



수능완성

유형편 + 실전편
2018 연계교재

426.

While we appreciate the article you ran about our company, Boonton Bagel Bakers, on your website, we regret that the article featured a major error. Your writer stated that we are a not-for-profit company and that all of our profits go to endangered species organizations. Each of those facts is incorrect. We are neither a not-for-profit nor do our profits go to such organizations. We have no idea where your writer got the idea that either of these facts was true, but we request that you publish a correction to the article on your website as well as change the existing posted article. Thank you for your immediate attention to this issue. We trust that you will make the correction to your website as quickly as possible.

[수완유형 - 1강 check it out]

427.

We would like to express our concern about the removal of mangroves from alongside the canal at Rushcutters Bay Park, carried out without any community consultation. Mangroves are native to this area, and as such adapted to the soil and climate of the bay. They are part of the heritage of this park and serve important ecological functions; among them protection for a range of native birds, lizards and other wildlife. The mangroves, prior to their removal, provided shade, and served to hide the unsightly man-made drain channelling water into the bay. We ask that the mangroves be replanted where they were removed.

[수완유형 - 1강 E01]

428.

If we're serious about greatly reducing water use, it's obvious that the only way to accomplish this is to reduce the size of—or eliminate entirely—green lawns. And now is the time for the state and the city to act. State and city building codes must be changed to require eliminating green lawns or reducing their size to a small percentage of a residential lot. Ideally, the lawns would be replaced by plant species native to the respective areas of the state, thereby restoring natural habitat and protecting endangered bird and insect species. Cities and towns should lead by example and replace lawns with native plants except where grass is required. We can wait until water rates rise sharply and cause people to just let their lawns go brown, or we can take action in advance. The time to do this is now, before the taps run dry.

[수완유형 - 1강 E02]

429.

I read the review of Social Distortion by Jack Churchill and couldn't have been more let down. It felt like a book report written by a child. Churchill made no attempt to describe parts of the set list, or the highs and lows of the show, but instead wrote, "The songs all sound the same." He ignored the parts of the show where Mike Ness stopped to talk about the inspiration for some of his songs and opened up to the audience. The only reason I can think of that you would even print this uninspired review is to use the photos that were taken at the show. I can appreciate a negative review of a concert as long as it is well reasoned, but there is no explanation or reason here. It is just a lazy and tired excuse for an article. I ask that you please take more care in choosing what you print.

[수완유형 - 1강 E03]

430.

Maple University is going to automate all its activities including access controls to its all buildings through its gates and entry points. Gradually all classes, offices, laboratories and libraries will also be automated, i.e. access controls will be introduced. For this purpose detail quotations are being invited from competent and experienced providers/suppliers who can develop and maintain these access controls for two years which may be extended for further period. The firm should be experienced and should have technical manpower to handle the work and support. The interested firm may contact at Registrar's Office of Maple University to know the extent of work. They shall have to submit their offer explaining details of specification, working technique, origin of machineries, etc. in all respects. The necessary documents will be available in the Registrar's Office from 04-10-2017 to 18-10-2017. Sealed documents will be received in the Registrar's Office on the 19th October, 2017 between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

[수완유형 - 1강 E04]

431.

Researchers tend to measure whether or not teachers have learned the training content but have focused little on their use of this content in their classrooms. In order for successful implementation of training to occur, teachers must first learn the content, but this is only the first step and evaluating the effectiveness of training based on this step only would likely provide an inaccurate conclusion. In addition, many assessments of training effectiveness have focused on teacher attitudes toward the training experience, which can contribute to the body of knowledge on this topic but leaves out a crucial component: implementation. What a teacher expects to do with the content and what they actually do with it in practice may be very different. Evaluation of the effectiveness of training should include analysis of the outcomes in terms of classroom implementation.

[수완유형 - 2강 check it out]

432.

One unspoken truth about creativity — it isn't about wild talent so much as it is about productivity. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don't. It's a pure numbers game. Geniuses don't necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more — and they do a range of different things. They have more successes and more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It's impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at the outset, you can't tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

[수완유형 - 2강 E01]

433.

Teachers who are new to the integration of social media into their teaching practice often make the mistake of focusing on a particular tool they want to use with their class instead of on the purposes or intended outcomes of a teaching and learning episode. For example, a teacher may become attracted to blogs and decide to use blogs for anything and everything, regardless of the suitability of the blogging format for what the teacher wants students to achieve. It is crucial that you determine the broader purpose of the teaching and learning episode first. Only when you have established what it is that you want students to achieve, do, or understand can you go about finding the best way for them to accomplish that. If you decide that using social media does best support your purposes, you then need to move on to planning your teaching and learning episode, supporting student learning, and writing up rubrics to clarify your expectations.

[수완유형 - 2강 E02]

434.

When individuals have had only limited or no contact at all with a particular culture, they commonly hold stereotypical, or broad and usually distorted behavioral generalizations about that culture and its members. In the absence of direct experience, stereotypes provide a set of guidelines that are used to indicate what can be expected when encountering members of that culture. It can be argued that direct contacts between tourists and residents dispel such stereotypes and allow the members of each group to perceive one another as individuals and, potentially, as friends. Tourism is thus seen as a potent force for cross-cultural understanding because huge numbers of people come into contact with members of other cultures both at home and abroad. In Australia, direct contacts with Japanese and other Asian tourists have undoubtedly contributed to the erosion of stereotypes held by some Australians, while the same effect has also occurred in reverse through the exposure of outbound Australians to Asia and other overseas destinations.

[수완유형 - 2강 E03]

435.

One way to overcome our initial resistance or fear of writing is to accept the fact that there is no such thing as perfect writing, at least not in this world. Even if it should exist, there would be critics to find fault with it. Yet this does not mean we should assume a devil-may-care attitude or ignore the needs of the reader. Rather, we need, for the moment, to disregard all concerns of criticism and desires to impress and just start writing. The same way a 10-year-old first learning to swim waits to overcome the hesitation before jumping into the deep end of the pool, we as writers often hesitate to “dive” into the pool of ideas we want to express, which we should avoid doing. Just as you can’t learn to skydive without leaving the plane, you can’t learn to write without putting pen to paper. Therefore, in a way, we are always jumping out of a real plane, although a mental one, when scribbling our first draft.

[수완유형 - 2강 E04]

436.

A well-thought-out written educational plan helps parents and teachers ensure that a gifted child will receive consistent curriculum and school instruction that is geared to his academic ability and potential, rather than instruction directed to abilities and potentials of students who learn more slowly. Without an appropriate educational plan, gifted children often lose their excitement for learning because they must wait — sometimes for many years — so that others can learn what the children with advanced development already know. This is not appropriate education. Gifted children have the right to be given schoolwork that is motivating and challenging. Asking them to “slow down while others catch up” is not fair to them. Future Olympic swimmers aren’t asked to sit idly on the side and wait while other swimmers practice the basic strokes. Yet too often, bright children are required to passively wait for others to finish the lesson before they are allowed to go on.

[수완유형 - 3강 check it out]

437.

We often hear the expression “music is the universal language.”By this people mean that even if two people do not speak each other’s language, they can at least appreciate music together .But like so many popular sayings, this one is only partially true. Although all people do have the same physiological mechanisms for hearing, what a person actually hears is influenced by his or her culture. Westerners tend to miss much of the richness of Javanese and Sri Lankan music because they have not been conditioned to hear it. Whenever we encounter a piece of non-Western music, we hear it (process it) in terms of our own culturally influenced set of musical categories involving scale, melody, pitch, harmony, and rhythm. And because those categories are defined differently from culture to culture, the appreciation of music across cultures is not always ensured.

[수완유형 - 3강 E01]

438.

If your child is able to be responsible for his toys, you can slowly add to their responsibilities by getting them to care for themselves in various ways such as getting dressed, brushing their teeth on their own, and being responsible for their home environment such as cleaning up their dishes after their meals or making their bed. However, it is important that you show them how to do it by breaking it down into small manageable steps and keeping your instructions relatively short so that they are able to mentally organize the sequence of their tasks. To help them internalize the task, you can start with a hands-on demonstration or make a chart with a list of the steps by drawing (if your child can't read yet) a picture to symbolize each step, followed by a few trial runs or practice sessions or even role-play a task.

[수완유형 - 3강 E02]

439.

A biography tells an account of a person's life written in the third person in a narrative structure. Biographies can be studied to learn about how people reacted to, shaped, and constructed opportunities during historical periods and the cultural contexts in which they lived. They provide nonfiction information and communicate why a person's legacy is so important that it is documented. Reading biographies can help students reflect about how they should feel about historical people and events in terms of a dynamic process of continuity and change. Moreover, people in history are humanized by biographies that allow students to be drawn close to the past as they experience specific personalities and realities. Through this, biographies offer students a richer context of history, providing more opportunities for engagement as they connect with the people as well as the events of the times.

[수완유형 - 3강 E03]

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440.

A lower level of on-the-job work experience tends to result in a higher accident rate. Studies have shown a decrease in accidents over the period from the beginning of a new job to one and one-half years later. In one study, new workers averaged seventy-seven minor accidents on their first day of work, but on the next six workdays the accident figure dropped to approximately thirteen. Thus, there is a need for comprehensive safety training before the worker actually begins the job. It is not enough to train new workers in the specific skills and abilities required for successful performance of their jobs. They must also learn safe work rules and proper attitudes toward safety. In comparing groups of workers that had received safety training with those given no such training, the first group experienced far fewer accidents in their early days on the job.

[수완유형 - 3강 E04]

441.

In natural ecosystems, nutrients tend to be conserved in soil organic matter and plant and animal tissues. The nutrients are used over and over again by different organisms as they flow through a cycle that includes plant and animal growth — which takes essential nutrients from the soil, uses them in growth and maintenance and returns them to the soil in waste products and through death and decomposition. The nutrients in plant and animal wastes cannot be reused until soil decomposition processes release them in a form available to plants. In natural systems, this cycling of nutrients between plants, animals and the soil is extremely conservative and few nutrients are lost; however, the very purpose of agroecosystems — to produce harvested materials — makes nutrient conservation more challenging, and essential nutrients are lost from the system through a number of pathways, both intentional and unintentional.

[수완유형 - 4강 check it out]

442.

I am often shocked at how fast musicians think relationships develop. In all my years of working with musicians, I've rarely seen an A&R person or manager come out on the first night they see a musician and say they want to sign them. Despite what you may have seen in the movies, this isn't how it usually goes. There is no contract waiting to be signed inside a briefcase. But many musicians act like it's the end of the world if they don't get a contract the night they meet a potential team member. They don't understand that this is the beginning of a relationship. Just as someone isn't a fan after they hear your song one time, it also takes time to develop and explore a working relationship with potential team members. Slowly showing someone how enjoyable it would be to work together is the way to build a team... not asking for a contract on night one.

[수완유형 - 4강 E01]

443.

Often, a lively discussion arises that raises important questions about authorial ownership and helps everyone better understand the frequently confusing line between plagiarism and the legitimate use of what others say and how they say it. Students are quick to see that no one person owns a conventional formula like “on the one hand... on the other hand...” Phrases like “a controversial issue” are so commonly used and recycled that they are generic — community property that can be freely used without fear of committing plagiarism. It is plagiarism, however, if the words used to fill in the blanks of such formulas are borrowed from others without proper acknowledgement. In sum, then, while it is not plagiarism to recycle conventionally used formulas, it is a serious academic offense to take the substantive content from others' texts without citing the author and giving him or her proper credit.

[수완유형 - 4강 E02]

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444.

A contribution to our sense of security is a good city layout that makes it easy for us to find our way around. It is a mark of good urban quality that we can directly find the destination we're looking for without hesitation and detours. Clear structure and organization do not require large dimensions and broad straight roads from point to point. It is fine for the streets to be winding and the street network varied. What is important is that the individual links in the network have clear visual characteristics, that space has a distinctive character and that important streets can be distinguished from less important ones. Signs and directions and good lighting at night are crucial elements of the relationship between city structure, sense of locality and feeling of security when walking in the city.

[수원유형 - 4강 E03]

445.

We've all heard time and again that we should eat more fruits and vegetables. The difference between that statement in the past versus today is that we now have exciting, delicious, and innovative ways to prepare fruits and vegetables, as evidenced by the skyrocketing popularity of "raw food," which has emerged as a completely new cuisine all its own. Eating raw no longer refers to fruit plates and a few boring sticks of carrot or celery. Among thousands of chefs, healthful-eating advocates, foodies, and ordinary people from all walks of life, "raw food" now refers to an exciting, energetic way of eating and living that is not only far more healthy than anything that's come before, but is also amazingly delicious and satisfying.

[수원유형 - 4강 E04]

446.

Nearing the gangway of the S. S. Marnix, I could barely contain myself. I was so busy looking up at the enormous ship towering above me that I kept tripping over the uneven surface of the dock. Although I'd often been onboard the ships that anchored in the port of Banyuwangi, it somehow felt different knowing that this time I would be one of the passengers. Mother was walking ahead with my little brother Frits in her arms, fast asleep as usual. Father was some way behind us making sure the porters had the correct details for delivering the luggage we'd need while onboard. I was filled with joy between them; I was about to sail to the other side of the world. It was my first big adventure, and I couldn't wait!

[수완유형 - 5강 check it out]

447.

We ran out across the snow down to the river's edge, where there were no lights and we could see the sky more clearly. There were some clouds towards the west, lit up by the lights of the city of Kiruna. We found a large hill of snow and lay back against it, gazing out at the sky looking for the aurora. After a while, I decided that since we weren't seeing anything I might as well take a photo of Jim lying against a snow bank in the dark, and stood up in front of him. As I was adjusting the shot I noticed some thin clouds in the sky behind him. And then, without really thinking about it, I noticed that the wisps were gone. And then they were back. And then... they were gone again.... "Jim!! It's the aurora!!" I exclaimed. He jumped up too, and we began jumping and dancing in the deep freshly fallen snow and hugging each other, as we realized that this very faint wispy-ness was really the Northern Lights.

[수완유형 - 5강 E01]

수능완성

448.

By the time Don realized anything was going on, the aluminum siding was being ripped away from the frame of his house like a banana peel. And then, the building literally exploded and flew away. Seconds later, you couldn't even tell that a house had ever been on that spot. It had been wiped clean. All that was left was Don Potash, sitting where his house used to be, dazed and confused, with the headphones still on his head. And then, after all that... nothing. The tornado had done the only thing it knew how to do — destroy things indiscriminately. It suddenly dissipated, exhausted, like a car that had run out of gas. Just ten minutes after the tornado started, it was all over.

[수완유형 - 5강 E02]

449.

It was about ten o'clock when the great boxer Sugar Ray Robinson finally drove up. I was so thrilled that for the first time in my life, I was speechless. When I pulled myself together, I walked up to Mr. Robinson and told him how far I had come just to see him and how long I had been waiting to get his autograph. I told him that I was going to be the heavyweight champion of the whole world, and that he was my hero. But he never really looked at me. He gave me a quick pat on the shoulder and told me, "Later, boy, I'm busy right now." I was crushed. I couldn't believe he brushed me aside like that, especially after I had waited all day for him to show up. I felt as if my feet were made of cement. I couldn't move. I just stood there as I watched Sugar Ray Robinson turn his back to me and walk away.

[수완유형 - 5강 E03]

450.

Joanna tried not to listen to her inner voices and marched on. Though she was going as fast as she could, she could feel the cold threatening her. How long have I been walking? Twenty minutes? More? She didn't dare to check the time, knowing it would cool off her body even more if she took off her glove. Walk on. Don't think. Walk. Joanna forced herself to continue for what seemed an eternity. Don't look for the light. Just go on. Her throat became very dry, and her body started to tremble from exhaustion. When she couldn't resist anymore, she lifted her head once again and scanned the horizon. Nothing. The light is gone. I'm all alone. I will die out here. At that moment, her foot hit nothing, and she tumbled headlong into the snow. She tried to protect her face by landing on her arms, but the impact sent a sharp pain through her injured shoulder, which made her cry out. Tears sprung from her eyes and froze on her cheeks.

[수완유형 - 5강 E04]

451.

The Pacific electric ray, sometimes called a torpedo, is a smooth-skinned, disk-shaped fish. Its upper body is in various shades of gray, and the underparts are lighter colored. Females are larger than males and can reach 4 ½ feet in length and weigh up to 90 pounds. This species is ovoviviparous, meaning that the young hatch from eggs inside the mother's body before they are born. Litter size is 17-20 young, with females giving birth every 2 years. This ray often buries itself in the sand on the seabed. It uses a powerful electric shock to discourage its enemies and to paralyze its prey. It eats halibut, herring, shellfish, and other fish.

[수완유형 - 8강 check it out]

수능완성

452.

Although the song tradition known as Ca Tru, or Hat A Dao, dates back centuries, it became all the rage in the fifteenth century when the Vietnamese regained their independence from China. According to legend, a beautiful young female singer, A Dao, charmed the enemy with her songs of the verdant countryside and the way of life in the villages. Fascinated by her voice, the soldiers were encouraged to drink until they became incapacitated and could be pushed into the river and drowned. The lyrics of Ca Tru are often taken from famous poems and are traditionally sung by a woman. The singer has to master a whole range of singing styles, each differentiated by its particular rhythm, such as Hat noi (similar to speech) and Gui thu (a more formal style, akin to a written letter). This attractive genre has undergone a strong revival in Hanoi in recent years, and was recognized by UNESCO as a form of Intangible World Heritage in 2009.

[수완유형 - 8강 E01]

453.

