

# CORE SET

L5



NAME

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# 인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

## ■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

회차 번호	난도	회차당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
101-200	하	6	600	·101번에서 300번까지는 다음 단계에 대비할 수 있도록 서서히 난이도가 높아집니다. ·300번 이후는 전체적인 난이도가 유지됩니다.
201-300	중	6	600	
301-700	상	6	2400	

## ■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

구분	권 번호	난도	권당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
B 빈칸 추론	B1-B3	하	99	297	·빈칸 문제 모음입니다. ·고3은 수준에 따라 B5부터 선택 가능합니다.
	B4-B6	중	99	297	
	B7-B12	상	99	594	
Bx 빈칸 추론 (추가분)	Bx1-Bx2	하	99	198	·B1-B12의 문제와 겹치는 문항이 일부 있을 수 있습니다.
	Bx3-Bx4	중	99	198	
	Bx5-Bx6	상	99	198	
G 어법	G1-G3	하	99	297	·고3은 수준에 따라 G4부터 선택 가능합니다. ·내신 대비 문법 교재로도 좋습니다.
	G4-G6	중	99	297	
	G7-G10	상	99	396	
V 어휘	V1-V2	하	99	198	·V1, V3, V5, V6, V7은 단어 선택형이고, V2, V4, V8은 단어 선택형과 틀린 단어 찾기가 섞여 있습니다.
	V3-V4	중	99	198	
	V5-V8	상	99	396	
A 순서 배열	A1	하	66	66	
	A2	중	66	66	
	A3-A5	상	99	297	
L 위치 찾기	L1	하	66	66	
	L2	중	66	66	
	L3-L5	상	99	297	
T 주제 추론	T1	하	66	66	·T3는 선택지가 우리말로 되어 있습니다.
	T2	중	66	66	
	T3	중	66	66	
	T4-T5	상	99	198	
U 무관한 문장	U1	하	66	66	
	U2	중	66	66	
	U3-U5	상	99	297	
H 제목 추론	H1	하	66	66	
	H2	중	66	66	
	H3-H4	상	99	198	
HM 함축 의미 추론	HM3-HM4	상	60	120	
S 문단 요약	S1	하	60	60	
	S2	중	60	60	
	S3	상	100	100	
2Q 장문 독해 (2문제 유형)	2Q1	하	100	100	·장문 독해 중 2문항 유형(41-42번)을 모아 놓았습니다.
	2Q2	중	100	100	
	2Q3	상	100	100	

\* 이외에도 저난도 문제 유형 모음인 《HAPPY SET series *해피셋 시리즈*》와 중등부 수능 대비 프로그램인 《COMBO Jr series *콤보 주니어 시리즈*》가 있습니다.

\* 수정 작업 중인 교재가 있을 수 있으니, 필요한 교재가 있을 『인사이트온웹』의 홈페이지(<https://insightonweb.com>)에서 확인하시기 바랍니다.

※ 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

1) Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods whenever possible.

After being picked, an apple requires only the energy it takes to get from farm to market.

① When an apple goes into a jar of applesauce before reaching the market, however, much more energy is necessary. ② This energy includes the fuel to transport the apples to a factory and the electricity to run the machines that cook the apples, puree them, and pack the sauce into jars. ③ Creating the jars that hold the applesauce also requires energy. ④ And, of course, the jars must eventually be transported to the supermarket. ⑤ If you have a choice between an apple and applesauce, choose the apple.

\*puree (과일 등을 으깨어) 걸쭉하게 만들다

2) When calm conditions return, the small waves rebuild the berm at the expense of the bar.

There are two major beach forms created by waves: berms and bars. ① Berms are flat, above-water features that make up the familiar part of a beach. ② Bars are underwater ridges of sand that parallel the shoreline and are seldom seen except at unusually low tides. ③ On most beaches there is a constant exchange of sand between these two features, the direction of the transport depending on the character of the waves. ④ When the waves are large and follow close upon each other as they do under storm conditions, the berm is worn down and the bar builds up. ⑤ For this reason the above-water part of a beach is generally much narrower in the stormy winter months than in the summer.

\*berm (파도에 쓸려 해변을 따라 몰려 있는) 모래턱 \*\*bar 해변 아래 모래 언덕

3) Military spending was still high, but the resources of the empire allowed for significant public expenditures on other things.

The geographic importance of the Roman Empire was that it created an environment under which trade could thrive. Areas of conflict were on the borders of the empire. ① Away from those areas of conflict, the empire was secure and well regulated. ② Tax revenues paid for the development of extensive road systems and ports that facilitated trade, helping to create more wealth. ③ More wealth meant more money to spend on consumer goods, including wine. ④ Moreover, wine was subject to taxation, and thus important to the health of the Roman economy. ⑤ As a consequence, we see in the Romans some of the first governmental efforts to control and regulate crops, precursors of modern-day agricultural regulation.

\*precursor 전조

4) On the other hand, it was free publicity for their new songs, so the protests were often faint, as negotiations between the record companies and radio stations regarding the payment of rights fees would ultimately show.

Recorded music and radio suffered through a love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they competed against one another for the entertainment time and dollar of the American public. ① Early radio broadcasts were most likely to be live performances. ② This, however, was an expensive pursuit and, as the availability and quality of recorded music improved, recorded music became more widespread. ③ This occasionally led to legal disputes. ④ Record companies objected to radio stations playing their discs on the air, which they clearly labeled "not licensed for radio broadcast." ⑤ The industry would learn to see radio as a strong complement, eventually going so far as to pay radio stations to play their music.

5) In Thailand, people greet each other by placing the palms of their hands together in front of their bodies and slightly bowing their heads.

Norms make our interactions with others reasonably predictable. Americans expect that when they extend a hand to another person, that person will grasp it and a brief handshake will follow. They would be shocked if they held out their hand and the other person grabbed it and spit on it or wouldn't let go. ① In contrast, people in some societies commonly embrace or kiss each other's cheek as a form of greeting, even when involved in a formal business relationship. ② A hearty handshake in those societies may be interpreted as an insult. ③ This greeting is governed by strict norms. ④ Slight differences in the placement of one's hands reflect the social position of the other person—the higher the hands, the higher the position of the person being greeted. ⑤ Norms like these make it easier to "live with others" in a relatively harmonious way.

6) Then, in cottage industry and later in factory industry, employers returned to women.

Although paid work has always been segregated by gender, over time some tasks have switched back and forth between the sexes. ① Consider the production of cloth. ② Textiles were produced in women's workshops during the Middle Ages; these workshops were disappearing by the thirteenth century, although in some parts of Europe women continued to weave silk. ③ By the sixteenth century, men had begun to take over the production of cloth. ④ Women spun thread and wove cloth for the families, but through their guilds, men gained control of commercial weaving. ⑤ By the 1840s, factory needlework and cottage industry—usually involving textiles—were among the most common kinds of employment for English women.

\*segregate 구분하다 \*\*guild 동업조합

7) The problem is perhaps not only a problem in our educational system, but it may also be that because people are oblivious to the Sun's position and path in the sky, it has ceased to have meaning in their lives.

You might think that most people know why it's cold in the winter and warm in the summer, but you'd be surprised. ① In 1987, filmmakers interviewed a group of twenty-three graduating Harvard seniors and professors. ② Twenty-one of the twenty-three gave the wrong answer. ③ Most offered up the explanation that the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer (it is a little closer in January). ④ The producers of the film suggested that these misconceptions point to significant flaws in the way science is taught. ⑤ If it is presented as a separate fact, there is no reason to link the passage of the Sun to the seasons.

\*oblivious 알아차리지 못하는

8) This fact largely explains the rapid rise in the consumption of sugar.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, from a rare and high-priced luxury item sugar became an ordinary consumer product. ① In Europe before the 16th century, for example, a kilogram of sugar cost the equivalent of 30 to 40 days' wages paid to an urban manual laborer. ② During the first half of the 18th century in England, on the other hand, the same amount of sugar cost less than one day's wages—wages that had not greatly increased in the interval. ③ In commercial countries, and especially in the cities of commercial countries, consumption had reached considerable levels by the beginning of the 18th century. ④ Thus in 1730 the average European consumed less than half a kilogram of sugar a year, while the average Englishman went through nearly 5 kilograms a year. ⑤ But the average citizen of one of the commercial cities would probably have consumed some 10 to 15 kilograms a year, that is, enough to cover 7-9% of his annual caloric needs.

9) Ms. Bingay's running the Boston Marathon had positive results.

In 1966, women were not allowed to run in the Boston Marathon. Fortunately, a "self-important" woman did not let that stop her. ① Roberta Gibb Bingay traveled to Boston by bus from California to compete. ② Of course, she was not allowed to stand at the starting line, so she hid in some bushes near the starting line, and when the male runners raced by, she joined them. ③ At first, she wore a hooded sweatshirt to help disguise her gender, but soon she got too warm and took off the sweatshirt. ④ Ms. Bingay ran the marathon in three hours and twenty-one minutes, finishing 124th in a race in which 415 men competed. ⑤ The following year, another woman ran the marathon unofficially, and in 1972, women were finally allowed to compete officially in the Boston Marathon.

\*disguise 위장하다, 변장하다

10) Where, if anywhere, are all the parts put back together again into an integrated whole?

