions of candidates. (면접관들은 지원자들에 대한 초기 인상에 기반하여 질문을 다르게 표현할 수 있다.)

⑥ Structured approaches like work samples are approximately three times better at assessing future success than traditional interviews. (업무 샘플과 같은 구조화된 접근법은 전통적인 면접보다 미래 성공을 평가하는 데 약 세 배 더 효과적이다.)