



1 불일치 22esp2-103

On social media, false stories travel much farther and faster than true ones. Research from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States found that fake news spreads online six times as quickly as real news on average. One reason may be our attraction to things that are new and provocative. Surprising information both catches people's attention and makes them want to pass it along. A person who shares a previously unknown claim first may attract notice, even though the claim could be false. Fake news also spreads because everyday thinking is often quick and effortless: people may accept a new claim without evidence instead of examining it critically. Information matching their experiences or prejudices can seem believable even when it is untrue. This is how confirmation bias draws people in. They select reports that support what they already believe and disregard those that do not. During elections, for example, people may unquestioningly believe positive reports about a preferred candidate while also accepting negative reports about rival candidates without realizing it.

- ① MIT research shows fake news spreads six times faster than real news online.
- ② People enjoy sharing astonishing information to gain attention from others.
- ③ Confirmation bias leads people to accept news that confirms their existing beliefs.
- ④ Social media algorithms are the primary reason fake news spreads faster than truth.
- ⑤ During elections, people tend to believe positive news about their preferred candidates.

2 주제 22esp2-205

At first I take his words for a joke, but soon I see that he means them. "Excuse me?" His smile has not disappeared, yet his eyes frighten me. With his hands firmly on our cart's handle, nothing shows that the cart belongs to us rather than to him. "Is there a problem?" Uncle Basil has arrived just in time. "Not at all," the man answers. He looks bitterly at the ice and walks away. *This account is an abridged opening of the novel *Dry* (2018), about a girl forced to make hard choices for her family during a disastrous drought in California. Her unwanted adventure ends when the water supply returns and ordinary life resumes. If the causes of water shortages around the world—including climate change, population growth, and excessive agricultural water use—remain unaddressed, a story like this could become real.

- ① literary techniques used in dystopian fiction writing
- ② psychological recovery after traumatic crisis experiences
- ③ potential real-world implications of fictional drought scenarios
- ④ effective conflict resolution strategies during family emergencies
- ⑤ the role of family members in protecting each other

3 주제 22esp2-103

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- ① the psychological and social reasons why fake news spreads faster than real news
- ② the role of algorithms in promoting fake news over authentic journalism
- ③ comparative analysis of fake news patterns across different social media platforms
- ④ the impact of fake news on traditional journalism and media credibility
- ⑤ effective methods for identifying and stopping fake news on social media platforms

4 제목 2331-21

Choosing to adopt technology means accepting its costs. Progress has displaced thousands of traditional ways to earn a living and erased the lifestyles connected with them. Today hundreds of millions of people make things they do not care about in jobs they dislike; some of those jobs bring pain, disability, or chronic illness. Technology also generates many new occupations that are unquestionably dangerous. Meanwhile, mass education and media encourage people to turn away from low-tech physical labor and seek work in the digital world. Separating work done by the hands from work done by the mind places strain on us. Indeed, the sedentary character of many of the highest-paid jobs threatens both physical and mental health.

- ① How workplace automation completely eliminates physical danger in modern industries
- ② Comprehensive medical solutions for treating chronic diseases caused by office work
- ③ Educational strategies for preparing students for high-paying digital technology careers
- ④ The economic necessity of replacing traditional manual labor with digital systems
- ⑤ The Hidden Human Costs of Technological Progress and Digitalization

5 추론 22esp2-103

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- ① inclination to share only verified information on social media platforms
- ② tendency to accept information that supports existing beliefs while ignoring contradictory evidence
- ③ the process of verifying information before accepting it as true
- ④ natural human ability to distinguish between real and fake news
- ⑤ psychological tendency to question all information during election periods

6 주제 2391-21

You have probably heard the familiar question: Does a tree falling in a forest make a sound if nobody is there to hear it? No is the correct answer. Pressure waves alone are not sound; without someone to hear them, there is no sound. Scientific communication works in a similar two-way fashion. Any signal is useless if it is not perceived, and a published scientific paper is useless unless its intended readers both receive and understand it. The principle of science can therefore be put another way: an experiment remains incomplete until its results are published and understood. A paper that nobody understands amounts to little more than pressure waves. Far too many scientific papers fall in the woods without being heard.

- ① Philosophical debates regarding acoustic physics and human auditory perception
- ② The overwhelming volume of unread research papers produced in modern academia
- ③ Methods for streamlining the peer-review and publication process of scientific journals
- ④ Why pressure waves in the atmosphere fail to travel across dense forest environments
- ⑤ The essential necessity of audience reception and understanding in scientific communication

7 제목 22esp2-103

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- ① The role of algorithms in promoting fake news over authentic journalism
- ② Comparative analysis of fake news patterns across different social media platforms
- ③ The impact of fake news on traditional journalism and media credibility
- ④ Why Fake News Spreads Faster Than Truth on Social Media
- ⑤ Effective methods for identifying and stopping fake news on social media platforms

8 붙임치 2591-23

For centuries, people have used instruments to bring natural events beyond the reach of our senses into our awareness. Sometimes a tool simply strengthens a signal that our ordinary senses can already receive: a telescope, for example, makes distant objects visible to eyes that could not otherwise see them. Other tools transform signals we cannot sense into observable forms. They may extend an existing sense, as when ultraviolet light is turned into a visible image or a sound beyond the range of human hearing is made audible. Still other instruments measure properties that none of our senses can detect at all and convert their measurements into something we can observe.

- ① Telescopes function by amplifying faint signals so human eyes can perceive distant objects.
- ② Human sensory organs have evolved to naturally process ultraviolet light without technological aids.
- ③ Some specialized instruments convert ultraviolet light into images visible to the human eye.
- ④ Certain technologies measure properties that humans completely lack sensory organs to detect directly.
- ⑤ Sounds beyond the normal auditory spectrum can be transformed into audible signals by devices.

9 일치 2691-40

In evolutionary terms, self-esteem serves as a system for tracking the quality of our relationships. It watches how others respond to what we do and alerts us when our standing as included members may be changing. Usually this system works without conscious attention until it detects that our value in a relationship is low or declining. The alarm then brings a possible threat to social bonds into awareness. We ask whether we are accepted or excluded and whether changing our behavior might repair the relationship. Because relationships have such high survival value, it is understandable that the brain and body contain a deeply connected network for directing resources toward them. It is equally understandable that we developed ways to reduce rejection and increase acceptance. Constantly checking for such signs is a normal human activity: all of us look for cues in our surroundings to judge our place in the social world.

- ① Relational value alarms operate continuously in full conscious awareness regardless of social stability.
- ② Self-esteem functions primarily as a conscious tool to dominate others in social hierarchies.
- ③ The human brain lacks internal neural networks dedicated to managing interpersonal relationships.
- ④ Evolutionary adaptation has made humans completely indifferent to social rejection and exclusion.
- ⑤ Self-esteem functions evolutionarily as a system monitoring the quality of social relationships.

10 주제 2691-34

If our bodies are so knowledgeable, why can running, which seems natural, injure them so easily? Running looks simple largely because our bodies perform it so well. Even the most powerful supercomputer cannot manage all the calculations needed to run freely on two legs. Much of the intelligence involved in running stays outside conscious awareness, and the task is so complex that only imaginary T-1000 Terminators could carry it out by computation alone. Our practical knowledge of running is hidden deep in muscle fibers, cells, and DNA, so we cannot completely explain its complexity. That does not mean the body lacks the skill. By learning to use and awaken our senses and discovering what they can do, we may move toward an understanding of running's seeming alchemy. We must accept that our bodies know more about running than we will ever be able to explain.

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

11 일치 2691-37

Long before the telescope was invented, people studied the sky in an effort to understand the universe. Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the earliest peoples to chart the motions of stars. In sixteenth-century Europe, the Polish mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus advanced a revolutionary idea. By watching stars and measuring their positions with the naked eye, he concluded that the then-accepted belief in a Sun orbiting Earth was mistaken: Earth actually traveled around the Sun. He published his theory in a book despite broad opposition, and later astronomers built upon it. Improved technology brought about the telescope in the early seventeenth century. With one, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei found Jupiter's four largest moons and saw craters on Earth's Moon. He also verified Copernicus's theory. Across the following centuries, discoveries and telescope observations deepened our understanding of the universe.

- ① Ancient Maya astronomers were the first to mathematically prove Earth's orbit around the Sun.
- ② Early civilizations mapped star movements long before the invention of the telescope.
- ③ Copernicus utilized early 16th-century telescopes to map the moons of Jupiter.
- ④ Technological advances in astronomy ended completely after Galileo's initial telescopic findings.
- ⑤ Galileo's telescopic observations completely disproved Copernicus's heliocentric model of the universe.

12 제목 2691-32

A powerful idea in Stoic philosophy is that emotions arise from our judgments rather than appearing at random. This may be hard to believe if anger, fear, or sadness has ever overwhelmed you. The Stoics, however, did not regard emotions as merely automatic reactions; they thought our interpretation of an event helps shape them. An event occurs, we decide what it means, and that judgment brings an emotional response. Criticism, for instance, may make you angry because you take it as unfair or threatening, not simply because of the words spoken. Losing a job may devastate you because you believe the loss defines your worth or future, not just because the job is gone. Altering the judgment can therefore alter the feeling. This is not a call to suppress emotion, but an invitation to examine the account you tell yourself and choose one that helps you more.

- ① Stoic concept that emotions arise from personal judgments of events
- ② Mastering Mindset: Emotional Control Through Stoic Reinterpretation
- ③ Historical evolution of ancient Stoic philosophy in Western thought
- ④ Neurological mechanisms connecting sensory input to immediate emotional reactions
- ⑤ Psychological techniques for suppressing anger during workplace conflicts

13 불일치 22esp2-104

With so much material online, what can you do to keep fake news from misleading you? Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. A headline may be made so sensational for clicks that you open it almost automatically; read the article itself with care. Next, do not take a report at face value. Use critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read. You should also examine your own biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or whether you read only articles that match your opinions, and seek out opposing views too. Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, whether the media outlet is reliable, and whether the evidence is sound. In the digital age, avoiding or removing every piece of false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can limit the harm fake news causes. Remember that anyone could become the next person to create or circulate it.

- ① Reading beyond provocative headlines helps prevent being misled by fake news.
- ② It may be impossible to completely eliminate all false information online.
- ③ Social media platforms should be completely avoided to prevent fake news exposure.
- ④ Checking the credibility of news sources is essential for avoiding misinformation.
- ⑤ Examining personal biases is important when evaluating news information.

14 불일치 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes. Most people, for instance, rate themselves above average in intelligence, fairness, freedom from prejudice, and driving skill. This widespread and reliable tendency is called the "Lake Wobegon effect," named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town where the women are strong, the men attractive, and every child above average. In a survey of one million high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged themselves above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

- ① In a large-scale survey, a vast majority of high school seniors rated their leadership as above average.
- ② The majority of the public objectively demonstrates superior driving skills compared to average drivers.
- ③ Most individuals tend to view themselves as surpassing the average in positive characteristics.
- ④ Every single student surveyed in the high school study considered themselves above average in social adaptability.
- ⑤ The tendency to overestimate personal attributes is widespread and consistently observed.

15 추론 22esp2-20FR

During Europe's worst drought in five centuries, a stone called a "hunger stone" emerged beside the Elbe River in a Czech town in the summer of 2022. Its inscription read, "[If you see me, then cry.](#)" Hunger stones lie in rivers across central Europe and normally stay underwater. Drought lowers the water level and exposes them. These stones matter because their markings preserve records of earlier severe droughts. Such droughts reduce harvests and cause food shortages and hunger, with poor people suffering especially. The inscriptions are thought to warn people of these hardships and urge them to prepare. As climate change continues, experts caution that the problem before us may be a severe drought lasting decades, rather than a simple, occasional dry spell. The United Nations has predicted that, unless significant action addresses climate change, 75 percent of the world's population could suffer from drought's effects by 2050.

- ① A stark warning that the stone's visibility signals severe drought and impending severe economic hardship
- ② A historical inscription honoring the tragic deaths of ancient stone sculptors
- ③ A poetic expression celebrating the tragic aesthetic beauty of dry river landscapes
- ④ An instruction for local residents to weep as a ritual to bring rainfall back
- ⑤ A superstitious curse placed on the river to prevent future floods from occurring

16 불일치 2691-33

For ancient Greeks, the aim of visual art was to reproduce what the eye experienced, an approach visible in their realistic sculpture and pottery. Time and weather have unfortunately left us no surviving paintings by ancient Greek artists. We can only infer how good they were from stories about Zeuxis and Parrhasios, the skill evident in Greek sculpture, and the drawings preserved on pottery. Yet defining art as a copy of reality has a serious weakness. Jackson Pollock, a leading artist of the 1950s New York School, deliberately avoided depicting existing objects. He and other painters consciously kept their marks and passages from resembling anything recognizable. Their success in making art that copied nothing shows that the ancient Greek account of art as mimesis, or simple imitation, does not define art adequately.

- ① No original paintings by ancient Greek artists have survived due to time and weather.
- ② The existence of abstract art shows that mimesis fails to fully define artwork.
- ③ Zeuxis and Parrhasios were modern artists who criticized ancient Greek realism.
- ④ Jackson Pollock and his peers intentionally avoided creating recognizable objects in their art.
- ⑤ Ancient Greek artists sought to reflect visual experience in their sculptures and pottery.

17 주제 2691-37

Long before the telescope was invented, people studied the sky in an effort to understand the universe. Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the earliest peoples to chart the motions of stars. In sixteenth-century Europe, the Polish mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus advanced a revolutionary idea. By watching stars and measuring their positions with the naked eye, he concluded that the then-accepted belief in a Sun orbiting Earth was mistaken: Earth actually traveled around the Sun. He published his theory in a book despite broad opposition, and later astronomers built upon it. Improved technology brought about the telescope in the early seventeenth century. With one, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei found Jupiter's four largest moons and saw craters on Earth's Moon. He also verified Copernicus's theory. Across the following centuries, discoveries and telescope observations deepened our understanding of the universe.

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

18 볼일치 2391-23

When workers from different cultures interact with local residents, the exchange of knowledge and other positive spillovers may raise productivity, but only up to a point. If backgrounds become too varied, fragmentation can make communication excessively costly and productivity may fall. Cultural diversity also affects more than employment; it can shape local quality of life. Residents open to other cultures may appreciate a multicultural city because it offers a wider selection of goods and services. Others, however, may see diversity as a threat to what they consider their national identity. They may discriminate against other ethnic groups or worry that conflicts among foreign nationalities will reach their own neighborhood.

- ① A receptive local population can experience enhanced living standards through a wider variety of cultural goods.
- ② Perceived threats to national identity can lead native citizens to view local diversity negatively.
- ③ Knowledge spillovers among culturally diverse workers can enhance overall worker productivity.
- ④ Increasing cultural diversity invariably boosts regional economic productivity without any limit or drawback.
- ⑤ High levels of background fractionalization may diminish economic efficiency by increasing communication costs.

19 주제 2691-40

In evolutionary terms, self-esteem serves as a system for tracking the quality of our relationships. It watches how others respond to what we do and alerts us when our standing as included members may be changing. Usually this system works without conscious attention until it detects that our value in a relationship is low or declining. The alarm then brings a possible threat to social bonds into awareness. We ask whether we are accepted or excluded and whether changing our behavior might repair the relationship. Because relationships have such high survival value, it is understandable that the brain and body contain a deeply connected network for directing resources toward them. It is equally understandable that we developed ways to reduce rejection and increase acceptance. Constantly checking for such signs is a normal human activity: all of us look for cues in our surroundings to judge our place in the social world.

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

20 볼일치 2691-34

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- ① Knowledge required for running is embedded within muscle fibers, cells, and DNA.
- ② Frequent running injuries prove that the human body lacks the capacity to run.
- ③ Listening to physical senses helps people appreciate their body's innate running capacity.
- ④ Human running ability relies heavily on non-conscious bodily processes.
- ⑤ The physical act of running involves computations too complex for supercomputers.

21 볼일치 22esp2-10FR

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs. If you repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." Literally, an echo chamber is an enclosed space that keeps sound inside so that it returns as an echo. The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already agree. Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and restrict both critical thinking and meaningful discussion. It may even deepen social divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views. Check the information you receive, and remain open-minded when discussing unfamiliar ideas. Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

- ① Social division may be fostered when people remain trapped in echo chambers.
- ② Echo chambers can distort understanding of reality and limit critical thinking abilities.
- ③ Echo chambers always provide accurate and reliable information to users.
- ④ Actively seeking diverse information sources helps avoid falling into echo chamber traps.
- ⑤ Consistently encountering similar perspectives without alternatives can trap people in echo chambers.

22 주제 2691-29

To see how breathing influences athletic performance, begin with the body's two ways of producing energy from food and air. Aerobic respiration uses oxygen; anaerobic respiration does not. The anaerobic route draws only on glucose, a simple sugar, and the body can access it more quickly and easily. It acts as a backup and a burst of power when oxygen is insufficient. Yet this route is inefficient and may be toxic because it produces too much lactic acid. Feeling sick, weak in the muscles, and sweaty after overdoing a gym workout is what anaerobic overload feels like. This is why the opening minutes of strenuous exercise can be especially unpleasant: the lungs and respiratory system have not yet supplied enough oxygen, so the body relies on anaerobic respiration. Once you have warmed up, exercise often feels easier because the body has shifted 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 differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration in energy production
- ④ biochemical structure of glucose as a primary human energy source
- ⑤ physiological transition from anaerobic to aerobic respiration during physical exercise

23 볼일치 22esp2-102

It is unfortunately quite possible to spread fake news without meaning to, as Gina did. Fake news consists of inaccurate information deliberately circulated to manipulate people. Certain groups produce it to win attention, make money, or gain political advantage. Its effects can include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider public. Such stories commonly circulate during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that another earthquake and then a tsunami were imminent. One message said, "Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink within days." Many displaced residents were already worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce that the warning was false.

- ① Government intervention was necessary to counter the spread of false earthquake information.
- ② Fake news commonly spreads more during states of emergency than normal times.
- ③ The Indonesia earthquake fake news prevented people from returning to their homes.
- ④ Fake news is created with intentions of gaining attention, profits, or political benefits.
- ⑤ The Indonesian government successfully prevented all fake news about the earthquake.