In any event, we look to philosophy as a way of integrating all of the other things we know from all of the other fields of study. ① This applies in a special way to the study of what we are as human beings. ② Today we live in a world that is constantly trying to pull one aspect of what we are away from our other aspects. ③ The body is torn apart from the mind, our individual existence is torn away from our social life, and our consciousness is regarded as separate from the things we know about, such as water, trees, dogs, and other people, outside of our own mind. ④ Each science has its own little area that it studies to the point of exhaustion. ⑤ The only place within unaided reason for such harmony and reconciliation is philosophy

\*exhaustion 철저한 규명 \*\*reconciliation 화해

11) The scientific process includes observation, critical thinking, problem identification, analysis, hypothesization, experimentation, data collection, validation and generalization.

Science is a way of describing and explaining the natural phenomena and the objects found in nature. The facts, concepts, principles, theories, and laws, which we study in various branches of science, constitute the products of science. ① What we know today is only a drop in the ocean. ② Science is the medium through which the unknown world can be explored and revealed. ③ Thus, science is a process by which we can increase our knowledge about this vast world. ④ These represent the fundamental aspects of the nature of science and reflect how science tends to differ from other subjects for gaining knowledge. ⑤ The rationality of scientific process and a scientific product depends on objectivity, open-mindedness, creativity, imagination, positive attitude and values.

\*validation 입증

12) This changed slightly during World War I, when for the first time many English women left home to work in wartime factories.

Shortly after England's men's soccer league started in 1888, women began playing scheduled soccer matches. ① As early as 1895, a women's game attracted 8,000 spectators to Crouch End in London. ② However, the all-male English FA felt threatened and banned women's soccer in 1902—meaning that they would punish clubs that allowed women use of their facilities. ③ The engineering firm Dick, Kerr & Co. began sponsoring a women's team in Preston in 1917, and in due course the *Dick, Kerr's Ladies team* attracted a huge crowd of 53,000 spectators to a game in Everton in 1920. ④ Shortly thereafter, they went on a tour of the United States where they even played against men's teams, often winning. ⑤ When the war was over, the English FA conveniently reconfirmed its ban in 1921, and women were forced back into the home.

13) In film, however, actors must give a usable performance from the first day of shooting.

Arranging as much time as possible for rehearsals is a good idea, but in reality they are rarely afforded as much time as the talent and the director would desire. It is not uncommon for a project to have no rehearsal time at all, particularly for actors with smaller roles. ① This is particularly true when actors work for free, as is often the case in independent projects. ② A stage play is often rehearsed for months before it is seen by the public. ③ Any rehearsal time is a bonus; but if none is possible, be ready to start producing at a high level right from the start. ④ When preshooting rehearsals are not possible, set aside time on the set to walk through the entire scene before beginning to shoot. ⑤ This gives the actors a sense of the shape of the scene prior to breaking it down into the individual pieces.

14) When a reader has no specific experience or memory from which to draw, imagination can often support visualizing.

Most often, readers create mental images by retrieving pictures that are already stored in their memory. ① In other words, they make a connection with something they have seen or know about and that is what helps them to create the image. ② It is more challenging to visualize things we have not personally experienced. ③ This all happens in an instant, but if we were to slow it down, we might see it as similar to searching through archives of photo files to find a specific photo. ④ Our brains search through our files until we find an image we can use to support the text we are reading. ⑤ Readers who were first introduced to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, for example, had never personally experienced it; however, J. K. Rowling's rich descriptions helped us all to "see" it with our imaginations.

\*retrieve 생각해 내다 \*\*archive 파일 저장고

15) To give you some idea of the scale, in 2007 and 2008 Linux developers added an average of 4,300 lines of code per *day* to the Linux kernel, deleted 1,800 lines, and modified 1,500 lines.

Open source software projects have two key attributes. ① First, the code is made publicly available, so anyone can experiment with and modify the code, not just the original programmer. ② Second, other people are encouraged to contribute improvements to the code. ③ This might mean sending in a bug report when something goes wrong, or perhaps suggesting a change to a single line of code, or even writing a major code module containing thousands of lines of code. ④ The most successful open source projects recruit large numbers of contributors, who together can develop software far more complex than any individual programmer could develop on their own. ⑤ That's an astonishing rate of change—on a large software project, an experienced developer will typically write a few thousand lines of code per year.

\*Linux kernel 리눅스 커널(유닉스 계열 운영체제의 핵심)  
\*\*module 모듈(특정 기능을 하는 컴퓨터 시스템이나 프로그램의 단위)



16) If her latest artistic efforts meet unfavorable reviews, this woman's sense of self is buffered by the fact that there is much more to her than being an artist.

People differ in the number of attributes, memories, and self-schemas that are part of their self-concept. ① Some people have highly complex selves and others much less complex. ② Self-complexity is important in influencing how people react to the good and bad events in life. ③ Someone who is, say, an engineer, an opera lover, a mother, and an artist can absorb a blow to one of her selves without much damage to her overall self-concept. ④ She is still a mother, an engineer, an opera lover, and much more. ⑤ People who are low in self-complexity may be deeply shocked by negative events, because there is little else to act as a buffer.

\* buffer 보호하다 완충제 \*\* self-schema 자기도식(自己圖式)

17) Effective and fair access means many different things—for example, the difference between an easy and difficult commute.

Effective access to facilities and services in cities is a key measure of the performance of the urban transportation system. ① A fundamental principle, then, of sound urban and transportation planning is the delivery of effective 'access for all' without discrimination as to income, physical ability, housing location, mode of travel or any other factor. ② It may even, under certain circumstances, mean the difference between getting a job or not getting a job. ③ It can make the difference between easy travel to schools, shops, medical services, recreational facilities and entertainment events and a cumulative deprivation leading to real social problems. ④ Access, in other words, profoundly affects the quality of urban life. ⑤ It is an essential good, which depends on the effectiveness of transportation systems and, as transportation and urban theorists increasingly stress, on better urban spatial organization.

\* cumulative deprivation 축적되는 결핍

18) On a given day, however, almost three-quarters of our population consumes too few vegetables, and two-thirds of us fail to consume enough fruits.

A list of the foods available 100 years ago would be relatively short. ① It would consist of whole foods—foods that have been around for a long time, such as vegetables, fruits, meats, milk, and grains. ② These foods have been called basic, unprocessed, natural, or farm foods. ③ By whatever name, choosing a sufficient variety of these foods each day is an easy way to obtain a nutritious diet. ④ Also, although people generally consume a few servings of vegetables, the vegetable they most often choose is potatoes, usually prepared as French fries. ⑤ Such dietary patterns make development of chronic diseases more likely.

19) The most attractive audience for advertisers was the 24-35-year-old woman, as they were regarded as having the largest disposable income and tended to be responsible for the purchase of fast-moving consumer goods.

The growth of radio in the UK can be traced to the 1990 Broadcasting Act, which allowed commercial radio to target a specific audience for the first time. ① Prior to this, commercial radio stations were bound to provide programming for everyone in their transmission area. ② This made radio stations less attractive to advertisers, who wanted to target specific audiences. ③ Following the 1990 Act, radio stations began to tailor their output to attract specific audiences that could be delivered to advertisers. ④ Unsurprisingly, this was the audience that most commercial stations targeted, tailoring their programmes, including the news, to this sector. ⑤ As more radio stations came on air, they began to target different audiences in order to attract a wider range of advertisers.

\*disposable income 가처분소득

20) Unlike Romance languages that allow the statement, "It is raining," the English speaker must invent a dummy subject to say, "It is raining."

The idea of a "natural happening" or "occurrence" is not as familiar or acceptable for Americans as it is for the Chinese and many other non-Westerners. Events do not just occur or happen naturally; they require a cause or an agent that can be held responsible. ① Americans are not satisfied with statements of occurrence until they have determined who is responsible—who did it or who caused it to be done. ② "Where there's smoke, there's fire" means that each effect or event has a causative agent. ③ The English language reflects this quality of American (and English) thinking. ④ For example, in English one cannot refer to a natural occurrence of rain without a subject. ⑤ The *it* in this English statement fills the subject position, normally associated with the agent of a verb.

21) In addition, more and more people express concern about the appropriate balance of work and family and leisure and other aspects of their lives.

Lifestyles and expectations about life circumstances are changing. ① Where people are willing to live and work is becoming a serious issue for a significant number of workers. ② People are likely to have decided preferences about where they want to live, whether in the city, the suburbs, or a rural setting, and in what region and climate. ③ They may not want the job interfering with taking a child to a Little League game or to a Girl Scout meeting or going to church. ④ Thus they may be less willing to accept overtime assignments or to work long hours or weekends. ⑤ However, fear of being laid off undoubtedly produces considerable acquiescence to management's wishes, but with resulting job dissatisfaction for many people.

\*acquiescence (어쩔 수 없는) 동의

22) A sandglass was turned over the moment it hit the water, and the navigator would allow rope to run out as long as sand was running in the glass.

While many of the measures are based on walking speed and length of a pace, there was no clear standard for distances covered by a ship at sea. ① The speed of sailboats can depend on a number of factors: their length, width, load, and hull shape. ② One common technique to estimate the speed of a ship is the *log line*. ③ A log or piece of wood with a long rope attached to it was thrown overboard and allowed to drift behind the ship. ④ Once the sand stopped, a seaman stopped the rope, pulled it back in and measured its length. ⑤ Knowing time from the sandglass, he could figure out his speed.

\*hull 선체

23) Perhaps the most convincing case is dolphins' talent for acquiring and processing acoustic information.