The Huaorani eco-lodge opened in 2007 and provides accommodation for ten people in a style harmonious with the surrounding environment and Huaorani culture. It is situated in rainforest an hour's walk from the community of Quehueri'ono in the Ecuadorian Amazon rainforest. Five comfortable palm-thatched cabins are constructed of local wood within which are fitted mosquito nets. All of the cabins have twin beds, a private bathroom with a shower and a flush toilet, and supplies of environmentally friendly soaps and shampoos. Most of the employees are local Huaorani and they were fully involved in the lodge's construction. Solar panels power the lighting, fridge and water pump. The lodge is a way for the Huaorani people to receive an income from tourism while maintaining the integrity of their culture and conserving their rainforest territory.

[수완유형 - 8강 E02]

454.

Warhol graduated from Schenley High School in 1945 and obtained a place at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, majoring in Pictorial Design. He suffered from the need to establish his artistic personality. Very frequently the timid, malleable boy would produce work that was obviously designed to appeal to his teachers rather than express his own view of things. Consequently, at the end of his first year (and also as a result of the need to make space for returning war veterans who wanted to study art under the G. I. Bill of Rights) Warhol was threatened with exclusion from the course. This had a shocking effect on him and during the subsequent vacation he worked exceptionally hard at making drawings of daily life. By the time college reconvened in the autumn Warhol possessed an excellent body of work that regained him a place on the Pictorial Design course and obtained him a show in the art department. To the end of his life Warhol had a fear of failure, and it is easy to pinpoint the youthful event that gave rise to it.

[수완유형 - 8강 E03]

455.

When Cecilia Payne was a student at Cambridge University, England, in 1919, scientists believed that the sun and stars were made of the same stuff as the Earth. Moving to the U.S., she became the first person to earn a Ph.D. in astronomy from Radcliffe College. In her doctoral thesis, Payne determined the actual temperatures of the spectral classes of stars and showed that they are mostly made of hydrogen and helium. This conclusion was radical in 1925, but astronomers later called her work “undoubtedly the most brilliant Ph.D. thesis ever written in astronomy.” In spite of her brilliance, the field of astronomy was still dominated by men, and Payne spent 11 years as a technical assistant at Harvard. In 1938, she was given the title of “Astronomer.” In 1956, she became the first woman in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to be promoted to full professor and later became the first woman to head a department at Harvard. Through years of quiet dedication, she paved the way for many women astronomers and scientists after her.

[수완유형 - 8강 E04]

수능완성

456.

A friend of mine tells her two boys “not very good idea” stories about her childhood. One story was about her fascination with her dad’s lawn mower. At nine years of age, she decided to try her hand at operating it and ended up breaking it into pieces. The way she tells this story is full of suspense, laughter, and silliness. It opens up a wider reality for her boys that includes both wanting to have fun and thinking about the consequences. She doesn’t depend on mindless rules to keep her boys safe. She uses story to keep them thinking for themselves, both in terms of having fun, and outside the box in terms of the consequences of their choices. If you want someone to see facts that are outside their current reality, use story to take them on a tour of the big wide world and help them stay interested long enough for it to become real to them.

[수완유형 - 9강 check it out]

457.

Pet food used to be about selecting a small, medium, or large bag of whatever your local feed or grocery store stocked. Today, choosing pet food from among the hundreds of varieties in the \$17 billion United States market can be a complicated task. Beef, duck, vegetables, and salmon are part of today’s pet diets. Once created to profit from human food manufacturing waste, the pet food industry now makes products with human-grade ingredients that sell well because people want something better for their family members who happen to be pets. The number of people purchasing pet food with human-grade ingredients is on the increase. As a result, pets truly do increase the burden on agriculture, because they are no longer eating the “leftover” products.

[수완유형 - 9강 E01]

458.

A common stock (typically just called a stock) represents a share of ownership in a corporation. It is a security that is a claim on the earnings and assets of the corporation. Issuing stock and selling it to the public is a way for corporations to raise funds to finance their activities. The stock market, in which claims on the earnings of corporations (shares of stock) are traded, is the most widely followed financial market in America. A big swing in the prices of shares is always a big story on the evening news. People often speculate on where the market is heading and get very excited when they can brag about their latest “big killing,” but they become depressed when they suffer a big loss. The attention the market receives can probably be best explained by one simple fact: It is a place where people can get rich — or poor — quickly.

[수완유형 - 9장 E02]

459.

The principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations is a product of the negative and purely critical spirit of the last century. It was originally a useful and righteous protest against the lust of conquest and the appetite for war, which had until then characterized the activity of Europe. As such, it was a step forward; a real step in the intellectual progress of the human race. First put forward by thinkers of the European liberal movement, it would have been capable, had it been actually followed, of serving that movement in a most effective manner. Had it been observed in the case of the French Revolution, France would have been left to her own free and spontaneous development. But the instinct of the Absolutist party was to reject a principle that threatened to destroy the widespread system; so what followed was the war of the Royal Allies, and France had to call forth a Napoleon to repel intervention by intervention on a grander scale.

[수완유형 - 9장 E03]

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460.

Science is done by performing repeatable experiments. An experiment is repeatable if everyone who does the same experiment obtains the same result. It then means that the aspect of the world just studied is in fact an aspect of the world and not just a figment of our wishful imagination. In addition to the reward that comes from understanding the world, this will then mean that a machine or a medicine can be built that makes use of this repeatable aspect of nature. It used to take decades before a machine might be based on a new understanding. Today there are business persons who are more quick to make machines that are based on each newly understood phenomenon. Whenever you hear the word “science” you should think of “facts and understandings learned from repeatable experiments.” When you see scientists explaining a fact or a phenomenon that they think they learned from doing experiments you should decide if others can repeat those experiments and come to the same conclusion.

[수완유형 - 9강 E04]

461.

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

[수완유형 - 10강 check it out]

462.

Over the last several decades, farmers have turned increasingly to monoculture — growing only one crop in a field, often on a very extensive scale. Monoculture allows more efficient use of farm machinery for cultivation, sowing, weed control, and harvest, and can create economies of scale with regard to purchase of seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides. Monoculture is a natural outgrowth of an industrial approach to agriculture, where labor inputs are minimized and technology-based inputs are maximized in order to increase productive efficiency. In many parts of the world, monocultural production of export crops has largely replaced traditional polycultural subsistence agriculture. Monoculture techniques harmonize well with the other practices of modern agriculture; monoculture tends to favor intensive cultivation, application of inorganic fertilizer, chemical control of pests, and specialized plant varieties. The link with chemical pesticides is particularly strong; vast fields of the same plant are more susceptible to devastating attack by specific pests and require protection by pesticides.

[수완유형 - 10강 E01]

463.

It is not necessary that all museums satisfy the same interests. Even second-rate museums have their place in the world, as does bad art. They give us instances for comparison and sharpen our sensibility. There is a pleasure in assessing them that is unlike the reverential bow to the masterpiece. Indulgence in disapproval also has its comforts, and trying to figure out what is wrong or why something fails to work is every bit as rewarding as, and sometimes more enlightening than, affirming the good and successful. Museums offer a safe environment in which downsides and other sides of things can be explored and exposed without devastating consequences. With few exceptions, inferior museums are relatively harmless and may be left to collapse of their own weight.

[수완유형 - 10강 E02]

464.

Understanding facial expressions requires much more than knowing the emotional content of a particular face. While many of our expressions are spontaneous and thus symptomatic of our emotional state, perhaps many more are posed or intentionally shown to others for some purpose. This difference reflects our need to learn the many display rules that literally shape the face we choose to show in social situations. We learn at a young age what kind of behavior is appropriate or inappropriate, and this includes facial expressions. Although these rules are unwritten, they are well understood. Perhaps the best example of this is smiling. Think of how many times you deliberately smile in a single day. Most of us will smile nearly every time we think it is the polite or courteous thing to do (for example, when greeting someone). Many people smile just to be friendly. Clearly, a smile may reflect our desire to do what we think is appropriate more often than it will express how we actually feel.

[수완유형 - 10장 E03]

465.

An interesting question related to processing fluency in organizations concerns how organizations gauge their employees' and customers' opinions. Consider the following example. A manager consistently gets requests from one employee that a company policy be changed. From those requests, the manager must decide how the other people in the organization feel about the issue in question. Will the vocal employee's frequent requests bias the manager's sense of how the rest of the people in the organization feel about the policy? Research by Weaver, Garcia, Schwartz, and Miller suggests the answer is yes. In a series of six experiments, they demonstrated that people have a tendency to infer that a familiar opinion is a prevalent one, even if the perceived familiarity is the result of one particularly vocal group member. Thus, this research indicates that opinions that feel familiar are believed to be representative of the group's opinion, even when the source of the familiarity is irrelevant.

[수완유형 - 10장 E04]

466.

Music photographer Jim Marshall could be abrasive, but he had many, many friends. In 1983, Steve Goodman was playing in a concert. Mr. Goodman, who is famous for writing the song “The City of New Orleans,” was suffering from leukemia, had lost his hair, and knew that he had little time left to live. Mr. Marshall avoided photographing his friend because of his lack of hair, figuring that his friend would not want his photograph taken. But after the concert, Mr. Goodman said to him, “Hey, Jimmy, I know that you’re not taking pictures of me because of the way I look, but it’s OK, man. I’d like to be in your book someday.” Mr. Marshall promised him that he would be in the book, and a photograph that Mr. Marshall took appears in his first major book, *Not Fade Away: The Rock & Roll Photography of Jim Marshall*. Mr. Marshall writes about Mr. Goodman, “He was one of the real good guys and a good friend.”

[수완유형 - 11강 check it out]

467.

In the spring of 1819 John Keats was staying with his friend Charles Armitage Brown and found great pleasure in listening to the song of a nightingale that had built its nest near Brown’s house. One morning he took his chair out into the garden for two or three hours. When he returned, Brown noticed that he had some scraps of paper in his hand that he was quietly tucking behind some books. Knowing Keats’s habits of composition, Brown got his friend to show him the almost unreadable scraps and together they arranged the stanzas. The poem was “Ode to a Nightingale,” and at once Brown began searching for other scraps of paper tucked into books or carelessly abandoned, and in that way rescued a number of poems. After that Keats agreed that Brown should make fair copies of everything he wrote.

[수완유형 - 11강 E01]

수능완성

468.

The teacher, Mrs. Cline, begins a discussion of the story “Ira Stays Over” by asking, “Who has a favorite stuffed animal they sleep with?” Lindsay bounces around on her chair with her hand raised and fingers wiggling for added attention. Mrs. Cline calls on Lindsay and comments on her quick response to the question. Lindsay smiles and proceeds to describe her pet, Blue Bunny, in great detail. When Lindsay has finished with her description, she reminds the other children about how good the teacher thought it was; they ignore her. When Mrs. Cline asks for other responses, Lindsay’s hand shoots up again. This time she ignores it; there is soft laughter that seems to spread around the classroom. Lindsay’s smile becomes a frown; she groans and immediately begins to sulk and withdraw.

[수완유형 - 11장 E02]

469.

When Ryan was five or six years old, he had a coin collection. He loved this coin collection very much. One day, he and his father were watching the news reporting on a famine in Ethiopia. Ryan stared at the TV screen, scared because of the starving children he was seeing. His father tried to comfort him: “You know, Ryan, I have a doctor friend who is helping those children in Africa.” Ryan replied, “That’s good.” However, he did not feel much better. He went to his room and looked at all his possessions. Then he took his coin collection to his father, saying, “Daddy, would you send these to your friend in Africa so he can help those kids and buy some food for them?” His father asked, “Are you sure, Ryan? I know how much you love those.” Ryan replied, “I’m sure, Daddy.” When Ryan was growing up, and even on the day that he was born, his parents told him, “Share and care.”

[수완유형 - 11장 E03]

470.

Captain William Jones was extremely valuable to steel manufacturer Andrew Carnegie. Among other services, he invented a mixer that made liquid iron uniform in quality. As a manager, he made sure the steelworkers could eat breakfast at the steel mills and that water was always available for them to drink. He also made competition between teams working at different blast furnaces fun. For example, whichever team produced the most steel each week could raise on its furnace's smoke stack a huge steel broom as a badge of honor. Because of Captain Jones' value, Mr. Carnegie offered to make him a partner. However, Captain Jones declined the offer, saying, "I don't know much about business, and I don't want to be bothered by it. But you can give me a big salary." Mr. Carnegie was willing, and he said to him, "You shall have the salary of the President of the United States—twenty-five thousand dollars."

[수완유형 - 11강 E04]

471.

There is no doubt that mountainous areas with low valleys among them tend to have higher species richness than surrounding areas of flat land. This is partly because there are more different environments, each with its own characteristic set of species. For one thing there are different climate zones on a mountain, but only one climate in a flat lowland area. For example, in the Santa Catalina Mountains of Arizona, many different plant species occur in the same mountains but at distinct altitudes, each species at its own climatic optimum. A similar diversity of species composition with elevation is found in the Siskiyou Mountains of Oregon, and in fact on almost any set of high mountains, simply because there is a wide range of climates there. Even on a very local scale, a varied landscape can have microclimatic differences adding to species richness.

[수완유형 - 12강 check it out]

수능완성

472.

Successful scientists have learned how to structure their workday for maximum creativity. They shift from one project to another based on what they do most effectively at a given time of day. Original, new, and conceptual work, problem-finding work, is best done first thing in the morning. Many scientists also schedule their writing in the morning, because this involves creative conceptualization. Scientists tend to schedule the concrete, hands-on laboratory work for late morning and after lunch. Finally, many scientists report that they schedule some idle time in the late afternoon, after the concrete phase of hard work, perhaps taking a walk around campus or going for a cup of coffee. They've learned from experience that valuable insights often emerge when they get some distance from the work. Scientists then close the day by returning to writing and conceptual work, often continuing to work long after dinner.

[수완유형 - 12강 E01]

473.

The obvious role of sugar in ice cream is to sweeten the product. However, sugar also plays a role in determining the textural characteristics of the frozen ice cream, because sugar causes the freezing temperature of the mixture to drop. In fact, a cup of sugar in a quart of the ice cream mixture will decrease the freezing point approximately 2°F. This means that the ice cream must be chilled below the normal freezing temperature of water if ice crystals are to form. The greater the content of sugar in an ice cream, the lower the freezing point. This delayed freezing temperature helps to keep the size of crystals in the ice cream very small because a reasonable amount of stirring can be done during the freezing process to help break up any ice crystal aggregates as they slowly form.

[수완유형 - 12강 E02]

474.

When Norman Myers, a noted environmentalist, first brought the destruction of tropical rainforests to the world's attention during the late 1970s and early 1980s, he identified expanding populations of shifting cultivators as the driving force behind forest destruction. As the number of people grew who cleared small plots of forest (0.25 to 0.5 hectares) each year to cultivate crops, forest cover declined. After 2, 3, or 4 years, smallholders moved on to another plot of land, planting pasture on the old fields or allowing regrowth to occur on the now fallowed lands. When cultivators allowed fields to go into fallow, they intended to reuse the fields after resting them for a period of time. With more mouths to feed, smallholders reduced the amount of time that the land lay fallow, so secondary forests did not become fully established before smallholders cleared the land again. Under these circumstances, forests gradually became permanent fields as a growing population filled a once forested landscape with fields.

[수완유형 - 12강 E03]

475.

The ancient Greeks, living long ago, in an age before the treadmill, did their walking outdoors. They did everything outdoors. A house was less a home than a dormitory. They spent only about thirty waking minutes there every day. They spent the rest of their day in the agora, the marketplace, working out at the gymnasium or the palaistra, the wrestling grounds, or perhaps strolling along the rolling hills that surround the city. None of these outings were deemed extracurricular because, unlike us, the Greeks didn't differentiate between physical and mental activity. Plato's famous Academy, progenitor of the modern university, was as much an athletic facility as an intellectual one. The Greeks viewed body and mind as two inseparable parts of a whole. A fit mind not attached to a fit body rendered both somehow incomplete. Picture Rodin's Thinker and you have the Greek ideal: a muscular man lost in thought.

[수완유형 - 12강 E04]

수능완성

476.

People regularly do a kind of backwards thinking, and really believe it. One of the most famous examples in psychological research is cognitive dissonance. This is the idea that people don't like to hold two inconsistent ideas to be true at the same time. Studies conducted more than half a century ago find that when people are induced into behaviour that is inconsistent with their beliefs, they simply change their beliefs to match. It's like when someone ends up spending too much on a new car. Instead of feeling bad about the clash between their original plan and what they've actually done, they prefer to convince themselves that the car is worth the extra money. This is a result of our natural desire to maintain consistency between our thoughts and actions. We all want to be right, and one thing we should all be able to be right about is ourselves. Backwards thinking allows us to do just that.

[수완유형 - 13장 chcek it out]

477.

It has been said that eye movements are windows into the mind, because where people look reveals what environmental information they are attending to. However, there is more to attention than just moving the eyes to look at objects. We can pay attention to things that are not directly in our line of vision, as evidenced by the basketball player who dribbles down court while paying attention to a teammate off to the side, just before she throws a dead-on pass without looking. We can also look directly at something without paying attention to it. You may have had this experience if you have been reading a book and then suddenly become aware that although you were moving your eyes across the page and "reading" the words, you had no idea what you had just read. Even though you were looking at the words, you apparently were not paying attention. There is a mental aspect of attention that involves processing that can occur independently of eye movements.

[수완유형 - 13장 E01]

478.

Some people think that the ‘democratisation of knowledge’ made possible by the Internet means that we no longer need to rely on experts and can appeal directly to the collective intelligence of amateurs. As evidence for this, they point to the online encyclopaedia Wikipedia — which is written largely by amateurs. Its science articles, in particular, are said to be remarkably accurate. However, it is important to note that Wikipedia is not in the business of content creation, but of summarising content that has been created elsewhere — usually by experts. Moreover, the much-vaunted accuracy of its articles can itself only be judged by experts. This is not to criticise Wikipedia, but to point out that there is no escape from appealing to experts. The broad spectrum of topics covered by Wikipedia is in many ways to be welcomed, and it is sometimes a good place to begin your research. It is, however, a bad place to end it.

