



1 주제 2691-18

Dear Parents and Guardians, We appreciate your support and cooperation in our school programs. We would like to share important information regarding this Friday's school field trip. Our school had originally planned an outdoor field trip to Dreamland Amusement Park. However, according to the latest weather forecast, extremely low temperatures are expected throughout Friday. Spending long hours outdoors under these conditions may be potentially unsafe for students. After careful consideration, we have decided to change the location. Instead of the amusement park, students will visit the City Science Museum, where they will participate in guided exhibitions and hands-on learning activities. We kindly ask for your understanding. Sincerely, Michael Thompson Vice Principal

- ① safety regulations for outdoor school field trips
- ② impact of weather forecasts on school events
- ③ educational benefits of visiting science museums
- ④ plans for the upcoming Friday field trip
- ⑤ relocation of the school field trip due to forecasted cold weather

2 주제 2691-19

Maggie stood up, her hands gripping the seat in front of her. She had never sung alone before, and as she opened her mouth to begin, her voice started shaking. A few children turned around to look at her, and her heart began to race. She focused hard on the lyrics, trying not to forget the words. Then she noticed movement beside her. Durwood quietly stood up and began to sing along. His voice was steady and calm, carrying the song forward. Maggie let out a breath she hadn't realized she was holding. The tightness in her shoulders slowly faded. With Durwood singing beside her, the tension in her chest eased. She continued the song, no longer frozen, and they finished it together.

- ① the psychological impact of audience gaze on stage performance
- ② Maggie's initial anxiety while singing alone on stage
- ③ the importance of duet singing in music education
- ④ Maggie's emotional relief achieved through Durwood's supportive duet
- ⑤ techniques for controlling voice shaking during public singing

3 주제 2691-20

Learning games need to be what we call 'fun enough.' Many new learning-game developers try to design an entertaining game. Unfortunately, that often makes learning harder rather than easier. Remember, you are not creating the next great commercial game to entertain your learners; you are creating a learning game in which success will be measured by the achievement of learning outcomes. Resist the temptation to create a ton of rules, pile on different game elements, and incorporate multiple dynamics to keep player interest high. Yes, the game should be engaging with a mild level of fun, but learning should be the goal. Focus on engagement rather than entertainment. The goals of the game play should be interactivity and engagement. Research shows that what makes games instructional is the level of interactivity and engagement the learners have with the content. Given those parameters, making sure the learners are engaged and active is far more important than making sure they are entertained.

- ① prioritizing educational engagement over pure entertainment in learning game design
- ② the integration of gamification elements into traditional classrooms
- ③ the role of complex game mechanics in maintaining player interest
- ④ the necessity of making learning games engaging for students
- ⑤ general strategies for commercial game developers to succeed

4 주제 2691-21

We are wonderfully made, yet we don't allow ourselves to participate in the wonder for which we were created. Instead of moving anywhere and everywhere, most of us spend our time moving nowhere. We occupy the same square footage of a chair for hours and hours every day. Many kids today are being held captive by 'smart' devices like phones and tablets. They are not going outside to play, they are not learning how to socialize and read physical cues from others. As a result they are not learning or building their movement repertoire, the very thing that will help them learn, communicate, create, and become emotionally mature. They are not even learning how to run, how to skip, or how to climb. Instead, they are learning how to live with anxiety, depression, and even diseases they were never meant to have. The point is we are getting further and further away from our design. We were made to move — and through movement, we are meant to live extraordinary lives. Movement is life to us.

- ① the physical and mental consequences of sedentary lifestyles caused by digital devices
- ② the negative effects of smart devices on children's socialization
- ③ the importance of physical movement for human wellbeing
- ④ remedies for treating childhood anxiety and depression through exercise
- ⑤ the physiological mechanisms connecting physical movement and mental health

5 주제 2691-22

Perhaps you have heard of the Law of Attraction, which states that 'like attracts like' and that by focusing on positive or negative thoughts, one can bring about positive or negative results. The common flaw in our understanding of this law is that we believe all we have to do is think about or visualize something to manifest it. It is true that we attract at the level of our own vibration and that our thoughts and words are extremely magnetic. But the most powerful attractor is our belief system. You can create beautiful poster boards full of images of what you want and affirm every day that you are available for an incredibly successful, passionate career or a loving relationship; but if you don't truly believe you are enough, worthy, lovable, and deserving, then attracting a great career or relationship into your life may be more challenging. Consider what limiting beliefs you have that contradict your desires and upgrade them to beliefs that are in line with what you want to attract.