We have seen only cases in which human intelligence is equal to or greater than animal intelligence. Perhaps the wild mind is altogether inferior to the human mind. Clearly, humans are vastly superior to all earthly animals in their ability to learn and use language. ① However, if we accept this view we have jumped to the wrong conclusion. ② Animals do have unique abilities not shared by humans. ③ This skill is highly adaptive and is a type of intelligence according to any reasonable general definition. ④ Furthermore, not only can unaided humans not match dolphins' ability, but also the best human-designed transducers, computers, and software cannot match their ability. ⑤ Only by adopting radically speciesist definitions of intelligence could we deny that this ability is a type of intelligence.

\*transducer 변환기 \*\*speciesist 종차별주의(인간이 만물의 영장이라는 믿음)의

24) Such an event, involving elaborate food, beverages, and entertainment, almost always is beyond the capacity of a man to provide by himself.

A major economic motivation of balanced reciprocity is to exchange surplus goods and services for those that are in short supply. Shortfalls and surpluses can result from different levels of technology, environmental variations, or different production capacities. ① But whatever the cause, balanced reciprocity enables both parties in the exchange to maximize their consumption. ② The Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, exemplify balanced reciprocity in the exchange of both goods and services. ③ According to social custom, a man is expected to sponsor at least one festival celebrating a major saint's day. ④ Consequently, the man seeks the help of his relatives, friends, and neighbors, thereby mortgaging his future surpluses. ⑤ Those who help out expect to be repaid in equivalent amounts when they sponsor a similar festival.

\*reciprocity 상호 이익, 상호성 mortgage 저당 잡히다

25) But they did observe that there were patterns and sequences for certain events, such as night and day, floods and drought, earthquakes and volcanoes, and so forth.

Early humans wondered at what they saw when viewing the heavens and nature around them. ① Their observations of both the space and the time in which they lived were limited geographically and intellectually. ② Regardless of their fears or wishes, these events occurred with regularity for no apparent reason, so it was quite reasonable to believe that some unknown superpower, god, or spirit was responsible for these natural phenomena. ③ It is also only natural to try to invent explanations for unexplained or nonunderstandable events. ④ The Greeks, Romans, and people from other earlier civilizations believed in a great many gods, all of whom exerted or controlled the power of the good or bad events that occurred in their lives. ⑤ Many of these ancient myths were incorporated into modern religions and have become part of written and observed doctrines.

26) And yet there is nothing in those laws that would lead one to expect a universe that harbors life.

Life is so familiar and ubiquitous that it is easy to forget how astonishing it is, and how sharply living things differ from those that are not alive. ① Living things draw matter and energy to themselves, maintain their identity, reproduce their own kind and evolve over time. ② Nothing else in the known universe has this capacity. ③ Living things are made up of lifeless chemicals; their composition, and everything they do, is consistent with the laws of physics and chemistry. ④ At the heart of the mystery lurk cells, the elementary units of life and the smallest entities that display all its characteristics. ⑤ Every living thing is made up of cells, either one cell or many, and every cell is itself a highly integrated ensemble of millions of molecules structured in space.

\*lurk (눈에 띄지 않게) 존재하다 \*\*ensemble (조화된) 총체

27) Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until a word is coined to describe them.

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allow us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and allows us to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. ① For instance, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words of color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color. ② Knowing various words for shades of white, such as *ecru*, *eggshell*, *cream*, *ivory*, *pearl*, *bone china white*, and *antique white*, actually helps you see differences in shades of white. ③ Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as *google*, *texting*, *couch potato*, or *mouse potato*. ④ The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were coined. ⑤ But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.

28) Linguists, on the other hand, test their hypotheses mainly by checking them against spontaneous utterances.

Both psychologists and linguists can be classified as social scientists, so in one way their approach has long been similar. All social scientists work by forming and testing hypotheses. ① For example, a psychologist or a linguist might hypothesize that the speech of someone who is suffering from a progressive disease of the nervous system will disintegrate in a certain order, perhaps suggesting that the constructions the patient learned most recently will be the first to disappear. ② This hypothesis will then be tested against data collected from the speech of someone who is brain-damaged. ③ This is where psychologists and linguists sometimes differ. ④ Psychologists test their hypotheses mainly by means of carefully controlled experiments. ⑤ They feel that the rigidity of experimental situations sometimes falsifies the results.

\*disintegrate 해체되다

29) It was issued in Connecticut in 1878 by the New Haven District Telephone Company, the world's first, and comprised a single-sheet list of 50 subscribers.

The telephone created an occasion for the new technology of telecommunications to join with a much older technology—print. ① Subscribers to the new telephone services needed to know how to contact other subscribers—otherwise the new invention would be little more than a toy. ② Hence the publication of the first telephone directory, called simply *The Telephone Directory*. ③ Most of the entries were for businesses or public services such as the police and the post office. ④ Only 11 were for private residences, 4 of those for individuals connected to the company. ⑤ The directory did not actually give the subscribers' telephone numbers—callers had to ring the New Haven exchange to be put through.

30) Leaders made similar requests in response to the recent global recession, because when consumers stop buying, the economy grinds to a halt.

The importance of the retail sector to the global economy is particularly evident during times of crisis. ① World leaders, faced with a severe economic downturn, look to consumers for help. ② After 9/11, U.S. President Bush asked Americans to carry on with their lives, to not lose confidence, and to continue spending. ③ In contrast, when consumers are confident and spending freely, money flows through retail stores, up the supply chain, and all the way back to the manufacturers, farmers, and other producers, making stops along the way with lawyers, bankers, and other service firms. ④ Meanwhile, governments pick up their share through corporate, land, income, and consumption taxes. ⑤ Consumers are at the heart of all this economic activity.

\*recession 경기 불황 \*\*grind to a halt 서서히 멈추다

31) Therefore, Swedish scientists developed a way to keep the dogs from sniffing out the Jews.

During World War II, the Danes saved many Jews by sailing them from Denmark to Sweden. The Nazis realized that the Danes' fishing boats must have hidden compartments, so they began using specially trained dogs to sniff out the Jews. ① These dogs were so gifted that they could smell the Jews even after they had been hidden and a load of fish had been dumped over the entrance to their hiding place. Therefore, Swedish scientists developed a way to keep the dogs from sniffing out the Jews. ② They created a powder made of dried rabbit blood and cocaine. ③ The dried blood attracted the dogs, and when they sniffed it, the cocaine dulled their sense of smell. ④ Danish fishermen began to carry handkerchiefs contaminated with the powder. ⑤ When the Nazis came around with their dogs, the fisherman would find a way to let the dogs sniff their handkerchiefs, perhaps by "accidentally" dropping them on the ground.

\*sniff out ~을 냄새로 찾아내다 \*\*cocaine 코카인(coca의 앞에서 채취하는 마취제, 마약)

32) In contrast, other cultures view parental participation in play as an important developmental activity.

Even though virtually all children around the world may engage in prevalent types of play, parental involvement in play differs across cultures. ① In some cultures, especially in hunting-and-gathering and agricultural village ones, play is regarded as mainly an amusing child activity. ② Children tend to find play partners among their peers rather than among adult caregivers (e.g., Mayan and the native peoples of the Americas). ③ Parents do not practice direct teaching through play, rather they assist and direct children in group play with their siblings or peers. ④ In these cultures (e.g., North America), parents are the first and main play partners of children during the first years of life. ⑤ This is often due to the widespread belief that children learn through play, and that play helps to develop cognitive, social, motor, and affective skills.

\*sibling 형제자매

33) Some surgeons actually postpone surgery until the dog has lost weight, in order to improve the outcome.

It is more difficult to do surgery on an overweight dog patient. Landmarks are more difficult to feel. ① Organs and blood vessels are more difficult to see, and therefore complications are more likely. ② Surgery gloves are constantly greasy and slippery, so using instruments becomes more difficult. ③ Once the surgery is over, it is also more difficult to make a pretty incision on the skin of an overweight patient. ④ It may be possible in the case of an elective procedure, but it is obviously not an option in an emergency situation. ⑤ Recovery after surgery is also affected in overweight and obese animals.

\*incision 절개한 자리 \*\*elective 긴급하지 않은

34) The question of whether it really works is debatable, but if you are going to drink cider vinegar, the important thing is to dilute it.

When it comes to cooking, cider vinegar is the most useful vinegar. You can use it in pickling, one of the most popular uses of vinegar. Cider vinegar comes from crushed apples. If you, re making it yourself, it's best made with hard cider. ① This is also the vinegar that is most commonly available in markets as both organic and nonorganic. ② The organic option offers the mostly anecdotal evidence of being good for digestion. ③ And many people believe that a daily tablespoon of organic cider vinegar, usually diluted with water and honey, will help with weight loss. ④ This is true with all vinegars. ⑤ If you don't dilute them, you can get a painful bum in your throat.

\*cider vinegar 사과즙 (발효) 식초 \*\*anecdotal 일화적인

35) The mailboxes on the streets of the United States are blue, but in Sweden the mailboxes are red.

Memory, experiences, intelligence, and cultural background all affect the way a color's impact can vary from individual to individual. ① This is not to say that the color will be perceived differently by the eye, but that its psychological perception will *mean* different things to different people. ② In most Western cultures, for example, black is associated with death, but in China and India white is regarded as a symbol of death. ③ In America and many Western cultures, a bride usually wears white, as white is deemed a bridal or wedding color. ④ In China, however, a bride is attired in red. ⑤ An American tourist in Sweden might have a more difficult time finding a site to send postcards home because of the color change from the familiar blue to red.

