



콘텐츠 안내

내신/수능 콘텐츠 PDF 및 교사용 한글파일 다운로드 [리틀리] :

(모의고사, EBS 수능특강, 영어독해연습, EBS 부교재, 기타 부교재)
(변형문제, 리딩패스(워크북), 핵심요약노트 등의 유료 콘텐츠 판매)

<https://litt.ly/bshenglish>

내신/수능 무료 내신 자료 및 유료 콘텐츠 [네이버 카페] :

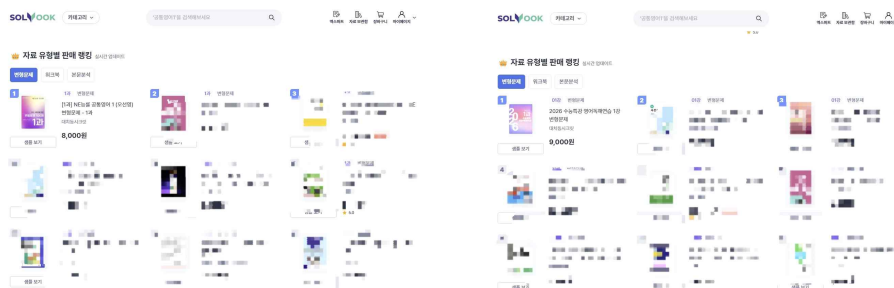
(모의고사, EBS 수능특강, 영어독해연습, EBS 부교재, 기타 부교재)
(변형문제, 리딩패스(워크북), 한줄해석, 빈칸채우기, 서술형 연습, 어법 연습 등)

<https://cafe.naver.com/daechisecret>

공통영어1, 2 등의 교과서 자료는 쓱북 "대치동 시크릿" -자료판매 1위 :

(NE능률, YBM, 비상, 천재 등 최신 교과서 변형문제 및 리딩패스 (워크북))

<https://solvook.com/@daechisecret?referral=3553>



모의고사, 수특, 부교재 지문 상세 분석 무료 연재 [네이버 블로그] :

https://blog.naver.com/bsh_english

“대치동 시크릿” 카카오톡 채널 문의하기 :

http://pf.kakao.com/_xjJSxbn/chat

선 택 형

주제

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

- ① strategies for preventing computer crashes during presentations
- ② how excessive worrying causes unnecessary mental suffering
- ③ psychological benefits of imagining worst-case scenarios
- ④ reasons why humans naturally fear uncertain situations
- ⑤ differences between helpful and harmful anxiety responses

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

- ① factors that contribute to successful climbing performance
- ② relationship between environmental conditions and athletic ability
- ③ illusion created by judging oneself through external comparisons
- ④ psychological effects of competitive climbing partnerships
- ⑤ objective measures for evaluating climbing skills accurately

제목

19. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

- ① Survival Instincts: When Worry Becomes Your Best Friend
- ② Sleep Well: The Importance of Rest for Mental Health
- ③ Stop the Endless Cycle: Why Excessive Worry Is Pointless
- ④ Preparation Is Key: Planning for Every Possible Scenario
- ⑤ Uncertainty Management: Building Resilience Through Practice

20. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

- ① Climbing Higher: The Path to Athletic Excellence
- ② Weather Matters: Environmental Factors in Outdoor Sports
- ③ The Illusion of Performance: When External Factors Mislead
- ④ Partner Up: The Importance of Training with Others
- ⑤ Self-Worth and Success: Building Confidence Through Achievement

함축의미

37. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 unnecessary suffering이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? [20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

- ① physical pain caused by actual dangerous situations
- ② mental distress from worrying about controllable events
- ③ psychological anguish from excessive worry about uncontrollable futures
- ④ emotional trauma resulting from past negative experiences
- ⑤ stress caused by insufficient preparation for likely scenarios

38. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 grounded in fiction이 함축하는 의미로 가장 적절한 것은? [21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

- ① based on imaginative storytelling rather than reality
- ② supported by false assumptions about performance quality
- ③ founded on creative interpretations of climbing techniques
- ④ established through fictional accounts of athletic achievement
- ⑤ built upon literary rather than scientific evidence

어휘

55. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is ① normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be ② helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us ③ necessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to ④ prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not ⑤ experience.

56. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and ① misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and ② conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially ③ unfavorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is ④ grounded in fiction. This shows the importance of ⑤ objective self-assessment.

|

빈칸

73. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
[20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to _____.

- ① stop worrying endlessly
- ② prepare for worst scenarios
- ③ develop stronger worry habits
- ④ increase anxiety levels
- ⑤ think more about problems

74. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
[21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, _____.

- ① the boost is grounded in fiction
- ② external validation is reliable
- ③ comparison provides accuracy
- ④ environmental conditions are irrelevant
- ⑤ achievements are measurable

요약문

91. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
[20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

While worry is a (A)_____ survival response to danger, (B)_____ worry about uncontrollable events causes unnecessary suffering and should be consciously reduced.

(A) / (B)

- ① harmful / minimal
- ② normal / excessive
- ③ dangerous / occasional
- ④ unnecessary / appropriate
- ⑤ abnormal / moderate

92. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다.
빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
[21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

Basing self-worth on climbing performance is (A)_____ because external factors can create (B)_____ impressions of one's actual ability.

(A) / (B)

- ① reliable / accurate
- ② problematic / misleading
- ③ beneficial / clear
- ④ effective / objective
- ⑤ necessary / honest

순서

109. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

20번

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations.

(A) When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening.

(B) For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful.

(C) It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (C) - (B) | ② (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ③ (B) - (C) - (A) | ④ (C) - (A) - (B) |
| ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A) | |

110. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

21번

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult.

(A) If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

(B) You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance.

(C) Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (C) - (B) | ② (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ③ (B) - (C) - (A) | ④ (C) - (A) - (B) |
| ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A) | |

삽입

127. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation.

20번

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. (①) Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. (②) To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. (③) When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. (④) Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. (⑤) If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. (⑥) It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

128. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

These factors may be random and misleading.

21번

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. (①) Comparison is one source of illusion. (②) Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. (③) You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. (④) Or, your partner was at the top of his game. (⑤) You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. (⑥) Environmental factors may be involved. (⑦) Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. (⑧) In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. (⑨) If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

어법

145. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
[20번]

Our ability to respond to danger ① has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which ② are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous ③ imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, ④ thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they ⑤ causes us unnecessary suffering.

146. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
[21번]

① Based your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you ② performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were ③ climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you ④ put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really ⑤ didn't climb particularly well.

147. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
[22번]

Information and meaning are, clearly, not the same thing. The former ① refers to uninterpreted data or sensory states whose probability in a certain situation can be easily measured; the latter refers to the interpretation of the data or sensory states, ② including the special kinds of nuances and values that the information entails, or is intended to have, in the given situation. This ③ applies to any type of information, from alarm signals to sophisticated statements. Take, for instance, a coin-tossing game in which it is decided that ④ throw three heads in a row constitutes a win. If a certain player ends up consistently with the desired outcome, defeating all who challenge that player, then we tend to interpret the outcome either as the work of Fortune, or else as clever and undetectable cheating on the part of the winning player. Interpretation ⑤ is at the core of everything we do, think about, and feel.

148. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
[23번]

The purpose of class discussions is ① to encourage you to be an active participant, not a passive recorder. Much of the emphasis in a discussion is on ② getting students involved in thinking, reacting, and responding. These are important intellectual activities in the learning process, for through them you are supposed to discover and express your opinions. Writing is an invaluable tool for ③ accomplishing these tasks. Unfortunately, too many times, when class discussion begins, pens and pencils go down. Admittedly, it is considerably more difficult ④ to take notes from discussions than from lectures, for, unlike lectures, discussions tend to be disorganized and difficult to follow. Also, students usually don't know how much of what other students are saying ⑤ are important.

내용일치

163. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은? [20번]

Our ability to respond to danger has been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, which are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel nervous imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, which, in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show that worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

- ① Feeling worried in uncertain situations is always abnormal and unhealthy.
- ② Thinking through potential scenarios is never helpful for problem-solving.
- ③ Worrying about future events can prevent those events from happening.
- ④ Excessive worry beyond our control causes unnecessary suffering.
- ⑤ Sleep loss from worry indicates proper preparation for future challenges.

164. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? [21번]

Basing your self-worth on climbing performance puts you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and misleading. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb because your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly difficult and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be involved. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

- ① External factors in climbing performance can be random and misleading.
- ② Environmental conditions like humidity can affect climbing success.
- ③ Comparison with partners always provides accurate self-assessment.
- ④ Self-worth based on climbing performance depends on unpredictable factors.
- ⑤ Good or bad feelings about performance may not reflect actual ability.

