

*수능특강 영어

0051. ★★★

Speculations about the meaning and purpose of prehistoric art rely heavily on analogies drawn with _____ societies. Such primitive societies, as Steven Mithen emphasizes in *The Prehistory of the Modern Mind*, tend to view man and beast, animal and plant, organic and inorganic spheres, as participants in an _____. The dual expressions of this tendency are anthropomorphism (the practice of regarding animals as humans) and totemism (the practice of regarding humans as animals), both of which spread through the visual art and the mythology of primitive cultures. Thus the natural world is conceptualized in terms of human social relations. When considered in this light, the visual preoccupation of early humans with the nonhuman creatures inhabiting their world becomes profoundly meaningful. Among hunter-gatherers, animals are not only good to eat, they are also good to think about, as Claude Lévi-Strauss has observed. In the practice of totemism, he has suggested, an unlettered humanity “_____.”

* speculation 고찰 ** analogy 유사점 *** brood 곰곰이 생각하다

0052. ★★★

Thomas Edison failed ten thousand times until, like a bolt of lightning, the solution to the challenge of the incandescent light bulb hit him, and because of this, he transformed the world. Rosa Parks had _____ that choosing to resist her conditioning — the injustice of racial prejudicing — and risking imprisonment, beating, or even worse, would spark a revolution that would transform history for all men and women, regardless of race. When Mother Teresa chose to leave her position educating the privileged classes of India in order to care for the poor and forgotten, people thought that she was crazy. At the time, Mother Teresa had no idea of the global impact that this decision would have on the world. Albert Einstein received the solution to his Theory of Relativity while _____ that he was riding on a beam of light. So, too, will you receive your _____ of brilliance, _____ and through no effort of your own. * incandescent 백열광을 내는

0054.

We must understand that busyness does not **necessarily equal productivity**, and in order to accomplish anything in life, we must . What we put at the top of our list determines how we spend our time and how much value we get out of each and every day. The truth is, most of us are about **how we truly spend our time**, things that we say don't really matter to us. We waste our extra time watching TV, complaining, or sleeping our lives away. We mindlessly scroll through social media and spend hours talking on the phone, and we don't make good use of our time traveling to and from work. We **do so much** in a day, yet . Once we get honest about how we're actually spending our days, we can begin to prioritize what's most important to us, and **start taking back our time**.

0056.

The way our society views weight and getting into shape is one example of **where expectations are often out of touch with reality, and leads to** — one of the top reasons why over 95 percent of all diets fail. We are led to believe through various media that dropping pounds is something that can be done quickly and effectively if we **just try hard enough**. The reality show The Biggest Loser, where contestants drop ten or even twenty pounds in one week, implies that rapid results are **not only possible but commonplace**. We search for the latest fads and are drawn to products claiming to trim our waistline in thirty days or less. **Yet** time after time we find ourselves, after attempts to diet, . While there are many factors that go into weight loss and healthy living, one of the hardest things for people to accept is that **any real lifestyle change** : time to break bad habits and time to form new healthy ones.

* fad (일시적인) 유행 ** trim 줄이다, 다듬다

0059. ★★★

Advertising is a form of persuasion. This means that from square one, your goals and interests are often very [redacted]. Let's say your goal is to buy the best dishwashing machine you can afford. I don't have to be the first to break it to you that this is not the main concern of an advertising copywriter for a home appliance company. He's unlikely to [redacted] upon finding out that, by buying the washer in his beautifully-crafted ad, you've passed up a wiser purchase. If you really want to read something that's written with your best interests in mind, you pick up a copy of Consumer Reports — you don't go flipping through Good Housekeeping to find that dishwasher ad you saw last week. When you do read the ad, you take it for granted that any comparisons it makes to the competition are not necessarily "[redacted]." * pang 고통

0060. ★★★

Sometimes the awareness that one is **distrusted** can provide **the necessary incentive for** [redacted]. An employee who realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then **encourage** her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her **more worthy of their trust**. **But** distrust of one who is sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to **doubt** her own perceptions and to [redacted]. Consider, **for instance**, a teenager whose parents are suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is **undermined** by a pervasive parental attitude that [redacted]. * forthright 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 ** pervasive 널리 스며 있는