\*be attired in ~로 차려입다

36) This is not simply a psychological fact; it results from actual biochemical changes associated with anger and stress.

The simplest way to buy time to think in the middle of a tense negotiation is to pause and say nothing. ① It does you little good to respond when you're feeling angry or frustrated. ② Your judgment is distorted. ③ Even taking a few seconds for these changes to dissipate will allow you to see things more objectively. ④ Hence you need to pause for a moment before you reply. ⑤ As Thomas Jefferson once put it: "When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred."

\*dissipate 소멸하다



37) When they obtained clothing, however, a shower meant wet clothes that did not dry so quickly as bare bodies, and pneumonia or other lung diseases sometimes resulted.

The spread of Western clothing to areas in which little or no clothing was worn in the past has sometimes produced disastrous results in terms of health and cleanliness. ① In many such cases, people took over only one part of the clothing complex, that is, the wearing of clothes. ② They knew nothing of the care of clothing and in many cases lacked the necessary equipment for such care. ③ When they had worn no clothing, their bodies got a cleansing shower in the rain, and the bare skin dried quickly in the sun and air. ④ Often they had little or no water for washing clothes, even if they had known how to do it. ⑤ There were no fresh clothes to change into so people usually simply wore what they had until the clothes fell apart.

\*pneumonia 폐렴

38) Not only does every city in the country have bike lanes and trails, but cyclists are often given many advantages over motorists.

Many Americans tend to think of bicycles as only for children, but in much of the world bicycles are the primary mode of adult transportation. ① In the Netherlands, for example, bicycles account for nearly 30 percent of all urban trips. ② Cyclists are permitted, for example, to move out before cars at many traffic lights. ③ In 2007, Amsterdam became the first major city in the industrialized Western world where more trips were taken by bicycle than by car. ④ Is it a coincidence that, adjusted for population size, the rate of obesity in the Netherlands is less than a third of what it is in the United States? ⑤ And that the amount spent on health care *per person* is about half as much?

\*Coincidence 우연의 일치 \*\*obesity 비만

39) What ultimately made these entrepreneurial founders so successful was their ambition and hunger for success.

In order to build a high-impact team, you have to teach executives that they are hiring people, not resumes. ① Eager to see in bold print a handful of "branded," big-name colleges and universities, a huge number of companies make the mistake of hiring the latter. ② They use people's academic credentials as reflections of their character, initiative, flexibility, and entrepreneurship. ③ One private firm I consult with cherry-picks candidates exclusively from the senior classes of a handful of Ivy League colleges. ④ An obvious point: most of the first-generation founders of these companies did not attend these schools, and certainly many would have been denied admission. ⑤ Once they attained it, they proceeded to *send* their children to these colleges and universities, and many firms today are hiring *that* generation of young people, based solely on their academic credentials as opposed to their characters.

\*academic credentials 학위증명서 \*\*cherry-pick 선별하다



40) Beyond the physiological responses, which are automatic and require no thinking on our part, our bodies manifest discomfort nonverbally.

We show discomfort when we do not like what is happening to us, when we do not like what we are seeing or hearing, or when we are compelled to talk about things we would prefer to keep hidden. ① We display discomfort first in our physiology, due to arousal of the limbic brain. ② Our heart rate quickens, our hairs stand on end, we sweat more, and we breathe faster. ③ We tend to move our bodies in an attempt to block or distance ourselves from the source of our discomfort: rearrange ourselves, move our feet, twist at the hips, or drum our fingers. ④ We have all noticed such discomfort behaviors in others—whether at a job interview, on a date, or when being questioned about a serious matter at work or home. ⑤ Remember that these actions do not automatically indicate deception; however, they do indicate that a person is uncomfortable in the current situation for any number of reasons.

\*physiological 생리적인 \*\*limbic brain 대뇌 변연계(邊緣系)

41) The next great leap forward did not occur until the invention of movable type by Gutenberg in the fifteenth century.

The rate at which information has been gathered has been increasing steadily for 10,000 years. ① The first great breakthrough occurred with the invention of writing. ② Prior to this event, Europe was producing approximately one thousand book titles annually, and a library of 100,000 titles took nearly one hundred years to turn out. ③ In the years after Gutenberg's accomplishment, a tremendous acceleration occurred such that, by 1950, Europe was producing 120,000 titles per year. ④ What had once taken a century now required only ten months. ⑤ Today, the world's output of books is more than 5, 000 titles per day.

\*acceleration 가속

42) Mathematics is by nature an accumulative subject; most of what was created millennia ago—both content and processes—is still valid today.

Mathematics as taught in school is perceived by most secondary school students as a subject lacking history. ① The teacher becomes the source of all that has to be learned on the subject, and his task is to convey that knowledge to the student. ② Usually in the instructional process, the understanding of the process of mathematical creation and of the age-old grappling with mathematical problems are completely lost. ③ Mathematics to most students is a closed subject, located in the mind of the teacher who decides whether answers are correct or not. ④ This situation is particularly harmful to mathematics teaching, more than to teaching in most of the other sciences. ⑤ Exposing students to some of this development has the potential to make the subject fun and to humanize it for them.

\*grapple with ~을 해결하려고 노력하다

43) A child who argues for more flexibility may have no intention of challenging anyone's authority.

Some adults respond to children's challenging the rules as though it were an attack on themselves. ① Authoritarian parents and teachers expect to be obeyed without question. ② Arguments are an insult to their authority. ③ He or she just wants more freedom. ④ But if adults insist that respecting their authority means obeying without question, then children are forced to disrespect them in order to challenge the rules. ⑤ Thus, whether children's speaking up for themselves is seen as an appropriate form of self-expression or an attack depends on how adults interpret it.

\*authoritarian 권위주의적인

44) In a Mexican highland village weak but hot coffee is drunk once a day, an hour or so after awakening.

Ethnic groups in the United States differ in the motivational base for consuming coffee; for example, in the Philadelphia area, sensory (taste-smell) motivations are particularly important among Jews, whereas social factors seem more important among Italian Americans. ① Cross-culturally, there are differences in both specific motivations and the complexity of the motivation. ② The motivation for doing so is rather simple and uniform: to warm up in the morning. ③ The point of this is that we must understand the motivational structure of consumption before attempting further analyses and general explanations. ④ In terms of motivational structure, coffee is more complex than many other foods. ⑤ The motivation for consuming rice, fish, or chili pepper is less changeable, both among individuals within a culture and across cultures.

\*chili pepper 고추

45) He has to come to terms with this, but when he does so, he does not lose his own sense of self-worth.

A first-born who has a younger brother or sister gains a double advantage over other babies. For the first year or two of his life he enjoys the full attention of his new parents and is treated royally as an only child. ① He learns how much he is loved without any interruptions or interference. ② His self-respect blossoms, and he rates himself as being "worthy of love." ③ But then, before he has the chance to become self-important, along comes baby number two and suddenly he finds that almost all of the parental attention is now focused on this tiny new arrival. ④ This means that he has a solid foundation of "self" on which he can now build the limiting factors of social sharing. ⑤ The result is a self-assured personality that is capable of a genuine mixing-in with others.

46) Because creativity is not a central topic in any of these fields, these scholars work without big research grants, and without a lot of attention from the leaders of their fields.

In spite of its importance, creativity has not received much attention from scientists. ① Until very recently, only a few researchers had studied creativity. ② Most psychologists instead study what they believe are more fundamental mental properties—memory, logical reasoning, and attention. ③ But in recent years psychologists—along with increasing numbers of sociologists, anthropologists, theater experts, and art critics—have increasingly turned their attention to creativity. ④ Even so, their research findings have gradually accumulated, and our knowledge about creativity has now attained a critical mass. ⑤ Perhaps for the first time, we hold in our grasp the potential to explain creativity.

\*critical mass 임계량

47) Conversely, carelessness about food choices can contribute to many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer.

Although you may not always have been aware of it, nutrition has played a significant role in your life. ① Every day, several times a day, you select foods that influence your body's health for better or worse. ② Each day's food choices may benefit or harm your health only a little, but when these choices are repeated over years and decades, the rewards or consequences become major. ③ That being the case, paying close attention to good eating habits now supports health benefits later. ④ Of course, some people will become ill or die young no matter what choices they make, and others will live long lives despite making poor choices. ⑤ For the majority of us, however, the food choices we make each and every day will benefit or harm our health in proportion to the wisdom of those choices.

\*diabetes 당뇨병

48) However, in other cases, we may feel that such restricted access to some technologies gives certain individuals or groups unfair advantages over others, and we seek to extend access to everyone in the society.

One of the ethical problems associated with technology concerns questions of *distributive justice* and social equality. ① New technologies generally benefit or advantage certain groups or members of society over others—namely, those who have mastery over or access to the technology first. ② In many cases, we think that because such advantages are earned through hard work or special knowledge they are therefore deserved. ③ Public libraries, for instance, were built to ensure that everyone could obtain access to books and learning. ④ Today, we are putting computers and Internet connections into public schools for the same reason. ⑤ Questions of social justice and equality of opportunity thus can be occasioned by technological innovation.

49) However, even if design on this level is a natural part of life, the distribution of talent varies.