24 볼일치 22esp2-203

"Sorry, but we got here first," the woman says. Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, whom I know from soccer. While her mother pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. "I'm sorry about that, Alyssa." I remind her that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and shakes her head. Her face reddens slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the frozen-food aisle. Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. "What are you doing? We need water, not ice," Garrett says. "Ice is water. Just help me," I reply. Together we load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as high as possible. Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

- ① Hali's mother refused to share water bottles with Alyssa.
- ② Hali willingly supported her mother's decision to refuse water.
- ③ Other people began taking ice after seeing Alyssa and Garrett's actions.
- ④ Alyssa had previously shared water with Hali at soccer practice.
- ⑤ Alyssa found ice as an alternative solution to the water shortage.

25 일치 22esp2-20FR

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- ① Hunger stones typically remain submerged underwater unless a severe drought occurs.
- ② Hunger stones were created in 2022 to record modern climate change events.
- ③ UN statistics indicate that drought risks will completely disappear before 2050.
- ④ Droughts described on the stones affected wealthy population groups most severely.
- ⑤ Recent droughts in Europe are considered brief, isolated incidents that will quickly resolve.

26 주제 2691-32

A powerful idea in Stoic philosophy is that emotions arise from our judgments rather than appearing at random. This may be hard to believe if anger, fear, or sadness has ever overwhelmed you. The Stoics, however, did not regard emotions as merely automatic reactions; they thought our interpretation of an event helps shape them. An event occurs, we decide what it means, and that judgment brings an emotional response. Criticism, for instance, may make you angry because you take it as unfair or threatening, not simply because of the words spoken. Losing a job may devastate you because you believe the loss defines your worth or future, not just because the job is gone. Altering the judgment can therefore alter the feeling. This is not a call to suppress emotion, but an invitation to examine the account you tell yourself and choose one that helps you more.

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

27 주제 22esp2-104

With so much material online, what can you do to keep fake news from misleading you? Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. A headline may be made so sensational for clicks that you open it almost automatically; read the article itself with care. Next, do not take a report at face value. Use critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read. You should also examine your own biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or whether you read only articles that match your opinions, and seek out opposing views too. Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, whether the media outlet is reliable, and whether the evidence is sound. In the digital age, avoiding or removing every piece of false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can limit the harm fake news causes. Remember that anyone could become the next person to create or circulate it.

- ① legal frameworks needed to regulate fake news creation and distribution
- ② the psychological impact of fake news on individual decision-making processes
- ③ the responsibility of social media companies in combating misinformation
- ④ effective strategies for critically evaluating and avoiding fake news online
- ⑤ educational reforms needed to teach media literacy in schools

28 제목 22esp2-101

One day, Gina was scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. Later, on the morning television news, a reporter stood beside the unharmed Heundeulbawi and explained that the Internet stories about its damage that day were false. Realizing that she had passed on fake news embarrassed Gina. She recalled an earlier false report claiming that a famous athlete had died. That story had become the leading online issue before it was exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views. At the time, Gina had condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. Now, however, she herself had unintentionally helped false information spread.

- ① The role of social media platforms in preventing fake news distribution
- ② The psychological impact of fake news on celebrity athletes and public figures
- ③ How Personal Experiences Can Lead to Accidental Fake News Spreading
- ④ The legal consequences of creating and spreading false information online
- ⑤ Effective strategies for identifying and reporting fake news content creators

29 주제 22esp2-20FR

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- ① The role of United Nations policy interventions in preventing future water shortages
- ② Global economic impacts of reduced agricultural harvests on developing nations
- ③ The significance of hunger stones as historical drought warnings amidst climate change
- ④ Hydrological causes of European riverbed exposure during extreme summer heat
- ⑤ Archaeological discoveries of stone inscriptions along the Elbe River

30 일치 2691-30

Aim for short paragraphs. Readers see the shape of writing before they absorb its meaning; a little space around the words invites them in, while a solid block of type may stop them from beginning. Newspaper paragraphs often run only two or three sentences because the narrow columns fill quickly. You might worry that breaking paragraphs so frequently will weaken the development of an argument. The New Yorker seems particularly worried about that: readers can travel a long way without a break. Usually the benefit of shorter paragraphs outweighs the risk. Still, moderation matters. A string of extremely brief paragraphs is as irritating as one that goes on too long. Modern journalists sometimes produce tiny, verbless fragments to make an article seem quick and easy, but those fragments interrupt the natural flow of thought and make reading harder.

- ① Writing affects readers visually before its actual content is cognitively processed.
- ② Shortening paragraphs always damages the structural development of the writer's argument.
- ③ Verbless sentence fragments are essential tools for developing complex academic arguments.
- ④ Modern journalists are advised to eliminate paragraph breaks to preserve depth.
- ⑤ Readers consistently prefer extremely long essays over short articles regardless of topic.

31 제목 2691-37

Long before the telescope was invented, people studied the sky in an effort to understand the universe. Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the earliest peoples to chart the motions of stars. In sixteenth-century Europe, the Polish mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus advanced a revolutionary idea. By watching stars and measuring their positions with the naked eye, he concluded that the then-accepted belief in a Sun orbiting Earth was mistaken: Earth actually traveled around the Sun. He published his theory in a book despite broad opposition, and later astronomers built upon it. Improved technology brought about the telescope in the early seventeenth century. With one, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei found Jupiter's four largest moons and saw craters on Earth's Moon. He also verified Copernicus's theory. Across the following centuries, discoveries and telescope observations deepened our understanding of the universe.

- ① The role of Polish astronomer Copernicus in revolutionizing early astronomy
- ② Philosophical arguments surrounding Earth-centered worldviews in medieval Europe
- ③ Comprehensive history of ancient Egyptian and Mayan mathematical advances
- ④ Detailed engineering design and lens manufacturing process of 17th-century telescopes
- ⑤ Expanding Astronomical Horizons: From Copernicus to the Telescope

32 제목 22esp2-102

It is unfortunately quite possible to spread fake news without meaning to, as Gina did. Fake news consists of inaccurate information deliberately circulated to manipulate people. Certain groups produce it to win attention, make money, or gain political advantage. Its effects can include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider public. Such stories commonly circulate during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that another earthquake and then a tsunami were imminent. One message said, "Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink within days." Many displaced residents were already worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce that the warning was false.

- ① The Serious Social Impact of Fake News During Emergency Situations
- ② The psychological reasons why people create fake news during emergencies
- ③ The economic consequences of fake news on disaster recovery efforts
- ④ Social media platforms' responsibility in preventing emergency-related misinformation
- ⑤ Effective government strategies for combating fake news during natural disasters

33 주제 22esp2-10FR

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs. If you repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." Literally, an echo chamber is an enclosed space that keeps sound inside so that it returns as an echo. The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already agree. Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and restrict both critical thinking and meaningful discussion. It may even deepen social divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views. Check the information you receive, and remain open-minded when discussing unfamiliar ideas. Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

- ① the role of social media platforms in creating diverse online communities
- ② the dangers of echo chambers and importance of seeking diverse information sources
- ③ technical solutions for improving critical thinking skills in digital environments
- ④ effective algorithms for providing personalized news content on social media
- ⑤ the psychological benefits of consuming information that matches personal beliefs

34 제목 2691-40

In evolutionary terms, self-esteem serves as a system for tracking the quality of our relationships. It watches how others respond to what we do and alerts us when our standing as included members may be changing. Usually this system works without conscious attention until it detects that our value in a relationship is low or declining. The alarm then brings a possible threat to social bonds into awareness. We ask whether we are accepted or excluded and whether changing our behavior might repair the relationship. Because relationships have such high survival value, it is understandable that the brain and body contain a deeply connected network for directing resources toward them. It is equally understandable that we developed ways to reduce rejection and increase acceptance. Constantly checking for such signs is a normal human activity: all of us look for cues in our surroundings to judge our place in the social world.

- ① Evolutionary Alarm: How Self-Esteem Monitors Social Inclusion and Rejection
- ② Clinical therapeutic methods for curing chronic anxiety caused by social isolation
- ③ Conscious Control of Every Social Interaction
- ④ Long-term psychological impact of childhood peer rejection on adult self-esteem
- ⑤ Neurological differences in brain activity between extroverted and introverted individuals

35 제목 22esp2-104

With so much material online, what can you do to keep fake news from misleading you? Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. A headline may be made so sensational for clicks that you open it almost automatically; read the article itself with care. Next, do not take a report at face value. Use critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read. You should also examine your own biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or whether you read only articles that match your opinions, and seek out opposing views too. Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, whether the media outlet is reliable, and whether the evidence is sound. In the digital age, avoiding or removing every piece of false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can limit the harm fake news causes. Remember that anyone could become the next person to create or circulate it.

- ① Legal frameworks needed to regulate fake news creation and distribution
- ② The responsibility of social media companies in combating misinformation
- ③ Practical Guidelines for Avoiding Fake News in the Digital Age
- ④ The psychological impact of fake news on individual decision-making processes
- ⑤ Educational reforms needed to teach media literacy in schools

36 일치 2691-32

A powerful idea in Stoic philosophy is that emotions arise from our judgments rather than appearing at random. This may be hard to believe if anger, fear, or sadness has ever overwhelmed you. The Stoics, however, did not regard emotions as merely automatic reactions; they thought our interpretation of an event helps shape them. An event occurs, we decide what it means, and that judgment brings an emotional response. Criticism, for instance, may make you angry because you take it as unfair or threatening, not simply because of the words spoken. Losing a job may devastate you because you believe the loss defines your worth or future, not just because the job is gone. Altering the judgment can therefore alter the feeling. This is not a call to suppress emotion, but an invitation to examine the account you tell yourself and choose one that helps you more.

- ① External circumstances directly dictate emotional reactions without cognitive mediation.
- ② Stoic wisdom teaches that suppressing negative feelings is the healthiest emotional strategy.
- ③ Changing emotional responses requires altering external events rather than interpretations.
- ④ Unfair criticism automatically triggers unchangeable anger in every human being.
- ⑤ Stoic philosophy posits that emotions originate from internal cognitive interpretations.

37 추론 22esp2-10FR

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs. If you repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." Literally, an [echo chamber](#) is an enclosed space that keeps sound inside so that it returns as an echo. The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already agree. Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and restrict both critical thinking and meaningful discussion. It may even deepen social divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views. Check the information you receive, and remain open-minded when discussing unfamiliar ideas. Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

- ① environment where people only encounter opinions that reinforce their existing beliefs
- ② collaborative space where people share diverse perspectives and debate ideas
- ③ protective environment that shields people from harmful or disturbing information
- ④ educational platform designed to improve critical thinking and analysis skills
- ⑤ advanced technology that amplifies sound in digital communication systems

38 주제 22esp2-101

One day, Gina was scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. Later, on the morning television news, a reporter stood beside the unharmed Heundeulbawi and explained that the Internet stories about its damage that day were false. Realizing that she had passed on fake news embarrassed Gina. She recalled an earlier false report claiming that a famous athlete had died. That story had become the leading online issue before it was exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views. At the time, Gina had condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. Now, however, she herself had unintentionally helped false information spread.

- ① effective strategies for identifying and reporting fake news content creators
- ② the legal consequences of creating and spreading false information online
- ③ the risk of unintentionally spreading fake news through social media sharing
- ④ the role of social media platforms in preventing fake news distribution
- ⑤ the psychological impact of fake news on celebrity athletes and public figures

39 제목 22esp2-20FR

During Europe's worst drought in five centuries, a stone called a "hunger stone" emerged beside the Elbe River in a Czech town in the summer of 2022. Its inscription read, "If you see me, then cry." Hunger stones lie in rivers across central Europe and normally stay underwater. Drought lowers the water level and exposes them. These stones matter because their markings preserve records of earlier severe droughts. Such droughts reduce harvests and cause food shortages and hunger, with poor people suffering especially. The inscriptions are thought to warn people of these hardships and urge them to prepare. As climate change continues, experts caution that the problem before us may be a severe drought lasting decades, rather than a simple, occasional dry spell. The United Nations has predicted that, unless significant action addresses climate change, 75 percent of the world's population could suffer from drought's effects by 2050.

- ① Hydrological causes of European riverbed exposure during extreme summer heat
- ② Hunger Stones Uncovered: Historical Warnings and Escalating Climate Risks
- ③ The role of United Nations policy interventions in preventing future water shortages
- ④ Archaeological discoveries of stone inscriptions along the Elbe River
- ⑤ Global economic impacts of reduced agricultural harvests on developing nations

40 일치 2691-29

To see how breathing influences athletic performance, begin with the body's two ways of producing energy from food and air. Aerobic respiration uses oxygen; anaerobic respiration does not. The anaerobic route draws only on glucose, a simple sugar, and the body can access it more quickly and easily. It acts as a backup and a burst of power when oxygen is insufficient. Yet this route is inefficient and may be toxic because it produces too much lactic acid. Feeling sick, weak in the muscles, and sweaty after overdoing a gym workout is what anaerobic overload feels like. This is why the opening minutes of strenuous exercise can be especially unpleasant: the lungs and respiratory system have not yet supplied enough oxygen, so the body relies on anaerobic respiration. Once you have warmed up, exercise often feels easier because the body has shifted to aerobic respiration.

- ① Anaerobic respiration is an inefficient energy system that is utilized only after warm-ups.
- ② Anaerobic energy production relies exclusively on glucose and operates quickly.
- ③ Aerobic respiration produces toxic lactic acid when oxygen levels drop significantly.
- ④ Human bodies prefer aerobic respiration during sudden intense sprints due to speed.
- ⑤ Supplements can completely eliminate the miserable feeling experienced early in workouts.

41 불일치 22esp2-101

One day, Gina was scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. Later, on the morning television news, a reporter stood beside the unharmed Heundeulbawi and explained that the Internet stories about its damage that day were false. Realizing that she had passed on fake news embarrassed Gina. She recalled an earlier false report claiming that a famous athlete had died. That story had become the leading online issue before it was exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views. At the time, Gina had condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. Now, however, she herself had unintentionally helped false information spread.

- ① The government immediately announced that all social media news was unreliable.
- ② Gina realized she had accidentally contributed to spreading misinformation.
- ③ The fake news about the athlete's death was created to attract people's attention.
- ④ Gina shared fake news about Heundeulbawi without verifying its accuracy first.
- ⑤ Content creators sometimes produce false stories to increase views and make money.

42 일치 2411-23

Research often yields numbers quite naturally. A happiness study might count someone's smiles during an interaction; a memory study might count how many items a person recalls after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking how often people felt sad during the previous year also produces quantitative answers, though those answers may be unreliable. Memories can be inaccurate, and one person's idea of "sad" may differ greatly from another's. A more concrete question asks how many times sadness led someone to call in sick to work during that year. Likewise, rather than asking for a rating of one's procrastination, ask how many utility bills the person has paid late despite having enough money. Questions inviting specific answers clarify abstract ideas and make findings more consistent from one study to another.

- ① Research on procrastination is most accurate when asking respondents to self-rate their overall character.
- ② Broad questions about subjective feelings produce more reliable data than questions about specific behaviors.
- ③ Many types of research naturally produce numerical data by measuring observable actions.
- ④ Quantitative data measurement completely prevents participants from misremembering past events.
- ⑤ Vague definitions of abstract terms automatically increase consistency across independent studies.

43 순서 22esp2-103

On social media, false stories travel much farther and faster than true ones.

(A) A person who shares a previously unknown claim first may attract notice, even though the claim could be false. Fake news also spreads because everyday thinking is often quick and effortless: people may accept a new claim without evidence instead of examining it critically. Information matching their experiences or prejudices can seem believable even when it is untrue.

(B) Research from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States found that fake news spreads online six times as quickly as real news on average. One reason may be our attraction to things that are new and provocative. Surprising information both catches people's attention and makes them want to pass it along.

(C) This is how confirmation bias draws people in. They select reports that support what they already believe and disregard those that do not. During elections, for example, people may unquestioningly believe positive reports about a preferred candidate while also accepting negative reports about rival candidates without realizing it.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

44 제목 22esp2-10FR

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs. If you repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." Literally, an echo chamber is an enclosed space that keeps sound inside so that it returns as an echo. The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already agree. Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and restrict both critical thinking and meaningful discussion. It may even deepen social divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views. Check the information you receive, and remain open-minded when discussing unfamiliar ideas. Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

- ① The role of social media platforms in creating diverse online communities
- ② Breaking Free from Echo Chambers in Digital Information Consumption
- ③ Effective algorithms for providing personalized news content on social media
- ④ The psychological benefits of consuming information that matches personal beliefs
- ⑤ Technical solutions for improving critical thinking skills in digital environments

45 주제 22esp2-102

It is unfortunately quite possible to spread fake news without meaning to, as Gina did. Fake news consists of inaccurate information deliberately circulated to manipulate people. Certain groups produce it to win attention, make money, or gain political advantage. Its effects can include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider public. Such stories commonly circulate during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that another earthquake and then a tsunami were imminent. One message said, "Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink within days." Many displaced residents were already worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce that the warning was false.

- ① the economic consequences of fake news on disaster recovery efforts
- ② the harmful effects of fake news on society during emergency situations
- ③ the psychological reasons why people create fake news during emergencies
- ④ social media platforms' responsibility in preventing emergency-related misinformation
- ⑤ effective government strategies for combating fake news during natural disasters

46 일치 2291-21

Must a business always agree that the customer is right? A well-known maker of kitchen and bathroom fixtures almost always replaces a broken product returned by a customer to preserve good relations. Its warranty expert nevertheless says that sometimes the answer must be "no," for example when the product is intact or has been misused. Lauren Thorp, an entrepreneur who runs an e-commerce company, takes a similar view: although the customer is "always" right, she says, you occasionally have to dismiss one. If she has exhausted every attempt to settle a complaint and sees that the customer will remain unhappy regardless, Thorp turns her attention back to her other customers, whom she calls "the reason for my success."

- ① E-commerce companies prioritize dissatisfied customers over loyal ones to increase market share.
- ② Famous manufacturing companies unconditionally offer replacements even when products are intentionally abused.
- ③ Business success relies exclusively on agreeing to every request made by abusive customers.
- ④ Companies often provide replacement products to maintain positive relationships with customers.
- ⑤ Lauren Thorp believes that every single customer complaint can be successfully resolved with enough effort.