[수완유형 - 13강 E02]

479.

Our modern equivalent to the use of music in coordinating agricultural labour is the provision of music in factories. Opinion is divided as to its effects. Judging from its use in agriculture, one might expect that music would improve the performance of the routine operations which are common in factory work. Repetitive movements are less tedious when synchronized with musical rhythms. The provision of music is certainly popular amongst factory workers. However, the heightening of morale is not necessarily accompanied by increase in output. Whilst music probably enhances the performance of routine tasks, especially those in which repetitive physical actions prevail, it tends to interfere with the performance of non-repetitive actions which need thinking about. For example, there is evidence suggesting that music increases the number of errors in typing.

[수완유형 - 13강 E03]

수능완성

480.

In my teaching of multiple texts in history, I first ask students what it is that historians do. My research suggests that students begin to answer that question in a way that assumes historians to be nothing more than documenters. They believe historians write down exactly what happened. In the discussion, however, they soon come to realize that that is an inadequate description—because historians search for many different accounts of what happened, and they begin to view them as synthesizers. Some subsequently start to shift their opinions to note that historians need to judge the accuracy of accounts—thus they believe historians act as arbiters. If they keep on discussing the issue, some will even come to recognize that historians have their own viewpoints and biases that influence their final interpretation. These emerging notions of the historian’s role in interpreting historical events are key. To read and write like historians, students need to understand that they are reading arguments rather than truth when they read historical text.

[수완유형 - 13강 E04]

481.

Throughout the centuries, the idea of natural rights has been discussed by many thinkers and rulers. Many civilizations were built on the idea that slavery was permissible and that certain classes of people were lower than others. Therefore, lower classes of people did not have the same rights as others. Gradually, societies changed, and more human rights were recognized. In 1215, the Magna Carta was signed in England. This document put limits on the powers of the king and stated that individuals have certain rights. For instance, the Magna Carta stated that people are free and that no free person can be imprisoned unless they are convicted in a fair trial. In generations to come, other governments would base their constitutions on the ideas set out in the Magna Carta.

[수완유형 - 14강 check it out]

482.

One of the hallmarks of evaluating the quality of a black tea is by assessing how tightly the leaves are rolled. Generally, higher-graded teas are teas with leaves that are tightly and uniformly rolled. Lower-graded teas, on the other hand, are teas with leaves that are loosely and inconsistently rolled. With that said, the tightness of the roll has more to do with the steepability of a leaf than it does with the taste of a tea. Therefore, one should not evaluate the tea's drinkability or taste merely because its leaves are not tightly rolled. It is common to find that people prefer the taste of looser rolled black teas over more expensive or more highly graded black teas that have been tightly rolled.

[수완유형 - 14강 E01]

483.

We think of the word normal in many different ways — usual, expected, average, mean, common, regular, optimal. Operating normally usually means “without a problem.” The trouble starts when we associate “normal” with common or expected, as in the case of age-related changes. Many of the negative changes associated with increasing age, for example, are considered “normal” because they are so common. The same is true for a chronic disease at older ages. Most elderly people have multiple diagnoses and are on several prescriptions. This is often seen as normal simply because it is so common. Doctors often perpetuate the misconception by explaining diagnoses as: “It's just part of aging, the price we pay for living so long.” We expect older folks to have these diseases. However, by definition, disease is not normal in the sense that it represents a disconnect from “proper” functioning. Normal may actually be worse than aging in how it is used.

[수완유형 - 14강 E02]

484.

Traditionally, owning more than one media organization within one market was prohibited on the theory that diverse sources produced a diversity of voices whose opinions could be heard. However, in the 1980s, the Reagan administration relaxed restrictions on horizontal integration in the belief that the role of government should be reduced so that competition could thrive. As a result, major newspaper group owners have steadily acquired more newspapers. For example, the largest newspaper group in the United States, Gannett, now owns 84 daily newspapers and about 850 non-daily publications, in addition to its other media. Furthermore, in 1992, rules against cross-ownership, owning different media outlets (for example, radio and TV) in the same market, were relaxed. In 2008, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided to allow companies to own different media in the same market, as long as the company would be able to show that local news coverage would improve as a result. The FCC's ruling was finally put into effect in 2010.

[수완유형 - 14강 E03]

485.

It is surprising to find how many countries claim that between 76 and 100 percent of their urban and rural population have adequate water supplies when detailed studies from these same countries suggest much lower percentages. For instance, official statistics for India suggest that 87 percent of its urban and its rural population had adequate provision for safe water in 1991, while those for Pakistan suggest a coverage of some 80 percent for both rural and urban areas. Burundi, Ethiopia and Ghana are among a number of African countries claiming that more than 90 percent of their urban and rural population had access to safe water on this same date. Even a superficial examination of conditions in low-income, urban settlements and in rural settlements in these countries suggests that these figures are greatly inflated. Thus, the proportion of the urban and rural population in Africa, Asia and Latin America that is said to have access to safe water supplies is certainly much larger than the actual proportion that has a regular, sufficient and convenient supply of good quality water at a cost they can afford.

[수완유형 - 14강 E04]

486.

One important influence on a technology's functions and effects is the minds and culture of people. Nineteenth-century high-wheeler bicycles were perceived by athletic young men as strong, high-speed devices. But to some women and elderly men the same devices signified personal danger. Indeed, conflicting perceptions of the high-wheeler proved consequential to its subsequent technological development .Its perception as a “macho machine” prompted new bicycle designs with ever higher front wheels. The competing perception of the high-wheeler as an “unsafe machine” prompted designs with smaller front wheels, different seat placement, or higher rear wheels.Thus to understand the social function, meaning, and evolution of the high-wheeler, it is essential to explore its psychological and cultural context.

[수완유형 - 15강 check it out]

487.

Contemporary artists have presented their views in lectures, interviews, essays, and a variety of novel formats. E-mails, text and voice messages, and other virtual public forums have all but replaced letters and journals. Many artists have sophisticated websites with blogs, chats and, nowadays, some social media accounts. These new possibilities allow the audience, not just specialists, to be informed and to engage in meaningful dialogues with artists. But there is a potential problem with these exciting electronic platforms Unlike tangible documents, e-mails and other electronic textual, visual, and audio materials may be, and often are, deleted. Even when they are saved, digital media's endurance over time is still unknown. This raises important questions about how many contemporary art records might be available in the future.

[수완유형 - 15강 E01]

488.

When you repeat something, keep it to no more than three times. If you present your message less than three times, it will not have a very strong effect. If you present your message more than three times, it becomes “worn out” and loses its potency. For example, in a study where children were shown the same ice cream commercial over and over while watching a cartoon, the children who saw the commercial three times actually wanted the ice cream more than those who had seen the commercial five times. In another study, students were told they were to judge the sound quality of audiocassettes. What the researchers were really searching for, however, was the varying responses after having heard the recorded message one, three, or five times. The message discussed support of an increase in university spending via visitor luxury tax or increased student tuition. Students actually favored the argument for the luxury tax with up to three repetitions, but at five repetitions, their favor for this argument declined.

[수완유형 - 15강 E02]

489.

The need to feel cared for and secure has its origins at the earliest stages of our development, which makes biological sense. Without being cared for, we wouldn't survive. In a fascinating series of studies, Michael Meaney, a professor at McGill University, found that the quality of nurturing a mother rat gives to her offspring literally alters the way the DNA in the offspring's genes is expressed. The more nurtured rats also grow up to be more alert, confident, and bold in their behaviors and more likely to nurture their own offspring. Exposed to stress, baby rats who've received a lot of licking and grooming from their mothers later produce fewer stress hormones than rats who receive less care. The same pattern is true, Meaney believes, of all species. More than any species, however, human beings carry this need for nurturing forward throughout their lives, at home and at work, the intensity of the need influenced by the degree to which it was met early in their lives.

[수완유형 - 15강 E03]

490.

From a biological point of view, life is about survival and reproduction. This means finding and capturing food; avoiding an early death from predation, exposure to the elements, or chance catastrophe; finding and attracting mates; and, for some species, protecting and caring for the young. Where the ability to build has evolved, it should be in aid of these needs. Spears, guns, knives, traps, nets, and fish hooks are some of the many weapons humans have fashioned for the killing or collecting of food. We've devised baskets and bags for transporting, containers for storing, pans for cooking, and implements for eating. With no tools or other artifacts, with only our hands, how could we survive? Animals have separately invented most of these tools, and they must create them from everyday materials (or be born with them preinstalled as specialized body parts). But no species has managed anything like the diversity of tools seen in humans.

[수완유형 - 15강 E04]

491.

Stable communities in the early stages of social evolution tend to have mild rates of population growth. They do tend to grow, but not nearly as quickly as the current growth rate in the Third World. When these societies are invaded and their people oppressed, birth rates and population tend to rise much more rapidly. This is perhaps because their stable cultural patterns have been disrupted, and the conquerors and their local agents have little incentive to hold down the population. The conquered people are often used for the power of their labor in the agricultural projects of the rulers, so they may even have an incentive to increase the indigenous population.

[수완유형 - 16강 check it out]

492.

We seem to particularly need stories during times of great sorrow and loss. I remember how my parents, brother, and I kept telling each other the story of my grandmother's illness and death — both during and after the event. There was something immensely soothing in that process: the way we repeated each important detail, the sense that we were containing our loss through the ordered recounting of the experience. The telling and re-telling of that story also served as catharsis — we could cry, laugh, get angry, get mad, feel sad over and over again. Telling sorrowful stories is a necessary part of the healing process.

[수완유형 - 16강 E01]

493.

An only child may differ from another only child. This depends, among other things, upon the sibling position of his same-sex parent. If the father of a male only child is an oldest brother of brothers, through identification with his father the son may assume features, attitudes, and preferences of an oldest brother of brothers. If the mother of a female only child is a youngest sister of brothers, the daughter will become a mixture of an only child and a youngest sister of brothers. She may be less egotistical and moody than other female single children. If the same-sex parent of an only child was an only child himself, then the child tends to show the characteristics and social behavior of an only child to a marked degree.

[수완유형 - 16강 E02]

494.

People who dress more stylishly than their coworkers tend not to get along well in the workplace. They are not seen as team players, and are often thought to be egotistical or antiauthority. Extremely fashionable clothes when out of place in an environment also project an image of shallowness. People assume that those who spend a substantial amount of time, money and energy reading fashion magazines or shopping at the trendiest stores to put together just the right outfit reflect their true priorities — style over substance. This can affect others' assessment of your intelligence, competence and professionalism.

[수완유형 - 16강 E03]

495.

In the study of harmony, artists have looked for millennia to nature to build on a thread of knowledge. Ancient Greek architects related each element of their buildings to one another in much the same way the human body is designed. Each part has an individual integrity that nevertheless relates perfectly to the whole. Artists such as Albrecht Durer, Filippo Brunelleschi, and Piero della Francesca studied the natural world so intensely that they pushed the boundaries of knowledge and advanced many fields. Through close study of the natural world, artists throughout history have discovered that nature conforms to certain rules and patterns that can be translated into methods useful for art, science, and design.

[수완유형 - 16강 E04]

수능완성

496.

Validity in reasoning is the measure to which the claim or conclusion forwarded by its advocates is indeed supported by the evidence and reasoning offered for it. In the construction of a case, advocates will discover much reasoning advanced by others and will develop tentative lines of reasoning of their own. Before incorporating any of this reasoning into their cases, they must apply the tests of reasoning so that they may reject invalid reasoning and include only what will stand up under scrutiny. By applying the tests of reasoning, they can anticipate the probable lines of refutation by their opponents and prepare their counter refutation. These tests of reasoning should also be applied outside the debate situation. For example, as college students weigh the propositions that they should enter law school, or medical school, or a certain field, their future happiness and success require that they carefully apply the tests of reasoning to the arguments supporting these propositions.

[수완유형 - 17장 check it out]

497.

What we put onto our skin affects our health just as much as what we put in our body. In fact, what we put onto our skin could affect our body more. When we consume something, we digest it, and then our liver helps us to filter the nutrients to figure out if what we've consumed is usable for our body's good or not. When our liver wants to get rid of an unusable nutrient or chemical, the main method of getting rid of it is through our stool, urine, and skin. Those nutrients that our liver is in favor of using for the betterment of our health are released into the bloodstream and can travel to the cells throughout our body, helping us to stay alive and well. So we have the help of the liver as a gatekeeper, managing what nutrients enter our bloodstream and what chemicals we eliminate from our body. However, what we put onto our skin directly enters our bloodstream. The chemicals and additives that are in body products that are applied on the skin do not go to the liver first. They enter your bloodstream and can immediately add toxins to your body. This is scary!

[수완유형 - 17장 E01]

498.

Mood transfer via facial expressions and body language is so powerful that people doing it on a daily basis literally start to look alike. This has been tested with portraits of longtime couples: One set of pictures was taken on their wedding day and another set twenty-five years later. Presented with separate portraits of these men and women, human subjects were asked to match them on similarity. For the set taken at an older age, they had no trouble deciding who was married to whom. But for the pictures taken at a younger age, subjects flunked the task. Married couples resemble each other, therefore, not because they pick partners who look like them, but because their features converge over the years. The similarity was strongest for couples who reported the greatest happiness in the study. Daily sharing of emotions apparently leads one partner to “internalize” the other, and vice versa, to the point that anyone can see how much they belong together.

[수완유형 - 17강 E02]

499.

An obvious desirable characteristic for the development of a business is a fast growth in demand. If a population is growing or becoming richer, it will provide an incentive for entrepreneurs to invest in new plants and innovative products. However, it is not just the wealth of local consumers that is important. Other characteristics of demand play a role. The problems that customers face can open business opportunities. An example of this can be seen in the development of businesses making air conditioning equipment. The first successful enterprises were in the eastern United States in the early 1900s, and, yes, the prosperity of Americans was a key factor as they could afford the luxury of air conditioning. But equally important was the desire of people to escape the heat and humidity. The environment determines what people value and what products they buy.

[수완유형 - 17강 E03]

수능완성

500.

Pointing allows babies to exchange information with those around them. It is a social and communicative behavior. Babies never point when they are alone. Indeed, they will first actively attract your attention before they point, to ensure that their action will be noticed. At around six months, babies begin pointing to objects out of their reach in order to convey specific desires. This form of pointing is called ‘instrumental pointing’ and represents a very specific and intentional means-to-an-end action. The resulting response from the parent—to pick up the toy and hand it to the baby—is predicted and confirmed. Within a few months, however, you may be perplexed by a new reaction from your baby. When you hand him the toy he was pointing at, he may look displeased or push it away. Your frustrated little one is feeling cross because this time you didn’t understand his behavior. In this case, he was sharing an experience by showing it to you, not asking for something to be given to him.

[수완유형 - 17장 E04]

501.

Plato advanced an argument that a written text is no substitute for a spoken dialogue, in the Seventh Letter. “Every man of worth, when dealing with matters of worth, will be far from exposing them to ill feeling and misunderstanding among men by committing them to writing,” he declared. He was criticizing his pupil Dionysius, the ruler of Syracuse, who had written a philosophical treatise. Mere written words, Plato argued, cannot convey the flashes of insight through which philosophical truths come to be understood. Instead, like Socrates, Plato preferred the dialectic approach of arriving at truth through dialogue: “In the course of scrutiny and kindly testing by men who proceed by question and answer without ill will, with a sudden flash there shines forth understanding about every problem.” His pupil Aristotle believed that “spoken words are the symbols of mental experience and written words are the symbols of spoken words,” another expression of the Greek view of the superiority of speech over writing. According to Plato, the written word is inferior to its spoken counterpart because the former is incapable of leading to true understanding.

[수완유형 - 18장 check it out]

502.

The social lives of numerous animals are strongly shaped by affiliative and cooperative behavior. Consider wolves. For a long time researchers thought that pack size was regulated by available food resources. Wolves typically feed on animals such as elk and moose, both of which are bigger than an individual wolf. Successfully hunting such large animals usually takes more than one wolf, so it makes sense to suppose that wolf packs evolved because of the size of wolves' food. However, long-term research by David Mech shows that pack size in wolves is regulated by social and not food-related factors. Mech discovered that the number of wolves who can live together in a coordinated pack is governed by the number of wolves with whom individuals can closely bond balanced against the number of individuals from whom an individual can tolerate competition. Packs and their codes of conduct break down when there are too many wolves. For a long time, it was thought that the pack size of wolves was related to their available prey, but David Mech's research found that their pack size is controlled by social factors.

[수완유형 - 18강 E01]

503.

Nutrition affects the hormonal system. Fasting, feeding, and exercise alter hormonal balances. In people who become very thin, for example, altered hormonal balance causes their bones to lose minerals and weaken. Hormones also affect nutrition. Along with the nervous system, hormones regulate hunger and affect appetite. They carry messages to regulate the digestive system, telling the digestive organs what kinds of foods have been eaten and how much of each digestive juice to secrete in response. A hormone produced by the fat tissue informs the brain about the degree of body fatness and helps to regulate appetite. An altered hormonal state is thought to be at least partially responsible, too, for the loss of appetite that sick people experience. Hormones also regulate the body's reaction to stress, suppressing hunger and the digestion and absorption of nutrients. When there are questions about a person's nutrition or health, the state of that person's hormonal system is often part of the answer. Working interdependently with nutrition, hormones control physiological mechanisms including hunger, appetite, and the digestive system of the body.

[수완유형 - 18강 E02]

수능완성

504.