It may seem as if we define design ability as something special and unique, but at some level it is an everyday ability that all of us share. It is not the case that some people are born with design ability and some are not. ① We engage in design—we create, synthesize, shape, and envision future situations—all the time. ② We decorate our homes, build and rebuild our houses, buy clothes, and design our time and our interests. ③ Nowadays this largely means that we make our choices among ready-made consumer products, but we still design in the sense of shaping the wholeness that becomes something specific. ④ Each of us designs our lives and ourselves. ⑤ Some people are more creative and have the ability to use their imagination efficiently, some are better at seeing how things fit together in compositions, others excel at assessing the functional feasibility of a design idea.

\*synthesize 통합하다 \*\*feasibility 실현 가능성

50) Rather, they will happen only through state intervention, based on parliamentary decision.

I expect that global society will increase annual investments from 24% today to 36% of the GDP in 2052. Much of this investment will be in energy-efficient goods that are more expensive than old-fashioned stuff designed for an era of cheap energy. ① Another share will be invested in the shift from coal to more expensive fuels, like conventional gas. ② Some will go into the construction of new renewable energy supply, even during the years before it becomes competitive. ③ And a lot will go into repair of climate damage or adaptation to future climate damage—for example, investing in new protective walls along the coast to keep the rising ocean back. ④ These huge increases in investment would not come about if investment was left to the market. ⑤ It will be either direct, when the government invests the tax dollars in whatever capacity it considers to be most necessary, or indirect, when the government passes legislation that makes the desired activity more profitable.

51) The very idea of a "peace correspondent", on the other hand, sounds strange, even contradictory.

All other things being equal, journalists prefer to tell stories about conflict. News is first and foremost about conflict and disorder. ① Protests, violence, crime, wars, and disasters provide the most natural material for news reports. ② Journalists become famous and win awards for covering such stories. ③ Many reporters dream of becoming war correspondents, for this is considered the height of professional accomplishment. ④ When peace appears to be taking hold in a particular area, it is time for journalists to leave. ⑤ Understanding that peace and news make strange bedfellows is an important starting point for all that follows.

\*strange bedfellow 뜻밖의 연관성을 갖는 존재

52) This cooperation can only be secured by allowing every level of employee to suggest ideas, express their views, and share their experiences.

To a large extent, the success of an organization requires an atmosphere in which there is a free flow of information—upward, downward, and horizontally. At the workplace, the primary goal is getting things done. ① For this, instructions, guidelines, supervision, monitoring, and periodic reporting are usually considered enough. ② But if the company wishes to achieve more than the set task, a real involvement of all employees, from the highest to the lowest levels, is required. ③ Such a system of communication can only be established within the organization by the manager. ④ In fact, the manager functions as the point of intersection for all communication channels. ⑤ One of the most important concerns of the manager is to organize and ensure an effective information system across the organization.

\*intersection 교차점

53) This new efficiency in printing reduced the cost of printing documents and the cost of the documents themselves.

Mass communications require technology. Today, many forms of mass communications rely on electronics. However, the first important event in mass communications was movable type and the printing press, which was originally operated by hand. ① The German printer Johannes Gutenberg often is credited with inventing movable type around 1440. ② While many scholars today believe that movable type originated in China about 600 years earlier, Gutenberg did popularize it in Europe. ③ Movable type was a significant improvement over earlier forms of bookmaking, which involved either handwritten manuscripts or the use of carved woodblocks. ④ Movable type made printing faster and easier, as a printer could quickly set up lines of type and quickly print documents. ⑤ When books became less expensive, more people could buy books.

54) For example, people can say whatever they want on a survey, so you may not capture their true thoughts or behavior.

Survey data are very easy to collect, and tremendous numbers of psychological studies rely on the self-reports of individuals. ① However, surveys can have important drawbacks. ② Sometimes researchers ask the same questions in different forms in order to detect when people might not be giving truthful answers or may be answering without reading the questions carefully. ③ In addition, surveys often depend on our ability to accurately remember our past or recent experiences, and studies have shown that people are not very accurate in recalling when events occurred. ④ People's answers are also influenced by how the questions are stated and the order of question presentation. ⑤ Survey methodology is a large specialty area within psychology and provides important descriptive information about people's behavior.

\*methodology 방법론

55) Viewers of the media are not directly forced to act in particular ways by these images; they are not even directly told that they should act in those stereotypical ways or threatened with punishment if they do not.

Social activities affect psychology indirectly by serving as models to imitate. The manner in which parents treat each other is a model that children use in interacting with people. Gender images in the media are another indirect social influence on psychology. ① These images present activities as images or models that viewers utilize in fashioning psychological phenomena. ② Rather, the images serve as models that viewers strive to imitate. ③ The more pervasive a particular model is—in advertisements, television programs, movies, magazine articles, educational materials—the more influence it has. ④ People do not freely choose the models they adopt. ⑤ Their choices are influenced by the pervasiveness of the model and also its agreement with their role in activities.

\*pervasive 널리 퍼져 있는

56) But observations are theory-laden: You need an appropriate theoretical background in order to observe what your eyes see.

The term *fact* is normally reserved for an observation or explanation that is absolutely true. But no scientist would claim that anything is absolutely true. At most, they would claim that the *preponderance of evidence* points to the truth of the observation or explanation. ① Even a simple observation statement like "The ball I threw hit the ground" is not absolutely true, because one can never be sure that the observation is not the result of an illusion. ② How many times have you seen a pretty young woman sliced in two on a stage without calling the police? ③ If "seeing is believing," you should have called the police to report the senseless crime committed by the magician. ④ When you see a magic show, you are observing within the theoretical framework of entertainment by illusion, in which what you see is almost certainly not what it appears to be. ⑤ A person who knew nothing of magic would almost certainly be horrified by the illusion.

\*preponderance (수적인) 우세

57) Nearly everyone in the group that was misled claimed that they had truly seen the yield sign and were not deceived.

The replacement theory holds that new information entering the memory replaces old information already stored. Studies that support this theory show that misleading information replaces the original memories of people. ① For instance, one study showed pictures of a car accident to two groups of people. ② In one group, the researchers asked leading questions to make the people think they had seen a yield sign, when the picture had actually shown a stop sign. ③ Those in the other group were not asked leading questions and therefore remembered seeing the stop sign. ④ When both groups were later gathered together, they were told the purpose behind the experiment and asked to guess if they thought they had been part of the group that was misled. ⑤ This led researchers to conclude that the implanted memory replaced the actual one.

58) I Instead, you provide more background information, and you are more specific in identifying items the vice president might not recognize.

An advantage of profiling your audience is considering the possibility of a secondary audience. For example, let's say you start to write an e-mail to your supervisor, Sheila, describing a problem you are having. ① Halfway through the message you realize that Sheila will probably forward this message to her boss, the vice president. ② Sheila will not want to summarize what you said; instead she will take the easy route and merely forward your e-mail. ③ When you realize that the vice president will probably see this message, you decide to back up and use a more formal tone. ④ You remove your inquiry about Sheila's family, you reduce your complaints, and you tone down your language about why things went wrong. ⑤ Analyzing the task and anticipating the audience will help you adapt your message so that you can create an efficient and effective message.

\*profile ~의 윤곽을 그리다

59) Some time later, the nobleman happened again to pass that way.

In days of old there was a nobleman traveling in Edinburgh, Scotland, who was approached by a little poor boy begging for money. ① The man told the child he had no loose change, so the boy offered to go get change. ② The nobleman, in order to get rid of the young pest, gave the boy a piece of silver, and the boy ran off to get change. ③ On his return, he could not find the man and in fact watched for several days in the place where he had received the money. ④ The boy approached him again, and put the change he had obtained into his hand, counting it with great exactness. ⑤ The nobleman was so pleased with the child's honesty that he placed him in school, with the assurance of providing for him.

\*assurance 확약, 확인

60) This is not as silly a speculation as it might initially sound.

It seems as though the first philosophical question is the question of what constitutes the universe; that is, the question of what everything is made of. ① In asking this question humanity began the process of separating itself out from its magical absorption in things. ② In this way, the universe becomes for the first time an object of speculation and benign intellectual curiosity. ③ According to most accounts, the first person to systematically pursue answers to this type of question was Thales of Miletus, a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher. ④ Thales speculated that the universe was fundamentally (despite appearances) made out of water. ⑤ Water, as we now know, is essential for all complex forms of life to exist, and for someone living by the sea this is a pretty intelligent first step towards what we now refer to as the science of biology.

\*speculation 성찰 \*\*benign 좋은



61) Green air also means ecologically friendly policies for protecting the quality of the air we must breathe.

Thinking green about air calls upon each one of us to limit our contributions to air pollution.

① Some obvious examples of how we can help are to walk, ride a bicycle, or use public transportation instead of driving, whenever possible. ② Another example is to avoid wasting electricity in our homes. ③ Such policies have been put into practice in many parts of the world with varying degrees of success. ④ In the United States, many programs at the federal and state levels have been created to deal with air quality problems in need of solutions. ⑤ Much progress has been made in spite of fierce opposition by various industries with vested interests in keeping the situation as it is or even in rolling back environmental protection laws.

\*vested interest 기득권

62) When there are not enough minerals in the diet, the digestive juices receive the supply that is available.