서 술 형

어법

181. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오 [20번]

Our ability to respond to danger 1) [has / have] been important for survival, so feeling worried in uncertain situations is normal. Feelings of worry, 2) [that / which] are activated in anticipation of future events, are often experienced in everyday situations. For example, we may feel 3) [nervous / nervously] imagining unlikely events, such as a computer crashing during an important presentation. To some extent, thinking through potential scenarios can be helpful. When our worries exceed our control, however, they cause us unnecessary suffering. Consider how many times you have lost sleep thinking about a terrible situation, 4) [which / that], in the end, did not actually take place. If that situation actually occurred, it only goes to show 5) [that / what] worrying about it did nothing to prevent it from happening. It is worth 6) [to make / making] a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying 7) [endless / endlessly] about events you may not experience.

182. 다음 중 어법 상 알맞은 것을 고르시오 [21번]

1) [Base / Basing] your self-worth on climbing performance 2) [puts / put] you at the whim of external factors. These factors may be random and 3) [misleading / misled]. Comparison is one source of illusion. Perhaps you felt that you performed well on a certain climb 4) [because of / because] your partner was having an off day and found the climbing very difficult. You found it only slightly 5) [difficultly / difficult] and conclude that you were climbing quite well, when in fact you were climbing no better than usual. Or, your partner was at the top of his game. You felt weak in comparison, when in fact, objectively, you put in a very strong performance. Environmental factors may be 6) [involved / involving]. Perhaps you mastered your day's objective due to especially favorable conditions, such as low humidity, when in fact, you really didn't climb particularly well. In all these cases, the good or bad feelings you have are not based on something you can take credit for. If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is 7) [grounding / grounded] in fiction.

영작

199. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오. [20번]

그렇다면 당신이 경험하지 않을 수도 있는 사건들에 대해 끝없이 걱정하는 것을 멈추기 위한 의식적인 노력을 기울일 가치가 있다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

¹⁹⁹⁾[effort, / about / stop / then, / you / is / It / worth / worrying / endlessly / a / to / making / experience. / events / conscious / not / may]

→ _____

200. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 우리말과 같은 뜻이 되도록 <보기>에 주어진 단어만을 모두 사용하여 영작하십시오. [21번]

만약 그 수행들이 당신의 자존감을 높인다면, 그 향상은 허구에 근거하고 있다.

<조건>

필요시 동사나 명사의 어형을 변형할 것
필요시 주어진 단어를 반복 사용할 것

<보기>

²⁰⁰⁾[boost / your / self-worth, / performances / If / the / boost / the / fiction. / grounded / is / in]

→ _____

정답

- 1) 정답: ② how excessive worrying causes unnecessary mental suffering
- 2) 정답: ③ illusion created by judging oneself through external comparisons
- 3) 정답: ⑤ why information requires human interpretation to become meaningful
- 4) 정답: ④ challenges and benefits of note-taking during class discussions
- 5) 정답: ③ historical shift of food from survival necessity to cultural expression
- 6) 정답: ④ how television uses distance to manage viewers' emotional intensity
- 7) 정답: ⑤ parallels between entrepreneurial branding and academic writing voice
- 8) 정답: ③ growing evidence that animals engage in intentional teaching behaviors
- 9) 정답: ④ literary technique of suggesting character appearance rather than describing
- 10) 정답: ⑤ cognitive trade-offs between focus and broader awareness
- 11) 정답: ④ fundamental role of spatial thinking in geographical understanding
- 12) 정답: ③ accelerating glacier melting due to global climate change
- 13) 정답: ③ health consequences of reduced physical activity in modern life
- 14) 정답: ③ characteristics and unpredictability of chaotic systems
- 15) 정답: ③ dual psychological motivations triggered by cute and beautiful designs
- 16) 정답: ④ physical movement as metaphor for understanding mathematical concepts
- 17) 정답: ④ comprehensive social dangers of technology-driven unemployment
- 18) 정답: ③ concept and goals of seamless technological design
- 19) 정답: ③ Stop the Endless Cycle: Why Excessive Worry Is Pointless
- 20) 정답: ③ The Illusion of Performance: When External Factors Mislead
- 21) 정답: ③ Information vs. Meaning: The Power of Interpretation
- 22) 정답: ② Discussion Notes: Capturing the Chaos of Classroom Conversation
- 23) 정답: ③ From Necessity to Art: The Cultural Evolution of Food
- 24) 정답: ③ Distance Control: How TV Manages Our Emotional Responses
- 25) 정답: ③ Finding Your Voice: Creating a Distinctive Writing Identity
- 26) 정답: ③ Can Animals Teach? The Debate Over Intentional Instruction
- 27) 정답: ② Reading Between the Lines: How Writers Create Vivid Characters
- 28) 정답: ① Narrow Vision: The Double-Edged Sword of Focused Attention
- 29) 정답: ① Location Matters: Why Geography Is About More Than Maps