Studies have indicated that a great many species have some capacity to track the mathematical properties of objects in their environment. In one experiment, the psychologists Russell Church and Warren Meck exposed rats to both tones and flashes of light. The rats were initially trained to press the left lever when they heard two tones and the right lever when they heard four tones. The rats were also taught to press the left lever in response to two flashes of light and the right lever in response to four flashes of light. What would the rats do when presented with one tone and one flash of light? They immediately pressed the left lever, indicating that they had coded the stimulus as ‘two events’, and they immediately pressed the right lever in response to two tones and two flashes of light, indicating that they had coded that stimulus as ‘four events’. The research by Russell Church and Warren Meck showed that rats can figure out the total number of different types of sensory stimuli.

[수완유형 - 18강 E03]

505.

Gift giving is one of the most mysterious areas of shopping. Irrational behavior is almost the norm in this area of consumer spending and it is tolerated, expected, and even encouraged. Gift giving is less about shopping and more about the emotions of the shopper. This helps to explain the extreme nature of gift shopping and the illogical nature of the whole process. From the consumer’s point of view, shopping for gifts is an emotional process that one gets caught up in. It is an area where the laws of supply, demand, and price go out the window as anxious shoppers do their utmost to bring pleasure to another person, and thereby, to themselves. The shopper shopping for gifts is the most susceptible of all shoppers. Smart retailers are ready to take advantage of the defenseless and emotionally vulnerable gift buyer. Meanwhile, the shopper knows he is vulnerable, but he is also unwilling to defend himself. Pleasing the recipient and conveying the intended emotional message are often more important than the price. When shopping for gifts, consumers exhibit an unreasonable consumption pattern because they are driven usually by emotion.

[수완유형 - 18강 E04]

506.

Many “no” situations involve someone asking you to accept a voluntary task or project. When you are overloaded, you want to decline, but you hate to disappoint a colleague or a friend. As a result, you find yourself either taking on the assignment and doing less than your best, taking on the assignment and resenting the requester for asking, or accepting the assignment but not following through. All these weak choices tempt us when we can’t find a polite way to phrase a “no” response to a friend or colleague. Instead, express appreciation that your colleague “considered” you or “thought” of you for the project: “I feel honored that you even considered me to speak to your group on such an important occasion,” or, “I’m so pleased that you considered me capable of serving on this committee; I know this work is critical to the overall success of the event. Unfortunately, however, my schedule just won’t allow it.” The implication of your phrasing is that your friend has honored you by asking. When you thank him for that honor but are firm in your turndown, he typically understands your sincere regret that you cannot take on the assignment.

[수완유형 - 19강 check it out]

507.

It is not unusual to find technically superior products that failed or sold poorly relative to technically inferior competing products. Some failed because they used closed standards that limited external innovation and, as counterintuitive as it may sound, some failed because product development managers failed to make technological compromises that help satisfy customer needs. How can making sacrifices in features or performance help satisfy customer needs? Don't customers want the best products that money can buy? Not necessarily. The Betamax tape is a classic example. Introduced in 1975, Betamax tapes were smaller and provided better definition than the competing VHS format introduced the following year. When a camera company sought a video format for its new home-movie cameras, it initially approached the company which produced Betamax tapes. However, its engineers were unwilling to extend the recording time of Betamax tapes because it would compromise video quality. The camera company then turned to the company which owned the VHS format. It knew that VHS was inferior, but because the company which owned the VHS format was willing to accommodate the request for longer recording times, it won the contract. The camera company realized that consumers valued the convenience of not having to carry around spare tapes more than higher picture quality. The company which owned the VHS format then went on to license its technology to other third-party manufacturers who significantly undercut Betamax's price. In 1988, the company which produced Betamax tapes abandoned the format and began manufacturing VHS players. Designers and engineers are often energized by breakthrough technologies that allow them to accomplish tasks that they only dreamed were possible. In the process, they often lose sight of the real goal — fulfilling a customer need. They succumb to what we call “the performance trap.” In Betamax's case, consumers valued longer playback times more than video performance.

[수완유형 - 19강 E01]

508.

Historian Andrew Achenbaum says that we may go too far in giving preferred treatment to older people. This amounts to a reverse form of discrimination. It gives one group access to special programs and services based on their age. In an age-irrelevant society, should older people get special benefits? Achenbaum says we need to look at whether age should serve as the basis for a policy or practice. Mandatory retirement, for example, discriminates against older people because age alone cannot predict ability on the job. On the other hand, he says, shelter allowances should be based not on age, but on need. Many age groups need help with housing costs. This logic could apply to seniors' discounts as well. A young family of four may have as much need for a discount at a restaurant as a senior couple. A review of age-based policies would sometimes benefit older people and other times not. "Programs that unduly favor or disfavor people because they happen to be 'old,'" Achenbaum says, "should be reconsidered, and then either scrapped or reformulated." The cry of ageism can play on our guilt about our negative feelings toward aging. Achenbaum asks us to use a rational basis for deciding how we treat all people.

[수완유형 - 19강 E02]

509.

For some odd reason, my daughter has always shortened her sentences with initials. For instance, SFSG stands for "so far so good" and LY means "love you." I could go on and on. When she was growing up, this practice used to drive me crazy. It kept me on my toes, however, as I would find myself standing in the house trying to figure out what in the world the last initials she had yelled to me stood for. When my granddaughter was born, my daughter named me G.T. , for Grandma Thomas (Thomas is my last name). I didn't like the initials, so I took it upon myself to change the spelling to GeeTee. Of course, my granddaughter began calling me GeeTee. One day, when she was seven years old, I was reading to her from the Shel Silverstein book called The Giving Tree. The story is about how a tree gave all that she had to a young boy so that he could be happy.

[수완유형 - 19강 E03]

510.

Bill Barry is an Olympic silver medalist, ex-CEO of an international advertising agency and coach to many Olympic rowers. He has been there and done it. One summer evening he was invited to his local ‘Tideway Scullers’ rowing club in London to watch a raw, young talent rowing on the Thames. Alan Campbell was that raw talent and, back in those days, he was an overweight, uncoordinated 18-year-old. Once the training session had been completed, Alan bounded up the riverbank to Bill and introduced himself. ‘What is your goal?’ Bill asked him. ‘To win an Olympic medal’ was the impulsive reply. At this point Bill would have been quite within his rights to laugh off the suggestion and dismiss the green young man back to his native Northern Ireland. In business terms, it was similar to a teenage apprentice marching into the global CEO’s office and demanding a place on the board. However, after Alan had come out with his ridiculous ambition that evening, Bill recalled that he saw a strange determination in Alan’s eyes so he took him at his word and said, ‘Well, if you want to win an Olympic medal, I’ll be your coach and I need you to lose 15 kg in weight in the next four months.’ Their coaching journey began that day and ended 10 years later on 3 August 2012 when Alan won the bronze medal in the single scull final of the London Olympics — the first single scull medal Team Great Britain had achieved in that event for 84 years. Bill believed in Alan at a time when many others would not have done. That belief empowered Alan and inspired him to commit 110 percent to his goal.

[수완유형 - 20강 Exercise
1~3]

511.

In the late 1650s, when Isaac was in his mid-teens, his mother called him home from Grantham. Hannah thought that Isaac had learned quite enough at the King's School and was ready to manage her land. There were sheep and cattle to raise, hay to rake, buildings and fences to mend, and servants to manage. All of this was a big responsibility, and Hannah Newton firmly believed that it was time for him to take on his duties as a future landowner. It didn't take long for the servants to see that Isaac Newton was no sheep farmer. He sat under hedges and read books when he should have been looking after his animals. When he and a servant went to the market in Grantham, Isaac spent the day with his books in his old room at Mr. Clark's home while the servant did Isaac's work. One day, as Isaac returned home on horseback, he dismounted to lead the horse up a hill. Somehow the horse slipped out of its bridle. But Isaac never noticed. He continued on home, dragging the horseless bridle behind him. Indeed, Isaac was miserable at farming, and he was miserable while farming, too. To Isaac's good fortune, two men in his life intervened with his mother. Hannah's brother, Isaac's uncle William Ayscough, and his schoolmaster, Mr. Stokes, visited Hannah to plead for Isaac to return to the King's School. Mr. Stokes even agreed to drop Isaac's fees in order to persuade Isaac's tightfisted mother to let him go back. Both men agreed that Isaac was destined for more learning; with a few more months of preparation, Isaac would be ready to enter Cambridge University. Uncle William Ayscough had a particular college at Cambridge in mind: his nephew would enter Trinity College, the same Cambridge college he had attended. Isaac returned to the Clark household in Grantham and moved back into his old room. Mr. Stokes taught Isaac everything he could to prepare Isaac for his entrance examinations for Trinity College.

[수완유형 - 20강
Exercise4~6]

수능완성

512.

Dear Sir, Would you be nice enough in doing me a favour by keeping your dog chained? Yesterday it ventured into our kitchen garden and destroyed so many plants and flower beds. You know how we labour over and prize our plants and flowers. Your dog is not ferocious but even then it scares our children when let loose. The other day it scratched a passerby with its sharp nails and scared a babysitter into screaming. I hope you understand and appreciate the nuisance caused sometimes by your pet. It is in the interest of our good neighbourly relations that we cooperate in every possible way. Yours sincerely, S. Mazumdar

[수완실전 - 1회 18번]

513.

All that night I held onto the broken mast, until I was so exhausted that I finally went to sleep. The next morning I sat on the mast and looked around. There was nothing around as far as the eye could see. It was calm and the sea was like glass. A single seagull which came out of nowhere landed on the mast, looked at me questioningly, and then flew off into the distance. I wished that I could fly like that. If I could, I would fly over the ocean and find our ship, and Grandpa, Grandma, and all the others would be happy to see me. But there was no use in dreaming about things that were impossible. I sat on the mast, dangling my feet in the water. I thought about my friends on the ship and how they must think that I drowned in that storm. I thought about our island, and wondered if I would ever see another island again.

[수완실전 - 1회 19번]

514.

The title of a scientific article should be chosen with care because it provides the first basis on which a prospective reader can decide whether or not to go further in reading the article. It therefore should provide as much information as possible about the nature of the paper, without, however, exceeding the length limitations. In practice it will be the chief source on which indexers will rely. Therefore, it is desirable, if possible, to get index words into the title, i.e., words under which the paper should be listed in the subject index. For example, if a small number of chemical compounds were studied in some way, such that the article should be indexed under the names of the compounds, try to get the names in the title.

[수완실전 - 1회 20번]

515.

Before long, every library system will need to have on staff at least some librarians who are well versed in the development and deployment of the most promising digital technologies. Ideally, most library systems will have librarians who are involved in the creation of the new digital environment through which many of the library users are meeting their information needs. Most libraries, whether in the United States or elsewhere in the world, have few, if any, staff members who are up to speed on the most current technologies. And too few libraries have committed to helping to build the open, networked library platforms of the future. There are vibrant, growing communities of librarians doing so, especially as part of the open-source development and open-content worlds, but the total number of participants in these edge communities of librarians, compared to the total number of people working in libraries, is disproportionately tiny. That's where the problem lies.

[수완실전 - 1회 21번]

수능완성

516.

One important factor in the origin of the music festival was the popularity of oratorio performances, both during Handel's lifetime (1685-1759) and immediately after his death. These oratorio performances frequently had a charitable function. Handel himself had conducted numerous performances of Messiah at London's Foundling Hospital, with proceeds going to the orphanage, and during the 1760s oratorio concerts in aid of local charities proved increasingly popular in the provinces. When combined with an additional performance of secular music in the evening, these oratorio concerts became indistinguishable from traditional music festivals. The close ties between festivals and philanthropy which existed for most of the nineteenth century clearly had their origins in this practice.

[수완실전 - 1회 22번]

517.

Some individuals may perceive applied science as "useful" and basic science as "useless." A question these people might pose to a scientist supporting knowledge acquisition would be, "What for?" A careful look at the history of science, however, reveals that basic knowledge has resulted in many remarkable applications of great value. Many scientists think that a basic understanding of science is necessary before an application is developed; therefore, applied science relies on the results generated through basic science. Other scientists think that it is time to move on from basic science and instead to find solutions to actual problems. Both approaches are valid. It is true that there are problems that demand immediate attention; however, few solutions would be found without the help of the wide knowledge foundation generated through basic science.

[수완실전 - 1회 23번]

518.

In the 1920s and 30s women just weren't athletes. The idea of a muscular woman running, jumping, and competing like her male counterparts was frowned upon. However, Mildred "Babe" Didrikson didn't care. Athletics was her life. At the age of 21, she competed in three events at the 1932 Olympics — the 80-meter hurdles, the javelin, and the high jump. She would have competed in more, but at the time women were limited to competing in up to three individual events. She easily won the javelin, the first Olympic javelin event ever available to women. Then she broke the world record in the first women's Olympic 80-meter hurdles. She actually tied for the gold in the high jump with Jean Shiley, but was only awarded the silver after it was determined that her jumping style was illegal. Always ahead of her time, Babe's head crossed the bar before her body, much like the "Fosbury Flop" that is the popular style today.

[수완실전 - 1회 25번]

519.

Politics and economics are inseparably linked. Economic conditions affect political choice, and political decision making influences the course of the economy. An economy in recession — condition in which the real (inflation-adjusted) gross domestic product (GDP) declines for two successive quarters — affects both government revenues and spending. Personal income declines and as total personal income falls, so does total consumption, and this lowered demand translates into reduced corporate profits. Personal and corporate income tax revenues decline as a result of their diminishing tax bases. The federal government is hit the hardest, given its heavy reliance on income taxes. Although states also see their income tax revenues fall, they suffer an even bigger loss of sales tax revenues because the sales tax remains their primary revenue source. Local governments that make sizable use of these tax instruments feel similar effects. Those that depend primarily on property taxes are less immediately affected, though a continued recession can drive down property values and correspondingly reduce the property tax base.

[수완실전 - 1회 28번]

수능완성

520.

Digital communication provides users with instant access to others on an unprecedented level. Many businesses prefer using email over a phone call because email provides a record of the message. But there are consequences to this built-in record-keeping feature. Users forget that even though they may delete a message, it is usually stored on a server or is backed up for future review. This means users need to think about what they say when using email. This is the same for many other communication methods like texting and social networking sites: even after the information is deleted it continues to “live on” in cyberspace. Any of these technologies can be used inappropriately. Too often, people send emails, texts, or posts without considering who might see them or how they might be interpreted. It is easy to write the first thing that comes to mind and then send it before considering the long-term consequences. In some situations speaking to someone face-to-face can solve a situation faster than multiple emails or other communication methods.

[수완실전 - 1회 29번]

521.

On the morning of the interview, Myra was ready to leave home two hours before the interviews would start. She wanted to get to Glencoe in time to stop by Angie’s to cool off and rest from the walk before she went to the post office. She hoped to be the first one at the door when it opened. Angie wouldn’t know why she had come to town, and Myra didn’t want to tell her about the appointment. She knew Angie was such a gossip and she would have it all over town as soon as Myra left, and Myra would rather that folks didn’t know until she actually got the job. She wasn’t going to lie to Angie, but she also didn’t have to bring up the subject of why she was in town.

[수완실전 - 1회 30번]

522.

Naturally, people eat many different kinds of meals and choose them with the intention of communicating the right message to the right audience. One would not reheat half-eaten leftovers when trying to impress a potential lover, just as one would not spend a fortune on extravagant ingredients for a hurried everyday meal eaten in solitude. Every meal has, in a sense, its own coded message. This is not to say, however, that it is always readily perceived or interpreted correctly by others. What may be intended as cozy informality to someone preparing a meal might be interpreted as laziness by an invited guest. Equally, a meal of roast beef offered to a vegetarian might be construed as a calculated insult. As with all language, there can be miscommunication. Despite this, an outsider observing or commenting on an eating event can usually decode the intended message without too much difficulty.

[수완실전 - 1회 31번]

523.

Friendship provides the ways to social and cognitive development. Through gossip with friends about other children, for example, children learn about peer norms, including how, why, and when to display or control the expression of emotions and other behaviors. As Piaget pointed out, friends are more likely than nonfriends to criticize and elaborate on one another's ideas and to elaborate and clarify their own ideas. This kind of openness promotes cognitive skills and enhances performance on creative tasks. One demonstration of this was provided by a study in which teams of 10-year-olds, half of them made up of friends and the other half made up of nonfriends, were assigned to write a story about rain forests. The teams consisting of friends engaged in more constructive conversations (e.g., they posed alternative approaches and provided elaborations more frequently) and were more focused on the task than were teams of nonfriends. In addition, the stories written by friends were of higher quality than those written by nonfriends.

[수완실전 - 1회 32번]

수능완성

524.

Risk factors are conditions or characteristics that help us predict events, such as a diagnosis of a heart attack. They tell us nothing about what caused the event to occur. We all know that high blood pressure and high cholesterol levels are risk factors for heart disease. This means only that people with these conditions are more likely to be diagnosed with heart disease. It does not mean that high blood pressure or high cholesterol levels trigger heart disease. Consider another risk factor for heart disease — family history. If your father had a heart attack at age 47, your risk for having a heart attack is increased, but this says nothing about what would actually trigger the heart attack. It could be a defective gene you inherited, a diet you learned from your father, a psychological trait, or any number of other factors that you and your father have in common.

[수완실전 - 1회 33번]

525.

After you have read a poem that you really like, you may find that after many readings you have memorized — or almost memorized — all of it. After we have memorized a poem, we can say with confidence that we “know” the poem — or, child-like, we say: “I know it by heart.” That is an interesting little phrase; it not only implies that we can recite the poem without looking at the printed words, but that we have also internalized the poem’s emotional content. The poem has become ours. When we begin to study the musical setting of a song that we sing, the words are already a part of our spirit. When we memorize poetry, the words undergo a personal transformation; they become part of our stored feelings and experiences.

[수완실전 - 1회 34번]

526.