Glands are so complex and are effected by so many different things that it would be very difficult to simply list what is harmful and what is beneficial to them. But, there is one main thing that is vital for all glandular functions. ① All the glands of the body require minerals to produce hormones and to perform their specific jobs. ② This means that the nerves, tissues, teeth and bones will be mineral deficient and that their functions will be greatly hampered. ③ If this state of mineral deficiency is not remedied, eventually the glands will become affected. ④ This will in turn cause abnormal body conditions that can only result in disease. ⑤ Because the body obtains minerals through the food that is eaten, it is essential that a variety of fresh, raw food be eaten so the body will receive the necessary minerals.

\*gland 분비샘

63) Above all these sources, however, is the pressure you put on yourself.

If you are a student athlete, you'll understand that pressure comes from a variety of sources. If you're involved in individual sports such as tennis or skiing, you might feel pressure to win every time you play or race. ① In a team sport, you might feel pressure to perform up to various expectations — a certain number of rebounds or strikeouts, for example. ② If you're hoping to play in college, you might feel pressure to impress college scouts. ③ If you're a freshman or sophomore, you might feel pressure to impress the coach in order to earn a starting spot or move up to varsity. ④ If you have super-involved parents who have poured a lot of time and money into your sport, you might feel pressure to please them. ⑤ Some of you expect perfection from yourselves every time you're out there—a super goal, but one that's guaranteed to stress you out since no one is perfect.

\*varsity 대학의 대표팀



64) Digital cameras make it easy to proceed in that manner because if you're not pleased with the image you've captured, you can simply delete it.

In many ways, digital photography has turned the usual approach to photography on its head. ① It used to be that a photographer would look and then shoot, taking time to compose the image and look for important relationships within the scene before tripping the shutter, even if it was as rapid-fire as street photography. ② Today, most digital photographers shoot and then look. ③ They expose the image first, then look at the display on the camera back to see what they captured. ④ You can't do that with film, where the exposure is permanent and you have to move on to the next frame. ⑤ Digital photography certainly frees you up to do more shooting, but it's a double-edged sword because it also allows you to do a lot of really bad shooting.

65) However, occasions arise when students feel that the generation gap prevents adults from understanding a particular situation, leading them to have greater trust in peers.

Students in school are faced with the decision of whom to trust in seeking information to guide their beliefs and behaviors. In addition to several adult sources of information, including parents, teachers, and other school personnel, they have a large body of schoolmates to rely on. ① In some cases, advice from adults and fellow students is congruent, making no choice necessary between the two sources of information. ② In other cases, information obtained from adults is contradictory to that received from peers. ③ Here, the individual must decide which source of information to trust. ④ The literature on status attainment suggests that students generally accept advice from parents or teachers, implying that they believe adults have their best interests in mind. ⑤ In this case, students' trust is based on the belief that peers share their goals and can best help them attain theirs.

\*congruent 일치하는

66) But these different types of households tend to be interested in different types of takeout, and for different reasons.

Single-person households and "empty nesters" have different lifestyles and preferences than larger families. ① Singles, especially, spend heavily on foodservice, both for convenience and for social occasions. ② The increasing domination of these smaller all-adult households and single-person households has implications for restaurant patronage patterns. ③ For instance, the use of takeout has grown among both families with children and adult-only households (singles and couples). ④ While the family with kids may order a crowd-pleasing, inexpensive meal such as a large pizza or a bucket of chicken, the single adult might be more likely to stop on the way home after work for a sophisticated green salad that's "too much trouble" to make for just one person. ⑤ Adults who live alone or with one other person are more likely to rely on takeout as a routine pattern of sourcing food, whether they are in an older age group or a younger one.

\*empty nester (장성한 자녀가 집을 떠난 뒤) 둘만 사는 부부

\*\*patronage (식당 등에 대한 고객의) 애용

67) In fact, people we scorn, envy, or resent can make as much of a difference to our feelings as loved ones.

The emotional effects of what people do depend on who these people are. In particular, we need to be in some kind of relationship with others before their lives impact our own. ① This relationship need not be one of friendship or affiliation. ② Similarly, we can get excited or upset about what happens to both heroes and villains in action movies (though obviously in different ways). ③ What seems to be necessary is some level of involvement or association: the fact that we share common or conflicting goals, or that the other's conduct can directly influence goal attainment. ④ We work together or against one another on various formal and informal projects. ⑤ These connections between people are what make us care about their conduct.

\*villain 악인, 악한

68) Many educated people, in fact, are not good at making practical decisions, and they aren't noticeably better at living moral lives than other people are.

The ancients made a distinction between knowledge and wisdom: unlike wisdom, knowledge was understood to be something that can be taught. If you pay attention to a lecture on physics, chemistry, or history, you will probably come away with knowledge—facts and information—you didn't have before. ① Knowledge can be given, taught. ② Although possessing knowledge is important and an essential part of wisdom, it does not by itself ensure wisdom, whose elements are understanding, insight, good judgment, and the capacity to live and guide one's conduct well. ③ They have *knowledge*, but they lack *wisdom*. ④ And it is with wisdom that moral philosophy is most concerned, for philosophy, etymologically, is the love of wisdom (*philo-*, "love"; *sophos*, "wisdom"—from Greek). ⑤ Moral philosophy, therefore, is the love and pursuit of wisdom in moral matters.

\*etymologically 어원적으로

69) Unlike other fruits, it emits a very strong smell recognizable to many animals, which travel from a great distance to eat the fruit.

A fruit is the seed-bearing part of a plant, and is produced to help in the dispersal of seeds. ① The pleasant flavor, color and odor are meant to attract animals, which on eating the flesh of the fruit, disperse or swallow the seeds which are passed out in their excreta. ② In this respect the tropical fruit known as durian is especially worth mentioning. ③ The durian smell comes mainly from its very thick and spinous outer coat, which is so firm that no animal can easily break it. ④ Only when the fruit ripens, does it drop from the normally tall durian tree, and in the process it breaks open. ⑤ This exposes the fleshy seeds, which are then picked up by various animals, and are dispersed across the forest.

\*excreta 배설물 \*\*spinous 가시가 있는

70) On the contrary, archaeologists from the INA (Institute of Nautical Archaeology) needed more than a decade of year-round conservation before they could even catalog all the finds from an eleventh-century AD wreck they had excavated.

Some prominent journalists say that archaeologists should work with treasure hunters because treasure hunters have accumulated valuable historical artifacts that can reveal much about the past. ① But archaeologists are not asked to cooperate with tomb robbers, who also have valuable historical artifacts. ② The quest for profit and the search for knowledge cannot coexist in archaeology because of the time factor. ③ Rather incredibly, an archaeologist employed by a treasure hunting firm said that as long as archaeologists are given six months to study shipwrecked artifacts before they are sold, no historical knowledge is lost! ④ Then, to interpret those finds, they had to learn Russian, Bulgarian, and Romanian, without which they would never have learned the true nature of the site. ⑤ Could a commercial archaeologist have waited more than a decade or so before selling the finds?

\*INA 해양고고학 연구소 \*\*excavate 발굴하다

71) In Australia, for example, the majority of men (67 per cent) are categorised as 'too fat'.

In an effort to bring the population up to date with measurements of fatness, the public were reminded that weight on its own is not a sufficient indicator of fatness. ① Calculations of fatness in the form of Body Mass Index (BMI), which took into account both weight and height, were commonly featured in public discussions. ② And the resulting quantification of fatness as overweight (BMI over 25), obese (BMI over 30), or very obese (BMI over 40) effectively and efficiently divided populations into categories of fatness. ③ The consequences of these calculative rationalities are interesting. ④ Thus the notion of population normality—usually understood as the condition to which to aspire—is thrown into question. ⑤ The obesity 'epidemic' alerts us to the fact that it is now normal to be abnormal—even diseased.

\*aspire 동경하다

72) Through socialization, they develop a social self that reflects the society in which they live.

Functionalism approaches socialization from the perspective of the group rather than the individual. ① From it, we gain the image of people adapting to the attitudes of others, conforming to role expectations, and internalizing the norms and values of their community. ② The object of socialization is to pass on the cultural patterns of a given society or group so that new members can function effectively within it. ③ This incorporation of values and roles occurs through emotionally significant reactions that are shaped by the social group. ④ The functionalist perspective assumes that small children are relatively unformed. ⑤ According to this, people are passive beings who are programmed in the ways of their society, leading to the criticism that functionalism presents an "over-socialized conception of man."

\*unformed 충분히 발달하지 않은

73) On the other hand, some people see themselves as healthy and slim when their bodies are actually unhealthy and overweight.

It is important to remember that body image does not necessarily have anything to do with the actual appearance or abilities of your body. ① For many people, body image does not conform to their bodies' physical realities. ② This is especially true for people who have negative body images. ③ For example, many people see themselves as overweight, when in reality they are not. ④ Some people with strong, athletic bodies truly believe they are weak and incapable. ⑤ Distorted body images like these can be a sign of other emotional or psychological issues in a person's life and can have a significant impact on physical and mental health.

74) Problems arise, however, with relatively new World Heritage Sites, particularly those in lesser developed economies that are anxious to acquire the developmental benefits of tourism.

Tourism is a double-edged sword, which on one hand grants economic benefits through the sale of tickets and visitors spending on hotels and restaurants, but on the other, places stress on the communities who live in the destinations. ① Venice is a case in point since it benefits financially from its buoyant tourism industry, but struggles to cope with the attendant conservation problems associated with such a large annual influx of tourists. ② Venice is, however, in the relatively fortunate position of being able to explore ways of managing visitors on its own terms because it is so well established as a destination that it is assured repeat visitation. ③ For such countries, the fact that tourism can be an environmental or cultural threat is far outweighed by its perceived advantages. ④ Even though there are positive impacts from tourism, it is not always the people who live in World Heritage Sites who benefit. ⑤ Some sites, for example, charge as much as US\$20 for entrance, but there may be little transparency about how this money is used.