- ① the power of positive thinking in achieving career success
- ② scientific explanations behind the Law of Attraction
- ③ the common misconception about the Law of Attraction
- ④ effective techniques for creating vision boards and daily affirmations
- ⑤ the necessity of aligning core belief systems to manifest desires effectively

6 주제 2691-23

It's important for humans to have many kinds of minds, because variation is critical for the survival of a species. One of Charles Darwin's greatest insights was that variation is a prerequisite for natural selection to work. Think about it: If there's a huge change in the environment, like a catastrophic drop in the food supply or a big increase in temperature, a species without much variation might be completely wiped out. A species with great variation will more likely have some survivors after any catastrophe — the members who are well suited for the new environment. Darwin observed variation in the bodies of animals, and the same principle applies to human minds. If we all had the same kind of mind — if there were only one human nature — then when disaster struck, we might become extinct. Thankfully, our species has many kinds of minds, both within a single culture and across cultures, so we're less likely to be wiped out. This variation preserves the evolvability of our species.

- ① impact of environmental catastrophes on animal extinction
- ② Charles Darwin's contributions to evolutionary biology
- ③ cultural differences in cognitive processing and problem solving
- ④ variation in human minds as an evolutionary advantage
- ⑤ evolutionary necessity of cognitive variation for the preservation of humanity

7 주제 2691-24

Letting go of our need for control, being aware, is a lot about gathering the courage to face uncertainty. Human beings want to know. When we don't know, when things are uncertain, we often feel frightened and become inflexible. So we pretend that things are more predictable than they really are, even though we actually live with enormous uncertainty all the time. We cling to our plans and ideas about how things should be and turn out ever so desperately. And there's nothing wrong with having plans. I think it's a beautiful thing. But there's a difference between planning and thinking all your plans have to come to fruition. American president Eisenhower once said: 'Plans are worthless, but planning is everything.' Imagine if we all used pencil instead of ink to write in our calendars and planners. Both figuratively and literally. Imagine if we could bear in mind that what we write down, what we think is going to happen, might not be what actually happens. And if we could try our best to be all right with that.

- ① military leadership principles derived from President Eisenhower
- ② need for emotional flexibility and accepting uncertainty in personal planning
- ③ importance of creating detailed plans for future success
- ④ psychological fear of unknown outcomes in human history
- ⑤ strategies for constructing highly efficient daily planners

8 주제 2691-25

The graph above shows the percentages of remote workers across four different industry sectors in the U.S. in 2019, 2021, and 2022. In 2021, the percentage of remote workers in the information sector was the highest among all industry sectors. Among all industry sectors, the industry sector with the largest gap between the percentage of remote workers in 2019 and that in 2022 was the information sector. In the educational services sector, the percentage of remote workers in 2022 was three times as high as that in 2019. In 2021, the percentage of remote workers in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector was eight percentage points lower than that in the educational services sector. The accommodation and food services sector showed the lowest percentage of remote workers in 2019, 2021, and 2022, and its percentage in 2019 was less than half of that in 2022.

- ① technological advancements enabling remote operations in food services
- ② proportional distribution and temporal changes of U.S. remote workers by industry
- ③ percentages of U.S. remote workers across four industry sectors
- ④ global shifts in workplace attendance across major developed nations
- ⑤ the economic impact of remote work on the U.S. information sector

9 주제 2691-26

Paul Farmer was an American medical anthropologist and physician. He was born in 1959 in Massachusetts and grew up with an early awareness of social inequality. During his time at Duke University, he lived in Paris for half a year and became fluent in French, which benefited him in his future work in Haiti. After graduating from Duke University, he began volunteer work at a hospital in Cange, Haiti. He later returned to the United States and earned both a master's degree and a PhD in medical anthropology at Harvard University. In 1987, he co-founded Partners In Health, an organization that works in countries like Haiti, Rwanda, and Peru to provide medical treatment and strengthen public health systems. Throughout his life, he wrote more than ten books and over a hundred academic papers. He received many major awards during his career, and after his death, he was also honored with the WHO Director-General's Global Health Leaders Award for his lifelong work to improve health for the poor.