According to a new and controversial hypothesis, agriculture may have affected climate. Around eight thousand years ago, it seems, the concentration of carbon dioxide (the chief greenhouse gas) in the Earth's atmosphere began to climb slowly. This came after about two thousand years of declining CO₂ and when, according to climate models based on earlier alternations of ice ages and interglacials, the CO₂ levels should have continued to fall. How could this happen? William Ruddiman, an environmental scientist and climate historian, thinks it happened because agriculture spread far and wide. Farmers cut and burned enough forest to send about two hundred billion tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere. This may have forestalled the next ice age. Ruddiman also thinks the advent of irrigated rice farming, around five thousand years ago, resulted in extra doses of methane in the atmosphere.

[수완실전 - 1회 35번]

527.

Around 1900, the physicist Paul Ehrenfest was trying to understand how molecules bounce around in a gas. He constructed a simple model, now called the Ehrenfest urn model. Take two urns and a bunch of balls. Initially all the balls are in one of the urns. Number each of the balls, and then pick a number at random and move the ball labeled with that number to the other urn. What happens? Initially, balls tend to move from the full urn to the empty urn. As the initially empty urn fills up, balls start to move back to the other urn as well. Eventually, each urn has approximately the same number of balls. This final state is called equilibrium. In the Ehrenfest urn model, equilibrium is stable: once the number of balls in the two urns becomes approximately equal, it stays that way, with small fluctuations due to the random nature of the process.

[수완실전 - 1회 36번]

수능완성

528.

At the Yerkes Primate Research Center at Emory University, a chimp named Lana participated in a computer-controlled language training program. She learned to press keys imprinted with geometric symbols that represented words in an artificial language called Yerkish. Researcher Sue Savage-Rumbaugh and a colleague varied the location, color, and brightness of the keys, so Lana had to learn which symbols to use no matter where they were located. One day her trainer Tim had an orange that she wanted. Lana had available symbols for many fruits—apple, banana, and so on—but none for orange. Yet there was a symbol for the color orange. So Lana improvised and signaled, “Tim give apple which is orange.” Impressive!

[수완실전 - 1회 37번]

529.

Artists employ many self-correction methods. A process that I use in my own studio involves a knitting needle (or skewer or pencil)—the thinner and the straighter, the better. Hold your arm outstretched, elbow straight, close one eye, and place your thumb against your needle to mark off your unit of measure. Then, while maintaining your body position and your measure on the needle, either rotate the needle to check for widths or move it vertically to check for heights. You are looking for such things as the halfway marker of an object or how many units high or wide something appears. For example, the distance from one shoulder to another in a figure viewed straight on is typically about two head lengths. This technique can be especially useful for long horizontal subjects when it is difficult to guess accurately.

[수완실전 - 1회 38번]

530.

If you want to provide environmental support for older adults, taking their vision changes into account, you need to think through your intervention strategies carefully. For example, simply making the environment brighter may not be the answer. For increased illumination to be beneficial, surrounding surfaces must not increase glare. Using flat latex paint rather than polished enamel and avoiding highly polished floors are two ways to make environments “older adult-friendly.” There should be high contrast between the background and operational information on dials and controls, such as on stoves and radios.

[수완실전 - 1회 39번]

531.

The sharpest blades in history were not made of steel. They were crafted thousands of years ago from a naturally occurring material called obsidian. This jet-black mineral forms in the lava flow of active volcanoes. The rapid cooling of this material means it solidifies with very few crystals. It is hard and breakable and therefore breaks into very sharp pieces. In fact, well-crafted obsidian blades are said to be many times sharper than modern surgical scalpels. I know what you’re thinking, “If obsidian’s so great, how come doctors don’t make scalpels out of it?” Even though the edge it produces is second to none, obsidian isn’t the most durable substance. It chips and loses its edge much more easily than any metal, so it has to be replaced frequently. It’s also difficult to mass-produce, unlike metal items that are made from a mold. Even though obsidian blades are known to be the sharpest, obsidian is not used to make scalpels because it is easily broken.

[수완실전 - 1회 40번]

수능완성

532.

We interact with each other and with our physical environments. We are biological creatures who depend on the living landscape to sustain us. Plants and animals are affected by our actions, and our existence is impacted by plants and animals. We exist within complex sets of interactions — that is, we live in an ecological world. Learning to perceive the world as a never-ending system of interactions — that is, to think about our surroundings and our relationships with our environments and each other ecologically — is challenging. Such thinking forces us to rethink our views of economics, politics, and business. It suggests different ways to plan and design. In economics, for example, an ecological view suggests a much more complex set of relationships than supply and demand: supply of what and where from and at what cost, not only in dollars but to other species and other generations.

[수완실전 - 1회 41~42번]

533.

By the time she was a junior in high school, Kayla was exhausted all the time. She would sleep from the time she got home from school until dinner. She would do her schoolwork until bedtime and then spend the next few hours catching up with friends by phone or instant messaging. Typically, she did not mean to stay up as late as she did, but time just seemed to get away from her. On school mornings, she could hardly get out of bed. She was frequently tearful and usually unhappy, and her grades had shown a dramatic decline. Her mom became so concerned about Kayla's condition that one day she took Kayla to see a doctor who ran all sorts of tests to rule out horrible-sounding things such as thyroid problems and leukemia. In a few days, all the tests came back normal, which reassured Kayla's mom. However, Kayla continued to worry, because it was so hard for her to stay awake during the day. Everything changed when Kayla's mom saw her final grades for the first semester of her junior year. They were bad, even in Kayla's opinion. The biggest problem was that Kayla slept in class most of the time. Kayla's mom was so mad that she forbade her daughter to go out of the house. She also did not allow her to stay up late talking on the phone. She even supervised her while she did her homework and would not let her have the phone or computer in her room at night. But a strange thing happened. Without all the nighttime distractions, Kayla discovered that it was easier to quiet her thoughts, and she actually began to fall asleep at about 11:00 p.m. rather than at 1:00 or 2:00 in the morning. Kayla could stay awake in class. She was not nearly as sleepy after school, so she did her homework instead of taking an afternoon nap. She even began to feel less emotional and managed to make peace with her mom. Best of all, Kayla's grades improved.

[수완실전 - 1회 43~45]

수능완성

534.

To Whom It May Concern: My mother gave me her blender when I was married in 1999. While I have no record of a serial number, I would venture to say that she purchased it around 1984. The fact that this appliance never once failed either of us, and did not require any service whatsoever throughout all of those years of use, is one that deserves to be brought to your attention. You truly make fine kitchen equipment. The problem is that during our recent move to Florida the movers lost my blender. After inquiring at several retail outlets as to where I could locate an older model as a replacement, I am following their suggestion that I write to you. While I know your current model has many advantages, I would prefer to purchase an older blender. Can you help? I am looking forward to your reply. Very truly yours, Joan Smith

[수완실전 - 2회 18번]

535.

Now it was springtime. All that long, long winter, the only hope had been that sometime winter must end, sometime snowstorms must stop, and the sun would shine warm again. The Dakota prairie lay so warm and bright under the shining sun that it did not seem possible that it had ever been swept by the winds and snows of that hard winter. Laura wanted nothing more than just being outdoors. She felt she never could get enough sunshine soaked into her bones. In the dawns when she went to the well at the edge of the wetland to get the morning pail of fresh water, the sun was rising in a glory of colors. Meadowlarks were flying, singing, up from the dew-wet grass. Jack rabbits hopped beside the path, their bright eyes watching and their long ears twitching as they ate their breakfast of tender grass tips.

[수완실전 - 2회 19번]

536.

We've lost trust in the body's ability to heal itself. Instead, we use frequent rounds of Tylenol, ibuprofen, and antibiotics at the first hint of symptoms because we are afraid the body won't know what to do. Paradoxically, each time we unnecessarily interfere with our bodies' natural survival mechanisms — even out of a desire to protect — the body becomes less able to recover on its own. A body that is constantly shielded from fighting and recovering from small illnesses may not respond effectively when bigger challenges inevitably arise. How could it? If you want your child to learn to play the violin, you can't bring someone else in to practice the violin for him. Likewise, if you want your child's immune system to be strengthened, allow him to overcome small illnesses without interfering. It also provides opportunities for the body to evaluate whether challenges are benign or dangerous, when to live and let live, and when to pick a fight. These are skills critical for your child's lifelong health.

[수완실전 - 2회 20번]

537.

An instrument is useless if you can't make a good connection between it and your soul. The music that we play on our musical instruments comes from our souls, our experience and our feelings. There are numerous ways to work on this. In most music institutes, people are attending the ear-training classes. Students learn to sight-read the written notes using their voices and their brain and not their instrument. This is a very convenient way to create a strong bond between you and your instrument, but not the only one. Guess what the best way is. Playing with a band and interacting with real musicians is the point. No matter how many exercises you do or how many ear-training sessions you are taking, you are never going to see any significant progress if you keep playing in your room.

[수완실전 - 2회 21번]

수능완성

538.

Offers of advice and practical assistance are the most concrete expressions of being helpful. Ironically, such offers may thus be unwelcome for some recipients, as the experience can reinforce feelings of dependency and inadequacy, particularly in individualistic cultures that place high value on achievement through personal effort. Many people seem to be comforted by knowing that support is available to them but are less happy about being the actual recipients of support. ‘Less-sophisticated’ support messages that pay little attention to the needs and feelings of the recipient but are strongly related to the needs of the giver to put their view across are likely to leave both parties feeling dissatisfied with each other. So giving advice is something to be approached with caution unless that advice has been sought; even then, how that advice is given should be carefully considered.

[수완실전 - 2회 22번]

539.

The reluctance to follow official healthy eating recommendations might be because benefits of diet change are not seen as outweighing the barriers for behavioural change. Except for health professionals, who have knowledge about the vital role that nutrition plays in supporting a healthy body, most people prioritise other aspects of food over its importance to health. Eating habits are very difficult to influence on an enduring basis, as they augment complex patterns of feelings, values and traditions established already in the early childhood years and remaining at a subconscious level throughout people’s life. Abstract knowledge imparted by official agencies is rarely sufficient in itself to motivate a change in eating habits. A favourable response would be more likely if the new knowledge were presented within the framework of the individual’s milieu, along with social, cultural and religious considerations, but this is rarely the case.

[수완실전 - 2회 23번]

540.

Claudius Galenus, better known as “Galen of Pergamon” (now Bergama in Turkey) was a Roman physician, surgeon, and philosopher. His father, Aelius Nicon, was a wealthy Greek architect who provided him with a good education and opportunities to travel. Galen settled in Rome and served emperors, including Marcus Aurelius, as principal physician. He learned about trauma care while treating professional gladiators, and wrote more than 500 books on medicine. He believed the best way to learn was through dissecting animals and studying anatomy. However, although Galen discovered the functions of many internal organs, he made mistakes because he assumed that the bodies of animals (such as monkeys and pigs) were exactly like those of humans. There is debate over the date of his death, but Galen was at least 70 when he died.

[수완실전 - 2회 25번]

541.

Our environment has a strong effect on our food and beverage choices. When looking for a beverage, you tend to drink what is available. The environment serves up a menu, and you make a choice. One of the reasons that Americans consume so many soft drinks is that they are available everywhere. Convenience stores, gas stations, dorms, schools, worksites, and most campus buildings will have at least one drink machine. Everywhere you turn you have the opportunity to purchase sugar-sweetened beverages, usually in large quantities for a low price. Health educators working in the area of healthy eating suggest offering healthy options along with the not so healthy ones or, better yet, offering only healthy options. You see this theory in action with the replacement of sugar-sweetened beverages in many schools. Some worksites have replaced some or all of the sugar-sweetened beverages with low- or no-calorie options to support employee wellness. To make a positive change in beverage choices, it must be easy — or at least possible — to make a healthy choice.

[수완실전 - 2회 28번]

수능완성

542.

The one area in which the Internet could be considered an aid to thinking is the rapid acquisition of new information. But even this is more illusory than real. Yes, the simple act of typing a few words into a search engine will virtually instantaneously produce links related to the topic at hand. But the examination of the accuracy of information obtained in this manner is not a simple matter. What one often gets is no more than abstract summaries of lengthy articles. As a consequence, I suspect that the number of downloads of any given scientific paper has little relevance to the number of times the entire article has been read from beginning to end. My advice is that if you want to do some serious thinking, then you'd better disconnect the Internet, phone, and television set and try spending twenty-four hours in absolute solitude.

[수완실전 - 2회 29번]

543.

De Seversky was visiting a fellow aviator in the hospital. The young man had just had his leg amputated; de Seversky, who had been walking on an artificial limb for some time, tried to cheer him up. "The loss of a leg is not so great a disaster," he said. "Look at me. I dance, I fly, I drive a car, I go everywhere. And another thing: if you get hit on a wooden leg, it doesn't hurt a bit! Try it!" The patient raised his walking-stick and brought it down on de Seversky's leg with considerable force. "You see," said de Seversky cheerfully. "If you hit an ordinary man like that, he'd be in bed for five days!" With these words he took his leave of the young man and limped out into the corridor, where he collapsed in unbearable pain. The aviator had struck him on his good leg.

[수완유형 - 2회 30번]

544.

The greatest artists tend to be part of great networks. This fact was abundantly demonstrated in an empirical study of 772 Western artists who were active between the Renaissance and the twentieth century. The artists were first reliably assessed on differential eminence using a large number of reference works. Then an inventory was compiled of the relationships they had with contemporary artists who were also in the sample. These relationships were rivals, collaborators, associates, friends, co-pupils, and siblings. With one exception, the number of relationships was positively correlated with eminence. Famous artists had more rivals, collaborators, associates, friends, and co-pupils. The sole exception was siblings — a relationship that showed a slight negative relation. Furthermore, an artist was also more eminent to the extent that the artists with whom he or she had these relationships were also very famous. The two strongest relationships were rivals and associates. It would be easy to think of illustrations from the career of any great artist from Michelangelo to Picasso.

[수완실전 - 2회 31번]

545.

The drongos use their mimicry abilities to engage in “false alarm calling.” The false alarm calls startle other species into dropping prey, which the crafty drongo then snatches up. Drongos can mimic the sounds of eagles and hawks (aerial predators), magpies and monkeys (potential nest predators), and the alarm calls of at least two bird and one squirrel species. And they imitate the different mobbing calls other birds use for terrestrial predators (e.g., snake, mongoose) versus aerial enemies. It may seem that the other birds are being manipulated. Perhaps, but they benefit, too. The drongos serve as “guards,” giving reliable alarm signals when they detect potential predators. Thus, while other birds in the vicinity may occasionally lose an insect to a drongo, the loss is compensated by an enhanced security system.

[수완실전 - 2회 32번]

수능완성

546.

Bruce Chatwin, in his fascinating book *The Songlines*, demonstrates how songs served to divide up the land, and constituted title deeds to territory. Each totemic ancestor was believed to have sung as he walked, and to have defined the features of the landscape in so doing. Song was the means by which the different aspects of the world were brought into consciousness, and therefore remembered. As Chatwin observed, aboriginals used songs in the same way as birds to affirm territorial boundaries. Each individual inherited some verses of the ancestor's song, which also determined the limits of a particular area. The contour of the melody of the song described the contour of the land with which it was associated. As Chatwin's informant told him: 'Music is a memory bank for finding one's way about the world.'

[수완유형 - 2회 33번]

547.

Although the well-being of societies has hitherto been judged according to economic measures, economic indicators alone are not enough to reveal the quality of life within nations. While income has steadily climbed over the past 50 years, and the gross domestic product (GDP) has tripled, happiness has remained virtually flat. Furthermore, a recent study utilizing the Gallup World Poll found that life satisfaction increased when national wealth increased, but enjoyment of life experienced little change. This discrepancy between happiness and economic growth is important when one considers that people rank happiness ahead of money as a life goal. However, it is even more significant when one examines the large body of research suggesting that high levels of subjective well-being are not only good in and of themselves, but that they actually produce beneficial societal outcomes. Therefore, while monetary considerations are currently dominant in policy debates, other goals should be kept in mind.

[수완실전 - 2회 34번]

548.

Scientists still do not agree on how the first musical instruments looked and when they were developed. Some scientists believe that the first true musical instruments were a fairly recent development, dating back to around 60,000 years ago. Others believe that early humans were using some form of instrument as long as they had been using simple tools. If this is the case, music may date as far back as 2 million years ago! It is hard to pinpoint a time because many instruments may not have been preserved. Also, many of the first musical instruments probably also had other uses. This would make them hard to recognize as musical instruments. Scientists working on an ancient archaeological site today would have a difficult time figuring out if certain objects were used for their sound, or were used only as tools.

[수완실전 - 2회 35번]

549.

Naturalistic studies are important within psychology because many studies are conducted under the controlled conditions of a laboratory or through asking people about their behavior. Then, when a study takes place “in the wild,” psychologists sometimes observe that people’s behavior in real settings differs. For example, more than 97% of people in Michigan reported that they wear seat belts. However, a naturalistic study in which observers watched drivers found seat belt use ranged from 52 to 90%. So naturalistic studies provide an important check on the generalizability and validity of research findings. On the other hand, it can be difficult to avoid bias when conducting naturalistic studies. For example, in the study of parking space territory, the observers always knew whether a car was waiting or not. They may have been subtly biased by that knowledge when recording the time it took for cars to exit. Objectivity is sometimes difficult to achieve in naturalistic settings.

[수완실전 - 2회 36번]

수능완성

550.

Children recognize books as fiction sooner than television. Apparently, the fact that print does not physically resemble the things and events it symbolizes makes it easier to separate its content from the real world. Thus, as many have feared, television, with its presentation of live action, is a more tempting medium in transforming fantasy into reality. But what is a negative effect in the presentation of fiction can be a positive one in the presentation of fact. Television can be an extremely compelling medium for teaching children about the real world. In Scandinavia it was found that if eleven-year-olds learn of the same news event from television, parents, teachers, and the newspaper, the majority will rely primarily on television. They consider television the best-informed medium, and they say that on television “you can see for yourself what is happening.”