\*buoyant 활황인, 경기가 좋은 \*\*attendant 수반되는 \*\*\*influx 유입, 들어오기

75) Experiments show that rats display an immediate liking for salt the first time they experience a salt deficiency.

Both humans and rats have evolved taste preferences for *sweet* foods, which provide rich sources of calories. A study of food preferences among the Hadza hunter-gatherers of Tanzania found that honey was the most highly preferred food item, an item that has the highest caloric value. ① Human newborn infants also show a strong preference for sweet liquids. ② Both humans and rats dislike *bitter* and *sour* foods, which tend to contain toxins. ③ They also adaptively adjust their eating behavior in response to deficits in water, calories, and salt. ④ They likewise increase their intake of sweets and water when their energy and fluids become depleted. ⑤ These appear to be specific evolved mechanisms, designed to deal with the adaptive problem of food selection, and coordinate consumption patterns with physical needs.

\*deficiency 결핍 \*\*deplete 고갈시키다

76) When the purchasing power of money fluctuates wildly, previously determined prices do not represent their intended values.

One of the most important productive functions of government is providing a stable monetary and financial environment. ① If markets are going to work well, individuals have to know the value of what they are buying or selling. ② For market prices to convey this information, a stable monetary system is needed. ③ This is especially true for the many market exchanges that involve a time dimension. ④ Houses, cars, consumer durables, land, buildings, equipment, and many other items are often paid for over a period of months or even years. ⑤ Under these circumstances, exchanges involving long-term commitments are hampered, and the smooth operation of markets is undermined.

\*fluctuate 변동을 거듭하다 \*\*hamper 방해하다

77) However, as humans migrated into more temperate regions tens of thousands of years ago, too much melanin became harmful.

Often, genetic differences are related to the environment in which a people or their ancestors lived. Consider skin color. ① When exposed to sunlight, human skin manufactures vitamin D, a necessary nutrient. ② The melanin existing in human skin produces the color our eyes perceive as dark. ③ High levels of melanin protect darker skin against sun damage, so melanin usually is beneficial in tropical environments, where sunlight is most intense. ④ In high latitudes, melanin reduces the penetration of sunlight in the skin, reducing its ability to make vitamin D. ⑤ Thus, dark pigmentation is harmful in high latitudes like Europe and Siberia, and over many centuries skin grew lighter ("whiter") in such regions.

\*pigmentation 색소 형성

78) However, it is still important to understand basic cartographic principles to make a good map.

Today, the vast majority of mapmakers employ computer technologies. For most mapping projects, computer systems are faster, more efficient, and less expensive than the hand-drawn cartographic techniques they have replaced. Spatial data representing elevations, depths, temperatures, or populations can be stored in a digital database, accessed, and displayed on a map. ① The database for a map can include information on coastlines, political boundaries, city locations, river systems, map projections, and coordinate systems. ② In digital form, maps can be easily revised because they do not have to be manually redrawn with each revision or major change. ③ Computer-generated map revision is essential for updating rapidly changing phenomena such as weather systems, air pollution, ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires. ④ Digital maps can be instantly distributed and shared via the Internet. ⑤ A computer mapping system will draw only what an operator instructs it to draw.

\*cartographic 지도 제작(법)의

79) This may have triggered the process of domestication of certain plants and animals.

The last ice age came to an end about 13,000 years ago and with that warmer, wetter conditions prevailed. As a result, conditions were favourable for the growth of grasses such as wild barley and wheat. ① At the same time, as open forests and grasslands expanded, the population of certain animal species such as wild sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and donkeys increased. ② What we find is that human societies began to gradually prefer areas that had an abundance of wild grasses and animals. ③ Now relatively large, permanent communities occupied such areas for most parts of the year. ④ With some areas being clearly preferred, a pressure may have built up to increase the food supply. ⑤ It is likely that a combination of factors which included climatic change, population pressure, a greater reliance on and knowledge of a few species of plants (such as wheat, barley and rice) and animals (such as sheep, cattle and pigs) played a role in this transformation.

80) Much of what was measured as unemployment, they said, was actually individuals who were working at home and not earning money in the marketplace.

Comparison of the characteristics of different societies involves problems. At times, it is difficult to decide whether two or more societies are independent or should be treated as one. Or, consider definitions: If we are comparing the family institution in different societies, we must define *family* broadly enough to cover cultural variations yet specifically enough to make comparisons meaningful. ① Sociologists do not always agree on just what a family is. ② Again, if we are comparing unemployment in urban-industrial societies, we must agree on what we mean by *unemployment*. ③ For example, in the early 1980s, the unemployment rate in Mexico, computed by U.S. standards, was approximately 30 per cent. ④ Mexican economists, however, argued that this figure was meaningless because Mexican work habits and culture were different from those in the United States. ⑤ Thus, although they had non-market jobs, they had still been counted as unemployed.

81) When the public hears stories like these, reactions are varied.

Each year about 50,000 species of plants and animals disappear from the planet as a result of human activity. ① Conservationists and environmental activists have been trying to elevate the priority given to the protection of the environment and its inhabitants for many years, but the public, politicians, and criminologists have largely ignored their efforts. ② Various media outlets report stories of people tying themselves to trees in order to save spotted owls, or of large-scale construction projects that are halted because an endangered frog's habitat might be in jeopardy. ③ Some see these actions as moral victories while others see them as simply absurd. ④ As more prominent public figures become active in the fight against crimes involving nature, the problem of illegally trading endangered species will gain prominence in society. ⑤ As an example, the awarding of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize to former U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reminded people that environmental causes are noteworthy.

\*criminologist 범죄학자 \*\*jeopardy 위험



82) Ironically, most people abandon the quest even when they are on the right road to the right goal with the right spirit.

Permission to fail is really permission to excel, but few people learn this early enough to make a difference in their lives or careers. ① Those who take pride in having made few mistakes usually work for someone who has made many and expects to make more. ② The skier who never falls down has not challenged himself or herself enough to master the techniques of navigating double black-diamond runs. ③ In all endeavors, failure is the price paid for learning how to succeed. ④ They merely fail to persevere in the face of adversity. ⑤ Thomas Edison, an icon who parlayed a life of failures into blockbusting successes, once observed, "Many of life's failures are people who did not realize how close they were to success when they gave up."

\*parlay 전환하다, 확대하다

83) There typically are more suspended particles in coastal waters than in offshore waters.

In relatively shallow coastal areas, sea water often appears to have more of a green, yellow, or even red hue. ① This is due to the relatively high quantities of suspended and floating material in these waters. ② Such materials restrict the penetration of light, and therefore more of the light is reflected from the upper layers of the water, where the longer red, yellow, and green wavelengths predominate. ③ This is because coastal waters contain material carried in by rivers, sediment stirred up from the bottom by waves and currents, and a relatively high amount of plant and animal growth. ④ Some coastal waters and rivers can have such a high concentration of suspended sediment and floating plant material that light only penetrates the surface a foot or so. ⑤ In this case, the water may appear brown, red, or even black.

\*hue 색조 \*\*sediment 침전물

84) But in U.S. history, teachers still feel a compulsion to teach 4,444 twigs rather than a much smaller number of trees and only a handful of forests.

World history teachers already grasp the fact that they could not hope to cover the history of the world without picking and choosing. ① Otherwise, they would have to devote perhaps 13 minutes to the history of Malaysia, 7 to Singapore, and 28 to Thailand—impossible! ② Sometimes they feel compelled to do so by statewide "standardized" twig tests. ③ Unfortunately, the more teachers cover, the less kids remember. ④ Fragmenting history into unconnected "facts" practically guarantees that students will not be able to relate many of these terms to their own lives. ⑤ As a professor who specializes in teaching first-year courses, I can guarantee that by the time they enter college, most students who were taught U.S. history the usual way have forgotten everything—except that World War I preceded World War II.

\*twig 잔가지

85) In fact, photosynthetic organisms dissipate (dump purposely) a large part of absorbed light energy to prevent the buildup of reactive oxygen species (intermediates of photosynthesis) that can damage the plant.

Photosynthesis is considered by many to be the most important biological process on Earth. ① Photosynthesis involves the highest energy processes of life; it is the process where (by far) most of the energy in our ecosystem is captured. ② All other biological processes are exergonic (they lose the energy captured by photosynthesis)—and thus all other processes involve less energy than photosynthesis. ③ It is also the process where, by far, the most energy in our ecosystem is *lost*. ④ At full sunlight, regulatory dissipation can involve more than 75% of absorbed light energy. ⑤ Consequently, typical agricultural crops store only about 1% of their absorbed solar energy in the form of biomass.

\*dissipate 산일시키다, 소멸시키다 \*\*exergonic 에너지 방출성의

86) Establishing and maintaining limits is important because failing to do so is destructive to self-esteem in the long run.

Clearly defined expectations and limits are parental attitudes often associated with developing positive self-esteem in children. ① Setting high but not impossible expectations, for instance, involves providing clear standards of worthiness. ② Setting goals and holding standards lets the child know that certain forms of behavior are desirable, good, or “worthy” and to be strived toward. ③ For example, a long line of developmental literature shows that parental over-permissiveness is related to negative behaviors such as impulsivity and aggressiveness. ④ The same literature, which can be found in almost any standard text on child development, indicates that limits that are too severe or too harshly enforced are also problematic. ⑤ For instance, they can engender the development of anxious and restrictive behavior, rather than spontaneity and engagement with life.