47 제목 2691-29

To see how breathing influences athletic performance, begin with the body's two ways of producing energy from food and air. Aerobic respiration uses oxygen; anaerobic respiration does not. The anaerobic route draws only on glucose, a simple sugar, and the body can access it more quickly and easily. It acts as a backup and a burst of power when oxygen is insufficient. Yet this route is inefficient and may be toxic because it produces too much lactic acid. Feeling sick, weak in the muscles, and sweaty after overdoing a gym workout is what anaerobic overload feels like. This is why the opening minutes of strenuous exercise can be especially unpleasant: the lungs and respiratory system have not yet supplied enough oxygen, so the body relies on anaerobic respiration. Once you have warmed up, exercise often feels easier because the body has shifted 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 Aerobic vs. Anaerobic: How Your Body Fuel Systems Work
- ④ Differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration in energy production
- ⑤ Biochemical structure of glucose as a primary human energy source

48 주제 22esp2-203

"Sorry, but we got here first," the woman says. Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, whom I know from soccer. While her mother pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. "I'm sorry about that, Alyssa." I remind her that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and shakes her head. Her face reddens slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the frozen-food aisle. Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. "What are you doing? We need water, not ice," Garrett says. "Ice is water. Just help me," I reply. Together we load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as high as possible. Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

- ① teenage friendship conflicts in stressful circumstances
- ② the importance of sharing resources in emergency situations
- ③ selfish behavior and social dynamics during resource scarcity
- ④ parental influence on children's behavior during crises
- ⑤ effective water conservation strategies during natural disasters

49 불일치 2561-23

Science gathers observations about the physical world and helps us understand them, but understanding by itself fixes nothing. To solve a problem, individuals must use what they have learned. Science tells us, for example, that exercising regularly can reduce the risk of heart disease. The information may interest you, yet it cannot improve your own health unless you actually exercise. Taking that step is difficult: reading about exercise is easy, while building a regular routine takes more effort. In that sense science alone solves no problem. A solution appears only when people apply the knowledge science provides. Indeed, lack of action rather than lack of knowledge lies behind many of humanity's greatest problems.

- ① Reading about health benefits is significantly easier than maintaining an active exercise routine.
- ② Scientific discoveries automatically solve health problems without requiring any human effort.
- ③ Science focuses on gathering and understanding empirical observations of the physical world.
- ④ Many major problems facing humanity stem from a deficit of action rather than a lack of knowledge.
- ⑤ Acquiring scientific facts does not automatically yield practical solutions for personal health.

50 불일치 2331-21

Choosing to adopt technology means accepting its costs. Progress has displaced thousands of traditional ways to earn a living and erased the lifestyles connected with them. Today hundreds of millions of people make things they do not care about in jobs they dislike; some of those jobs bring pain, disability, or chronic illness. Technology also generates many new occupations that are unquestionably dangerous. Meanwhile, mass education and media encourage people to turn away from low-tech physical labor and seek work in the digital world. Separating work done by the hands from work done by the mind places strain on us. Indeed, the sedentary character of many of the highest-paid jobs threatens both physical and mental health.

- ① Education systems often train individuals to avoid low-tech physical labor in favor of digital work.
- ② A significant number of modern workers perform jobs that cause physical pain or chronic disease.
- ③ Technological advancement has displaced many traditional livelihoods and associated lifestyles.
- ④ Sedentary high-paying digital jobs present health risks to both human bodies and minds.
- ⑤ Technology adoption occurs smoothly without imposing any significant physical or mental costs.

51 주제 2411-23

Research often yields numbers quite naturally. A happiness study might count someone's smiles during an interaction; a memory study might count how many items a person recalls after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking how often people felt sad during the previous year also produces quantitative answers, though those answers may be unreliable. Memories can be inaccurate, and one person's idea of "sad" may differ greatly from another's. A more concrete question asks how many times sadness led someone to call in sick to work during that year. Likewise, rather than asking for a rating of one's procrastination, ask how many utility bills the person has paid late despite having enough money. Questions inviting specific answers clarify abstract ideas and make findings more consistent from one study to another.

- ① a comparison between financial wealth and personal emotional happiness
- ② formulating concrete behavioral questions to improve the reliability of quantitative research
- ③ the complete elimination of qualitative research methods in university studies
- ④ the biological causes of chronic procrastination and workplace absenteeism
- ⑤ how to calculate complex statistical averages for psychological survey data

52 제목 22esp2-203

"Sorry, but we got here first," the woman says. Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, whom I know from soccer. While her mother pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. "I'm sorry about that, Alyssa." I remind her that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and shakes her head. Her face reddens slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the frozen-food aisle. Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. "What are you doing? We need water, not ice," Garrett says. "Ice is water. Just help me," I reply. Together we load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as high as possible. Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

- ① Effective water conservation strategies during natural disasters
- ② Teenage friendship conflicts in stressful circumstances
- ③ Resource Competition Reveals Human Nature During Crisis
- ④ The importance of sharing resources in emergency situations
- ⑤ Parental influence on children's behavior during crises

53 일치 2311-23

From food and air to bacteria and viruses, almost everything that enters the rest of your body passes through your mouth. A healthy mouth helps deliver what your body needs while guarding against harm: it provides enough room for air to reach the lungs, and healthy teeth and gums help keep harmful microorganisms out of the blood. Oral health influences life from its very beginning. Conditions in the mouth often reveal only the visible tip of a larger problem elsewhere in the body. Poor oral health can also cause disease affecting the whole body. Microorganisms from an unhealthy mouth may enter the bloodstream and move to any part of the body, creating serious health risks.

- ① Systemic diseases in the body always manifest earlier than any visible signs appearing within the mouth.
- ② Poor oral health is merely a symptom of bodily disease rather than an active cause of systemic illness.
- ③ The condition of the mouth can serve as an indicator of general health issues elsewhere in the body.
- ④ Adequate airway space in the mouth primarily functions to block harmful bacteria from entering the lungs.
- ⑤ Harmful microorganisms in the mouth are strictly confined to oral tissues and cannot spread to other organs.

54 순서 22esp2-104

With so much material online, what can you do to keep fake news from misleading you?

(A) You should also examine your own biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or whether you read only articles that match your opinions, and seek out opposing views too. Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, whether the media outlet is reliable, and whether the evidence is sound.

(B) In the digital age, avoiding or removing every piece of false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can limit the harm fake news causes. Remember that anyone could become the next person to create or circulate it.

(C) Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. A headline may be made so sensational for clicks that you open it almost automatically; read the article itself with care. Next, do not take a report at face value. Use critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

55 일치 2211-21

The words we choose expose assumptions lying beneath our thinking. We describe major accomplishments as requiring "blood, sweat, and tears" or being "hard-earned," and recommend a "hard day's work" when "a day's work" would do. Calling money "easy" often suggests that it was obtained illegally or in a questionable way. We criticize another person with "That's easy for you to say," usually to dismiss that person's view. These expressions imply an almost automatic belief that the correct path must be the difficult one. In my experience, this belief is seldom challenged. But what if we questioned this sacred cow? We rarely even consider that something valuable and important might be made easy. Perhaps the false assumption that it must demand great effort is exactly what stops us from doing what matters most.

- ① People who seek easy money are punished severely by the law.
- ② The language we use can uncover our underlying assumptions about work and success.
- ③ Human beings intuitively reject the idea that difficult paths lead to success.
- ④ Language reflects our deepest thoughts, proving that hard work is the only way.
- ⑤ Using the word 'blood' in a sentence always implies an illegal achievement.

56 주제 2691-30

Aim for short paragraphs. Readers see the shape of writing before they absorb its meaning; a little space around the words invites them in, while a solid block of type may stop them from beginning. Newspaper paragraphs often run only two or three sentences because the narrow columns fill quickly. You might worry that breaking paragraphs so frequently will weaken the development of an argument. The New Yorker seems particularly worried about that: readers can travel a long way without a break. Usually the benefit of shorter paragraphs outweighs the risk. Still, moderation matters. A string of extremely brief paragraphs is as irritating as one that goes on too long. Modern journalists sometimes produce tiny, verbless fragments to make an article seem quick and easy, but those fragments interrupt the natural flow of thought and make reading harder.

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

57 제목 2691-34

If our bodies are so knowledgeable, why can running, which seems natural, injure them so easily? Running looks simple largely because our bodies perform it so well. Even the most powerful supercomputer cannot manage all the calculations needed to run freely on two legs. Much of the intelligence involved in running stays outside conscious awareness, and the task is so complex that only imaginary T-1000 Terminators could carry it out by computation alone. Our practical knowledge of running is hidden deep in muscle fibers, cells, and DNA, so we cannot completely explain its complexity. That does not mean the body lacks the skill. By learning to use and awaken our senses and discovering what they can do, we may move toward an understanding of running's seeming alchemy. We must accept that our bodies know more about running than we will ever be able to explain.

- ① Injury prevention techniques for amateur marathon runners
- ② Bypassing Reason: The Deep Biological Intelligence of Running
- ③ Evolutionary history of human bipedalism across millions of years
- ④ Computational limitations of modern supercomputers in biomechanics
- ⑤ Inability of conscious mind to explain complex body movements

58 제목 2411-23

Research often yields numbers quite naturally. A happiness study might count someone's smiles during an interaction; a memory study might count how many items a person recalls after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking how often people felt sad during the previous year also produces quantitative answers, though those answers may be unreliable. Memories can be inaccurate, and one person's idea of "sad" may differ greatly from another's. A more concrete question asks how many times sadness led someone to call in sick to work during that year. Likewise, rather than asking for a rating of one's procrastination, ask how many utility bills the person has paid late despite having enough money. Questions inviting specific answers clarify abstract ideas and make findings more consistent from one study to another.

- ① A comparison between financial wealth and personal emotional happiness
- ② Asking for Action: Framing Questions to Measure Abstract Concepts
- ③ The biological causes of chronic procrastination and workplace absenteeism
- ④ The complete elimination of qualitative research methods in university studies
- ⑤ How to calculate complex statistical averages for psychological survey data

59 제목 2691-30

Aim for short paragraphs. Readers see the shape of writing before they absorb its meaning; a little space around the words invites them in, while a solid block of type may stop them from beginning. Newspaper paragraphs often run only two or three sentences because the narrow columns fill quickly. You might worry that breaking paragraphs so frequently will weaken the development of an argument. The New Yorker seems particularly worried about that: readers can travel a long way without a break. Usually the benefit of shorter paragraphs outweighs the risk. Still, moderation matters. A string of extremely brief paragraphs is as irritating as one that goes on too long. Modern journalists sometimes produce tiny, verbless fragments to make an article seem quick and easy, but those fragments interrupt the natural flow of thought and make reading harder.

- ① Grammatical errors caused by verbless sentence fragments in news
- ② History of editorial guidelines used by modern journalism outlets
- ③ Importance of short paragraphs for improving reading ease
- ④ Finding the Balance: Optimal Paragraph Length for Reader Engagement
- ⑤ Visual design standards for narrow-column newspaper layouts

60 불일치 2391-21

You have probably heard the familiar question: Does a tree falling in a forest make a sound if nobody is there to hear it? No is the correct answer. Pressure waves alone are not sound; without someone to hear them, there is no sound. Scientific communication works in a similar two-way fashion. Any signal is useless if it is not perceived, and a published scientific paper is useless unless its intended readers both receive and understand it. The principle of science can therefore be put another way: an experiment remains incomplete until its results are published and understood. A paper that nobody understands amounts to little more than pressure waves. Far too many scientific papers fall in the woods without being heard.

- ① A scientific experiment remains incomplete if its published results are not understood.
- ② Scientific communication is characterized as a two-way process requiring a receiver.
- ③ A sound is produced automatically whenever physical pressure waves pass through the air.
- ④ Publishing a paper without audience comprehension is equivalent to an unheard falling tree.
- ⑤ A pressure wave does not constitute a sound unless there is a hearer to perceive it.

61 주제 2691-33

For ancient Greeks, the aim of visual art was to reproduce what the eye experienced, an approach visible in their realistic sculpture and pottery. Time and weather have unfortunately left us no surviving paintings by ancient Greek artists. We can only infer how good they were from stories about Zeuxis and Parrhasios, the skill evident in Greek sculpture, and the drawings preserved on pottery. Yet defining art as a copy of reality has a serious weakness. Jackson Pollock, a leading artist of the 1950s New York School, deliberately avoided depicting existing objects. He and other painters consciously kept their marks and passages from resembling anything recognizable. Their success in making art that copied nothing shows that the ancient Greek account of art as mimesis, or simple imitation, does not define art adequately.

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

62 순서 2691-37

Long before the telescope was invented, people studied the sky in an effort to understand the universe.

(A) He published his theory in a book despite broad opposition, and later astronomers built upon it. Improved technology brought about the telescope in the early seventeenth century. With one, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei found Jupiter's four largest moons and saw craters on Earth's Moon.

(B) Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the earliest peoples to chart the motions of stars. In sixteenth-century Europe, the Polish mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus advanced a revolutionary idea. By watching stars and measuring their positions with the naked eye, he concluded that the then-accepted belief in a Sun orbiting Earth was mistaken: Earth actually traveled around the Sun.

(C) He also verified Copernicus's theory. Across the following centuries, discoveries and telescope observations deepened our understanding of the universe.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

63 순서 22esp2-20FR

During Europe's worst drought in five centuries, a stone called a "hunger stone" emerged beside the Elbe River in a Czech town in the summer of 2022.

(A) As climate change continues, experts caution that the problem before us may be a severe drought lasting decades, rather than a simple, occasional dry spell. The United Nations has predicted that, unless significant action addresses climate change, 75 percent of the world's population could suffer from drought's effects by 2050.

(B) Its inscription read, "If you see me, then cry." Hunger stones lie in rivers across central Europe and normally stay underwater. Drought lowers the water level and exposes them.

(C) These stones matter because their markings preserve records of earlier severe droughts. Such droughts reduce harvests and cause food shortages and hunger, with poor people suffering especially. The inscriptions are thought to warn people of these hardships and urge them to prepare.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

64 불일치 2261-21

During a lesson on handling stress, a psychology professor held up a glass of water and asked her students how heavy it was. They called out a range of answers. She explained that its actual weight was not what mattered; what mattered was how long she kept holding it. For one minute the glass would seem fairly light, but holding it all day would leave her arm in severe pain and force her to drop it. The glass weighs the same throughout, yet feels heavier the longer she carries it. Her students nodded, and she compared the glass with the stresses in their lives. If yesterday's stress still feels heavy, she told them, that is a strong signal that it is time to set the glass down.

- ① Carrying previous stress continuously causes cumulative emotional burden similar to muscle fatigue.
- ② The objective weight of the glass increases significantly after holding it for a single minute.
- ③ The perceived weight of the held glass increases proportionally with the duration it is held.
- ④ The professor used a glass of water as a visual analogy to explain stress management.
- ⑤ Physical pain occurs from holding even a light object if it is sustained for an entire day.

65 제목 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes. Most people, for instance, rate themselves above average in intelligence, fairness, freedom from prejudice, and driving skill. This widespread and reliable tendency is called the "Lake Wobegon effect," named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town where the women are strong, the men attractive, and every child above average. In a survey of one million high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged themselves above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

- ① The general psychological importance of maintaining high self-esteem in society
- ② The Lake Wobegon Effect: Our Persistent Tendency Toward Self-Positivity Bias
- ③ Statistical survey methods used to accurately measure high school seniors' leadership
- ④ The strict mathematical distribution of intelligence levels in the general public
- ⑤ Fictional literary techniques created and popularized by author Garrison Keillor

66 주제 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes. Most people, for instance, rate themselves above average in intelligence, fairness, freedom from prejudice, and driving skill. This widespread and reliable tendency is called the "Lake Wobegon effect," named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town where the women are strong, the men attractive, and every child above average. In a survey of one million high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged themselves above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

- ① statistical survey methods used to accurately measure high school seniors' leadership
- ② the general psychological importance of maintaining high self-esteem in society
- ③ the ubiquitous human cognitive bias of overestimating one's desirable traits
- ④ the strict mathematical distribution of intelligence levels in the general public
- ⑤ fictional literary techniques created and popularized by author Garrison Keillor

67 일치 22esp2-205

At first I take his words for a joke, but soon I see that he means them. "Excuse me?" His smile has not disappeared, yet his eyes frighten me. With his hands firmly on our cart's handle, nothing shows that the cart belongs to us rather than to him. "Is there a problem?" Uncle Basil has arrived just in time. "Not at all," the man answers. He looks bitterly at the ice and walks away. *This account is an abridged opening of the novel *Dry* (2018), about a girl forced to make hard choices for her family during a disastrous drought in California. Her unwanted adventure ends when the water supply returns and ordinary life resumes. If the causes of water shortages around the world—including climate change, population growth, and excessive agricultural water use—remain unaddressed, a story like this could become real.

- ① The novel describes a permanent end to California's water supply.
- ② The story focuses primarily on urban rather than agricultural water use.
- ③ The fictional scenario is presented as completely unrealistic.
- ④ Population growth is dismissed as an unlikely cause of water shortage.
- ⑤ Uncle Basil's arrival prevented the theft of the ice.

68 주제 2331-21

Choosing to adopt technology means accepting its costs. Progress has displaced thousands of traditional ways to earn a living and erased the lifestyles connected with them. Today hundreds of millions of people make things they do not care about in jobs they dislike; some of those jobs bring pain, disability, or chronic illness. Technology also generates many new occupations that are unquestionably dangerous. Meanwhile, mass education and media encourage people to turn away from low-tech physical labor and seek work in the digital world. Separating work done by the hands from the work done by the mind places strain on us. Indeed, the sedentary character of many of the highest-paid jobs threatens both physical and mental health.

- ① Comprehensive medical solutions for treating chronic diseases caused by office work
- ② The negative human and health costs associated with technological adoption
- ③ How workplace automation completely eliminates physical danger in modern industries
- ④ The economic necessity of replacing traditional manual labor with digital systems
- ⑤ Educational strategies for preparing students for high-paying digital technology careers

In evolutionary terms, self-esteem serves as a system for tracking the quality of our relationships.

(A) The alarm then brings a possible threat to social bonds into awareness. We ask whether we are accepted or excluded and whether changing our behavior might repair the relationship.

(B) Because relationships have such high survival value, it is understandable that the brain and body contain a deeply connected network for directing resources toward them. It is equally understandable that we developed ways to reduce rejection and increase acceptance. Constantly checking for such signs is a normal human activity: all of us look for cues in our surroundings to judge our place in the social world.

(C) It watches how others respond to what we do and alerts us when our standing as included members may be changing. Usually this system works without conscious attention until it detects that our value in a relationship is low or declining.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

It is unfortunately quite possible to spread fake news without meaning to, as Gina did.

(A) One message said, "Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink within days." Many displaced residents were already worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce that the warning was false.

(B) Fake news consists of inaccurate information deliberately circulated to manipulate people. Certain groups produce it to win attention, make money, or gain political advantage. Its effects can include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider public.