[수완실전 - 2회 37번]

551.

While the practice of self-diagnosis online may have a positive outcome, such as locating a therapist who specializes in the disorder, it may also encourage “Cyberchondria,” a term coined by White and Horvitz. This condition occurs when symptoms are interpreted to be evidence of a disorder when in fact they are common symptoms that may not indicate a disorder at all. An analogy in physical medicine is the self-diagnosis of a brain tumor based on a headache. Although brain tumors are quite rare (approximately 0.2% in the population), 25% of sites that resulted from a search for “headache” gave brain tumor as a potential cause. Such information is likely to provoke unnecessary alarm. In mental health, most people experience anxiety at times, but it is also a symptom of serious disorders. Without contextual information, for example a complete history, it is unwise to form a diagnostic opinion based on limited information.

[수완실전 - 2회 38번]

552.

Demarketing in a tourism context is the process of discouraging all or certain tourists from visiting a particular destination. General demarketing occurs when all visitors are temporarily discouraged from visiting a location, usually due to perceived carrying capacity problems. A notable example is Venice, where intensive summer crowding occasionally prompts local authorities to run ads depicting unpleasant scenes of litter, polluted water, dead pigeons and the like. The assumption is that the brand image of Venice is so strong that such imagery will not cause any permanent damage to the tourism industry. Most other destinations, however, do not have such a powerful brand and hence are generally reluctant to countermand brand-building efforts with demarketing.

[수완실전 - 2회 39번]

553.

Psychologists who study giving behavior have noticed that some people give substantial amounts to one or two charities, while others give small amounts to many charities. Those who donate to one or two charities seek evidence about what the charity is doing and whether it is really having a positive impact. If the evidence indicates that the charity is really helping others, they make a substantial donation. Those who give small amounts to many charities are not so interested in whether what they are doing helps others — psychologists call them warm glow givers. Knowing that they are giving makes them feel good, regardless of the impact of their donation. In many cases the donation is so small — \$10 or less — that if they stopped to think, they would realize that the cost of processing the donation is likely to exceed any benefit it brings to the charity. People who give substantial amounts to one or two charities care about the consequence of their donation, while people who give small amounts to many charities regard self-satisfaction as more important.

[수완실전 - 2회 40번]

554.

Average basketball players are aware that other players are better than them. However, they all have the ability to correctly execute plays. If given the opportunity to practice those plays, athletes will improve more and more over time. Rotating every athlete is beneficial to the entire team, in that this strategy will provide star players with much-needed rest time to conserve energy and, in turn, play more effectively. Each player being aware that his/her playing time is coming around to them will naturally motivate them to be ready to play when their time comes around. The teams that consistently use this playing strategy will outplay their opponents. This strategy can be carried over to the professional level as well. Recently, I was watching an interview with a professional player. The player told the interviewer that, due to an injury sustained by their star player that prevented him from playing, the team had lost their last two games. A team must never rely on one person alone to win a game. Rather, every player must participate and be willing to win for themselves and the team. Every star player should have a backup who is fully prepared to take his or her place at a moment's notice. If this strategy is not followed, as noted when watching that professional interview, when a player gets injured, his or her substitute will be unprepared to fill his shoes — and may commit unnecessary and possibly damaging penalties. If the substitute had been prepared, appropriate momentum and timing could have been maintained and mistakes eliminated.

[수완특강 - 2회 41~42번]

555.

There was a homeless woman who used to hang around on the street I walked down on my way to the market; to be honest, she always made me very nervous. It wasn't just that she was dirty, but it seemed to me that she was looking at me in an odd way every time I walked by. I would hurry my steps and keep my eyes glued to the pavement as I went past. But as time went by I began to feel ashamed of my behavior. When I really looked into my heart I knew I was treating her as if she didn't exist, whereas if I really wanted to live what I told myself I believed in, I should at the very least treat her with the same respect that any of us deserves. One evening as I was wrapping up leftovers from dinner, I decided on an impulse to take a warm plate down the street to see if the woman was there. When I saw her she was already staring at me; my heart started to race, but I forced myself to look her in the eyes as I walked over to sit by her and offer her the dinner. She gave me a huge smile, thanked me, and praised my cooking to the sky. While she ate we talked a little, and to my own surprise I found myself asking her why she stared at me so much. She said, "I'm sorry, honey, I didn't mean to upset you," and then jumped up to fish a photograph out of the big plastic bag she always carried with her. The photo was pretty crumpled, but the image was clear as day and looked like it could have been a twin sister I never had. She pointed at the picture and said, "That's my sister Claire, she died ten years ago and I miss her something terrible. I don't mean to stare, but you look so much like her it lets me imagine her alive for a few minutes."

[수완실전 - 2회 43~45번]

수능완성

556.

The 2017 National Sales Conference will be here before we know it and we are excited to report that more than 180 exhibitors have already registered. In an effort to increase attendance, we will be holding drawings in which attendees can win generous prizes donated by you, the exhibitors. This provides you with an additional opportunity to promote your organization. Therefore, please donate T-shirts, textbooks, gift certificates, or any item of your choice. Please let me know what you are willing to donate by completing the attached form and faxing it back to me by July 1st, 2017.

[수완실전 - 3회 18번]

557.

One way to overcome our initial resistance or fear of writing is to accept the fact that there is no such thing as perfect writing, at least not in this world. Even if it should exist, there would be critics to find fault with it. Yet this does not mean we should assume a devil-may-care attitude or ignore the needs of the reader. Rather, we need, for the moment, to disregard all concerns of criticism and desires to impress and just start writing. The same way a 10-year-old first learning to swim waits to overcome the hesitation before jumping into the deep end of the pool, we as writers often hesitate to “dive” into the pool of ideas we want to express, which we should avoid doing. Just as you can’t learn to skydive without leaving the plane, you can’t learn to write without putting pen to paper. Therefore, in a way, we are always jumping out of a real plane, although a mental one, when scribbling our first draft.

[수완실전 - 3회 19번]

558.

A quick web search will yield many dozens of methods, tips and techniques for discovering your life purpose — some in as little as 20 minutes. While it's unlikely that you'll find a quick-fix way to discover your life purpose, the abundance of search results reflects the struggle so many people have with finding a deeper purpose to their lives, and even more so in their work. German philosopher Frederick Nietzsche once said, 'He who has a why can endure any how'. Knowing your why is the first step to figuring out your how: how you will achieve the success you want. Without a clear why, it is harder to figure out your how, and tougher still to go on when the going gets tough. In John F. Kennedy's words: 'Effort and courage are not enough without purpose and direction'. You must start with a clear sense of purpose and direction.

[수완실전 - 3회 20번]

559.

Early labor markets, in which employees switched from job to job frequently with little stability for either the employee or the employer, are thought to have given way to the modern labor market sometime in the 1940s and 1950s. The pre-World War II market is often characterized as chaotic. Within this labor market structure, workers had little job security, received few or menial wage increases over their lifetimes, held no rights as aging workers, and were often disciplined through fines or firing. In contrast, in the modern labor market, workers have obtained more long-term contracts for work with their employers. In addition, they receive more substantial wage increases over time, have more job security, are afforded rights as they get older, enjoy benefits from their employers, and are more often disciplined through the awarding or withholding of incentives.

[수완실전 - 3회 21번]

수능완성

560.

Aristotle, in the *Nicomachean Ethics*, talks about friendships based on pleasure and friendships based on utility, neither of which, he believed, qualified as friendship of the highest order. When the pleasure was gone, when the usefulness had run its course, the friendship was finished. Yet surely everyone has had, and still has, friendships begun in the strictest utility — where one person might even have been paid to give a service to the other — that happily developed into richer friendships. Why shouldn't some of one's closest friends also be friends made in the line of work? Not for nothing are many physicians most friendly with fellow physicians, painters with painters, accountants with accountants, poets with poets.

[수완실전 - 3회 22번]

561.

You may resist the notion that music, which you think should be free to express emotion, is best thought of as rule-governed behavior. But rules govern all meaningful human cultural behavior in just this way. The point is not that musical performance is predetermined by rules, but that it proceeds according to them. In this view, music is like a game or a conversation: Without rules we could not have a game, and without agreement about what words are, what they mean, and how they are used, we could not hold a meaningful conversation. Nonetheless, just as meaningful conversations can express emotion, so meaningful music can express it as well, though not, of course, in exactly the same way. Further, if a listener does not understand the rules, he or she can understand neither the intention of the composer or musician nor the music's structure.

[수완실전 - 3회 23번]

562.

The great horned owl occurs throughout North America south of tree line to Central America and parts of South America. The most distinctive feature of the great horned owl is its cat-like ear tufts or horns that are neither ears nor horns. The breast is distinctively dark barred or dotted. The large yellow-orange eyes are fixed and therefore unable to move from side to side or up and down. Instead, the owl has to move its entire head to see in different directions. Contrary to popular belief its head does not, however, spin completely around, but can rotate through 270 degrees because of extra vertebrae in the neck. Its large feet are feathered to the tips of its four toes. These too are rather unique in that the outer one is reversible so two point forwards and two point backwards as opposed to the typical three forwards and one backwards. This feature results in a greater ability to grip prey.

[수완실전 - 3회 25번]

563.

Some patients with a change in body appearance or function are extremely sensitive to the verbal and nonverbal responses of the health care team. A positive, matter-of-fact approach to care provides a model for the patient and family to follow. For example, when you observe a positive change in a patient's behavior, note it and allow the patient to establish its meaning. Nurses have a significant effect on patients by conveying genuine interest and acceptance. Including self-concept issues in the planning and delivery of care can positively influence patient outcomes. Building a trusting nurse-patient relationship that incorporates both the patient and family in the decision-making process enhances self-concept. Nurses individualize their approach by highlighting a patient's unique needs and incorporating alternative health care practices or methods of spiritual expression into the plan of care. It is important that health care providers understand the degree to which self-esteem affects patient outcomes.

[수완실전 - 3회 28번]

수능완성

564.

There were practical and symbolic differences between exchanging dry food and wet food. In contrast to dry food, which a receiver can pick up without a giver touching it, wet food is hard to share without the other person “contaminating” it with his or her mouth, hand, or with eating utensils (fork or chopsticks) with his or her saliva attached. In my observation, kids often showed disgust for food that another person had touched with his or her hands. Because a physical substance of a giver is attached, the exchange of these foods seemed to engender the notion of pollution in kids’ minds, and threaten their body and self-integrity. By preadolescent age, kids have developed the notion of homo clausus, the sense of self that is encapsulated in one’s body and is clearly cut off from others. Violation to this bodily boundary would arouse in them fear and disgust.

[수완실전 - 3회 29번]

565.

When Katharine awoke the following morning, the memory of what she had done came back with terrifying force. She lay on her bed for a long time, shocked and ashamed at what she had done. How could she face Jane again? She listened for her. But beyond her bedroom door all was quiet. Too quiet. She was afraid to get up, much less leave her room. But she also knew that she couldn’t hide forever. Getting up, she dressed and headed for the kitchen. But no sooner had she entered the doorway than she stopped up short, startled as by a ghost. Jane was already sitting at the table, reading her French grammar. She briefly glanced up at Katharine and lowered her eyes, as if she were a perfect stranger. Certainly not the friend with whom she had shared both good and bad times.

[수완실전 - 3회 30번]

566.

A remarkable feature of sugar is the ways in which, over the course of time, it has been employed aesthetically. When thoroughly mixed together, sugar and ground almonds with a bit of oil becomes a kind of modeling clay. When heated, refined white sugar liquefies. Properly handled as it dries, it can be dyed, spun, blown, artistically cast, or painted. Its uses in these ways have long existed in China, India, and the Middle East. Once sugar spread from the Old World to the New, its production expanded explosively, and it was put to such uses in many other places. Hence, there is no single center of origin for the artistic uses of sugar, even though the baker-sculptors of Egypt, Italy, Germany, and the United Kingdom, and the candymakers of Mexico and Indonesia, among others, are justly famous. Spun and sculpted sugar figures—some classic, some comical—seem to have become popular wherever artistic individuals happened to work in or near kitchens.

[수완실전 - 3회 31번]

567.

To be certain that the children have the material they learned yesterday under control and ready to take its place with what they are to learn today, you will need to devote some time to review at the beginning of each class meeting. Your technique in conducting this review will determine whether or not each child is to participate actively in it. A particularly poor technique, one that you will want to avoid, is to call on a good student to summarise yesterday's work. Certainly this saves time, but it accomplishes even less than if you were to give the summary yourself. As soon as you have announced which child is to recite, the review ceases to be a problem for the other children. Once they discover that only the most capable students are always called on, they simply retire from the review session. As a result, only the students who have already proved their ability actually profit from the reviews.

[수완실전 - 3회 32번]

수능완성

568.

Contrary to popular opinion, animals go to great lengths to avoid fighting. The phrase ‘nature red in tooth and claw’ has been widely misunderstood. Its only possible reference is to predatory behaviour, where the killer may well have blood-soaked weapons as it settles down to gorge on the body of its prey. But it has frequently been applied to fighting between rivals of the same species, with the assumption that, in the wild, animals are constantly fighting to the death to establish themselves in a dominant role. Nothing could be further from the truth. The overwhelming impression one gets from watching animal disputes is of remarkable patience and self-control. The spilling of blood is not the norm — it is a rare event.

[수완실전 - 3회 33번]

569.

Humankind’s preference for lower elevations is especially true for the middle and higher latitudes. Most mountain ranges in those latitudes stand out as thinly populated regions. By contrast, inhabitants of the tropics often prefer to live at higher elevations, concentrating in dense clusters in mountain valleys and basins. For example, in tropical portions of South America, more people live in the Andes Mountains than in the nearby Amazon lowlands. The capital cities of many tropical and subtropical nations lie in mountain areas above 3,000 feet (900 meters) in elevation. Living at higher elevations allows residents to escape the humid, hot climate and diseases of the tropic lowlands. In addition, these areas were settled because the fertile volcanic soils of these mountain valleys and basins were able to support larger populations in agricultural societies.

[수완실전 - 3회 34번]

570.

According to Keita Fodeba, unlike other forms of dance, African dance is not separated from the lives of the people, but is a spontaneous emanation of the people. African dance translates everyday experiences into movement. In an interview with Maurice Sonar Senghor, this theory was supported when he revealed that before a dance can be created, an event or happening must occur. Therefore, one can conclude that Africans dance about everyday experiences or happenings or events in their lives which they choose to remember. The event could be of great historical significance, such as war, hunger or the independence of African nations, or of everyday significance, such as birth, puberty or the pounding of corn to make a meal.

[수완실전 - 3회 35번]

571.

When average tennis players are served the ball, their eyes tend to fix on the ball. Conversely, when expert players are served the ball, their eyes fix on the body parts of their opponents. Expert players subconsciously use body cues from their opponent to foresee where the ball will be directed, and this awareness enables them to react swiftly and accurately to return it. But what happens when average tennis players are told to do what experts do and focus their attention on their opponent's body parts? There is no improvement in their ability. This is because experts developed the ability to automatically interpret what these cues mean only after hundreds of hours of training. Their training set up a feedback loop that helped them develop and hone strategies that resulted in the most success. An average tennis player has not acquired the many hours of deliberate practice needed to learn to read and use bodily cues, and thus telling average players to act like experts does little to improve their skills.

[수완실전 - 3회 36번]

572.

While many would agree that the teaching of mathematics at all levels can be enriched by historical reflection, perhaps that consensus is even stronger when directed at the secondary school level. At this level, historical enrichment can have a profound effect! For it is at the secondary level that students first experience the power of mathematics and begin to realize the wide scope of its applications and possibilities. Hopefully, this cognitive impact can be stimulating, resulting in an anticipation and enthusiasm for a deepening of mathematical knowledge, but confusingly, it can also be frightening, especially for a student who has lacked obvious structure in his or her mathematical learning. It is in this latter instance, particularly, that the history of mathematics can supply a structure of understanding relating reasons with results. History can provide a logic between the definition of a mathematical concept and its application or, more historically correct, between the application and the definition-theory of a concept.

[수완실전 - 3회 37번]

573.

Philosophers are not always good writers. Many of them are extremely poor communicators of their ideas. Sometimes this is because they are only interested in reaching a very small audience of specialist readers; sometimes it is because they use unnecessarily complicated terms which simply confuse those unfamiliar with them. Specialist terms can be helpful, to avoid having to explain particular concepts every time they are used. However, among professional philosophers there is an unfortunate tendency to use specialist terms for their own sake; many of them use Latin phrases even though there are perfectly good English equivalents. A paragraph full of unfamiliar words and familiar words used in unfamiliar ways can be frightening. Some philosophers seem to speak and write in a language they have invented themselves. This can make philosophy appear to be a much more difficult subject than it really is.

[수완실전 - 3회 38번]

574.

In many public places and most offices and homes, synthetic perfume deodorisers can be found to dominate the air. They are applied to surfaces and textiles and may emit gases for many weeks or even months. They do not seem to bother those who have lost their sensitive level of smell due to air pollution. The others often feel offended as their body is warning them to not breathe this air. Yet, if they have no choice, as many of us don't, the warning goes unheeded and we have to pay the price of denial. In fact, synthetic perfumes have been found to be a suspected carcinogen similar to cigarette smoke and consequently more and more public places in Europe have been classified as perfume-free, similar to the recently accepted smoke-free ruling. This applies not only to the air and surfaces of public places but also to individuals, including their clothing, visiting those places.

[수완실전 - 3회 39번]

575.