- 30) 정답: ③ Melting Away: The Accelerating Loss of World's Glaciers
- 31) 정답: ② Move It or Lose It: The Health Cost of Sedentary Living
- 32) 정답: ③ The Unpredictable World of Chaotic Systems
- 33) 정답: ③ Cute vs. Beautiful: Contrasting Psychological Effects of Design Appeal
- 34) 정답: ③ Walking as a Metaphor for Understanding Mathematical Concepts
- 35) 정답: ③ The Work Crisis: When Technology Threatens Human Purpose
- 36) 정답: ③ Invisible Technology: The Dream of Seamless Design
- 37) 정답: ③ psychological anguish from excessive worry about uncontrollable futures
- 38) 정답: ② supported by false assumptions about performance quality
- 39) 정답: ② understanding meaning is central to all human experiences
- 40) 정답: ③ students stop taking notes when discussions begin
- 41) 정답: ③ eating habits reflect personal identity and social characteristics
- 42) 정답: ② emotionally removed from viewers' personal experiences
- 43) 정답: ② the writing style is recognizably distinctive and memorable
- 44) 정답: ② energy expenditure must have clear survival or learning benefits
- 45) 정답: ③ incomplete character development
- lacking detailed description
- 46) 정답: ② eliminating distracting influences to focus on priority tasks
- 47) 정답: ② location-specific reasons and broader significance or implications
- 48) 정답: ② dramatic and compelling evidence of environmental change
- 49) 정답: ② missed opportunities for achieving optimal health and wellbeing
- 50) 정답: ③ forced past a critical threshold that triggers chaotic behavior
- 51) 정답: ② maintain emotional attachment and protective feelings
- 52) 정답: ① mentally re-experiencing physical sensations and movements
- 53) 정답: ① completely removed or emptied of essential meaning
- 54) 정답: ② completely immersed in the virtual environment experience
- 55) 정답: ③ necessary → unnecessary
- 56) 정답: ③ unfavorable → favorable
- 57) 정답: ④ ignore → interpret
- 58) 정답: ③ organized → disorganized
- 59) 정답: ④ group → personal
- 60) 정답: ② increase → reduce
- 61) 정답: ④ temporary → lasting
- 62) 정답: ③ conserve → expend

- 63) 정답: ③ prevents → allows
- 64) 정답: ③ down → up
- 65) 정답: ③ unnecessary → essential
- 66) 정답: ③ decelerating → accelerating
- 67) 정답: ③ benefit → waste
- 68) 정답: ③ chaotic → orderly
- 69) 정답: ③ benefits → downsides
- 70) 정답: ⑤ separation → connection
- 71) 정답: ③ frustrating → satisfying
- 72) 정답: ③ simple → complicated
- 73) 정답: ① stop worrying endlessly
- 74) 정답: ① the boost is grounded in fiction
- 75) 정답: ③ Interpretation is at the core of everything we do, think about, and feel
- 76) 정답: ① manageable, it is also important
- 77) 정답: ① more than just a life necessity
- 78) 정답: ③ in another time and place
- 79) 정답: ① in cultivating a distinctive voice
- 80) 정답: ⑤ there would need to be a good reason
- 81) 정답: ① you still feel as if you know exactly what he looks like
- 82) 정답: ④ accidents go up and performance drops
- 83) 정답: ⑤ it is difficult to make reasoned judgments
- 84) 정답: ③ will disappear completely within twenty years
- 85) 정답: ④ "Physical inactivity is a waste of human potential"
- 86) 정답: ⑤ Before that point they may behave orderly
- 87) 정답: ③ also have downsides
- 88) 정답: ④ reliving, at least in their imagination,
- 89) 정답: ⑤ leaving them unable to find purpose
- 90) 정답: ③ less visible screens
- 91) 정답: ② normal / excessive
- 92) 정답: ② problematic / misleading
- 93) 정답: ② data / interpretation
- 94) 정답: ② difficulty / manageable
- 95) 정답: ② necessity / phenomenon
- 96) 정답: ② closeness / distance
- 97) 정답: ② brands / voice
- 98) 정답: ② disputed / teaching
- 99) 정답: ① effects / descriptions
- 100) 정답: ② benefits / problems
- 101) 정답: ② where / why
- 102) 정답: ② melt / disappear