(C) Such stories commonly circulate during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that another earthquake and then a tsunami were imminent.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs.

(A) Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and restrict both critical thinking and meaningful discussion. It may even deepen social divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views.

(B) Check the information you receive, and remain open-minded when discussing unfamiliar ideas. Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

(C) If you repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." Literally, an echo chamber is an enclosed space that keeps sound inside so that it returns as an echo. The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already agree.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

You have probably heard the familiar question: Does a tree falling in a forest make a sound if nobody is there to hear it? No is the correct answer. Pressure waves alone are not sound; without someone to hear them, there is no sound. Scientific communication works in a similar two-way fashion. Any signal is useless if it is not perceived, and a published scientific paper is useless unless its intended readers both receive and understand it. The principle of science can therefore be put another way: an experiment remains incomplete until its results are published and understood. A paper that nobody understands amounts to little more than pressure waves. Far too many scientific papers fall in the woods without being heard.

- ① Why pressure waves in the atmosphere fail to travel across dense forest environments
- ② The overwhelming volume of unread research papers produced in modern academia
- ③ Methods for streamlining the peer-review and publication process of scientific journals
- ④ Philosophical debates regarding acoustic physics and human auditory perception
- ⑤ Communication Requires Comprehension: The Two-Way Nature of Scientific Publication

73 불일치 2361-21

Why should a business pay attention to a customer's response after a purchase? The answer lies in post-purchase behavior: it reveals whether a buyer is likely to buy the product again, keep it or return it, and recommend it to other people. Happy customers may become ambassadors who promote your business without pay, making their satisfaction a top priority. People generally believe those they know and trust friends more than advertisements. They realize that advertisements are paid to present a product's "good side" and persuade people to buy goods or services. If you keep checking how satisfied customers are after a sale, you can head off negative word-of-mouth advertising.

- ① Satisfied customers can act as unpaid ambassadors by recommending products to acquaintance.
- ② Continuous tracking of customer satisfaction helps businesses prevent negative word-of-mouth.
- ③ Consumers generally place higher trust in friends' opinions than in paid advertisements.
- ④ Understanding post-purchase behavior helps predict whether a customer will repurchase a product.
- ⑤ Customer reactions after a purchase have minimal impact on future sales outcomes.

74 순서 22esp2-101

One day, Gina was scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen."

(A) At the time, Gina had condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. Now, however, she herself had unintentionally helped false information spread.

(B) She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. Later, on the morning television news, a reporter stood beside the unharmed Heundeulbawi and explained that the Internet stories about its damage that day were false. Realizing that she had passed on fake news embarrassed Gina.

(C) She recalled an earlier false report claiming that a famous athlete had died. That story had become the leading online issue before it was exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

75 제목 2691-33

For ancient Greeks, the aim of visual art was to reproduce what the eye experienced, an approach visible in their realistic sculpture and pottery. Time and weather have unfortunately left us no surviving paintings by ancient Greek artists. We can only infer how good they were from stories about Zeuxis and Parrhasios, the skill evident in Greek sculpture, and the drawings preserved on pottery. Yet defining art as a copy of reality has a serious weakness. Jackson Pollock, a leading artist of the 1950s New York School, deliberately avoided depicting existing objects. He and other painters consciously kept their marks and passages from resembling anything recognizable. Their success in making art that copied nothing shows that the ancient Greek account of art as mimesis, or simple imitation, does not define art adequately.

- ① Biographical account of Jackson Pollock's career in New York
- ② Preservation techniques for ancient Greek pottery and sculptures
- ③ Historical conflict between Greek realists and American modernists
- ④ Ancient Greek theory of art as a realistic copy of reality
- ⑤ Beyond Mimesis: Why Art Is More Than Copying Reality

76 순서 22esp2-203

"Sorry, but we got here first," the woman says.

(A) Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, whom I know from soccer. While her mother pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. "I'm sorry about that, Alyssa." I remind her that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and shakes her head.

(B) We need water, not ice," Garrett says. "Ice is water. Just help me," I reply. Together we load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as high as possible. Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

(C) Her face reddens slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the frozen-food aisle. Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. "What are you doing?"

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

77 주제 2291-21

Must a business always agree that the customer is right? A well-known maker of kitchen and bathroom fixtures almost always replaces a broken product returned by a customer to preserve good relations. Its warranty expert nevertheless says that sometimes the answer must be "no," for example when the product is intact or has been misused. Lauren Thorp, an entrepreneur who runs an e-commerce company, takes a similar view: although the customer is "always" right, she says, you occasionally have to dismiss one. If she has exhausted every attempt to settle a complaint and sees that the customer will remain unhappy regardless, Thorp turns her attention back to her other customers, whom she calls "the reason for my success."

- ① the necessity of setting boundary limits on unreasonable customer demands in business
- ② a historical comparison between e-commerce and traditional physical retail stores
- ③ the psychological roots of unreasonable consumer complaints in online shopping
- ④ the manufacturing process of high-end kitchen and bathroom fixtures
- ⑤ how to eliminate customer refund requests to achieve pure corporate profitability

78 주제 2391-23

When workers from different cultures interact with local residents, the exchange of knowledge and other positive spillovers may raise productivity, but only up to a point. If backgrounds become too varied, fragmentation can make communication excessively costly and productivity may fall. Cultural diversity also affects more than employment; it can shape local quality of life. Residents open to other cultures may appreciate a multicultural city because it offers a wider selection of goods and services. Others, however, may see diversity as a threat to what they consider their national identity. They may discriminate against other ethnic groups or worry that conflicts among foreign nationalities will reach their own neighborhood.

- ① the dual effects of cultural diversity on productivity and quality of life
- ② the undeniable economic superiority of highly homogeneous national populations
- ③ general economic factors influencing international labor migration trends
- ④ excessive communication transaction costs caused by workforce fractionalization
- ⑤ specific legal policies required to resolve multiethnic neighborhood disputes

79 주제 2561-23

Science gathers observations about the physical world and helps us understand them, but understanding by itself fixes nothing. To solve a problem, individuals must use what they have learned. Science tells us, for example, that exercising regularly can reduce the risk of heart disease. The information may interest you, yet it cannot improve your own health unless you actually exercise. Taking that step is difficult: reading about exercise is easy, while building a regular routine takes more effort. In that sense science alone solves no problem. A solution appears only when people apply the knowledge science provides. Indeed, lack of action rather than lack of knowledge lies behind many of humanity's greatest problems.

- ① a technical guide to creating effective daily exercise routines
- ② the complete failure of modern medical science to discover new health facts
- ③ the biochemical mechanisms of how exercise improves cardiovascular health
- ④ how to write compelling scientific research articles for public journals
- ⑤ the essential requirement of human action to transform scientific knowledge into practical solutions

80 제목 2391-23

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- ① Excessive communication transaction costs caused by workforce fractionalization
- ② The undeniable economic superiority of highly homogeneous national populations
- ③ General economic factors influencing international labor migration trends
- ④ Cultural Diversity in Workplaces and Regions: A Double-Edged Sword
- ⑤ Specific legal policies required to resolve multiethnic neighborhood disputes

81 제목 22esp2-205

At first I take his words for a joke, but soon I see that he means them. "Excuse me?" His smile has not disappeared, yet his eyes frighten me. With his hands firmly on our cart's handle, nothing shows that the cart belongs to us rather than to him. "Is there a problem?" Uncle Basil has arrived just in time. "Not at all," the man answers. He looks bitterly at the ice and walks away. *This account is an abridged opening of the novel *Dry* (2018), about a girl forced to make hard choices for her family during a disastrous drought in California. Her unwanted adventure ends when the water supply returns and ordinary life resumes. If the causes of water shortages around the world—including climate change, population growth, and excessive agricultural water use—remain unaddressed, a story like this could become real.

- ① From Fiction to Reality: Climate Crisis and Water Scarcity
- ② Psychological recovery after traumatic crisis experiences
- ③ Effective conflict resolution strategies during family emergencies
- ④ The role of family members in protecting each other
- ⑤ Literary techniques used in dystopian fiction writing

82 추론 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes. Most people, for instance, rate themselves above average in intelligence, fairness, freedom from prejudice, and driving skill. This widespread and reliable tendency is called the "Lake Wobegon effect," named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town where the women are strong, the men attractive, and every child above average. In a survey of one million high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged themselves above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

- ① evaluating general human capabilities through standardized statistical metrics
- ② perceiving oneself more positively than objective reality warrants
- ③ maintaining high moral standards to build positive social relationships
- ④ demonstrating above-average performance in specific practical fields like driving
- ⑤ possessing superior skills compared to ordinary community members

83 일치 22esp2-20AR

Freiburg, Germany, is known as a green city because its infrastructure supports environmental sustainability. Many buildings carry solar panels, and the city also uses renewable energy through district heating powered by organic materials. Its broad network of bicycle lanes and efficient public transport encourage greener travel. Parks, gardens, and other green areas sustain a wide range of local plants and animals while improving residents' quality of life. By actively encouraging people to reduce waste, recycle, and adopt environmentally friendly habits, Freiburg has earned a worldwide reputation as a model green city.

- ① Public transportation in Freiburg is poorly developed compared to its bicycle infrastructure.
- ② Freiburg relies exclusively on traditional fossil fuels for its district heating systems.
- ③ Freiburg utilizes renewable energy sources such as solar panels and organic material heating.
- ④ Eco-friendly practices in Freiburg are strictly limited to government facilities without resident participation.
- ⑤ Freiburg's environmental policies have failed to gain recognition outside of Germany.

84 불일치 2691-35

The first question in caring for a pet ought to be what the animal needs and how our care affects it, not what we want. Some dog owners, for example, bathe their pets several times a week to avoid a "doggy" smell. Veterinary dermatologists warn that this routine is bad for canine skin. Owners worried about odor can instead use waterless shampoo and brush the dog thoroughly every day, while limiting baths to no more than once or twice a week. Unless a veterinarian prescribes medicated baths for a skin condition, most dogs do not need regular bathing at all. Even thick-coated dogs generally require a bath only once every six to eight weeks.

- ① Unless a specific skin condition requires medicated baths, frequent bathing is generally unnecessary for dogs.
- ② Dogs with thick coats require daily wet baths to maintain proper skin hygiene.
- ③ Veterinary dermatologists advise against bathing dogs multiple times a week without medical need.
- ④ Dogs with thick or heavy coats typically require baths only every 6 to 8 weeks.
- ⑤ Daily brushing and waterless shampoo can serve as alternative ways to manage dog odor.

85 제목 2361-21

Why should a business pay attention to a customer's response after a purchase? The answer lies in post-purchase behavior: it reveals whether a buyer is likely to buy the product again, keep it or return it, and recommend it to other people. Happy customers may become ambassadors who promote your business without pay, making their satisfaction a top priority. People generally believe those they know and trust friends more than advertisements. They realize that advertisements are paid to present a product's "good side" and persuade people to buy goods or services. If you keep checking how satisfied customers are after a sale, you can head off negative word-of-mouth advertising.

- ① The psychological mechanics behind aggressive commercial advertisement techniques
- ② Comparing the cost-effectiveness of paid advertising versus organic referral programs
- ③ Methods for persuading disgruntled customers to withdraw product return requests
- ④ Why unpaid marketing strategies fail to generate sustainable corporate revenue
- ⑤ Post-Purchase Satisfaction: Driving Repurchase and Preventing Negative Word-of-Mouth

86 붙임치 2691-39

Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and raise their own food like human farmers. Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, cut off large pieces, and carry them home. They do not eat the leaves themselves. Smaller workers chew the pieces more finely and use them to fertilize fungus growing in extensive underground gardens. The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, which they then eat. This effective method of cultivation allows the colonies to construct vast underground nests spanning hundreds of square meters. In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, have developed an agricultural civilization.

- ① Leaf-cutter ants construct underground colonies housing millions of individuals.
- ② Leaf-cutter ants ingest fresh leaves directly as their primary dietary source of energy.
- ③ Smaller worker ants process leaves into smaller pieces to fertilize underground fungus gardens.
- ④ The ant colony feeds on the fruiting bodies produced by the cultivated fungus.
- ⑤ Foraging ants bring leaf pieces back to the nest rather than consuming them directly.

87 제목 2291-21

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- ① A historical comparison between e-commerce and traditional physical retail stores
- ② Knowing When to Say No: The Limits of Customer Service
- ③ How to eliminate customer refund requests to achieve pure corporate profitability
- ④ The manufacturing process of high-end kitchen and bathroom fixtures
- ⑤ The psychological roots of unreasonable consumer complaints in online shopping

88 순서 2691-29

To see how breathing influences athletic performance, begin with the body's two ways of producing energy from food and air.

(A) Aerobic respiration uses oxygen; anaerobic respiration does not. The anaerobic route draws only on glucose, a simple sugar, and the body can access it more quickly and easily.

(B) Feeling sick, weak in the muscles, and sweaty after overdoing a gym workout is what anaerobic overload feels like. This is why the opening minutes of strenuous exercise can be especially unpleasant: the lungs and respiratory system have not yet supplied enough oxygen, so the body relies on anaerobic respiration. Once you have warmed up, exercise often feels easier because the body has shifted to aerobic respiration.

(C) It acts as a backup and a burst of power when oxygen is insufficient. Yet this route is inefficient and may be toxic because it produces too much lactic acid.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

89 제목 2561-23

Science gathers observations about the physical world and helps us understand them, but understanding by itself fixes nothing. To solve a problem, individuals must use what they have learned. Science tells us, for example, that exercising regularly can reduce the risk of heart disease. The information may interest you, yet it cannot improve your own health unless you actually exercise. Taking that step is difficult: reading about exercise is easy, while building a regular routine takes more effort. In that sense science alone solves no problem. A solution appears only when people apply the knowledge science provides. Indeed, lack of action rather than lack of knowledge lies behind many of humanity's greatest problems.

- ① The complete failure of modern medical science to discover new health facts
- ② Knowledge Versus Action: Why Scientific Understanding Alone Solves Nothing
- ③ The biochemical mechanisms of how exercise improves cardiovascular health
- ④ How to write compelling scientific research articles for public journals
- ⑤ A technical guide to creating effective daily exercise routines

90 주제 2361-21

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- ④ The strategic importance of monitoring post-purchase customer satisfaction
- ⑤ Why unpaid marketing strategies fail to generate sustainable corporate revenue

91 틀린어법 22esp2-103

On social media, false stories travel much farther and faster than true ① ones. Research from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States found ② that fake news ③ spreads online six times as ④ quickly as real news on average. One reason may be our attraction to things that ⑤ are new and provocative. Surprising information both catches people's attention and ⑥ makes them ⑦ want to pass it along. A person who ⑧ shares a previously unknown claim first may attract notice, even though the claim could be false. Fake news also spreads because everyday thinking is often quick and effortless: people may accept a new claim without evidence instead of examining it ⑨ critically. Information ⑩ matched by their experiences or prejudices can seem ⑪ believable even ⑫ when it is untrue. This is how confirmation bias draws ⑬ people in. They select reports that ⑭ support what they already believe and disregard those that ⑮ do not. During elections, for example, people may ⑯ unquestioningly believe positive reports about a ⑰ preferred candidate while also ⑱ accepting negative reports about rival candidates without realizing it.

92 주제 2211-21

The words we choose expose assumptions lying beneath our thinking. We describe major accomplishments as requiring "blood, sweat, and tears" or being "hard-earned," and recommend a "hard day's work" when "a day's work" would do. Calling money "easy" often suggests that it was obtained illegally or in a questionable way. We criticize another person with "That's easy for you to say," usually to dismiss that person's view. These expressions imply an almost automatic belief that the correct path must be the difficult one. In my experience, this belief is seldom challenged. But what if we questioned this sacred cow? We rarely even consider that something valuable and important might be made easy. Perhaps the false assumption that it must demand great effort is exactly what stops us from doing what matters most.

- ① how daily language reveals our cultural background
- ② the negative implications of making easy money
- ③ the importance of working hard for success
- ④ effective ways to overcome challenges at work
- ⑤ the hidden linguistic assumption that worthwhile achievements require huge effort

If our bodies are so knowledgeable, why can running, which seems natural, injure them so easily?

(A) That does not mean the body lacks the skill. By learning to use and awaken our senses and discovering what they can do, we may move toward an understanding of running's seeming alchemy. We must accept that our bodies know more about running than we will ever be able to explain.

(B) Running looks simple largely because our bodies perform it so well. Even the most powerful supercomputer cannot manage all the calculations needed to run freely on two legs.

(C) Much of the intelligence involved in running stays outside conscious awareness, and the task is so complex that only imaginary T-1000 Terminators could carry it out by computation alone. Our practical knowledge of running is hidden deep in muscle fibers, cells, and DNA, so we cannot completely explain its complexity.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

94 추론 22esp2-20AR

Freiburg, Germany, is known as a green city because its infrastructure supports environmental sustainability. Many buildings carry solar panels, and the city also uses renewable energy through district heating powered by organic materials. Its broad network of bicycle lanes and efficient public transport encourage greener travel. Parks, gardens, and other green areas sustain a wide range of local plants and animals while improving residents' quality of life. By actively encouraging people to reduce waste, recycle, and adopt environmentally friendly habits, Freiburg has earned a worldwide reputation as [a model green city](#).

- ① An industrial hub focusing exclusively on manufacturing solar panel technology
- ② A strictly protected wildlife reserve where human settlement is completely prohibited
- ③ An exemplary urban center that successfully integrates eco-friendly infrastructure and sustainable living practices
- ④ A municipality that enforces zero-carbon regulations through severe legal penalties
- ⑤ A city covered entirely by dense natural forests without any modern infrastructure

The words we choose expose assumptions lying beneath our thinking. We describe major accomplishments as requiring "blood, sweat, and tears" or being "hard-earned," and recommend a "hard day's work" when "a day's work" would do. Calling money "easy" often suggests that it was obtained illegally or in a questionable way. We criticize another person with "That's easy for you to say," usually to dismiss that person's view. These expressions imply an almost automatic belief that the correct path must be the difficult one. In my experience, this belief is seldom challenged. But what if we questioned [this sacred cow](#)? We rarely even consider that something valuable and important might be made easy. Perhaps the false assumption that it must demand great effort is exactly what stops us from doing what matters most.