0061. ★★★

Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed-upon view of things — [redacted], the “PC” or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically rejected without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. ➔ So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus — doing so can seriously damage their standing. ➔ In his classic book, Groupthink, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, worry about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will [redacted]. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just [redacted]. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one [redacted] the established course. ➔ The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord. * stature 위상, 지명도

0062. ★★★

The temperature of 54°F appears to be a [redacted] for several species. ➔ For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which provide an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. ➔ However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you'll barely hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can't regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it's warm enough. ➔ Their body movements become faster [redacted], resulting in ever stronger vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the [redacted] the pitch. * threshold 문턱, 한계점 ** billow 물결치다 *** chirp 짹짹거리다

0065. ★★★

Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of **commonsense beliefs** about what is right, what is natural, what works. → **These** commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead typically **bounded** by . = Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. = Although cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes **apparent** that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be evaluated are . ↳ In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were eliminating whole Indian tribes without a blink. ↔ Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make **important issues** out of the potential disappearance of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures." * orthodoxy 정설, 통설 ** heterodoxy 이설, 비정통적 학설

0068.

Mummification in Ancient Egypt was developed in response to a gradual change in the **burial preferences** of its deceased. = The artificial preservation of bodies, both human and animal, was practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. → The earliest Egyptians were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to reduce the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. → The physical features of the body would be preserved, and this **lifelike appearance** of the corpse may have **supported the belief of an** . → As burial practices became more sophisticated, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were no longer buried in the desert sand. → **However**, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was fundamental to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to artificially preserve the body in readiness for the journey **to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris**. * the deceased 고인(故人) ** foetal 태아의

0069. ★★★

Most of us probably **parent** the way we [redacted]. Louise, a mother who attended my seminars, **shared how** her mother dealt with sibling fighting. Louise said her mother's infamous threat was always, "If you kids don't stop **fighting**, I'm going to knock your three heads together!" Louise and her siblings were always puzzled about the specifics of **how** their mother would actually accomplish such a task, **which**, thankfully, she never attempted. But [redacted] drove her mother [redacted] this empty threat? Extreme annoyance with the sibling arguments, probably. No doubt, Louise's mother **had learned** this threatening tactic from her own mother, and, in the absence of any other parenting tools she knew of, she said it to her own children, regardless of **whether** it worked. If Louise [redacted] the effective parenting skills taught in the seminars, she [redacted] probably be using similarly ineffective threatening techniques with her own children today! * sibling 형제(의), 자매(의)

0071..

"Do you like the garden, Ms. Danby?" Charlotte spoke softly, her voice no **more** than a dry whisper, but Sarah had no difficulty **hearing** her. The accent was **more noticeable** than it **had first been** on the telephone. "Yes," she said with a thin smile. "I like it very much." Charlotte smiled [redacted]. She pulled open the door and gestured with her hand. "Please, won't you come in?" The smile instantly vanished. Sarah allowed Charlotte **to lead** the way. Once inside, she **was instantly drawn** to the artful blend of fine decoration in this private sector of the house. It was just like the garden, [redacted] simplicity and colour, much like the former owner, she suspected. Each piece of furniture filled its rightful place with pride. The paintings on the walls, every one obviously a masterpiece, **were** each unique. She recognised a few celebrated names, **which** meant the collection [redacted] over the years.

0072.

There was Hungry Anderson, **who was known** to be a tight man with a dollar. He and his wife lived about a mile out of town. He got his name on an occasion when he had a carpenter **working** on the roof of his house. At noon, it took the carpenter about six or seven minutes off the roof, and by the time he **did**, Hungry **had eaten** his lunch. He explained **that** when the carpenter was late, he **had thought** he **didn't** want to eat. He Hungry Anderson from that day on, and people began to say he was a miser. To prove that he wasn't, he bought a shiny Chalmers automobile, but his instincts were too strong for him. He kept the car in a shed in town and **came** in with his horse and buggy, **motored** about town, **put** up the car, and back to his farm. * horse and buggy 말 한 필이 끄는 마차

0073.