103) 정답: ② eliminated / waste

104) 정답: ② unpredictable / bifurcation

105) 정답: ② nurturing / self-expressive

106) 정답: ② walking / mathematical

107) 정답: ② stability / meaning

108) 정답: ② invisible / technological

109) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

110) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

111) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

112) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

113) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

114) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

115) [정답] ② (B) - (A) - (C)

116) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

117) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

118) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

119) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

120) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

121) [정답] ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

122) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

123) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

124) [정답] ③ (B) - (C) - (A)

125) [정답] ① (A) - (C) - (B)

126) [정답] ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

127) [정답] ②

128) [정답] ①

129) [정답] ②

130) [정답] ②

131) [정답] ③

132) [정답] ⑤

133) [정답] ③

134) [정답] ②

135) [정답] ②

136) [정답] ⑤

137) [정답] ⑤

138) [정답] ③

139) [정답] ④

140) [정답] ④

141) [정답] ④

142) [정답] ④

143) [정답] ⑥

144) [정답] ④

- 145) 정답: ⑤ causes → cause
- 146) 정답: ① Based→ Basing
- 147) 정답: ④ throw → throwing
- 148) 정답: ⑤ are → is
- 149) 정답: ③ to develop → to be developed
- 150) 정답: ⑤ involved → involving
- 151) 정답: ⑤ overlooking → overlooked
- 152) 정답: ⑤ kill → killing
- 153) 정답: ② what → that
- 154) 정답: ⑤ dropping → drops
- 155) 정답: ⑤ Locate → Locating
- 156) 정답: ② depend → depending
- 157) 정답: ③ have → have been
- 158) 정답: ⑤ leading → leads
- 159) 정답: ② elicits → elicit
- 160) 정답: ③ take → takes
- 161) 정답: ③ leave → leaving
- 162) 정답: ④ having → have
- 163) 정답: ④ Excessive worry beyond our control causes unnecessary suffering.
- 164) 정답: ③ Comparison with partners always provides accurate self-assessment.
- 165) 정답: ③ Raw information and interpreted meaning are essentially the same thing.
- 166) 정답: ③ Students should avoid taking notes during discussions to focus on participation.
- 167) 정답: ③ The late 18th century marked the beginning of food's cultural evolution.
- 168) 정답: ④ Closeness and familiarity help make fictional environments feel real.
- 169) 정답: ② Scholars initially find entrepreneurial concepts completely alien to academic writing.
- 170) 정답: ③ All animal researchers agree that animals cannot teach one another.
- 171) 정답: ③ Writers often suggest character appearance rather than describing it explicitly.
- 172) 정답: ③ Narrowing helps with goal attainment by eliminating distractions.
- 173) 정답: ③ Understanding phenomena arrangement on Earth's surface aids decision-making.
- 174) 정답: ③ Glacier melting rates are slowing down according to recent evidence.
- 175) 정답: ④ Modern technological changes have created only benefits for human health.
- 176) 정답: ② Chaotic systems exhibit completely predictable behavior patterns.
- 177) 정답: ② Cute products evoke nurturing desires while beautiful products trigger self-expression.
- 178) 정답: ④ Children can mentally relive physical movements when learning math.
- 179) 정답: ③ Work provides only economic benefits without psychological meaning.

180) 정답: ③ Technological seamlessness always requires highly visible screens.