For fruit- or nut-bearing crops, pollination can be thought of as a grower's last chance to increase yield. It is the degree and extent of pollination that dictates the maximum possible number of fruits. All post-pollination inputs, whether growth regulators, herbicides (chemicals that are used to destroy weeds), or insecticides, are generally designed not to increase yield but to conserve losses. Because of its yield-optimizing benefits, bee pollination can play an important role in maintaining a sustainable and profitable agriculture with minimized disruptions to the environment. Alterations in agricultural practices that significantly reduce yield rates have the danger of encouraging more wild lands to be converted into farmland to make up for reduced yields. Good bee pollination and optimized crop yields are thus part of a sound environmental management policy. Bee pollination, which increases the harvest of crops, also provides environmental benefits.

[수완실전 - 3회 40번]

수능완성

576.

Creating seems to be natural to our species, involving a spontaneous impulse, if not an actual need. Making marks comes so easily in fact to infants and toddlers, that we were not terribly surprised to learn from anthropologists like Desmond Morris that our closest animal relatives — apes and chimpanzees — also love to draw and paint, sometimes enough to postpone food while engaged in creating. Those that have learned sign language even name their scribbles, just like toddlers. I once had the good fortune to accompany art therapist David Henley on a visit to the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, where he had been going for weekly art sessions with the animals. Though his chimp friend made it clear that she didn't feel like painting that day, I did get to watch a mother elephant and child painting side by side, brushes held in trunks, both rhythmically swishing colors back and forth on the paper. I had the further pleasure of observing a gorilla named June create a crayon drawing, which I treasure as a memento of the visit. June's drawing itself was unremarkable, like a child's scribble. But watching her concentrate on the activity for a full five minutes in a large cage full of noisily playing apes was astonishing. Although I have often seen people similarly absorbed in drawing, I felt like I was witnessing firsthand the primal pleasure of a deep engagement in the creative process.

[수완실전 - 3회 41~42번]

577.

Not long after I started my career, I got a lesson about arrogance from my first job. The job was drawing the electrical engineering plans for a boat building company. The drawings had to be perfect because if the wires were not accurately placed before the fiberglass form was poured, a mistake might cost a million dollars. At twenty-five, I already had two master's degrees. I had been on boats all my life and frankly, I found drawing these plans a bit mindless. One morning I got a call at home from a \$6-an-hour worker asking me, "are you sure this is right?" I got upset. Of course I was sure — "just pour it." His supervisor called me an hour later and woke me up again. When he asked the same question, "are you sure this is right?" I had even less patience. "I said I was sure an hour ago and I'm still sure." It was the phone call from the president of the company that finally got me out of bed and down to the site. If I had to hold these guys by the hand, so be it. I sought out the worker who had called me first.

[수완실전 - 3회 43~45번]

578.

The human compulsion towards the community and communal life is revealed in institutions whose forms we do not need to understand fully; for example in religion, where group worship creates a bond between members of the congregation. Just as the conditions of our lives are determined in the first place by the facts of the universe, further conditions arise through the social and communal life of human beings and the laws and regulations springing from it. The needs of the community govern all human relationships. Communal life predates the individual life of humanity. In the history of human civilization no way of life has emerged of which the foundations were not laid communally; human beings developed not singly but in communities. This is very easily explained. The whole animal kingdom demonstrates the fundamental law that species whose members are individually incapable of facing the battle for self-preservation gain additional strength through herd life.

[수완실전 - 4회 18번]

579.

The interviewer was polite and asked Julie what she could do and told her what the job entailed and what the salary would be. Julie's hopes started to rise and she began to think that he viewed her as the right person for the job, so she was not prepared for the shock that came at the end of the interview: he rose from his chair, extended his hand and thanked her for coming, but regretted that he did not feel that she was suitable for the job he had in mind. Julie felt deflated. She could only just manage 'Thank you' and 'Goodbye' in return. She hardly looked to the left or to the right as she walked through the reception on the way out, though she did manage to smile in response to the receptionist's 'Goodbye'. The disappointment made her feel close to tears.

[수완실전 - 4회 19번]

수능완성

580.

Native bird species on the island of Guam have been devastated by Australian brown tree snakes, which are up to 12 feet (3.7 m) long. The snakes arrived sometime after World War II and for decades were barely noticed. But with a favorable environment and no predators, Guam turned out to be the snakes' island paradise. There are now more brown tree snakes (up to 13,000) per square mile (2.6 square km) on Guam than any type of snake on any square mile in the world. The snakes have essentially eliminated 9 of the 13 native bird species; even Guam's national bird, the flightless Koko, survives only in a compound behind an electric fence. Brown tree snakes have a venomous bite, which they use on about 200 people a year. The snakes are everywhere on the island, including inside the transformers on power poles, resulting in electrical problems that cost about \$1 million a year.

[수완실전 - 4회 20번]

581.

During the eighteenth century instrumental music was generally considered to be less important than vocal music, largely because of the role of words in ascribing meaning to musical sound. Kant, as late as 1790, in his Critique of Judgement, argued that instrumental music was “a mere divertissement of no serious consequence.” However, the new concept of musical expression emerging at the turn of the century elevated instrumental music as most capable of expressing feelings beyond the limits of rational knowledge. In fact music's new status constituted a complete inversion of its lowly ranking among the arts during the Enlightenment period. More importantly, what had previously been seen as a disadvantage — that music without words could not convey definite meanings — now came to be perceived as its greatest advantage over all other forms of art.

[수완실전 - 4회 21번]

582.

With the rising costs of new technology, some companies have found ways to improve productivity and maintain quality without investing in newer high-tech machinery and tools. Whitestones of Temple, Texas, a marble fabricator, is an example. Marty Janczak, president, states that the aim of Whitestones is to offer a better quality of service and products than its competitors. To fulfill its aim and to meet the demands of Whitestones's growing business, Janczak is using worker empowerment in the production plant. By giving his workers the authority to make decisions about their work and to solve problems on the spot, Janczak has found that his workers are more committed to their work and they take a greater pride in the finished product. The time required to complete their jobs has decreased, while the quality of their finished products has improved, creating more satisfied customers.

[수완실전 - 4회 22번]

583.

Species face ever-changing environments, be they climatic changes, pollution or the introduction of novel competitors, diseases or pests. Species must evolve to cope with these changes, or become extinct. Genetic diversity in a population reflects its evolutionary potential. Short-term evolution cannot occur in populations lacking genetic diversity, while populations with extensive genetic diversity can evolve relatively rapidly in response to environmental change. For example, plants with genetic diversity for heavy-metal tolerance were able to colonize soils polluted with copper and cadmium on mine wastes in Wales, UK by evolving tolerant forms. Plant species without the appropriate genetic diversity failed to colonize. Similarly, the American chestnut was driven almost to extinction by an introduced disease to which it had no genetic diversity for resistance. Industrial melanism has evolved in about 200 genetically diverse species of moths in areas subject to industrial pollution. Many 'pest' species have evolved resistance to antibiotics and other biocontrol agents.

[수완실전 - 4회 23번]

수능완성

584.

On November 9, 1731, Benjamin Banneker was born to a black freeman and his wife on a farm in Maryland. Young Benjamin was a quick and eager learner. When he was given some crude astrological instruments and some books on astronomy, he taught himself how to use the devices. During his reading, Benjamin discovered errors in the books. Between 1792 and 1802, he published Benjamin Banneker' Almanack. It was the second most popular book in America at the time—the Bible was first—and it was nicknamed “the poor man’s encyclopedia.” Benjamin also used his math skills to help plan the city of Washington, D.C. His many accomplishments lay dormant for some years after his death in 1806, when scholars unearthed and read his letters, almanacs, and journals. Only then was the scope of his diverse achievements fully realized. Banneker was indeed a man ahead of his time.

[수완실전 - 4회 24번]

585.

As a kid I used to watch Mets games in my parents’ bedroom and spin my dad’s globe to see where my finger would land. Not only did I learn a good deal about geography, but it also led me to wonder what these places with such exotic-sounding names were really like. Once I became of age to travel about the globe freely, I took great pleasure in transforming these names on a map to a real image in my head. For example, I no longer see ‘Italy’, but I relive the musty scent that permeates old buildings and I smell fresh basil in the terraced gardens. Similarly, I can no longer see a map of India without hearing the constant beeping of horns and peering through the mist that makes everything appear as if seen through gauze. That’s a sense of place, and that’s what I am always looking for.

[수완실전 - 4회 28번]

586.

That summer when school was out and little league started, we were surprised to see Mrs. Farff show up with her disabled child, Darble, in tow. Sure enough, he got assigned to my team. Our coach, Mr. Adkin, tried to let all the kids play and he didn't make an exception with Darble. Of course he soon learned that Darble was really clumsy. He could hardly run, and fielding was out of the question. But that didn't matter too much because all Darble wanted to do was bat. Whenever the coach sent him out to play right field he would stay there for a minute or two, then amble back and sit on the bench. So the coach made the proper adjustments. He'd let the boy sit on the bench till near the end of the game; then put him in to pinch hit. Darble nearly always struck out, but when he did hit the ball it usually went a long way.

[수완실전 - 4회 29번]

587.

According to Ramachandran, pain, like the body image, is created by the brain and projected onto the body. This assertion is contrary to common sense and the traditional neurological view of pain that says that when we are hurt, our pain receptors send a one-way signal to the brain's pain center and that the intensity of pain perceived is proportional to the seriousness of the injury. We assume that pain always files an accurate damage report. This traditional view dates back to the philosopher Descartes, who saw the brain as a passive recipient of pain. But that view was overturned in 1965, when neuroscientists Ronald Melzack and Patrick Wall wrote the most important article in the history of pain. Wall and Melzack's theory asserted that the pain system is spread throughout the brain and spinal cord, and far from being a passive recipient of pain, the brain always controls the pain signals we feel.

[수완실전 - 4회 30번]

수능완성

588.

Security should be thought of as an art; it cannot be accomplished through the old “tools and techies” model. An organization should not believe itself to be secure simply because it spends millions on security devices every year. The fact is that having an infinite budget and a large variety of security resources can often be more of a detriment than a benefit in many organizations. Organizations with vast resources at their command are very likely to try to solve security problems by implementing new security toys. I use the word “toy” because a security device, no matter how expensive or complex, is nothing more than a toy if it does not function within a greater security framework. Security cannot be handled exclusively through expensive equipment, as many of us have been led to believe. Security is not a technology; it is a thought process and a methodology. Security within our technologies is nothing until security is within our minds.

[수완실전 - 4회 31번]

589.

To some extent, a parallel process works to sustain positive reputations. We usually want to believe that the person we’ve labeled as trustworthy will continue to meet our expectations. Life is easier that way. And so, once the halo is attached, we do our best to ignore and explain away mistakes that might compromise our impression. However, a good reputation is less durable than a bad one. Studies show that it requires many more good behaviors to alter a bad image than it does bad behaviors to alter a good image. Then again, studies also show that it takes fewer bad behaviors to establish a bad reputation in the first place. In other words, good reputations are difficult to acquire but easy to lose. Bad reputations are easy to acquire and difficult to lose.

[수완실전 - 4회 32번]

590.

In scientific research, expectations about how data should appear limit possibilities for discovery. In 1913, archeologist Hans Reck discovered the first human skeleton at Olduvai, in Africa. He also reported, surprisingly, that there were no stone tools in the area. Years later, Reck returned to Olduvai with fellow archeologist Louis Leakey. This was Leakey's first visit to Olduvai. Before leaving, Leakey bet Reck that they would find stone tools within 24 hours of arrival. Leakey won. Olduvai Gorge contained thousands of tools. Different rocks were available for making tools in Europe and East Africa. Reck had been looking for European-style Stone Age tools. On his previous trip to Olduvai, he had seen the rocks but did not notice them as tools.

[수완실전 - 4회 33번]

591.

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest. However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues. Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. They usually feature highly targeted advertising. For example, the Columbia Journalism Review is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like Consumer Reports, strive for objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.

[수완실전 - 4회 34번]

592.

Invasions by alien plant species are one of many unintended consequences of economic activity that impose real costs on society. The globalization of the world economy and trade liberalization have facilitated invasions because many alien species are used in economic activities, especially agriculture and forestry. Economic activities generally result in the large-scale transformation of natural vegetation, the promotion of trade in goods, and modern transportation systems to move them rapidly across the globe. Human behavior is one of the primary determinants and facilitators of the establishment and the spread of invasive alien plants. The problem of invasions, therefore, has as much to do with economics as with ecology, and proposed solutions to these problems must, therefore, be grounded in both of these sciences.

[수완실전 - 4회 35번]

593.

Consider the year 1989, which symbolized the rise of the globalization paradox. In 1989, the Chinese government used its military strength to put down a protest in Tiananmen Square. A series of pro-democracy demonstrations led by students, intellectuals, and labor activists resulted in a military crackdown that left between 400 and 800 civilians dead and between 7,000 and 10,000 injured. In the same year in Europe, another historical event occurred. The Berlin Wall, which had separated West Germany from East Germany, was knocked down, laying to rest a tangible symbol of the Cold War. David Hasselhoff, standing on the Berlin Wall, performed his popular song "Looking for Freedom." The two 1989 events are paradoxical events. The Tiananmen Square event marked the fall of the pro-democracy movement in China, which halted movement toward freedom, while the dismantling of the Berlin Wall represented the beginning of a new world of freedom and democracy. Globalization liberates but at the same time puts pressure on nations and people around the world.

[수완실전 - 4회 36번]

594.

What we call things—the names and labels we use—is important. Our perceptions are shaped by the dialogue we use to describe what’s happening in our world. Our reality is created in conversations. Here’s an example. If I see a round wooden pedestal that is twenty-four inches high and twelve inches in diameter, I might sit on it and call this thing a stool. It is a stool to me and this is my reality. Imagine that a few minutes later, two five-year old girls come upon the wooden pedestal and decide that it is a table that would be perfect to use for their tea party. Their reality is that it is a table because this is what they have named it and how they use it. Is it a stool or a table? Who is right? Both and neither. This is a simple example, but the same dynamic plays out in our everyday lives.

[수완실전 - 4회 37번]

595.

Differences between how experts and nonexperts organize knowledge have been demonstrated in such fields as history. A group of history experts and a group of gifted, high-achieving high school seniors enrolled in an advanced placement course in history were first given a test of facts about the American Revolution. The historians with backgrounds in American history knew most of the items. However, many of the historians had specialties that lay elsewhere and they knew only one-third of the facts on the tests. Several of the students outscored several of the historians on the factual test. The study then compared how the historians and students made sense of historical documents; the result revealed dramatic differences on virtually any criterion. The historians excelled in the elaborateness of understandings they developed in their ability to pose alternative explanations for events and in their use of additional evidence. This depth of understanding was as true for the Asian specialists and the medievalists as it was for the Americanists.

[수완실전 - 4회 38번]

수능완성

596.

Thinking sometimes is described as the process that makes symbolic representations of our external environment. It ordinarily is thought of as occurring in the brain and it is about a world existing outside the brain. At other times thinking is engaged in something else that we might characterize as imagination. It reorganizes the symbolic stuff (images, concepts, ideas, and words) in the internal landscapes of the mind. These imaginative reorderings eventually may enable us to predict new situations in our environment and thus make adaptive responses. They can lead us to create scientific conceptions of the universe, to compose symphonies, to write novels, or to make no particular response at all. Having a mind means that an organism forms neural representations which can become images, be manipulated in a process called thought, and eventually influence behavior by helping predict the future, plan accordingly, and choose the next action.

[수완실전 - 4회 39번]

597.

Why does the “pure” acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people’s perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men—either in real life or at the movies. They are satisfied with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that artistic representation is always explaining, refining, making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire and free from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film. Audiences do not find the acting of the movies to be unnatural because they only focus on comprehending the meaning and they expect artistic representation to be distinct.

[수완실전 - 4회 40번]

598.

It is well known that emotional states affect food consumption, in terms of both what we choose to eat and its quantity. For example, we eat more when we are feeling emotional when compared with feeling neutral. We also tend to be drawn to sugary or fatty foods when we are feeling low, presumably because the taste feels good and perhaps also because of memories associated with such ‘treats’. However, the sight, smell and taste of food is only half the explanation as to why we comfort-eat; research has shown that, even when these factors are eliminated (by feeding volunteers through a tube directly into their stomachs), fatty foods can make us feel happier than non-fatty. Thus, the effects of food on our emotions are not necessarily due to the pleasant associations and stimulation of the tasty food, but could operate on a more biological level. On an evolutionary basis, it made sense for us to desire foods that would help us survive famine—that is, fatty foods. It thus makes sense for the body to evolve some system whereby the stomach can send mood-enhancing signals to the brain on receipt of such fatty foods, in order to encourage us to keep eating such foodstuffs. Eating calorie-laden food has been made as rewarding as possible for us so that our ancestors would have been motivated to undertake the huge effort to obtain such food. Of course, now that very survival mechanism has become somewhat counter-productive, because we are still desiring foods that, in times of plenty, are bad, not good, for our health.

[수완실전 - 4회 41~42번]

599.