- ① a cultural belief that animals should be protected
- ② the unquestioned belief that worthwhile achievements must be hard
- ③ the traditional language spoken by our ancestors
- ④ a sacred rule about achieving financial stability
- ⑤ the assumption that making money should be easy

96 일치 22esp2-201

The kitchen tap makes an odd noise. It coughs, spits once, and falls silent. "Mom," I call into the living room, "there's no water coming out." "Alyssa, shush!" Mom says as she watches a TV anchor discuss the "flow crisis." The media began using that name for the drought after people grew tired of the word "drought." Now the crisis has reached a new stage: nothing runs from our tap. "To the mall," Uncle Basil says. My younger brother Garrett and I climb into his truck. As we enter the parking lot, we can already see a crowd. "You two go in; I'll meet you inside," Uncle tells us. The store feels like Black Friday at its worst, except that shoppers today are not chasing televisions or video games. Most carts in the checkout line hold bottles of water, an essential part of life.

- ① Water is abundantly available in the store.
- ② People are calmly waiting without urgency in the store.
- ③ The store shelves are stocked with water bottles and other supplies.
- ④ The main character is unaffected by the water shortage.
- ⑤ People experience difficulty accessing water during the drought.

97 틀린어휘 22esp2-103

On social media, false stories travel much farther and faster than true ones. Research from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States found that fake ① news spreads online six times as ② quickly as real news on average. One reason may be our attraction to things that are new and provocative. Surprising information both catches people's attention and makes them want to pass it along. A person who shares a previously unknown claim first may ③ attract notice, even though the claim could be false. Fake news also spreads because everyday thinking is often quick and effortless: people may ④ reject a new claim ⑤ without evidence instead of examining it critically. Information matching their experiences or prejudices can seem believable even when it is ⑥ untrue. This is how confirmation ⑦ bias draws people in. They select reports that ⑧ support what they already believe and disregard those that do not. During elections, for example, people may unquestioningly believe ⑨ positive reports about a ⑩ preferred candidate while also accepting negative reports about rival candidates without realizing it.

98 문장삽입 22esp2-103

Fake news also spreads because everyday thinking is often quick and effortless: people may accept a new claim without evidence instead of examining it critically.

On social media, false stories travel much farther and faster than true ones. (①) Research from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States found that fake news spreads online six times as quickly as real news on average. (②) One reason may be our attraction to things that are new and provocative. (③) Surprising information both catches people's attention and makes them want to pass it along. A person who shares a previously unknown claim first may attract notice, even though the claim could be false. (④) Information matching their experiences or prejudices can seem believable even when it is untrue. This is how confirmation bias draws people in. They select reports that support what they already believe and disregard those that do not. (⑤) During elections, for example, people may unquestioningly believe positive reports about a preferred candidate while also accepting negative reports about rival candidates without realizing it.

99 순서 2691-32

A powerful idea in Stoic philosophy is that emotions arise from our judgments rather than appearing at random.

(A) Losing a job may devastate you because you believe the loss defines your worth or future, not just because the job is gone. Altering the judgment can therefore alter the feeling. This is not a call to suppress emotion, but an invitation to examine the account you tell yourself and choose one that helps you more.

(B) This may be hard to believe if anger, fear, or sadness has ever overwhelmed you. The Stoics, however, did not regard emotions as merely automatic reactions; they thought our interpretation of an event helps shape them.

(C) An event occurs, we decide what it means, and that judgment brings an emotional response. Criticism, for instance, may make you angry because you take it as unfair or threatening, not simply because of the words spoken.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

100 제목 2211-21

The words we choose expose assumptions lying beneath our thinking. We describe major accomplishments as requiring "blood, sweat, and tears" or being "hard-earned," and recommend a "hard day's work" when "a day's work" would do. Calling money "easy" often suggests that it was obtained illegally or in a questionable way. We criticize another person with "That's easy for you to say," usually to dismiss that person's view. These expressions imply an almost automatic belief that the correct path must be the difficult one. In my experience, this belief is seldom challenged. But what if we questioned this sacred cow? We rarely even consider that something valuable and important might be made easy. Perhaps the false assumption that it must demand great effort is exactly what stops us from doing what matters most.

- ① The importance of working hard for success
- ② Does Valuable Mean Difficult? Challenging Our Linguistic Assumptions
- ③ Effective ways to overcome challenges at work
- ④ The negative implications of making easy money
- ⑤ How daily language reveals our cultural background

101 주제| 2691-39

Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and raise their own food like human farmers. Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, cut off large pieces, and carry them home. They do not eat the leaves themselves. Smaller workers chew the pieces more finely and use them to fertilize fungus growing in extensive underground gardens. The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, which they then eat. This effective method of cultivation allows the colonies to construct vast underground nests spanning hundreds of square meters. In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, have developed an agricultural civilization.

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

102 순서| 2691-30

Aim for short paragraphs.

(A) A string of extremely brief paragraphs is as irritating as one that goes on too long. Modern journalists sometimes produce tiny, verbless fragments to make an article seem quick and easy, but those fragments interrupt the natural flow of thought and make reading harder.

(B) The New Yorker seems particularly worried about that: readers can travel a long way without a break. Usually the benefit of shorter paragraphs outweighs the risk. Still, moderation matters.

(C) Readers see the shape of writing before they absorb its meaning; a little space around the words invites them in, while a solid block of type may stop them from beginning. Newspaper paragraphs often run only two or three sentences because the narrow columns fill quickly. You might worry that breaking paragraphs so frequently will weaken the development of an argument.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

103 주제| 2261-21

During a lesson on handling stress, a psychology professor held up a glass of water and asked her students how heavy it was. They called out a range of answers. She explained that its actual weight was not what mattered; what mattered was how long she kept holding it. For one minute the glass would seem fairly light, but holding it all day would leave her arm in severe pain and force her to drop it. The glass weighs the same throughout, yet feels heavier the longer she carries it. Her students nodded, and she compared the glass with the stresses in their lives. If yesterday's stress still feels heavy, she told them, that is a strong signal that it is time to set the glass down.

- ① the chemical analysis of water purity in university classroom demonstrations
- ② how to eliminate all potential sources of stress from modern academic life
- ③ the psychological importance of letting go of stress before its duration causes harm
- ④ the biological calculation of exact arm muscle fatigue during physical lifting
- ⑤ a historical study on effective teaching methods in public speaking

104 주제| 22esp2-201

The kitchen tap makes an odd noise. It coughs, spits once, and falls silent. "Mom," I call into the living room, "there's no water coming out." "Alyssa, shush!" Mom says as she watches a TV anchor discuss the "flow crisis." The media began using that name for the drought after people grew tired of the word "drought." Now the crisis has reached a new stage: nothing runs from our tap. "To the mall," Uncle Basil says. My younger brother Garrett and I climb into his truck. As we enter the parking lot, we can already see a crowd. "You two go in; I'll meet you inside," Uncle tells us. The store feels like Black Friday at its worst, except that shoppers today are not chasing televisions or video games. Most carts in the checkout line hold bottles of water, an essential part of life.

- ① The impact of the drought on daily life in California
- ② The economic effects of drought on agriculture
- ③ The scientific causes of water scarcity in California
- ④ How water conservation methods can improve the drought situation
- ⑤ The role of the government in managing water supply

105 제목 2691-39

Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and raise their own food like human farmers. Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, cut off large pieces, and carry them home. They do not eat the leaves themselves. Smaller workers chew the pieces more finely and use them to fertilize fungus growing in extensive underground gardens. The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, which they then eat. This effective method of cultivation allows the colonies to construct vast underground nests spanning hundreds of square meters. In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, have developed an agricultural civilization.

- ① Biochemical composition of wild fungi species cultivated in underground soil
- ② Nutritional comparison between fresh plant leaves and cultivated fungal mushrooms
- ③ Fungal farming techniques and underground civilization of leaf-cutter ants
- ④ Defensive mechanisms of worker ants against predatory insects during foraging
- ⑤ Tiny Farmers: Architectural and Agricultural Civilizations of Leaf-Cutter Ants

106 주제 2591-23

For centuries, people have used instruments to bring natural events beyond the reach of our senses into our awareness. Sometimes a tool simply strengthens a signal that our ordinary senses can already receive: a telescope, for example, makes distant objects visible to eyes that could not otherwise see them. Other tools transform signals we cannot sense into observable forms. They may extend an existing sense, as when ultraviolet light is turned into a visible image or a sound beyond the range of human hearing is made audible. Still other instruments measure properties that none of our senses can detect at all and convert their measurements into something we can observe.

- ① how to repair optical lenses in high-powered space telescopes
- ② the technological translation of imperceptible natural signals into human-observable sensory data
- ③ a historical comparison between audio recording technology and live music
- ④ the neurological mechanism of processing visible light in the human brain
- ⑤ the biological evolution of human sensory organs over past centuries

107 제목 22esp2-201

The kitchen tap makes an odd noise. It coughs, spits once, and falls silent. "Mom," I call into the living room, "there's no water coming out." "Alyssa, shush!" Mom says as she watches a TV anchor discuss the "flow crisis." The media began using that name for the drought after people grew tired of the word "drought." Now the crisis has reached a new stage: nothing runs from our tap. "To the mall," Uncle Basil says. My younger brother Garrett and I climb into his truck. As we enter the parking lot, we can already see a crowd. "You two go in; I'll meet you inside," Uncle tells us. The store feels like Black Friday at its worst, except that shoppers today are not chasing televisions or video games. Most carts in the checkout line hold bottles of water, an essential part of life.

- ① The economic effects of drought on agriculture
- ② How water conservation methods can improve the drought situation
- ③ The role of the government in managing water supply
- ④ The scientific causes of water scarcity in California
- ⑤ The Flow Crisis: A Drought in California

108 제목 2261-21

During a lesson on handling stress, a psychology professor held up a glass of water and asked her students how heavy it was. They called out a range of answers. She explained that its actual weight was not what mattered; what mattered was how long she kept holding it. For one minute the glass would seem fairly light, but holding it all day would leave her arm in severe pain and force her to drop it. The glass weighs the same throughout, yet feels heavier the longer she carries it. Her students nodded, and she compared the glass with the stresses in their lives. If yesterday's stress still feels heavy, she told them, that is a strong signal that it is time to set the glass down.

- ① The biological calculation of exact arm muscle fatigue during physical lifting
- ② Putting Down the Weight: Managing the Duration of Daily Stress
- ③ The chemical analysis of water purity in university classroom demonstrations
- ④ A historical study on effective teaching methods in public speaking
- ⑤ How to eliminate all potential sources of stress from modern academic life

For ancient Greeks, the aim of visual art was to reproduce what the eye experienced, an approach visible in their realistic sculpture and pottery.

(A) Yet defining art as a copy of reality has a serious weakness. Jackson Pollock, a leading artist of the 1950s New York School, deliberately avoided depicting existing objects.

(B) Time and weather have unfortunately left us no surviving paintings by ancient Greek artists. We can only infer how good they were from stories about Zeuxis and Parrhasios, the skill evident in Greek sculpture, and the drawings preserved on pottery.

(C) He and other painters consciously kept their marks and passages from resembling anything recognizable. Their success in making art that copied nothing shows that the ancient Greek account of art as mimesis, or simple imitation, does not define art adequately.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

110 주제 2691-35

The first question in caring for a pet ought to be what the animal needs and how our care affects it, not what we want. Some dog owners, for example, bathe their pets several times a week to avoid a "doggy" smell. Veterinary dermatologists warn that this routine is bad for canine skin. Owners worried about odor can instead use waterless shampoo and brush the dog thoroughly every day, while limiting baths to no more than once or twice a week. Unless a veterinarian prescribes medicated baths for a skin condition, most dogs do not need regular bathing at all. Even thick-coated dogs generally require a bath only once every six to eight weeks.

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

At first I take his words for a joke, but soon I see that he means them.

(A) "Excuse me?" His smile has not disappeared, yet his eyes frighten me. With his hands firmly on our cart's handle, nothing shows that the cart belongs to us rather than to him.

(B) He looks bitterly at the ice and walks away. *This account is an abridged opening of the novel *Dry* (2018), about a girl forced to make hard choices for her family during a disastrous drought in California. Her unwanted adventure ends when the water supply returns and ordinary life resumes. If the causes of water shortages around the world—including climate change, population growth, and excessive agricultural water use—remain unaddressed, a story like this could become real.

(C) "Is there a problem?" Uncle Basil has arrived just in time. "Not at all," the man answers.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

112 제목 2591-23

For centuries, people have used instruments to bring natural events beyond the reach of our senses into our awareness. Sometimes a tool simply strengthens a signal that our ordinary senses can already receive: a telescope, for example, makes distant objects visible to eyes that could not otherwise see them. Other tools transform signals we cannot sense into observable forms. They may extend an existing sense, as when ultraviolet light is turned into a visible image or a sound beyond the range of human hearing is made audible. Still other instruments measure properties that none of our senses can detect at all and convert their measurements into something we can observe.

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- ② The biological evolution of human sensory organs over past centuries
- ③ A historical comparison between audio recording technology and live music
- ④ The neurological mechanism of processing visible light in the human brain
- ⑤ Expanding Perception: How Scientific Instruments Translate Unseen Phenomena

113 순서 2211-21

The words we choose expose assumptions lying beneath our thinking.

(A) We describe major accomplishments as requiring "blood, sweat, and tears" or being "hard-earned," and recommend a "hard day's work" when "a day's work" would do. Calling money "easy" often suggests that it was obtained illegally or in a questionable way. We criticize another person with "That's easy for you to say," usually to dismiss that person's view.

(B) We rarely even consider that something valuable and important might be made easy. Perhaps the false assumption that it must demand great effort is exactly what stops us from doing what matters most.

(C) These expressions imply an almost automatic belief that the correct path must be the difficult one. In my experience, this belief is seldom challenged. But what if we questioned this sacred cow?

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

114 일치 2431-23

Crop rotation means changing which crops are grown in particular fields according to a planned sequence. Imagine a farmer with three fields: the first grows carrots, the second green beans, and the third tomatoes. In the following year, the first field has green beans, the second tomatoes, and the third carrots. The crops shift once more in year three and return to the starting arrangement in year four. As each crop helps enrich the soil for the one that follows it, this method keeps the soil healthy and makes farming sustainable.

- ① Under a three-year crop rotation scheme, the original crop order is permanently lost after year two.
- ② Continuous crop rotation depletes essential soil nutrients and ruins long-term agricultural land.
- ③ Tomatoes and carrots require identical nutrients, rendering rotation between them ineffective.
- ④ Farmers practice crop rotation by planting the exact same crop in the same field every single year.
- ⑤ Crop rotation involves changing the type of crop grown in a specific field over successive years.

115 순서 2411-23

Research often yields numbers quite naturally.

(A) Memories can be inaccurate, and one person's idea of "sad" may differ greatly from another's. A more concrete question asks how many times sadness led someone to call in sick to work during that year.

(B) Likewise, rather than asking for a rating of one's procrastination, ask how many utility bills the person has paid late despite having enough money. Questions inviting specific answers clarify abstract ideas and make findings more consistent from one study to another.

(C) A happiness study might count someone's smiles during an interaction; a memory study might count how many items a person recalls after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking how often people felt sad during the previous year also produces quantitative answers, though those answers may be unreliable.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

116 주제 22esp2-20AR

Freiburg, Germany, is known as a green city because its infrastructure supports environmental sustainability. Many buildings carry solar panels, and the city also uses renewable energy through district heating powered by organic materials. Its broad network of bicycle lanes and efficient public transport encourage greener travel. Parks, gardens, and other green areas sustain a wide range of local plants and animals while improving residents' quality of life. By actively encouraging people to reduce waste, recycle, and adopt environmentally friendly habits, Freiburg has earned a worldwide reputation as a model green city.

- ① Comprehensive global strategies for sustainable urban development and conservation
- ② Freiburg's urban initiatives for expanding green spaces and biodiversity
- ③ Technological innovations in public transportation networks of modern cities
- ④ Economic advantages of renewable solar energy systems in urban Germany
- ⑤ Environmentally sustainable infrastructure and eco-friendly practices in Freiburg

117 제목 22esp2-20AR

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- ⑤ Freiburg: Comprehensive Sustainable Practices Shaping a Model Green City

118 제목 2691-35

The first question in caring for a pet ought to be what the animal needs and how our care affects it, not what we want. Some dog owners, for example, bathe their pets several times a week to avoid a "doggy" smell. Veterinary dermatologists warn that this routine is bad for canine skin. Owners worried about odor can instead use waterless shampoo and brush the dog thoroughly every day, while limiting baths to no more than once or twice a week. Unless a veterinarian prescribes medicated baths for a skin condition, most dogs do not need regular bathing at all. Even thick-coated dogs generally require a bath only once every six to eight weeks.

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- ② Veterinary dermatological treatments for chronic skin diseases in domestic pets
- ③ Importance of adjusting dog bathing frequency based on skin health needs
- ④ Pet Care Priority: Needs of Animals Over Human Desires
- ⑤ Effective techniques for applying waterless shampoo to long-haired dogs

119 순서 22esp2-201

The kitchen tap makes an odd noise.

(A) As we enter the parking lot, we can already see a crowd. "You two go in; I'll meet you inside," Uncle tells us. The store feels like Black Friday at its worst, except that shoppers today are not chasing televisions or video games. Most carts in the checkout line hold bottles of water, an essential part of life.

(B) The media began using that name for the drought after people grew tired of the word "drought." Now the crisis has reached a new stage: nothing runs from our tap. "To the mall," Uncle Basil says. My younger brother Garrett and I climb into his truck.

(C) It coughs, spits once, and falls silent. "Mom," I call into the living room, "there's no water coming out." "Alyssa, shush!" Mom says as she watches a TV anchor discuss the "flow crisis."

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

120 제목 2311-23

From food and air to bacteria and viruses, almost everything that enters the rest of your body passes through your mouth. A healthy mouth helps deliver what your body needs while guarding against harm: it provides enough room for air to reach the lungs, and healthy teeth and gums help keep harmful microorganisms out of the blood. Oral health influences life from its very beginning. Conditions in the mouth often reveal only the visible tip of a larger problem elsewhere in the body. Poor oral health can also cause disease affecting the whole body. Microorganisms from an unhealthy mouth may enter the bloodstream and move to any part of the body, creating serious health risks.

- ① Microorganisms entering the bloodstream through unbrushed teeth
- ② The role of the mouth as a purely digestive organ
- ③ Routine medical procedures required to maintain clean human teeth
- ④ Oral Health: The Essential Gateway to Overall Systemic Well-Being
- ⑤ The comprehensive impact of biological health on human lifespan

121 주제 2311-23

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- ① routine medical procedures required to maintain clean human teeth
- ② the comprehensive impact of biological health on human lifespan
- ③ the role of the mouth as a purely digestive organ
- ④ the decisive role of oral health in systemic body wellness
- ⑤ microorganisms entering the bloodstream through unbrushed teeth

122 순서 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes.