181) <정답>

- 1) has
- 2) which
- 3) nervous
- 4) which
- 5) that
- 6) making
- 7) endlessly

182) <정답>

- 1) Basing
- 2) puts
- 3) misleading
- 4) because
- 5) difficult
- 6) involved
- 7) grounded

183) <정답>

- 1) refers
- 2) uninterpreted
- 3) whose
- 4) intended
- 5) that
- 6) to interpret
- 7) feel

184) <정답>

- 1) to be
- 2) express
- 3) accomplishing
- 4) to take
- 5) active
- 6) impose

185) <정답>

- 1) is
- 2) found
- 3) involved
- 4) offering
- 4) who

186) <정답>

- 1) induced
- 2) whom
- 3) for
- 4) to perceive
- 5) used
- 6) fictionalized
- 7) occurs

187) <정답>

- 1) Gaining
- 2) ensuring
- 3) intended
- 4) drawing
- 5) While
- 6) that

188) <정답>

- 1) referring
- 2) because
- 3) has
- 4) in which
- 5) leading
- 6) Considering

189) <정답>

- 1) give
- 2) what
- 3) has
- 4) what

190) <정답>

- 1) redirecting
- 2) that
- 3) Narrowing
- 4) being
- 5) drops

191) <정답>

- 1) associated
- 2) takes
- 3) Getting
- 4) Engaging
- 5) are
- 6) to make

- 7) taking
- 8) Understanding
- 9) happens

192) <정답>

- 1) that
- 2) depending
- 3) are
- 4) that
- 5) where
- 6) occurred
- 7) unexpected

193) <정답>

- 1) in which
- 2) active
- 3) are
- 4) been mechanized
- 5) have created
- 6) been linked
- 7) has summarized

194) <정답>

- 1) is
- 2) arranged
- 3) completely
- 4) generated
- 5) what
- 6) called
- 7) orderly

195) <정답>

- 1) that
- 2) elicit
- 3) elicits
- 4) associated
- 5) which
- 6) reduce
- 7) because

196) <정답>

- 1) contribute
- 2) walking
- 3) thinking
- 4) starts

- 5) what
- 6) think
- 7) imagine
- 8) dried

197) <정답>

- 1) deeply
- 2) disturbing
- 3) that
- 4) in which
- 5) even
- 6) leaving

198) <정답>

- 1) aims
- 2) seamlessly
- 3) where
- 4) Considering
- 5) stitching
- 6) ensures
- 7) interacting
- 8) aims

199) It is worth making a conscious effort, then, to stop worrying endlessly about events you may not experience.

200) If the performances boost your self-worth, the boost is grounded in fiction.

201) Interpretation is at the core of everything we do, think about, and feel.

202) Note taking helps to keep you active and alert; it allows you to impose some organization on the discussion; and it can prepare you to speak.

203) Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you who you are.

204) Television entertainment tends to place social problems involving violence in another time and place, letting us watch those fictionalized characters search for solutions to our problems in settings safely distanced from our own.

205) The challenge, as Labaree suggests, is not just in developing innovative ideas but in cultivating a distinctive voice that makes readers think, "Ah, this sounds like [the author]."

- 206) Considering the amount of energy they'd have to expend, there would need to be a good reason, and that reason might be teaching.
- 207) When, in one of his novels, Evelyn Waugh says of a new character, that 'he had just the kind of appearance one would expect a young man of his type to have' and nothing else, you still feel as if you have been told exactly what he looks like.
- 208) When we're stuck narrowed in for too long, accidents go up and performance drops.
- 209) Moving up in scale, without some awareness of how phenomena are arranged on Earth's surface, it is difficult to make reasoned business or policy judgments, make sense of events, or grasp some of the basic forces shaping life on the planet.
- 210) It is estimated that many small mountain glaciers will disappear completely within ten to twenty years unless there is a sudden and unexpected change in the present warming trend.
- 211) Physical inactivity is a waste of human potential for health and well-being.
- 212) Before that point is reached they may behave in a quite orderly fashion.
- 213) Beautiful-looking designs may not attract attention over time because people become desensitized to them.
- 214) They might be sitting still as they imagine all of this walking back and forth along their path; but they are reliving, at least in their imagination, the movement of their feet.
- 215) Not only that the labor market might be hollowed out, leaving some unable to find a good job and a reliable income, but that this sense of fulfilment that some people are fortunate to feel in their jobs might be hollowed out as well, leaving them unable to find purpose and live a satisfying life.
- 216) The aim is to immerse the user experience such that the visual interaction might be described as inside the screen rather than a body interacting with a digital console or object as separate entities.