\*engender 낳다

87) But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information. ① But this is more fictional than real. ② Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. ③ What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. ④ As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. ⑤ My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you’d better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.



88) False reading of other people's emotions and the failure to detect incongruity between another person's emotions and his/her behaviour can result in mistaken action and reaction on our part.

Relationships would be a lot easier if people were completely honest in telling one another how they are feeling and what they are thinking. ① In reality, this happens very rarely so we are left to read between the lines, detect overtones or pick up visual cues from one another's facial expressions or body movements. ② However, not everyone is aware of how to decode non-verbal communication, and not everyone is emotionally expressive and therefore easy to 'read'. ③ For example, we may react strongly to our misinterpretations and act defensively to perceived emotional threats that simply do not exist. ④ These are sometimes referred to as 'false negatives'. ⑤ For example, students may react angrily and aggressively to a peer who 'looked at me funny', or a teacher may feel outrage when a student refuses to make eye contact during a reprimand.

\*incongruity 불일치 \*\*reprimand 질책, 비난

89) That is why people experience jet lag when traveling across time zones.

In humans, body clocks are responsible for daily changes in blood pressure, body temperature, hormones, hunger, and thirst, as well as our sleep-wake cycles. ① These biological rhythms, which we experience as internal time, are probably older than sleep, developed over the course of millions of years of evolution. ② They facilitate physiological and behavioral changes on a roughly twenty-four-hour cycle no matter what is happening outside, whether a cold front moves in or clouds block the light of the sun. ③ Their internal clocks continue to run in accordance with the place they left behind, not the one to which they have come, and it can take some time to realign the two. ④ The most remarkable thing is that our internal body clocks can be readjusted by environmental cues. ⑤ We may get jet lag for a few days when we ask our body clocks to adapt to a vastly different schedule of day and night cycles on the other side of the Earth, but they can do it.

\*facilitate 쉽게 하다 \*\*realign 재조정하다

90) However, social coordination also occurs automatically, nonconsciously, and effortlessly throughout our daily encounters with other people.

What do jazz bands, sports teams, and construction crews have in common? ① To succeed at their jobs, these groups of people require a high degree of social coordination. ② For many complex tasks, such as those above, the ability to effectively coordinate with others requires intensive training. ③ Just as walking down the street involves the coordinated action of muscles, nerves, and control centers in the brain, having a conversation with someone involves coordinated actions like speaking at the right time, understanding the intentions of the speaker, and, often, mimicking facial expressions and posture. ④ Coordination can even be anticipatory, as when people alter their mood state prior to interacting with unfamiliar others. ⑤ The ubiquity and automatic nature of such processes suggests that social coordination may be a fundamental property of social interaction.

91) Luckily, experts were able to prevent such a tragedy.

Some major advances in science and technology have posed threats. ① In 1979 radioactive water leaked from a nuclear power plant at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, threatening the safety of the entire area. ② For several days, specialists sought to cool the nuclear generator to prevent "meltdown," an overheating of the nuclear facility that would have spread radioactive materials over hundreds of miles of heavily populated areas. ③ Residents of towns near the plant waited anxiously, ready to flee their homes in case of disaster. ④ But the near-accident raised new questions about the safety and practicality of atomic energy as a possible alternative to oil. ⑤ Several years later, policymakers began to wrestle with the problem of what would be done to dismantle nuclear plants when they were obsolete, something those who originally built them may never have considered.

\*dismantle 해체하다 \*obsolete 쓸모없게 된

92) You can sometimes accomplish this by using your imagination to visualize other viewpoints.

For most of the important issues and problems in your life, one viewpoint is simply not adequate to provide a full and satisfactory understanding. ① To increase and deepen your knowledge, you must seek *other perspectives* on the situations you are trying to understand. ② Usually, however, you need to actively seek (and *listen to*) the viewpoints of others. ③ It is often very difficult for people to see things from points of view other than their own, and if you are not careful, you can make the mistake of thinking that the way you see things is the way things really are. ④ In addition to identifying with perspectives other than your own, you also have to work to understand the *reasons* that support these alternate viewpoints. ⑤ This approach deepens your understanding of the issues and also stimulates you to critically evaluate your beliefs.

93) However, the way in which that information is presented—in particular, whether the emphasis is placed on losses or gains—influences the decision-making process.

If we wish to act rationally, we ought to make decisions by weighing the probability and desirability of the various outcomes that would result from deciding one way or the other. ① The manner in which those outcomes are portrayed should make no difference. ② The water in a glass that is described as half-full or half-empty will quench our thirst to an equal degree. ③ However, the human mind turns out to be significantly swayed by how potential outcomes are portrayed. ④ Logically speaking, telling someone that the engaging in act X promotes outcome Y, or that not engaging in act X fails to promote outcome Y, provides the same objective information: Y (partly) depends on X. ⑤ Hence, we seem to make judgments about things in the world, not as they are in themselves, but as they are relative to other things.

94) Most maps should also indicate when they were published and the date to which its information applies.

Maps not only contain spatial information and data; they also display essential information about the map itself. ① This information and certain graphic features (often in the margins) are intended to facilitate using and understanding the map. ② Among these items are the map title, date, legend, scale, and direction. ③ A map should have a title that tells what area is depicted and what subject the map concerns. ④ For example, a hiking and camping map for Yellowstone National Park should have a title such as "Yellowstone National Park: Trails and Camp Sites." ⑤ A population map of the United States, for instance, should tell when the census was taken to let the map user know if the map information is current or outdated or whether the map is intended to show historical data.

95) The seals, for example, not only fed on cod but also on 150 other species, many of which also fed on cod!

When Atlantic cod populations collapsed due to overfishing, the Canadian government suggested hunting expeditions to kill North Atlantic harp seals, because the seals were known to eat cod. ① It was assumed that eliminating the seals, a principal cod predator, would allow the cod populations to rebound. ② What the government failed to realize was that the cod/seal relationship was affected by many other less prominent species in the system. ③ So there simply was no way of knowing in advance whether reducing the seal population would actually produce more cod or less cod. ④ In food webs involving as few as eight species, there can be more than 10 million distinct chains of cause and effect that would link the seal to the cod. ⑤ How can we ever exercise effective control management in such complex, dynamic communities?

\*cod(어류)대구

96) Cultural factors—including parenting practices, nutrition, and the perceived importance of motor skill development—also play a role, however.

You may be thinking that one aspect of development that is not influenced by culture is motor development. However, even motor development varies, depending on one's culture. ① Children with African origins typically are more advanced in motor development than children with European origins: they throw farther, balance better, and run better. ② The reasons for these differences are varied and complex. ③ Genetic factors may play a role, specifically in influencing the length and proportions of arms, legs, and the overall body size. ④ Mothers in Nigeria, Uganda, Sierra Leone, India, and Pakistan encourage their children to walk and stand up more quickly and train them in motor development. ⑤ For instance, Nigerian and West Indian mothers use passive stretching movements, massage, and active encouragement in the first year of a child's life to promote motor development.

97) But these wonderful gifts were not without significant cost to human health.

Not only did agricultural man add grains and beans to his diet, he began to domesticate animals and milk also became a regular part of his diet. ① The expansion of farming meant that he could lead a more sedentary existence than his hunter-gatherer ancestors had done. ② As this took place, civilization fostered art, science and philosophy as part of the process. ③ The human body lost as much as six inches in stature compared to our hunter-gatherer ancestors. ④ For the first time, infections began to appear, and tooth decay, until then unknown, appeared. ⑤ Even more amazing, archaeologists examining corpses from this period discovered that the first traces of cardiovascular disease started to show up.

\*sedentary 정착하는, 정주하는 \*cardiovascular 심혈관의

98) In return, it is mutually agreed that the upcoming summer vacation the couple usually takes will be Kyle's choice (providing no health emergency exists for Rachel's father).

I am sure you can recall in childhood bargaining with a friend using the "taking turns" method. ① It is perhaps the easiest way of resolving conflict and should be considered as a first alternative. ② In fact, sometimes you cannot come up with a compromise that includes important components of each of your desired outcomes because the outcomes are so mutually exclusive. ③ For example, if Kyle wanted to vacation in Hawaii and Rachel wanted to be with her parents in Florida over the same 10-day vacation, it would be impossible for the two to co-occur. ④ So an accommodation would be necessary: Rachel gets to achieve her outcome this time since it is so important to her and her father is ill. ⑤ Accommodation is a kind of delayed "quid pro quo": in the long run things even out.

\*quid pro quo 답례품

99) In the early 1900s, people who travelled to New York by steamship reckoned on staying a lifetime.

The arrival of the steam engine extended our radius of activity. We built steamships that moved more people much more quickly across the oceans. Later, we developed engines and turbines. ① Our means of transport evolved from the coach to the train and from the sailboat to the steamship. ② Then came the airplane, and nowadays, we even travel into space. ③ Travel used to be something that special people did for special reasons; today, everyone travels to the far corners of the earth without giving it a second thought. ④ They packed up all their possessions in cabin trunks and took them along. ⑤ Today, we go to New York for the weekend, carrying only a small piece of hand luggage.

\*reckon on ~을 예상하다 \*radius 반경, 범위