- ① history of global public health systems in developing nations
- ② founding and operational strategies of Partners In Health
- ③ life and medical achievements of Paul Farmer
- ④ impact of French language skills on international volunteer work
- ⑤ life, academic achievements, and humanitarian contributions of Paul Farmer

10 주제 2691-29

To understand how breathing affects athletic performance, we first need to understand how the body makes energy from air and food. There are two options: with oxygen, a process known as aerobic respiration, and without it, which is called anaerobic respiration. Anaerobic energy is generated only with glucose (a simple sugar), and it's quicker and easier for our bodies to access. It's a kind of backup system and turbo boost when the body doesn't have enough oxygen. But anaerobic energy is inefficient and can be toxic, creating too much lactic acid. The sickness, muscle weakness, and sweating you experience after you've pushed it too hard at the gym is the feeling of anaerobic overload. This process explains why the first few minutes of an intense workout are often so miserable. Our lungs and respiratory system haven't caught up to supply the oxygen our bodies need, and so the body has to use anaerobic respiration. This also explains why, after we're warmed up, exercise feels easier. The body has switched from anaerobic to aerobic respiration.

- ① methods for reducing lactic acid buildup after high-intensity gym workouts
- ② the role of respiratory rate in preventing muscle weakness in athletes
- ③ biochemical structure of glucose as a primary human energy source
- ④ physiological transition from anaerobic to aerobic respiration during physical exercise
- ⑤ differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration in energy production

11 주제 2691-30

Keep your paragraphs short. Writing is visual — it catches the eye before it has a chance to catch the brain. Short paragraphs put air around what you write and make it look inviting, whereas a long chunk of type can discourage a reader from even starting to read. Newspaper paragraphs should be only two or three sentences long; newspaper type is set in a narrow width, and the inches quickly add up. You may think such frequent paragraphing will damage the development of your point. Obviously *The New Yorker* is obsessed by this fear — a reader can go for miles without relief. Don't worry; the gains far outweigh the hazards. But don't go too far. A succession of tiny paragraphs is as annoying as a paragraph that's too long. I'm thinking of all those tiny paragraphs — verbless wonders — written by modern journalists trying to make their articles quick 'n' easy. Actually they make the reader's job harder by chopping up a natural train of thought.

- ① striking a balance in paragraph length to maintain visual appeal and readability
- ② history of editorial guidelines used by modern journalism outlets
- ③ visual design standards for narrow-column newspaper layouts
- ④ importance of short paragraphs for improving reading ease
- ⑤ grammatical errors caused by verbless sentence fragments in news

12 주제 2691-31

Our tastes are social. Even when you first drank milk, there was the milk, yes, but there was also the person behind the milk who will have presumably either made or messed up your relationship with food for the couple of decades after that. We learn to eat from our families and friends, at school and in work. A village develops a particular recipe for an apple pie — one that nobody outside the village likes, but who cares? We want these things not just because of what they are, but who we are. Tastes spread like this, person to person, like viruses, almost irrespective of the qualities of the food involved. We observe other people in their food lives, often judgmentally. Nothing turns me off something quicker than the wrong people liking it, by which I mean people almost identical to me in every respect, in a way that doesn't flatter me. I avoided the viral chopped salad moment of 2024 by the skin of my teeth.

- ① psychological factors governing human sensory perception of flavor
- ② marketing tactics used by social media influencers to promote viral foods
- ③ role of family influence on developing individual food tastes
- ④ nutritional benefits of traditional village recipes like apple pie
- ⑤ social nature of food tastes transmitted through interpersonal relationships and observation

13 주제 2691-32

One of the most fascinating and empowering insights in Stoic philosophy is that our emotions are not random; they arise from our judgments. This may sound surprising, especially if you've ever felt overwhelmed by anger, fear, or sadness. But the Stoics taught that emotions aren't just automatic reactions. They're shaped by how we interpret events. Here's how it works: something happens, you interpret what it means, and that interpretation triggers an emotional response. For example: If someone criticizes you, you may feel angry not due to the words themselves but because you perceive the comment as unfair or threatening. If you lose a job, you might feel devastated not simply because of the job loss but because you believe it defines your worth or future. Change the judgment, and you change the emotion. This doesn't mean suppressing how you feel; it means examining the story you tell yourself and choosing one that serves you better.