(A) Most people, for instance, rate themselves above average in intelligence, fairness, freedom from prejudice, and driving skill.

(B) In a survey of one million high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged himself above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

(C) This widespread and reliable tendency is called the "Lake Wobegon effect," named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town where the women are strong, the men attractive, and every child above average.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

123 틀린어법 2431-23

Crop rotation means changing which crops are ① grown in particular fields according to a ② planned sequence. Imagine a farmer with three fields: the first grows carrots, the second green beans, and the third tomatoes. In the following year, the first field has green beans, the second tomatoes, and the third carrots. The crops shift once more in year three and ③ return to the starting arrangement in year four. As each crop helps enrich the soil for the one that ④ follows it, this method keeps the soil ⑤ healthy and makes farming ⑥ sustainably.

124 틀린어휘 22esp2-104

With so much material online, what can you do to keep fake news from misleading you? Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. A headline may be made so ① sensational for clicks that you open it almost automatically; read the article itself with care. Next, do not take a report at face value. Use ② critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read. You should also examine your own ③ biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or whether you read only articles that match your opinions, and seek out ④ opposing views too. Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, whether the media outlet is ⑤ reliable, and whether the evidence is sound. In the digital age, ⑥ confronting or ⑦ removing every piece of ⑧ false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can ⑨ limit the harm fake news causes. Remember that anyone could become the next person to ⑩ create or circulate it.

125 문장삽입 22esp2-104

A headline may be made so sensational for clicks that you open it almost automatically; read the article itself with care.

With so much material online, what can you do to keep fake news from misleading you? (①) Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. (②) Next, do not take a report at face value. Use critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read. (③) You should also examine your own biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or whether you read only articles that match your opinions, and seek out opposing views too. (④) Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, whether the media outlet is reliable, and whether the evidence is sound. In the digital age, avoiding or removing every piece of false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can limit the harm fake news causes. (⑤) Remember that anyone could become the next person to create or circulate it.

126 문장삽입 22esp2-204

We all need to help each other," he says with another smile, which I return.

Our cart has become absurdly heavy, almost too heavy to push. (①) A man in a business suit comes up behind us and smiles. "Looks like you need a hand." (②) Without waiting for a reply, he takes hold of the cart handle. I thank him for helping us. "No problem. (③) It feels good to think that hardship can bring out people's better side. Deciding to repay his kindness, I offer him one bag of ice. (④) His smile remains. "I have a better idea," he says. (⑤) "You take one bag for yourselves, and I'll have all the others."

127 순서 2391-23

When workers from different cultures interact with local residents, the exchange of knowledge and other positive spillovers may raise productivity, but only up to a point.

(A) They may discriminate against other ethnic groups or worry that conflicts among foreign nationalities will reach their own neighborhood.

(B) Residents open to other cultures may appreciate a multicultural city because it offers a wider selection of goods and services. Others, however, may see diversity as a threat to what they consider their national identity.

(C) If backgrounds become too varied, fragmentation can make communication excessively costly and productivity may fall. Cultural diversity also affects more than employment; it can shape local quality of life.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

128 순서 2331-21

Choosing to adopt technology means accepting its costs.

(A) Separating work done by the hands from work done by the mind places strain on us. Indeed, the sedentary character of many of the highest-paid jobs threatens both physical and mental health.

(B) Technology also generates many new occupations that are unquestionably dangerous. Meanwhile, mass education and media encourage people to turn away from low-tech physical labor and seek work in the digital world.

(C) Progress has displaced thousands of traditional ways to earn a living and erased the lifestyles connected with them. Today hundreds of millions of people make things they do not care about in jobs they dislike; some of those jobs bring pain, disability, or chronic illness.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

129 틀린어휘 22esp2-204

① Our cart has become absurdly heavy, almost too heavy to push. A man in a business suit comes up ② behind us and smiles. "Looks like you need a hand." Without waiting for a reply, he takes hold of the cart handle. I thank him for helping us. "No problem. We all need to help each other," he says with another smile, which I return. It feels good to think that ③ success can bring out people's ④ better side. Deciding to repay his kindness, I offer him one bag of ice. His smile ⑤ remains. "I have a better idea," he says. "You take one bag for yourselves, and I'll have all the others."

130 순서 2391-21

You have probably heard the familiar question: Does a tree falling in a forest make a sound if nobody is there to hear it?

(A) The principle of science can therefore be put another way: an experiment remains incomplete until its results are published and understood. A paper that nobody understands amounts to little more than pressure waves. Far too many scientific papers fall in the woods without being heard.

(B) No is the correct answer. Pressure waves alone are not sound; without someone to hear them, there is no sound.

(C) Scientific communication works in a similar two-way fashion. Any signal is useless if it is not perceived, and a published scientific paper is useless unless its intended readers both receive and understand it.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

131 틀린어법 22esp2-104

With so much material online, what can you do to keep ① fake news from ② misled you? Begin by reading past attention-grabbing headlines. A headline may be made so ③ sensational for clicks ④ that you ⑤ open it almost ⑥ automatically; read the article itself with care. Next, ⑦ do not take a report at face value. Use critical thinking to question, analyze, and evaluate what you read. You should also examine your own biases. Ask whether your beliefs are influencing your judgment or ⑧ whether you read only articles that ⑨ match your opinions, and seek out opposing views too. Finally, assess the source. Find out who wrote the story and why, ⑩ whether the media outlet is reliable, and whether the evidence is sound. In the digital age, ⑪ avoiding or removing every piece of false information online may be impossible. Nevertheless, looking at information critically and objectively can limit the harm fake news ⑫ causes. Remember that anyone could become the next person to create or circulate it.

132 틀린어법 22esp2-204

Our cart has become absurdly ① heavy, almost ② too heavy to push. A man in a business suit comes up behind us and smiles. Looks like you need a hand. Without waiting for a ③ reply, he takes hold of the cart handle. I thank him for helping us. No problem. We all need to help each other; he says with another smile, ④ it I return. It feels good to think ⑤ that hardship can bring out people's better side. Deciding to repay his kindness, I offer him one bag of ice. His smile remains. I have a better idea, he says. You take one bag for yourselves, and I'll have all the others.

133 순서 2561-23

Science gathers observations about the physical world and helps us understand them, but understanding by itself fixes nothing.

(A) To solve a problem, individuals must use what they have learned. Science tells us, for example, that exercising regularly can reduce the risk of heart disease.

(B) In that sense science alone solves no problem. A solution appears only when people apply the knowledge science provides. Indeed, lack of action rather than lack of knowledge lies behind many of humanity's greatest problems.

(C) The information may interest you, yet it cannot improve your own health unless you actually exercise. Taking that step is difficult: reading about exercise is easy, while building a regular routine takes more effort.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

134 순서 2291-21

Must a business always agree that the customer is right?

(A) Lauren Thorp, an entrepreneur who runs an e-commerce company, takes a similar view: although the customer is "always" right, she says, you occasionally have to dismiss one. If she has exhausted every attempt to settle a complaint and sees that the customer will remain unhappy regardless, Thorp turns her attention back to her other customers, whom she calls "the reason for my success."

(B) A well-known maker of kitchen and bathroom fixtures almost always replaces a broken product returned by a customer to preserve good relations.

(C) Its warranty expert nevertheless says that sometimes the answer must be "no," for example when the product is intact or has been misused.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

135 볼일치 22esp2-202

The people waiting in line look impatient, and a thin show of politeness barely hides their hostility. Even that courtesy seems close to breaking. By the time I reach the back of the store for bottled water, I know I have come too late: the shelves are bare. I try the side aisle instead. People sometimes leave unwanted goods on the wrong shelves. There, luckily, I spot one case of water that someone may have abandoned yesterday, before water became so valuable. I stretch out my hand for it, but a woman pulls it away at the last moment. She sets the case atop the canned goods in her cart as if placing a crown there.

- ① Ice can serve as an alternative source of water.
- ② Some individuals take advantage of others during emergencies.
- ③ The protagonist successfully obtained water bottles from the main shelves.
- ④ The protagonist found water bottles in an unexpected location.
- ⑤ People become impatient and hostile when resources are scarce.

136 주제 2431-23

Crop rotation means changing which crops are grown in particular fields according to a planned sequence. Imagine a farmer with three fields: the first grows carrots, the second green beans, and the third tomatoes. In the following year, the first field has green beans, the second tomatoes, and the third carrots. The crops shift once more in year three and return to the starting arrangement in year four. As each crop helps enrich the soil for the one that follows it, this method keeps the soil healthy and makes farming sustainable.

- ① a comparative study between traditional animal husbandry and crop farming
- ② the chemical composition of artificial fertilizers used in modern greenhouse farming
- ③ how to harvest and market organic root vegetables for max profit
- ④ maintaining long-term soil health and agricultural sustainability through sequential crop rotation
- ⑤ the genetic modification of tomatoes to withstand extreme drought conditions

He published his theory in a book despite broad opposition, and later astronomers built upon it.

Long before the telescope was invented, people studied the sky in an effort to understand the universe. (①) Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the earliest peoples to chart the motions of stars. (②) In sixteenth-century Europe, the Polish mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus advanced a revolutionary idea. (③) By watching stars and measuring their positions with the naked eye, he concluded that the then-accepted belief in a Sun orbiting Earth was mistaken: Earth actually traveled around the Sun. (④) Improved technology brought about the telescope in the early seventeenth century. With one, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei found Jupiter's four largest moons and saw craters on Earth's Moon. He also verified Copernicus's theory. (⑤) Across the following centuries, discoveries and telescope observations deepened our understanding of the universe.

138 틀린어휘 22esp2-20FR

During Europe's worst drought in five centuries, a stone called a "hunger stone" emerged beside the Elbe River in a Czech town in the summer of 2022. Its inscription read, "If you see me, then cry." Hunger stones lie in rivers across ① central Europe and normally stay underwater. Drought lowers the water level and ② exposes them. These stones matter because their markings ③ preserve records of earlier ④ severe droughts. Such droughts ⑤ reduce harvests and cause food shortages and hunger, with poor people ⑥ suffering especially. The inscriptions are thought to warn people of these ⑦ hardships and urge them to prepare. As climate change ⑧ continues, experts caution that the problem before us may be a severe drought lasting decades, ⑨ rather than a simple, occasional dry spell. The United Nations has predicted that, unless ⑩ insignificant action addresses climate change, 75 percent of the world's population could suffer from drought's effects by 2050.

139 틀린어법 2691-39

Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and ① raise their own food like human farmers. Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, ② cut off large pieces, and carry them home. They do not eat the leaves themselves. Smaller workers chew the pieces more ③ finely and use them to fertilize fungus ④ growing in extensive underground gardens. The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, ⑤ which they then eat. This effective method of cultivation allows the colonies ⑥ to construct vast underground nests ⑦ spanned by hundreds of square meters. In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, ⑧ have developed an agricultural civilization.

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During Europe's worst drought in five centuries, a stone called a "hunger stone" emerged beside the Elbe River in a Czech town in the summer of 2022. (①) Its inscription read, "If you see me, then cry." (②) Hunger stones lie in rivers across central Europe and normally stay underwater. (③) Drought lowers the water level and exposes them. (④) Such droughts reduce harvests and cause food shortages and hunger, with poor people suffering especially. The inscriptions are thought to warn people of these hardships and urge them to prepare. As climate change continues, experts caution that the problem before us may be a severe drought lasting decades, rather than a simple, occasional dry spell. (⑤) The United Nations has predicted that, unless significant action addresses climate change, 75 percent of the world's population could suffer from drought's effects by 2050.

141 틀린어법 2691-37

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142 틀린어법 2591-23

For centuries, people ① have used instruments to bring natural events beyond the reach ② of our senses into our awareness. Sometimes a tool simply strengthens a signal that our ordinary senses can already receive: a telescope, for example, makes distant objects ③ visibly to eyes that could not otherwise see them. Other tools transform signals we cannot sense ④ into observable forms. They may extend an ⑤ existing sense, as when ultraviolet light is ⑥ turned into a ⑦ visible image or a sound beyond the range of human hearing is made ⑧ audible. Still other instruments measure properties that none of our senses can detect at all and ⑨ convert their measurements into something ⑩ that we can observe.

143 틀린어휘 2691-37

Long before the telescope was invented, people studied the sky in an effort to understand the universe. Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks, and Maya were among the earliest peoples to chart the motions of stars. In sixteenth-century Europe, the Polish mathematician Nicolaus Copernicus ① advanced a revolutionary idea. By watching stars and measuring their positions with the naked eye, he concluded that the then- ② accepted belief in a Sun orbiting Earth was ③ mistaken: Earth actually traveled around the Sun. He published his theory in a book despite ④ narrow opposition, and later astronomers built upon it. Improved technology brought about the telescope in the early seventeenth century. With one, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei found Jupiter's four largest moons and saw craters on Earth's Moon. He also ⑤ verified Copernicus's theory. Across the following centuries, discoveries and telescope observations deepened our understanding of the universe.

144 주제 22esp2-204

Our cart has become absurdly heavy, almost too heavy to push. A man in a business suit comes up behind us and smiles. "Looks like you need a hand." Without waiting for a reply, he takes hold of the cart handle. I thank him for helping us. "No problem. We all need to help each other," he says with another smile, which I return. It feels good to think that hardship can bring out people's better side. Deciding to repay his kindness, I offer him one bag of ice. His smile remains. "I have a better idea," he says. "You take one bag for yourselves, and I'll have all the others."

- ① building trust and cooperation among community members
- ② the physical challenges of transporting heavy loads during emergencies
- ③ false altruism and opportunistic behavior during emergency situations
- ④ the importance of accepting help from strangers during crises
- ⑤ effective teamwork strategies for overcoming difficult situations

145 틀린어휘 2591-23

For centuries, people have used instruments to bring natural events beyond the reach of our senses into our awareness. Sometimes a tool simply ① strengthens a signal that our ② ordinary senses can already receive: a telescope, for example, makes ③ close objects ④ visible to eyes that could not ⑤ otherwise see them. Other tools ⑥ transform signals we cannot sense into observable forms. They may ⑦ extend an existing sense, as when ultraviolet ⑧ light is turned into a visible image or a sound beyond the range of human hearing is made audible. Still other instruments measure properties that none of our senses can ⑨ detect at all and ⑩ convert their measurements into something we can observe.

146 주제 22esp2-202

The people waiting in line look impatient, and a thin show of politeness barely hides their hostility. Even that courtesy seems close to breaking. By the time I reach the back of the store for bottled water, I know I have come too late: the shelves are bare. I try the side aisle instead. People sometimes leave unwanted goods on the wrong shelves. There, luckily, I spot one case of water that someone may have abandoned yesterday, before water became so valuable. I stretch out my hand for it, but a woman pulls it away at the last moment. She sets the case atop the canned goods in her cart as if placing a crown there.

- ① inventory management issues in grocery stores
- ② how resource scarcity affects human behavior and social interactions
- ③ efficient shopping strategies during emergency situations
- ④ customer service problems in retail environments
- ⑤ importance of early arrival at stores during shortages

147 틀린어휘 2691-40

In evolutionary terms, self-esteem serves as a system for tracking the quality of our relationships. It watches how others respond to what we do and alerts us when our standing as ① included members may be ② changing. Usually this system works without conscious attention until it ③ detects that our value in a relationship is low or ④ declining. The alarm then brings a possible threat to social bonds into awareness. We ask whether we are ⑤ accepted or excluded and whether changing our behavior might repair the relationship. Because relationships have such ⑥ high survival value, it is understandable that the brain and body contain a deeply ⑦ connected network for directing resources toward them. It is equally understandable that we developed ways to ⑧ increase rejection and increase ⑨ acceptance. Constantly checking for such signs is a normal human activity: all of us look for cues in our surroundings to judge our place in the social world.

148 문장삽입 2261-21

For one minute the glass would seem fairly light, but holding it all day would leave her arm in severe pain and force her to drop it.

During a lesson on handling stress, a psychology professor held up a glass of water and asked her students how heavy it was. (①) They called out a range of answers. (②) She explained that its actual weight was not what mattered; what mattered was how long she kept holding it. (③) The glass weighs the same throughout, yet feels heavier the longer she carries it. (④) Her students nodded, and she compared the glass with the stresses in their lives. (⑤) If yesterday's stress still feels heavy, she told them, that is a strong signal that it is time to set the glass down.

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150 제목 22esp2-204

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- ① Building trust and cooperation among community members
- ② Deceptive Kindness: When Help Becomes Exploitation During Crisis
- ③ The importance of accepting help from strangers during crises
- ④ The physical challenges of transporting heavy loads during emergencies
- ⑤ Effective teamwork strategies for overcoming difficult situations

151 틀린어휘 2311-23

From food and air to bacteria and viruses, almost everything that enters the rest of your body passes through your mouth. A healthy mouth helps deliver what your body needs while guarding ① against ② mend; it ③ provides enough room for air to reach the lungs, and healthy teeth and gums help keep ④ harmful microorganisms out of the blood. Oral health influences life from its very beginning. Conditions in the mouth often ⑤ reveal only the ⑥ visible tip of a ⑦ larger problem elsewhere in the body. Poor oral health can also ⑧ cause disease affecting the whole body. Microorganisms from an ⑨ unhealthy mouth may enter the bloodstream and move to any part of the body, ⑩ creating serious health risks.

During a lesson on handling stress, a psychology professor held up a glass of water and asked her students how heavy it was.

(A) They called out a range of answers. She explained that its actual weight was not what mattered; what mattered was how long she kept holding it.

(B) Her students nodded, and she compared the glass with the stresses in their lives. If yesterday's stress still feels heavy, she told them, that is a strong signal that it is time to set the glass down.

(C) For one minute the glass would seem fairly light, but holding it all day would leave her arm in severe pain and force her to drop it. The glass weighs the same throughout, yet feels heavier the longer she carries it.

- ① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

153 불일치 22esp2-204

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- ① Alyssa learned that difficult times can reveal people's true character.
- ② The man suggested keeping most of the ice for himself.
- ③ The businessman was genuinely trying to help without any ulterior motive.
- ④ The businessman offered to help push the heavy cart.
- ⑤ Alyssa initially believed the man was being genuinely helpful.