Scott Adams, the creator of Dilbert, one of the most successful comic strips of all time, says that two personal letters launched his career and dramatically changed his life. Being a professional cartoonist had been a dream of his for quite some time, but he had no idea about how to get started. Then one night he watched a PBS-TV program about cartooning, and he got some ideas. He wrote to the host of the show, Jack Cassady, and asked for his advice. Much to his surprise, he heard back from Cassady within a few weeks in the form of a handwritten letter. In it, Cassady provided answers to all of his questions. Cassady encouraged Adams to give it a go and advised him to not be discouraged if he received early rejections. Adams got inspired and submitted cartoons to two national magazines. He was quickly rejected by both with form letters. Not following Cassady's advice, he got discouraged, put his materials away, and decided to forget cartooning as a career. About fifteen months later, he was surprised to receive yet another letter from Cassady, especially since he hadn't thanked him for his original advice. In this second letter, Cassady wrote: "I'm dropping you this note to again encourage you to submit your ideas to various publications. I hope you have already done so and are making a few bucks and having some fun, too. Sometimes encouragement in the funny business of graphic humor is hard to come by. That's why I am encouraging you to hang in there and keep drawing." Adams says he was "profoundly touched" by this gesture, especially since Cassady had nothing to gain by writing either letter. He acted again on Cassady's encouragement, but this time he stuck with it and obviously hit it big. Adams says, "I wouldn't have tried cartooning again if Cassady hadn't sent the second letter."

[수완실전 - 4회 43~45번]

600.

Dear Commissioner: My wife and I have lived in Smalltown for more than sixty years and have enjoyed Freer Park for all that time. When we were young and didn't have the money to go anywhere else we would walk there almost every day. Our children grew up going to family picnics and Fourth of July fireworks there. Now we are seniors, and my wife must use a wheelchair for any extended walk. We find that the beautiful walking paths through the park are all but impassable to her. The paths are cracked and littered with rocks and debris that make it impossible to roll her chair from place to place. More so than any other public facility, outdoor parks should be completely accessible to the handicapped. We hope you will devote resources to restoring the walking paths in Freer Park for all visitors. Sincerely, Ron Miller

[수완실전 - 5회 18번]

601.

Seeds are one of the most important inputs in vegetable production. High quality seed is a prerequisite for a successful crop. Cutting production costs by using lower quality seeds is usually counterproductive. While modern seeds may seem expensive, they are a relatively small production cost and an ever smaller portion of the gross returns. For example, a seedsman who produces hybrid tomato seeds could expect to receive about US\$12 for 10 g of seed, while a commercial seed company would sell these seeds for about 3 cents each or 3,300 seeds for US\$100. The seed retailer would sell the same 3,300 seeds for US\$200, while the commercial tomato grower could produce US\$60,000 of tomato fruits from these same 3,300 seeds. A grocery store would sell these same tomato fruits for US\$110,000. So in this example, the tomato seeds yield a massive return on investment. So sacrificing seed quality to save on production costs is not a wise business practice.

[수완실전 - 5회 19번]

수능완성

602.

When I made my debut at the Metropolitan Opera, I had a temperature of 103 degrees, white as a sheet with the flu but I didn't even care. I was just so happy to be there! Nothing was going to keep me from singing. When I walked out for my first entrance, the place exploded into applause. The people had been waiting for me! I was filled with joy, happiness and gratitude and you sing your heart out. They had a special party afterwards just for me, and my debut. It was the start of a long and mutually beneficial relationship with a company at which I had always dreamed of singing and finally did. All the friends from childhood who said they'd come when I sang at the Met did. My parents and family members were there to witness my success and I was extremely excited!

[수완실전 - 5회 20번]

603.

Science has a language of its own that has nothing to do with the scientist's native tongue. It is the language of logic in which reasoned arguments are developed from well-presented evidence and lead to sound and consistent conclusions. That language is the same regardless of the origin and preferred tongue of the person who writes it and good scientific writing depends primarily on expressing the science precisely and clearly. Subsequent editing by a native speaker to tidy up English expressions and comply with modern vernacular is relatively easy and the article will be a good one. If the expression of the science is poor, no amount of correction of the English can turn it into a satisfactory paper. In other words, a limited fluency in English is not a valid reason for putting off writing an article to announce a good piece of research.

[수완실전 - 5회 21번]

604.

Is bird song music? The thrush's song has some of the characteristics of music. It has rhythm, melody, repetition, and variation. It also has a function: Scientists believe that birds sing to announce their presence in a particular territory to other birds of the same kind, and that they sing to attract a mate. In some species one bird's song can tell another bird which bird is singing and how that bird is feeling. Bird song has inspired Western classical music composers. Some composers have taken down bird songs in musical notation, and some have incorporated, imitated, or transformed bird song phrases in their compositions. Bird song is also found in Chinese classical music. In Chinese compositions such as "The Court of the Phoenix," for suona (oboe) and ensemble, extended passages are a virtual catalog of bird calls and songs imitated by instruments.

[수완실전 - 5회 22번]

605.

Regarding desired outcomes of fire management policies, scientists and managers proposed "that the principal aim of National Park Service resource management in natural areas is the unimpeded interaction of native ecosystem processes and structural elements." They asserted that this should be done by restoring fire as a natural process rather than using fire to restore particular ecosystem states or structures. Bonnicksen and Stone challenged this approach, arguing that naturalness cannot be restored by allowing fires to burn in forests with tree densities and other structural and compositional attributes that have been altered by years of fire suppression. According to these critics, active intervention is needed to restore ecosystem structure (thinning and perhaps even planting trees) before processes such as fire are restored. In larger parks, they noted, it may be possible to largely allow nature to take its course; however, in many parks ongoing active interventions, such as thinning forests and igniting prescribed burns, are likely to be necessary.

[수완실전 - 5회 28번]

수능완성

606.

Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease that you can get from contact with water contaminated by animal urine (for example dogs and rats). It occurs throughout the Latin American region. You're probably at greatest risk of this if you're an 'adventure traveller,' especially if you're swimming or doing water sports (canoeing, rafting or caving) in affected water. It's more common after a period of heavy rainfall or flooding. The bacteria enter your body through breaks in your skin or through your nose or eyes. You can get just mild flu-like symptoms, about 10 days after infection, but sometimes a more severe illness results, with high fever, vomiting, diarrhoea and red, irritated eyes. The illness can occasionally progress to jaundice and severe liver failure, and even death in about one in 100 affected people. You should seek medical help as soon as possible if you think you may have leptospirosis.

[수완실전 - 5회 27번]

607.

Darwin himself could scarcely have found a better example of the operation of natural selection than is provided by the way the mechanism of resistance operates. Out of an original population, the members of which vary greatly in qualities of structure, behavior, or physiology, it is the "tough" insects that survive chemical attack. Spraying kills off the weaklings. The only survivors are insects that have some inherent quality that allows them to escape harm. These are the parents of the new generation, which, by simple inheritance, possesses all the qualities of "toughness" inherent in its forebears. Inevitably it follows that intensive spraying with powerful chemicals only makes worse the problem it is designed to solve. After a few generations, instead of a mixed population of strong and weak insects, there results a population consisting entirely of tough, resistant strains.

[수완실전 - 5회 28번]

608.

Paradoxically, learning to be obedient advances a child's ability to function independently of his or her parents. Obedient children have parents who effectively describe and enforce limits. Within that clear framework, obedient children are free to be curious, to explore, to invent; in short, to be as independent as their maturity allows. Contrast this type of respect with the "respect" demanded by the authoritarian parent, who usually equates respect with fear. Children who fear their parents don't obey; they submit. On the other hand, children who are truly obedient are not fearful. They are self-confident and secure. They are even secure enough to indulge in a certain amount of disobedience. Children who fear their parents often become deceptive. They learn to lie in order to avoid consequences and slip through the net of restrictions their parents try to enforce. Children who are obedient are more likely to be honest and forthright, especially when they do wrong things, because they have been treated honestly and in accord with what they truly need.

[수완실전 - 5회 29번]

609.

Relaxing in her dressing room after a concert one evening, Galli-Curci heard a knock at the door. Quite accustomed to receiving visits from aspiring young singers seeking free advice and encouragement, she sighed wearily and opened the door. There stood a rather timid young girl clutching a small bunch of roses. Galli-Curci invited her in, taking the flowers from her admirer's trembling hand. "Do you sing?" she asked. "Oh, no!" exclaimed the girl, a little taken aback by the question. "Well then, do you play?" asked the soprano, gesturing toward the piano. "No," replied her visitor, adding somewhat apologetically, "I just listen." Galli-Curci smiled and impulsively embraced the girl. "I had quite forgotten," she said, "that there were people left who only listen."

[수완실전 - 5회 30번]

수능완성

610.

Chimpanzees generally use both visual and tactile gestures—the former when others are already paying attention, and the latter regardless of the attentive state of the recipient. In a study of visual gesturing, a pair of caged chimps saw a banana that was placed out of their reach in a laboratory, and they tried to explain to the human experimenter how to retrieve it for them. When a human entered the room, each chimp held a hand out palm up in the classical begging gesture, and they pointed toward the fruit with their whole hand or an index finger. They also used gaze alternation—looking back and forth from human to banana. The apes utilized the same types of referential communication whether the banana was visible or hidden from view. These findings illustrate chimps' capacity to try to influence the state of knowledge of an observer, and in this case, a member of another species. Chimpanzees clearly possess a theory of mind, for they are consciously aware of the conscious awareness of others.

[수완실전 - 5회 31번]

611.

Almost immediately after birth, infants display a critical cognitive skill. It is their ability to focus their attention on the features of their environment, especially to voices and sounds. By the last half of the first year, children begin to take part in a new type of interaction with their caretakers. They share attention given to objects with another person by following that individual's gaze or pointing, responding to the individual's emotional reaction to an event, and imitating that person's object-directed actions. This gives adults who notice this behavior a chance to pair words with objects, actions, events, and people. First words or sounds are usually simple associates of objects or situations. The infant simply voices a shared reference. It is noted that the leap from shared reference associations to meaningful language requires the child to integrate skills with communicative patterns and conceptual knowledge. The child is then standing on a first communicative step.

[수완실전 - 5회 32번]

612.

On a cross-country flight, I once found myself sitting next to a successful lawyer who remembered attending a lecture I had given on brain research about ten years earlier at a private club in San Francisco. During our conversation, he asked me if I was still trying to figure out how the brain works. When I indicated that I was still doing research in this field, he seemed surprised because he thought that after ten years of effort this would now be all figured out. At that moment, it struck me that this highly educated man had no understanding of how science works. He was scientifically ignorant, and the degree he had received at a leading research university before entering law school failed to educate him in the most basic principle of the scientific process—that research is a never-ending quest.

[수완실전 - 5회 33번]

613.

When it comes to statistical significance, the size of the groups being compared matters. For instance, a poll of ten athletic friends and ten couch potato friends could give you some insight into whether knee problems were associated with participation in sports. However, if five of the athletes and two of the couch potatoes complained of knee pain, would this be good evidence that knee pain is related to participation in sports? Not really, because with such small group sizes, the difference easily could have arisen by chance. On the other hand, if 1,000 athletes and 1,000 couch potatoes were randomly selected and polled, and 500 of the athletes and 200 of the nonathletes had knee pain, this would be much stronger evidence that a correlation existed between knee pain and participation in sports. With such a large sample size, the 50 percent/20 percent statistic could not be due to a few unusual people throwing off the result, as could have been the case with the smaller group.

[수완실전 - 5회 34번]

수능완성

614.

Geerat Vermeij, an evolutionary biologist at the University of California at Davis, has shown that over evolutionary time, life inevitably becomes more dangerous and competitive, as organisms become more effective at competition and predation, and acquire better defenses. For example, flight in insects likely evolved in response to a world made increasingly dangerous by insect-eating animals. Then a descendant group of the dinosaurs, the birds, evolved flight, and insects became the main menu item for many bird species. In response, some insects escaped bird predation by an evolutionary change in their daily activity schedules, resting during the day and becoming active only at night, when birds, which hunt using vision, could not see them. As a result, a huge potential advantage appeared for any animal group that could evolve to exploit the insect-filled nighttime air. Into this huge vacant niche stepped a group of tiny mammals: the bats.

[수완실전 - 5회 35번]

615.

A whole range of physical activity accompanies music. Playing a musical instrument, alone or in a group, not only creates sound but also literally moves people—that is, they sway, dance, walk, work in response. Even if we cannot see them move very much, their brains and bodies are responding as they hear and process the music. How odd it would be for a rock band to perform without moving in response to their music, in ways that let the audience know they were feeling it. This was demonstrated many years ago by the new-wave rock band Devo when its members acted like robots. In one way or another movement and music connect in the repertory of every culture. Sometimes the movement is quite loose, suggesting freedom and abandon, and at other times, as in Balinese dance, it is highly controlled, suggesting that in this culture controlling oneself is beautiful and admirable.

[수완실전 - 5회 36번]

616.

Realistic fiction and fantastic fiction have much in common. Both are invented stories, often with invented characters, and they may take place in invented settings. Even when the setting is real, such as Boston or Berlin, the exact neighborhood is often imagined. The difference between realism and fantasy lies in the laws of our universe. If an invented story takes place in the world exactly as we know it—where dogs bark, trees are green, and gravity is everywhere—it is realistic fiction. If a story has one or more elements not found in our world—if animals speak, magic is present, or time travel is involved—it is called fantasy. The rest of the story might be absolutely realistic, but it is called fantasy if it contains any deviation from natural physical law.

[수완실전 - 5회 37번]

617.

No people on earth have advanced the art of food preparation and consumption more than the French. Curiously, although many French foods appear to be spectacularly rich in calories, the pandemic of obesity and diet-related diseases that is troubling much of the Western World has only in recent years begun to affect the French. This is in part because the French, at least until recently, have followed the “Mediterranean diet” in which there is a predominance of healthy plant foods. Also important is the fact that the French have a tradition of eating moderately, eating substantially less than, for example, Americans. Clearly, it is possible to eat wonderful food without becoming overweight and (or) unhealthy, but it needs to be done wisely.

[수완실전 - 5회 38번]

수능완성

618.

Climate change has a multitude of indirect effects on crop and livestock production. These are the effects that changing patterns of temperature and precipitation have on the non-crop species found on farms and ranches, such as insects, weeds, disease-causing organisms and invasive species. Climate change effects influence the behavior and productivity of these non-crop species, which, in turn, changes the nature of their relationships with each other and with crops and livestock. Because the relationships between species in agricultural systems are dynamic and the behavior of the system is complex, it is difficult to project how the indirect effects of climate change may influence the performance of the agricultural production system as a whole. The limited information available about how these non-crop species respond to climatic effects may provide some insight on potential impacts.

[수완실전 - 5회 39번]

619.

Some of the most stable and healthy ecosystems can be found in the local forest. The main reason they are so healthy is because they include a diverse selection of native plants that work together and provide benefits to one another along with wildlife. In a sustainable garden, even though it's not necessarily all native, our goal is to diversify the ecosystem by incorporating a wide variety of plant types and species, because by nature, diversity leads to a healthier ecosystem. A lawn is totally contradictory to this theory and practice. If a disease or an insect is specifically targeting a lawn, often the entire lawn is in jeopardy, because its plantings are not diverse enough to handle the pressure from the pests. In a more diverse planting, such as a mixed border or evergreen screen composed of five or six unrelated species, if a pest problem arises, it is unlikely to wipe out the entire planting. Increasing the diversity of plantings in a sustainable garden can reduce the risk of the entire planting being wiped out by pests.

[수완실전 - 5회 40번]

620.

If finding the whole truth about what happened in the past is nearly impossible and if interpretations of the past are constantly being changed or revised, then how can we make any definitive statements about what really happened in the past? In other words, is historical knowledge possible?

For several decades, postmodernists have harshly criticized the narratives that historians tell about the past. A narrative, they argue, is ultimately shaped by a narrator who brings his or her biases to the story, exercises power over the story, and chooses which voices to include in the story and which voices to exclude. Take, for example, a college history textbook. Many undergraduates assume that the textbook they have been assigned for their United States or World Civilization survey course simply provides them with a narrative of “what happened” in the past, without realizing that the authors of that textbook have made interpretive choices—either consciously or subconsciously—in how they have chosen the story. The authors have made choices about how much space to devote to certain historical actors, how the various pieces of the past are organized and presented, and where to begin and end the story. As a result, many postmodernists argue that no single narrative is capable of actually capturing the past because it will always be the product of the biases and interpretive choices (often based on those biases) that the narrator brings to the story. Narratives will thus be forever contested and do not offer us any reliable guide to what happened in the past.

[수완실전 - 5회 41~42번]

621.

During World War I, the Russians were advancing against East Prussia, and an East Prussian named Mr. Siebert thought it would be a while before they arrived. Therefore, he stayed longer in his house with his two children, Lena and Gustav, than he should have. The children were doing their homework. Lena was attempting unsuccessfully to solve a difficult math problem, and Gustav was writing an essay in German. Actually, the title of the essay was a quotation from Horace in Latin. Gustav began his essay by translating the Latin and then writing about the Russians: “Yes, it is sweet and glorious to die for one’s country. And when the hateful Russians come ...” Just then, word arrived that the Russians were very near and that the family should leave immediately. They did, and they left most of their possessions and all of the children’s homework behind. Time passed, and eventually it was time to return and see if anything was left of their house and possessions. Mr. Siebert was prepared to see that their house had been destroyed, and he was happy to see that it was still standing. Mr. Siebert even found his children’s homework! A Russian soldier had solved the math problem for his daughter, and had finished the German composition for his son. The son had started the essay with “And when the hateful Russians come ...,” and the Russian soldier had continued the essay with “... they come only because their Emperor wishes and it is their duty, and for some, my dear German boy, it is very hard.” The Russian soldier then wrote about his own home and his own son and daughter. He wrote that his daughter wished to study in Germany, then he wrote, “That is impossible now, but let us hope, not forever. When you are grown up, people will, I hope, have remembered again that they are human beings and what a good thing that is.” As for the quotation from Horace, the Russian soldier felt that it was “right enough,” but “it is still more sweet and glorious to live for your country and to work for its peace, no matter whether it is your German fatherland or that of us ‘hateful Russians.’” The composition was signed, “Your enemy friend, Dr. Paul Fedor Heidenkamp, Lieut.”

[수완실전 - 5회 43~45번]



수능완성