- ① historical evolution of ancient Stoic philosophy in Western thought
- ② psychological techniques for suppressing anger during workplace conflicts
- ③ Stoic view that emotions stem from cognitive judgments and self-interpretations
- ④ Stoic concept that emotions arise from personal judgments of events
- ⑤ neurological mechanisms connecting sensory input to immediate emotional reactions

14 주제 2691-33

The ancient Greeks felt that the visual artist's goal was to copy visual experience. This approach appears in the realism of ancient Greek sculpture and pottery. We must sadly note that, due to the action of time and weather, no paintings from ancient Greek artists exist today. We can only surmise their quality based on tales such as that of Zeuxis and Parrhasios, the obvious skill in ancient Greek sculpture, and in drawings that survive on ancient Greek pottery. This definition of art as copying reality has a problem, though. Jackson Pollock, a leader in the New York School of the 1950's, intentionally did not copy existing objects in his art. While painting these works, Pollock and his fellow artists would consciously avoid making marks or passages that resembled recognizable objects. They succeeded at making artwork that did not copy anything, thus demonstrating that the ancient Greek view of art as mimesis — simple copying — does not sufficiently define art.

- ① biographical account of Jackson Pollock's career in New York
- ② historical conflict between Greek realists and American modernists
- ③ preservation techniques for ancient Greek pottery and sculptures
- ④ ancient Greek theory of art as a realistic copy of reality
- ⑤ limitation of the ancient Greek view of art as mimesis demonstrated by Jackson Pollock

15 주제 2691-34

If our bodies know best, why are they easily injured when we do something so seemingly natural as running? On the one hand, running seems very easy, but that is only because our bodies are so very good at it. The most powerful supercomputer on the planet cannot administer the enormous number of computations it takes to run, untethered, on two legs. Wherever our running intelligence is, running is not all conscious to us and is so complicated that only the T-1000 Terminators of our imagination are able to do it. Because our running knowledge is buried so deeply within muscle fibres, cells and our DNA, we have to accept that we cannot fully explain its complexities. That doesn't mean our bodies don't know how to do it. We may feel our way towards understanding the alchemy of running by learning how to use our senses, getting them firing, and seeing what they are capable of, and accepting that our bodies know more about running than we ever will.

- ① computational limitations of modern supercomputers in biomechanics
- ② inherent cellular intelligence of human running exceeding conscious cognitive understanding
- ③ injury prevention techniques for amateur marathon runners
- ④ evolutionary history of human bipedalism across millions of years
- ⑤ inability of conscious mind to explain complex body movements

16 주제 2691-35

Our number one criterion for how we care for our pets should be, "Is this what they actually need ? How is it impacting them ? " rather than, "What do I want?" For example, we have encountered many dog owners who bathe their dogs religiously multiple times a week because they want to avoid the 'doggy' smell, but veterinary dermatologists warn against such practices, as they are not good for a dog's skin. If someone is really concerned about their dog's smell they can use waterless shampoo and thoroughly brush their dog every day but keep the baths down to once or twice a week at most. Unless they have a skin condition for which a vet has prescribed medicated baths, most dogs don't need to be bathed on a regular basis. Even dogs with thick, heavy coats generally only need baths every 6 to 8 weeks.

- ① importance of adjusting dog bathing frequency based on skin health needs
- ② necessity of prioritizing pets' biological needs over owners' desires in bathing practices
- ③ veterinary dermatological treatments for chronic skin diseases in domestic pets
- ④ commercial marketing strategies for daily pet grooming products and accessories
- ⑤ effective techniques for applying waterless shampoo to long-haired dogs

17 주제 2691-36

The central concerns of mathematics are not numbers, but patterns, structures, symmetries and connections. Take, for example, the Sudoku puzzles that appear daily in newspapers. The objective is to complete a 9 x 9 grid, starting from a few given numbers or clues, while ensuring that each row, each column and each 3 x 3 block contains all the digits from 1 to 9 once and only once. But the numerical values of the digits are irrelevant; what is important is that there are nine distinct symbols. They could be nine letters or nine shapes. It's the pattern that matters. One Irish daily paper publishes these puzzles with the statement 'There's no maths involved, simply use reasoning and logic!' It seems that even the idea that something might be spoiled by mathematics is enough to scare off potential solvers! Could you imagine the promotion of an exhibition in the National Gallery with the slogan 'No art involved, just painting and sculpture'? If you can do Sudoku, you can do maths!