154 틀린어휘 2261-21

During a lesson on handling stress, a psychology professor held up a glass of water and asked her students how heavy it was. They called out a range of answers. She explained that its actual weight was not what mattered; what mattered was how long she kept holding it. For one minute the glass would seem ① fairly ② light, but holding it all day would leave her arm in ③ trivial pain and force her to ④ drop it. The glass ⑤ weighs the same throughout, yet feels heavier the longer she carries it. Her students nodded, and she compared the glass with the stresses in their lives. If yesterday's stress still feels heavy, she told them, that is a strong signal that it is time to set the glass down.

155 문장삽입 22esp2-10FR

Literally, an echo chamber is an enclosed space that keeps sound inside so that it returns as an echo.

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs. (①) If you repeatedly encounter similar viewpoints without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." (②) The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already agree. (③) Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and restrict both critical thinking and meaningful discussion. (④) It may even deepen social divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views. Check the information you receive, and remain open-minded when discussing unfamiliar ideas. (⑤) Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

156 문장삽입 22esp2-102

One message said, "Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink within days."

It is unfortunately quite possible to spread fake news without meaning to, as Gina did. (①) Fake news consists of inaccurate information deliberately circulated to manipulate people. (②) Certain groups produce it to win attention, make money, or gain political advantage. (③) Its effects can include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider public. (④) Such stories commonly circulate during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that another earthquake and then a tsunami were imminent. (⑤) Many displaced residents were already worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce that the warning was false.

157 틀린어휘 2361-21

Why should a business pay attention to a customer's response after a purchase? The answer lies in post-purchase behavior: it ① reveals whether a buyer is likely to buy the product again, keep it or return it, and recommend it to other people. Happy customers may become ambassadors who ② promote your business ③ with pay, making their satisfaction a top ④ priority. People generally believe those they know and trust friends ⑤ more than advertisements. They realize that advertisements are paid to present a product's "good side" and persuade people to buy goods or services. If you keep checking how ⑥ satisfied customers are after a sale, you can head off ⑦ negative word-of-mouth advertising.

158 틀린어휘 22esp2-10FR

These days, everyone gets news through the Internet or social media and often chooses information that matches personal tastes or beliefs. If you repeatedly encounter ① similar viewpoints ② without considering alternatives, however, you may end up in an "echo chamber." Literally, an echo chamber is an enclosed space that keeps sound ③ inside so that it returns as an echo. The expression also describes a situation in which you hear only opinions with which you already ④ agree. Such an environment can distort your picture of reality and ⑤ restrict both critical thinking and ⑥ meaningful discussion. It may even deepen social ⑦ divisions, making cooperation on shared problems harder. To avoid this trap, actively consult ⑧ varied information sources and talk with people who hold different views. Check the information you receive, and ⑨ remain open-minded when discussing ⑩ familiar ideas. Wanting a claim to be true does not make it true.

159 제목 2431-23

Crop rotation means changing which crops are grown in particular fields according to a planned sequence. Imagine a farmer with three fields: the first grows carrots, the second green beans, and the third tomatoes. In the following year, the first field has green beans, the second tomatoes, and the third carrots. The crops shift once more in year three and return to the starting arrangement in year four. As each crop helps enrich the soil for the one that follows it, this method keeps the soil healthy and makes farming sustainable.

- ① The genetic modification of tomatoes to withstand extreme drought conditions
- ② The chemical composition of artificial fertilizers used in modern greenhouse farming
- ③ How to harvest and market organic root vegetables for max profit
- ④ A comparative study between traditional animal husbandry and crop farming
- ⑤ Nurturing Soil Health: The Sustainable Power of Crop Rotation

160 틀린어휘 2261-21

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161 순서 2361-21

Why should a business pay attention to a customer's response after a purchase?

(A) People generally believe those they know and trust friends more than advertisements. They realize that advertisements are paid to present a product's "good side" and persuade people to buy goods or services.

(B) If you keep checking how satisfied customers are after a sale, you can head off negative word-of-mouth advertising.

(C) The answer lies in post-purchase behavior: it reveals whether a buyer is likely to buy the product again, keep it or return it, and recommend it to other people. Happy customers may become ambassadors who promote your business without pay, making their satisfaction a top priority.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

162 틀린어법 22esp2-10FR

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163 틀린어법 2311-23

From food and air to bacteria and viruses, almost everything that ① enters the rest of your body passes through your mouth. A healthy mouth ② helps deliver what your body needs while ③ guarding against harm: it provides enough room for air to reach ④ the lungs, and healthy teeth and gums help keep ⑤ harmful microorganisms out of the blood. Oral health influences life from its very beginning. Conditions in the mouth often reveal only the visible tip of a larger problem elsewhere in the body. Poor oral health can also cause disease ⑥ affecting the whole body. Microorganisms from an unhealthy mouth may enter ⑦ the bloodstream and ⑧ move to any part of the body, ⑨ create serious health risks.

164 틀린어법 22esp2-20FR

During Europe's worst drought in five centuries, a stone ① called a hunger stone emerged beside the Elbe River in a Czech town in the summer of 2022. Its inscription read, If you see me, then cry. Hunger stones ② lie in rivers across central Europe and normally ③ stay underwater. Drought lowers the water level and ④ exposes them. These stones matter because their markings preserve records of earlier severe droughts. Such droughts reduce harvests and ⑤ cause food shortages and hunger, with poor people ⑥ suffering especially. The inscriptions are ⑦ thought to warn people of these hardships and urge them to prepare. As climate change continues, experts caution that the problem before us may be a severe drought ⑧ lasting decades, rather than a simple, occasional dry spell. The United Nations ⑨ has predicted that, ⑩ even significant action addresses climate change, 75 percent of the world's population could suffer from drought's effects by 2050.

165 틀린어휘 22esp2-102

It is unfortunately quite possible to spread fake news without meaning to, as Gina did. Fake news consists of ① inaccurate information deliberately circulated to ② manipulate people. Certain groups produce it to win attention, make money, or ③ gain political ④ advantage. Its effects can ⑤ include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider public. Such stories commonly circulate during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents ⑥ remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that another earthquake and then a tsunami were imminent. One message said, "Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink ⑦ outside days." Many displaced residents were already worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce that the warning was ⑧ false.

166 틀린어법 2361-21

Why should a business pay attention to a customer's response after a purchase? The answer ① lies in post-purchase behavior: it reveals whether a buyer is likely to buy the product again, ② keep it or ③ return it, and recommend it to other people. Happy customers may become ambassadors who ④ promote your business without pay, ⑤ make their satisfaction a top priority. People generally believe those they know and trust friends more than advertisements. They realize ⑥ that advertisements are ⑦ paid to present a product's good side and persuade people to buy goods or services. If you keep ⑧ checking how ⑨ satisfied customers are after a sale, you can head off negative word-of-mouth advertising.

167 틀린어법 2691-40

In evolutionary terms, self-esteem serves as a system for tracking the quality of our relationships. It watches how others ① respond to what we do and ② alerts us when our standing as included members may be ③ changing. Usually this system works without conscious attention until it detects that our value in a relationship is low or declining. The alarm then brings a possible threat to social bonds into awareness. We ask whether we are accepted or excluded and ④ whether changing our behavior might repair the relationship. Because relationships have such high survival value, ⑤ it is understandable that the brain and body contain a ⑥ deeply connected network for directing resources toward them. It is equally understandable ⑦ that we developed ways ⑧ to reduce rejection and ⑨ increases acceptance. Constantly checking for such signs ⑩ is a normal human activity: all of us look ⑪ for cues in our surroundings to judge our place in the social world.

168 순서 2311-23

From food and air to bacteria and viruses, almost everything that enters the rest of your body passes through your mouth.

(A) Microorganisms from an unhealthy mouth may enter the bloodstream and move to any part of the body, creating serious health risks.

(B) A healthy mouth helps deliver what your body needs while guarding against harm: it provides enough room for air to reach the lungs, and healthy teeth and gums help keep harmful microorganisms out of the blood. Oral health influences life from its very beginning.

(C) Conditions in the mouth often reveal only the visible tip of a larger problem elsewhere in the body. Poor oral health can also cause disease affecting the whole body.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

169 문장삽입 2691-39

The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, which they then eat.

Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and raise their own food like human farmers. (①) Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, cut off large pieces, and carry them home. (②) They do not eat the leaves themselves. (③) Smaller workers chew the pieces more finely and use them to fertilize fungus growing in extensive underground gardens. (④) This effective method of cultivation allows the colonies to construct vast underground nests spanning hundreds of square meters. (⑤) In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, have developed an agricultural civilization.

170 틀린어법 22esp2-102

It is unfortunately quite possible to ① spread fake news without ② meaning to, as Gina ③ did. Fake news ④ is consisted of inaccurate information deliberately circulated to manipulate people. Certain groups produce it to win attention, ⑤ make money, or gain political advantage. Its effects can include public confusion, social disruption, and serious harm to both the people concerned and the wider ⑥ public. Such stories commonly circulate ⑦ during emergencies. In September 2019, for instance, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake hit Ambon, Indonesia. Thousands of residents remained in shelters for two weeks instead of going home because social media falsely warned that ⑧ another earthquake and then a tsunami ⑨ were imminent. One message said, Whether you believe me is up to you, but apparently Ambon will sink within days. Many displaced residents were already ⑩ worried about aftershocks, so the government had to announce ⑪ that the warning was false.

171 문장삽입 22esp2-101

Later, on the morning television news, a reporter stood beside the unharmed Heundeulbawi and explained that the Internet stories about its damage that day were false.

One day, Gina was scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." (①) She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. (②) Realizing that she had passed on fake news embarrassed Gina. (③) She recalled an earlier false report claiming that a famous athlete had died. (④) That story had become the leading online issue before it was exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views. At the time, Gina had condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. (⑤) Now, however, she herself had unintentionally helped false information spread.

172 틀린어휘 2691-39

① Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and raise their own food like human farmers. Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, cut off ② small pieces, and carry them home. They do not eat the leaves themselves. Smaller workers chew the pieces more finely and use them to fertilize fungus growing in ③ extensive underground gardens. The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, which they then eat. This effective method of cultivation ④ allows the colonies to ⑤ construct vast underground nests spanning hundreds of square meters. In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, have developed an agricultural civilization.

173 순서 2591-23

For centuries, people have used instruments to bring natural events beyond the reach of our senses into our awareness.

(A) They may extend an existing sense, as when ultraviolet light is turned into a visible image or a sound beyond the range of human hearing is made audible. Still other instruments measure properties that none of our senses can detect at all and convert their measurements into something we can observe.

(B) Other tools transform signals we cannot sense into observable forms.

(C) Sometimes a tool simply strengthens a signal that our ordinary senses can already receive: a telescope, for example, makes distant objects visible to eyes that could not otherwise see them.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

174 제목 22esp2-202

The people waiting in line look impatient, and a thin show of politeness barely hides their hostility. Even that courtesy seems close to breaking. By the time I reach the back of the store for bottled water, I know I have come too late: the shelves are bare. I try the side aisle instead. People sometimes leave unwanted goods on the wrong shelves. There, luckily, I spot one case of water that someone may have abandoned yesterday, before water became so valuable. I stretch out my hand for it, but a woman pulls it away at the last moment. She sets the case atop the canned goods in her cart as if placing a crown there.

- ① Water Scarcity Transforms Human Behavior During Crisis
- ② Importance of early arrival at stores during shortages
- ③ Efficient shopping strategies during emergency situations
- ④ Inventory management issues in grocery stores
- ⑤ Customer service problems in retail environments

175 틀린어휘 22esp2-20AR

Freiburg, Germany, is known as a green city because its infrastructure supports environmental sustainability. Many buildings carry solar panels, and the city also uses renewable energy through district heating powered by ① organic materials. Its ② broad network of bicycle lanes and ③ efficient public ④ transform ⑤ encourage greener travel. Parks, gardens, and other green areas ⑥ sustain a wide range of local plants and animals while ⑦ improving residents' quality of life. By actively encouraging people to ⑧ reduce waste, recycle, and ⑨ adopt environmentally friendly habits, Freiburg has earned a worldwide reputation as a model green city.

176 틀린어휘 22esp2-101

One day, Gina was scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: "The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen." She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. Later, on the morning television ① news, a reporter stood beside the unharmed Heundeulbawi and explained that the Internet stories about its ② damage that day were ③ true. Realizing that she had passed on fake news ④ embarrassed Gina. She ⑤ recalled an earlier false report claiming that a famous athlete had died. That story had become the leading online issue before it was ⑥ exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting ⑦ sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views. At the time, Gina had ⑧ condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. Now, however, she herself had unintentionally helped false information spread.

177 틀린어휘 22esp2-101

One day, Gina was ① scrolling through social media when a headline startled her: The Heundeulbawi in Seoraksan National Park Has Fallen. She shared the alarming story with her close friends at once. Later, on the morning television news, a reporter stood beside the ② unharmed Heundeulbawi and ③ explained that the Internet stories about its damage ④ that day ⑤ were false. Realizing ⑥ that she ⑦ were passed fake news ⑧ embarrassed Gina. She recalled an earlier false report ⑨ claiming that a famous athlete ⑩ had died. That story had become the leading online issue before it was ⑪ exposed as a fabrication by content creators seeking attention. By posting sensational lies, they had hoped to earn money through more views. At the time, Gina had condemned the people who made and circulated the story because it had hurt the athlete and confused the public. Now, however, she ⑫ herself had unintentionally helped false information ⑬ spread.

178 틀린어휘 2561-23

Science gathers observations about the physical world and helps us understand them, but understanding by itself fixes nothing. To solve a problem, individuals must use what they have learned. Science tells us, for example, that exercising regularly can ① reduce the risk of heart disease. The information may interest you, yet it cannot ② worsen your own health unless you actually exercise. Taking that step is ③ difficult; reading about exercise is easy, while building a regular routine takes more effort. In that sense science alone solves no problem. A solution appears only when people apply the knowledge science ④ provides. Indeed, ⑤ lack of action ⑥ rather than lack of knowledge lies ⑦ behind many of humanity's greatest problems.

Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, whom I know from soccer.

"Sorry, but we got here first," the woman says. (①) While her mother pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. "I'm sorry about that, Alyssa." I remind her that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. (②) She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and shakes her head. Her face reddens slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the frozen-food aisle. (③) Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. "What are you doing? (④) We need water, not ice," Garrett says. "Ice is water. Just help me," I reply. Together we load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as high as possible. (⑤) Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

180 순서 2691-39

Leaf-cutter ants live in colonies with millions of members and raise their own food like human farmers.

(A) This effective method of cultivation allows the colonies to construct vast underground nests spanning hundreds of square meters. In this sense, leaf-cutter ants, like humans, have developed an agricultural civilization.

(B) Smaller workers chew the pieces more finely and use them to fertilize fungus growing in extensive underground gardens. The ants tend this fungus until it produces small fruiting bodies, which they then eat.

(C) Some ants leave the nest in search of fresh plants, cut off large pieces, and carry them home. They do not eat the leaves themselves.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

181 틀린어법 2331-21

Choosing to adopt technology means accepting its costs. Progress ① has displaced thousands of traditional ways ② to earn a living and erased the lifestyles ③ connecting them. Today hundreds of millions of people make things ④ that they do not care about in jobs they dislike; some of those jobs bring pain, disability, or chronic illness. Technology also generates many new occupations that ⑤ are ⑥ unquestionably dangerous. Meanwhile, mass education and media encourage people ⑦ to turn away from ⑧ low-tech physical labor and ⑨ seek work in the digital world. Separating work done by the hands from work done by the mind places strain ⑩ on us. Indeed, the sedentary character of ⑪ many of the ⑫ highest-paid jobs ⑬ threatens both physical and mental health.

182 틀린어휘 22esp2-203

"Sorry, but we got here first," the woman says. Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, whom I know from soccer. While her mother ① pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. "I'm sorry about that, Alyssa." I remind her that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and shakes her head. Her face reddens ② slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the frozen-food aisle. Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case ③ full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. "What are you doing? We need water, not ice," Garrett says. "Ice is water. Just help me," I reply. Together we ④ load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as ⑤ low as ⑥ possible. Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

183 틀린어법 22esp2-203

Sorry, but we got here first, the woman says. Her daughter then steps forward: Hali Hartling, ① which I know from soccer. While her mother pulls their cart away, Hali comes closer. I'm sorry about that, Alyssa. I remind her ② that I shared my water with her at practice last week and ③ ask whether she could return the favor with a few bottles. She glances toward her mother, already moving along the aisle, then looks back and ④ shakes her head. Her face reddens ⑤ slightly; before it flushes deeply, she turns to go. I find Garrett in the ⑥ frozen-food aisle. Beyond the frozen vegetables and ice cream, I notice a case ⑦ full of ice. I open its door and reach for a bag. What are you doing? We need water, not ice, Garrett says. Ice is water. Just help me, I reply. Together we load bag after bag into our cart until it is piled as ⑧ high as possible. Other shoppers notice and start emptying the ice case themselves.

184 틀린어휘 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes. Most people, for instance, rate themselves ① above average in intelligence, ② fairness, freedom from prejudice, and driving skill. This ③ widespread and ④ reliable tendency is called the "Lake Wobegon effect," named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town where the women are strong, the men ⑤ unattractive, and every ⑥ child above average. In a survey of one million ⑦ high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged himself above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

185 순서 2691-35

The first question in caring for a pet ought to be what the animal needs and how our care affects it, not what we want.

(A) Owners worried about odor can instead use waterless shampoo and brush the dog thoroughly every day, while limiting baths to no more than once or twice a week. Unless a veterinarian prescribes medicated baths for a skin condition, most dogs do not need regular bathing at all.

(B) Even thick-coated dogs generally require a bath only once every six to eight weeks.

(C) Some dog owners, for example, bathe their pets several times a week to avoid a "doggy" smell. Veterinary dermatologists warn that this routine is bad for canine skin.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

186 문장삽입 2691-29

Feeling sick, weak in the muscles, and sweaty after overdoing a gym workout is what anaerobic overload feels like.

To see how breathing influences athletic performance, begin with the body's two ways of producing energy from food and air. (①) Aerobic respiration uses oxygen; anaerobic respiration does not. (②) The anaerobic route draws only on glucose, a simple sugar, and the body can access it more quickly and easily. (③) It acts as a backup and a burst of power when oxygen is insufficient. Yet this route is inefficient and may be toxic because it produces too much lactic acid. (④) This is why the opening minutes of strenuous exercise can be especially unpleasant: the lungs and respiratory system have not yet supplied enough oxygen, so the body relies on anaerobic respiration. (⑤) Once you have warmed up, exercise often feels easier because the body has shifted to aerobic respiration.