The Prussian king, Wilhelm I, was a conventional man, and not particularly **clever or insightful** — in other words, the opposite of his minister, Bismarck. He disliked Bismarck did and **how** he did it. **Yet** at some level, the king recognized **that** he and his dynasty needed Bismarck even though, as Wilhelm once mildly complained, **"It's hard to be Kaiser under him."** Since the monarch had the final say over foreign and defence policy, and governments answered only to him and not the other way around, Bismarck only in the name of Wilhelm was able to exert great control over domestic and foreign affairs. The two men's relationship was marked by terrible arguments. Bismarck would come down with severe headaches and fits of vomiting and **claim that** he was **dying**. He frequently threatened . In the end it was always Wilhelm **who** backed down **saying**, "Bismarck mustn't think of resigning." Wilhelm wrote to him after one scene: "It is my greatest happiness **to live** with you and thoroughly with you!" * kaiser 황제 ** monarch 황제, 군주

0074.

The role of science can sometimes be **overstated**, with its advocates **slipping into** [redacted]. = Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. = With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be **authenticated** if and only if the term 'scientific' can correctly be [redacted].
→ The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality — and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world — may become labelled as [redacted], and therefore of **little account** in terms of describing the way the world is. → The philosophy of science seeks to **avoid crude scientism** and get a [redacted] view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve. * ascribe 속하는 것으로 생각하다 ** crude 투박한

0075.

You may have noticed that people **differ** in the schemas they tend to use when [redacted]. ↳ College professors are often concerned with whether someone is smart, sales managers with whether someone is persuasive, and those involved in the entertainment business with whether someone has charisma. → **As these examples illustrate**, the role of the evaluator or the context in which a target person is encountered often **influences** which traits or schemas are used. + **But** sometimes the schema is simply **determined by habit**: if a person uses a particular schema frequently, it may become chronically accessible and therefore likely to be used still more frequently in the future. → A frequently activated schema functions much like a recently activated one: its [redacted] increases the likelihood that it will be **applied to understanding** [redacted].

0076.

Not everyone comes to see the game. = For some, the contest merely provides the setting and opportunities for the expression of **other motives**. = The [redacted] provided by the crowd itself suggests a reason for people to attend. = **This very point** was elaborated by William McDougall in a book published in 1908, in which he developed his case for the existence of a [redacted] in humans. = The question he posed at the turn of the century certainly argues convincingly for the view that we are social creatures. (However, additionally labeling the observed behavior as an “instinct” creates a tautology that adds nothing to our understanding.) ↳ McDougall asks his readers, “What proportion of the ten thousand witnesses of a football match would stand for an hour or more in the wind and rain, if each man were isolated from the rest of the crowd and saw only the players?” → We would guess very few in 1908, fewer today. * gregarious 남과 어울리기 좋아하는 ** tautology 유의어 반복

0078.

There is a widespread belief that creativity is best served through **inner peace, stillness, and calmness**. ↳ One of my colleagues was convinced that her own creative writing was best when she had no [redacted], quietly sipping tea in a peaceful setting. ↔ **However**, after three months of such languid writing days, she produced nothing that she was proud of. → Shortly thereafter, her first baby was born and her schedule went from long, open, peaceful, unstructured days to tightly orchestrated, minute-by-minute slots, punctuated by extreme activity. → The result? She became [redacted]. In her words, she was “[redacted]” = The way she put it to me was, “I have ninety minutes when Sam is napping, and I run to the computer and write like crazy. I’m totally focused.” = Turns out, my colleague is [redacted]. → **In fact**, it is better to be aroused when attempting to think creatively. * languid 나른한 ** punctuate 간간이 끼어들다 *** prolifically 다작 면에서

0079. ★★★

According to Greek mythology, the Oracle at Delphi was consulted to gauge the risk of waging a war. → In modern times, the term Delphi refers to a group survey technique for combining the opinions of several people to develop [redacted]. = The technique comprises a series of structured questions and feedback reports. Each respondent is given a series of questions (e.g., what are the five most significant risks in this project?), to which he writes his opinions and reasons. → The opinions of everyone surveyed are summarized in a report and returned to the respondents, who then have the opportunity to modify their opinions. → Because the written responses are kept anonymous, no one feels pressured anyone else's opinion. + If people change their opinions, they must explain the reasons why; if they don't, they must also explain why. → The process continues until the group reaches a collective opinion. → Studies have proven the technique to be an effective way of [redacted]. * oracle 신탁(神託), 신의 말씀