- ① the role of numbers and calculations in solving daily Sudoku puzzles
- ② psychological fear of mathematical equations among general newspaper readers
- ③ historical origins and popularity of logic puzzles in European print media
- ④ mathematical nature of Sudoku rooted in logical patterns and structural relationships
- ⑤ step-by-step strategies for solving 9x9 newspaper Sudoku puzzles efficiently

18 주제 2691-37

Even before telescopes existed, people looked out into space and tried to understand the universe. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the first peoples to map the movements of the stars. In Europe, a 16th-century Polish mathematician named Nicolaus Copernicus put forth a revolutionary idea. Copernicus watched the stars and took measurements by eye. He concluded that the view of the universe accepted at the time that the Sun traveled around Earth was wrong, and that it was in fact Earth that traveled around the Sun. Despite widespread objections to his ideas, he published his theory in a book. Later astronomers built on Copernicus' work. Technological improvements led to the development of the telescope in the early 17th century. Using a telescope, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei discovered the four largest moons of Jupiter and observed craters on Earth's Moon. He also confirmed that Copernicus' theory was correct. Over the centuries, scientific discoveries and information from telescopes advanced our knowledge of how the universe works.

- ① evolution of astronomical understanding from Copernicus's heliocentric theory to telescopic observation
- ② detailed engineering design and lens manufacturing process of 17th-century telescopes
- ③ the role of Polish astronomer Copernicus in revolutionizing early astronomy
- ④ comprehensive history of ancient Egyptian and Mayan mathematical advances
- ⑤ philosophical arguments surrounding Earth-centered worldviews in medieval Europe

19 주제 2691-38

To harness the full potential of units of measurement, we need some degree of consistency. Subjective measures contain useful knowledge, but this can be difficult to share, based as it is on an individual's experience. The historian of science Theodore M. Porter describes measurement as a 'technology of distance': a tool that uses shared rules to bridge differences of culture and geography, allowing for the exchange of information. Following this logic, if measurement is another sort of language, then just as with words, individual units need reliable definitions in order to communicate. In the earliest societies, these definitions might need to be shared no more widely than a single settlement, meaning that the definition can be no more complex than knowing that a unit was equal to a certain body part. As these communities grew in size, though, the inadequacies of this system would become evident. Imagine a disagreement over trade or tribute: it is a moment of conflict that demands greater consistency in measurement.

- ① importance of measurement as a communication tool in trade conflicts
- ② evolution of measurement standards from localized body parts to consistent universal systems
- ③ technological advancements in modern digital precision measuring tools
- ④ anomalies in ancient tax collection systems during the Bronze Age
- ⑤ linguistic origins and grammatical structures of measurement terminology

20 주제 2691-39

With millions of members in a colony, leaf-cutter ants cultivate their own food. Just like humans, they're farmers. Some of the ants set forth from the nest to find fresh vegetation; when they find it, they chew off large pieces that they carry back to the nest. However, the ants don't eat these leaves. Instead, smaller worker ants take the pieces of leaves, chew them into smaller pieces, and use these as fertilizer to grow fungus in large underground 'gardens.' The ants feed the fungus, and the fungus blossoms into small fruiting bodies which the ants later eat. Using this successful farming strategy, the ants build enormous nests underground, something spanning hundreds of square meters. Just like humans, they have perfected an agricultural civilization.