187 순서 2431-23

Crop rotation means changing which crops are grown in particular fields according to a planned sequence.

(A) Imagine a farmer with three fields: the first grows carrots, the second green beans, and the third tomatoes.

(B) The crops shift once more in year three and return to the starting arrangement in year four. As each crop helps enrich the soil for the one that follows it, this method keeps the soil healthy and makes farming sustainable.

(C) In the following year, the first field has green beans, the second tomatoes, and the third carrots.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

188 순서 22esp2-20AR

Freiburg, Germany, is known as a green city because its infrastructure supports environmental sustainability.

(A) Parks, gardens, and other green areas sustain a wide range of local plants and animals while improving residents' quality of life. By actively encouraging people to reduce waste, recycle, and adopt environmentally friendly habits, Freiburg has earned a worldwide reputation as a model green city.

(B) Many buildings carry solar panels, and the city also uses renewable energy through district heating powered by organic materials.

(C) Its broad network of bicycle lanes and efficient public transport encourage greener travel.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

189 순서 22esp2-202

The people waiting in line look impatient, and a thin show of politeness barely hides their hostility.

(A) Even that courtesy seems close to breaking. By the time I reach the back of the store for bottled water, I know I have come too late: the shelves are bare.

(B) There, luckily, I spot one case of water that someone may have abandoned yesterday, before water became so valuable. I stretch out my hand for it, but a woman pulls it away at the last moment. She sets the case atop the canned goods in her cart as if placing a crown there.

(C) I try the side aisle instead. People sometimes leave unwanted goods on the wrong shelves.

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

190 틀린어법 2411-23

Research often yields numbers quite ① naturally. A happiness study might count someone's smiles ② during an interaction; a memory study might count how many items a person recalls after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking ③ how often people felt sad during the previous year also produces quantitative answers, though those answers may be unreliable. Memories can be inaccurate, and one person's idea of sad may differ greatly from another's. A more concrete question asks how many times sadness led someone ④ to call in sick to work during that year. Likewise, rather than ⑤ asking for a rating of one's procrastination, ⑥ ask how many utility bills the person ⑦ has paid late ⑧ despite having enough money. Questions ⑨ inviting specific answers clarify abstract ideas and ⑩ make findings more ⑪ consistently from one study ⑫ to another.

191 틀린어휘 2691-29

To see how breathing influences athletic performance, begin with the body's two ways of producing energy from food and air. Aerobic respiration uses oxygen; anaerobic respiration does not. The anaerobic route draws only on glucose, a simple sugar, and the body can access it more ① quickly and easily. It acts as a backup and a burst of power when oxygen is ② insufficient. Yet this route is ③ inefficient and may be ④ toxic because it produces too much lactic acid. Feeling sick, ⑤ weak in the muscles, and sweaty after overdoing a gym workout is what anaerobic overload feels like. This is why the opening minutes of strenuous exercise can be especially ⑥ unpleasant: the lungs and respiratory system have not yet supplied enough oxygen, so the body relies on anaerobic respiration. Once you have warmed up, exercise often feels easier because the body has ⑦ stayed to aerobic respiration.

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193 문장삽입 2411-23

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194 문장삽입 2691-34

Running looks simple largely because our bodies perform it so well.

If our bodies are so knowledgeable, why can running, which seems natural, injure them so easily? (①) Even the most powerful supercomputer cannot manage all the calculations needed to run freely on two legs. (②) Much of the intelligence involved in running stays outside conscious awareness, and the task is so complex that only imaginary T-1000 Terminators could carry it out by computation alone. (③) Our practical knowledge of running is hidden deep in muscle fibers, cells, and DNA, so we cannot completely explain its complexity. (④) That does not mean the body lacks the skill. By learning to use and awaken our senses and discovering what they can do, we may move toward an understanding of running's seeming alchemy. (⑤) We must accept that our bodies know more about running than we will ever be able to explain.

195 틀린어법 2691-32

A powerful idea in Stoic philosophy is ① that emotions ② arise from our judgments rather than ③ appearing at random. This may be hard to believe if anger, fear, or sadness has ever ④ overwhelmed you. The Stoics, however, did not regard emotions as merely automatic reactions; they thought our interpretation of an event ⑤ helps shape them. An event occurs, we decide what it means, and that judgment brings an emotional response. Criticism, for instance, ⑥ may make you angry because you take it as unfair or ⑦ threatening, not simply ⑧ because of the words ⑨ speaking. Losing a job may devastate you because you believe the loss defines your worth or future, ⑩ not just because the job is ⑪ gone. Altering the judgment can therefore alter the feeling. This is not a call to suppress emotion, ⑫ but an invitation to examine the account you tell yourself and ⑬ choose one ⑭ that helps you more.

196 문장삽입 22esp2-205

His smile has not disappeared, yet his eyes frighten me.

At first I take his words for a joke, but soon I see that he means them. (①) "Excuse me?" (②) With his hands firmly on our cart's handle, nothing shows that the cart belongs to us rather than to him. "Is there a problem?" Uncle Basil has arrived just in time. (③) "Not at all," the man answers. He looks bitterly at the ice and walks away. (④) *This account is an abridged opening of the novel Dry (2018), about a girl forced to make hard choices for her family during a disastrous drought in California. Her unwanted adventure ends when the water supply returns and ordinary life resumes. (⑤) If the causes of water shortages around the world—including climate change, population growth, and excessive agricultural water use—remain unaddressed, a story like this could become real.

197 틀린어휘 2691-34

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198 문장삽입 2691-32

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199 틀린어휘 22esp2-205

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200 틀린어휘 2691-32

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201 틀린어휘 2691-30

Aim for short paragraphs. Readers see the shape of writing before they ① absorb its meaning; a little space around the words invites them in, while a solid block of type may stop them from beginning. Newspaper paragraphs often run only two or three sentences because the ② broad columns fill ③ quickly. You might worry that ④ breaking paragraphs so frequently will ⑤ weaken the development of an argument. The New Yorker seems particularly worried about that: readers can travel a long way ⑥ without a break. Usually the ⑦ benefit of shorter paragraphs ⑧ outweighs the risk. Still, moderation matters. A string of extremely ⑨ brief paragraphs is as irritating as one that goes on too long. Modern journalists sometimes produce tiny, verbless fragments to make an article seem quick and easy, but those fragments interrupt the ⑩ natural flow of thought and make reading harder.

202 문장삽입 2691-33

Time and weather have unfortunately left us no surviving paintings by ancient Greek artists.

For ancient Greeks, the aim of visual art was to reproduce what the eye experienced, an approach visible in their realistic sculpture and pottery. (①) We can only infer how good they were from stories about Zeuxis and Parrhasios, the skill evident in Greek sculpture, and the drawings preserved on pottery. (②) Yet defining art as a copy of reality has a serious weakness. (③) Jackson Pollock, a leading artist of the 1950s New York School, deliberately avoided depicting existing objects. (④) He and other painters consciously kept their marks and passages from resembling anything recognizable. (⑤) Their success in making art that copied nothing shows that the ancient Greek account of art as mimesis, or simple imitation, does not define art adequately.

203 문장삽입 2691-30

You might worry that breaking paragraphs so frequently will weaken the development of an argument.

Aim for short paragraphs. (①) Readers see the shape of writing before they absorb its meaning; a little space around the words invites them in, while a solid block of type may stop them from beginning. (②) Newspaper paragraphs often run only two or three sentences because the narrow columns fill quickly. (③) The New Yorker seems particularly worried about that: readers can travel a long way without a break. Usually the benefit of shorter paragraphs outweighs the risk. (④) Still, moderation matters. A string of extremely brief paragraphs is as irritating as one that goes on too long. (⑤) Modern journalists sometimes produce tiny, verbless fragments to make an article seem quick and easy, but those fragments interrupt the natural flow of thought and make reading harder.

204 틀린어법 2691-30

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205 틀린어법 2691-33

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206 틀린어법 2691-34

If our bodies are so knowledgeable, why can running, ① which seems ② natural, ③ injure them so easily? Running looks simple largely because our bodies perform it so well. Even the most powerful supercomputer cannot manage all the calculations needed to run freely on two legs. Much of the intelligence ④ involving running stays outside conscious awareness, and the task is ⑤ so complex that only imaginary T-1000 Terminators could carry it out by computation alone. Our practical knowledge of running is hidden deep in muscle fibers, cells, and DNA, so we cannot ⑥ completely explain its complexity. That does not mean the body lacks the skill. By learning to use and awaken our senses and ⑦ discovering what they can do, we may move toward an understanding of running's seeming alchemy. We must accept ⑧ that our bodies know more about running than we will ever be able to explain.

207 순서 22esp2-204

Our cart has become absurdly heavy, almost too heavy to push.

(A) "No problem. We all need to help each other," he says with another smile, which I return. It feels good to think that hardship can bring out people's better side. Deciding to repay his kindness, I offer him one bag of ice.

(B) A man in a business suit comes up behind us and smiles. "Looks like you need a hand." Without waiting for a reply, he takes hold of the cart handle. I thank him for helping us.

(C) His smile remains. "I have a better idea," he says. "You take one bag for yourselves, and I'll have all the others."

① A-C-B ② B-A-C ③ B-C-A ④ C-A-B ⑤ C-B-A

208 틀린어휘 2691-33

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209 틀린어휘 2211-21

The words we choose expose assumptions lying beneath our thinking. We describe ① major accomplishments as requiring "blood, sweat, and tears" or being "hard-earned," and recommend a "hard day's work" when "a day's work" would do. Calling money "easy" often suggests that it was ② obtained ③ legally or in a questionable way. We ④ criticize another person with "That's easy for you to say," usually to ⑤ dismiss that person's view. These expressions imply an almost ⑥ automatic belief that the correct path must be the difficult one. In my experience, this belief is ⑦ seldom challenged. But what if we questioned this ⑧ sacred cow? We rarely even consider that something valuable and important might be made easy. Perhaps the ⑨ false assumption that it must demand ⑩ great effort is exactly what stops us from doing what matters most.

210 문장삽입 2211-21

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211 틀린어휘 2411-23

Research often yields numbers quite naturally. A happiness study might count someone's smiles during an interaction; a memory study might count how many items a person ① removes after one, five, and ten minutes. Asking how often people felt sad during the previous year also produces ② quantitative answers, though those answers may be ③ unreliable. Memories can be ④ inaccurate, and one person's idea of "sad" may differ greatly from another's. A more ⑤ concrete question asks how many times sadness led someone to call in sick to work during that year. Likewise, ⑥ rather than asking for a rating of one's procrastination, ask how many utility bills the person has paid late despite having enough money. Questions inviting ⑦ specific answers ⑧ clarify abstract ideas and make findings more ⑨ consistent from one study to another.

212 틀린어법 2211-21

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213 틀린어법 22esp2-205

At first I take his words for a joke, but soon I see ① that he means them. Excuse me? His smile has not ② disappeared, yet his eyes frighten me. With his hands firmly on our cart's handle, nothing shows ③ that the cart ④ belongs to us rather than ⑤ him. Is there a problem? Uncle Basil ⑥ has arrived just in time. Not at all, the man answers. He looks bitterly at the ice and ⑦ walks away. *This ⑧ account is an ⑨ abridged ⑩ opening of the novel *Dry*, about a girl ⑪ forced to make hard choices for her family ⑫ during a disastrous drought in California. Her unwanted adventure ends when the water supply returns and ordinary life resumes. If the causes of water shortages around the world—including climate change, population growth, and excessive agricultural water use—remain ⑬ unaddressed, a story like this could become ⑭ real.

214 문장삽입 22esp2-201

The media began using that name for the drought after people grew tired of the word "drought."

The kitchen tap makes an odd noise. (①) It coughs, spits once, and falls silent. "Mom," I call into the living room, "there's no water coming out." (②) "Alyssa, shush!" Mom says as she watches a TV anchor discuss the "flow crisis." (③) Now the crisis has reached a new stage: nothing runs from our tap. "To the mall," Uncle Basil says. My younger brother Garrett and I climb into his truck. (④) As we enter the parking lot, we can already see a crowd. "You two go in; I'll meet you inside," Uncle tells us. The store feels like Black Friday at its worst, except that shoppers today are not chasing televisions or video games. (⑤) Most carts in the checkout line hold bottles of water, an essential part of life.

215 틀린어휘 22esp2-201

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217 틀린어휘 2391-23

When workers from different cultures interact with local residents, the exchange of knowledge and other positive spillovers may raise productivity, but only up to a point. If backgrounds become too ① varied, fragmentation can make communication excessively costly and productivity may ② fall. Cultural diversity also affects ③ more than ④ employment; it can shape local quality of life. Residents open to other cultures may ⑤ appreciate a multicultural city because it offers a wider selection of goods and services. Others, however, may see diversity as a threat to what they consider their national identity. They may ⑥ discriminate ⑦ against other ⑧ ethnic groups or worry that ⑨ conflicts among ⑩ domestic nationalities will reach their own neighborhood.

218 틀린어휘 2331-21

Choosing to adopt technology means accepting its costs. Progress has displaced thousands of traditional ways to earn a living and erased the lifestyles ① connected with them. Today hundreds of millions of people make things they do not care about in jobs they ② dislike; some of those jobs bring pain, ③ disability, or ④ chronic illness. Technology also ⑤ generates many ⑥ new occupations that are unquestionably dangerous. Meanwhile, mass education and media ⑦ discourage people to turn ⑧ away from low-tech physical labor and seek work in the digital world. Separating work done by the hands from work done by the mind places ⑨ strain on us. Indeed, the sedentary character of many of the highest-paid jobs ⑩ threatens both physical and mental health.

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220 문장삽입 2391-21

The principle of science can therefore be put another way: an experiment remains incomplete until its results are published and understood.

You have probably heard the familiar question: Does a tree falling in a forest make a sound if nobody is there to hear it? (①) No is the correct answer. (②) Pressure waves alone are not sound; without someone to hear them, there is no sound. (③) Scientific communication works in a similar two-way fashion. Any signal is useless if it is not perceived, and a published scientific paper is useless unless its intended readers both receive and understand it. (④) A paper that nobody understands amounts to little more than pressure waves. (⑤) Far too many scientific papers fall in the woods without being heard.

221 틀린어법 2391-23

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222 문장삽입 2561-23

Science tells us, for example, that exercising regularly can reduce the risk of heart disease.

Science gathers observations about the physical world and helps us understand them, but understanding by itself fixes nothing. (①) To solve a problem, individuals must use what they have learned. (②) The information may interest you, yet it cannot improve your own health unless you actually exercise. (③) Taking that step is difficult: reading about exercise is easy, while building a regular routine takes more effort. (④) In that sense science alone solves no problem. A solution appears only when people apply the knowledge science provides. (⑤) Indeed, lack of action rather than lack of knowledge lies behind many of humanity's greatest problems.

223 틀린어휘 2291-21

Must a business always agree that the customer is right? A well-known maker of kitchen and bathroom fixtures almost always ① replaces a broken product returned by a customer to ② destroy good relations. Its warranty expert nevertheless says that sometimes the answer must be "no," for example when the product is ③ intact or has been ④ misused. Lauren Thorp, an entrepreneur who runs an e-commerce company, takes a ⑤ similar view: although the customer is "always" right, she says, you occasionally have to ⑥ dismiss one. If she has ⑦ exhausted every attempt to ⑧ settle a complaint and sees that the customer will ⑨ remain ⑩ unhappy regardless, Thorp turns her attention back to her other customers, whom she calls "the reason for my success."

224 틀린어법 2361-23

We commonly think we have many traits society admires and few of the traits it dislikes. Most people, for instance, rate themselves above average in intelligence, fairness, freedom from prejudice, and ① driving skill. This widespread and reliable tendency is ② calling the Lake Wobegon effect, ③ named after Garrison Keillor's fictional town ④ where the women are strong, the men ⑤ attractive, and every child above average. In a survey of one million high school seniors, 70 percent placed themselves above average in leadership, while only 2 percent placed themselves below it. Asked how well they got along with others, every student judged himself above average; 60 percent claimed a place in the top 10 percent, and 25 percent in the top 1 percent.

225 틀린어휘 2391-21

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229 틀린어휘 2691-35

① The first question in caring for a pet ought to be what the animal needs and how our care affects it, not what we want. Some dog owners, for example, bathe their pets several times a week to ② avoid a "doggy" smell. Veterinary dermatologists warn that this routine is bad for canine skin. Owners worried about odor can instead use waterless shampoo and brush the dog thoroughly every day, while ③ limiting baths to no ④ more than once or twice a week. Unless a veterinarian prescribes medicated baths for a skin condition, most dogs do not need regular bathing at all. Even ⑤ thin-coated dogs generally require a bath only once every six to eight weeks.

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231 틀린어휘 22esp2-202

The people waiting in line look impatient, and a thin show of politeness barely hides their hostility. Even that courtesy seems close to ① breaking. By the time I reach the back of the store for bottled water, I know I have come too late: the shelves are ② abundant. I try the side aisle instead. People sometimes leave ③ unwanted goods on the ④ wrong shelves. There, luckily, I spot one case of water that someone may have ⑤ abandoned yesterday, before water became so ⑥ valuable. I ⑦ stretch out my hand for it, but a woman ⑧ pulls it away at the last moment. She sets the case atop the canned goods in her cart ⑨ as if placing a crown there.

232 문장삽입 22esp2-202

By the time I reach the back of the store for bottled water, I know I have come too late: the shelves are bare.

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233 틀린어휘 2431-23

① Crop ② rotation means ③ maintaining which crops are grown in particular fields according to a planned sequence. Imagine a farmer with three fields: the first grows carrots, the second green beans, and the third tomatoes. In the following year, the first field has green beans, the second tomatoes, and the third carrots. The crops ④ shift once more in year three and return to the starting arrangement in year four. As each crop helps enrich the soil for the one that follows it, this method keeps the soil healthy and makes farming ⑤ sustainable.

234 틀린어법 22esp2-202

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235 틀린어법 22esp2-20AR

Freiburg, Germany, is ① known as a green city because its infrastructure supports environmental sustainability. Many buildings carry solar panels, and the city also uses renewable energy through district ② heated by powered by organic materials. Its broad network of bicycle lanes and efficient public transport encourage greener travel. Parks, gardens, and other green areas sustain a wide range of local plants and animals while ③ improving residents' quality of life. By ④ actively encouraging people ⑤ to reduce waste, recycle, and adopt ⑥ environmentally friendly habits, Freiburg ⑦ has earned a worldwide reputation as a model green city.



정답 입력 QR



정답 확인 QR