- ① biochemical composition of wild fungi species cultivated in underground soil
- ② defensive mechanisms of worker ants against predatory insects during foraging
- ③ fungal farming techniques and underground civilization of leaf-cutter ants
- ④ nutritional comparison between fresh plant leaves and cultivated fungal mushrooms
- ⑤ sophisticated agricultural practices and underground fungal farming of leaf-cutter ant colonies

21 주제 2691-40

From an evolutionary perspective, self-esteem has developed as a monitoring mechanism for the quality of our relationships. The system monitors other people's reactions to our behaviors and sends an alarm that alerts us to any possible changes in our inclusion status. The monitoring system generally operates nonconsciously until it detects that our relational value is falling or low. When the alarm bell rings, the threat to our social bonds is pushed into conscious awareness and we evaluate the situation. Am I being accepted or am I being pushed out? Do I need to adjust my behaviors to fix the relationship? With such a high value for survival closely tied with relationships, it makes sense that the way we mobilize our internal resources around relationships would be highly networked in our brain and body. It also makes sense that we would develop specific mechanisms to attend to minimizing rejection and enhancing acceptance. The continuous scanning is normal, a part of being human. We all have an interpersonal process of searching for cues from the environment to assess our value in the social structure.

- ① neurological differences in brain activity between extroverted and introverted individuals
- ② evolutionary function of self-esteem in monitoring social relationships and rejection
- ③ long-term psychological impact of childhood peer rejection on adult self-esteem
- ④ evolutionary role of self-esteem as a subconscious monitoring mechanism for social inclusion
- ⑤ clinical therapeutic methods for curing chronic anxiety caused by social isolation

The role of 'slang' in popular culture has fundamentally changed because of the internet. Since the emergence of Standard English, the rule makers of language have been in charge, and their prescriptive norms about a 'correct' version of the English language have dominated our channels of communication. If you wanted your voice to be heard by the public, you had to work within their limits, conforming to the strict expectations of either print or broadcast media. Social media completely broke that barrier. The playing field is now level, and public access is democratized. Anybody and everybody can become a public figure on the new communicative platforms, meaning that nobody's left to enforce the old rules. TV presenters and journalists might not have been able to use slang, but content creators can. We regularly use words like 'function' and 'side-eye,' and our influence both legitimizes these terms and gives them a large platform to spread quicker than they could have before. Content creators also come from a greater variety of backgrounds than people working in traditional media. This means that slang can more naturally go beyond the economic and social barriers that once limited its growth. The loose social networks that previously connected us geographically are simply stronger online, and memes are now transmitted at rapid pace.

- ① commercial monetization methods used by content creators on digital media platforms
- ② democratization and rapid spread of slang through internet and social media platforms
- ③ strict grammatical guidelines maintained by traditional television presenters and broadcast journalists
- ④ historical origin and evolution of Standard English in printed mass media
- ⑤ role of social media in accelerating the global spread of slang

Once upon a time in Persia, there was a merchant who traveled the world for his business. On one of his journeys to India, he received a beautiful parrot as a gift and named him Tuti. He loved Tuti deeply and put him in a shiny golden cage. Days passed, but no matter how much the merchant cared for his parrot, the colorful bird seemed sad. Before leaving for India again, the merchant asked Tuti, "What present would you like me to bring from India?" "When you see the parrots of India, look for my friend and tell her all about me. Tell her that I would love to see her, but I can't because I live in a cage," Tuti answered. The merchant loved his parrot so much that he couldn't imagine letting him out of the cage for fear of losing him, but he promised to deliver the message and then left to go on his trip. At the end of his visit to India, he found Tuti's friend and repeated Tuti's exact words. The moment the merchant finished the last sentence, Tuti's friend began to tremble and fell down dead. He couldn't believe his eyes. "How can I tell this sad news to Tuti?" he said. A few days later, he arrived home and went straight to Tuti. "Did you give my message to my friend?" his parrot asked him happily. The merchant told him the whole story. The moment he finished, Tuti trembled and fell down dead, just like the parrot in India. Shocked and with tears trickling down his face, the merchant held Tuti in his arms. Suddenly, he flew and escaped through a window into the garden. "Why are you acting like this?" he asked Tuti. "This is a trick my friend taught me to regain my freedom by playing dead. You are a good master, but I am a bird and I wish to be free, not live my life in a cage," answered Tuti. The merchant realized that freedom mattered more than all the wealth in the world and he was happy to have the company of two beautiful parrots occasionally.

- ① psychological depression caused by keeping wild animals in metallic cages
- ② journey of a parrot to regain freedom using a clever trick
- ③ commercial trading techniques of Persian merchants in ancient Indian bird markets
- ④ biological characteristics and lifespan of exotic tropical parrots in captivity
- ⑤ clever strategy of a caged parrot to achieve true freedom through deception