*수능특강 영독

0111. ★★★

One of the great risks of writing is that even the simplest of choices regarding wording or punctuation can sometimes [redacted] in ways that may seem unfair. ↳ [redacted], look again at the old grammar rule forbidding the splitting of infinitives. → After decades of telling students to **never split** an infinitive (something just done in this sentence), most composition experts now **concede** that a split infinitive is not a grammar crime. + **Suppose** you have written a position paper trying to convince your city council of the need to hire security personnel for the library, and half of the council members — the people you wish to convince — **remember their eighth-grade grammar teacher's warning** about splitting infinitives. → How will they respond when you tell them, in your introduction, that librarians are compelled "**to always accompany**" visitors to the rare book room because of the threat of vandalism? = How much of their attention have you suddenly lost because of their **automatic recollection** of **what is now a nonrule**? → It is possible, [redacted], to write correctly and still offend your readers' notions of your language competence. *infinitive 부정사 **concede 인정하다 ***vandalism (공공 기물의) 파손

0112. ★★★

While we dislike failing in our regular endeavors, games are an entirely **different** thing, a **safe** space in which failure is okay, neither painful nor the least unpleasant. The phrase "It's just a game" suggests that this would be [redacted]. And we do often take what happens in a game to have a different meaning from what is **outside a game**. To prevent other people from achieving their goals is usually **hostile** behavior that may end friendships, but we regularly prevent other players from achieving their goals when playing friendly games. Games, **in this view**, are something different from the regular world, a frame in which failure is not **the least distressing**. [redacted] this is clearly not the whole truth: we are often **upset** when we fail, we put in considerable effort to avoid failure while playing a game, and we will even show anger toward those who foiled our clever in-game plans. **In other words**, we often argue that **in-game** failure is something harmless and neutral, but we repeatedly fail to act [redacted].
*foil 저지하다

0113.

Emotions can easily [redacted] upon the most simple messages. Some people can send us letters and e-mail messages that are clearly hostile or nasty and tempt us to **respond in kind**. At times maybe we should. How would you feel if you received **this** message? Whose job do you think you can do better? Mine or yours? Most likely you'd feel like socking the person who sent it. There are certainly people who can push us **over the edge of civilized decorum**. **The question is how to respond to them**. In **this** case, perhaps it's best not to respond at all. The writer is clearly upset and resentful, perhaps even insecure about something you may have said or suggested. If you receive an unsettling message such as this, **do not respond** [redacted]. No matter how justified or outraged you feel, your emotions will get the better of your ability to express your thoughts and, ironically enough, you may end up appearing **the** [redacted]. *intrude upon ~에 침범하다 **sock 세게 치다 ***decorum 예의, 점잖음

0114.

Within my family, obtaining a university degree was never presented as a **choice**. I was exceptionally lucky because my parents always cultivated in my sister and me deep admiration for academic and professional achievement. **As I grew up**, my parents would repeat again and again that education was an [redacted] that would always yield **returns**. They convinced us that knowledge was the one thing in life nobody could **take away** from you. Money, properties, even loved ones could disappear. But not knowledge. **This** thinking had acquired greater meaning in our new context as recent immigrants lacking significant scarcity. In **these** circumstances, the promise of a better life depended on my parents' ability to exercise their professions in the United States and on the education my sister and I could obtain. There seemed to be no American Dream **without a** [redacted].

0115-0117.

While she was going to Elanor Hales's place, Anika kept thinking about the baby elephant. 'Would he still be alive?' she thought. As soon as the car stopped at Elanor Hales's place, Anika burst out of the car. She was in a hurry to see if the baby elephant was still alive. Then she saw an older woman who was standing with her arm around an eland, a large African antelope. She was talking to some people and patting the eland. She looked over at Anika and then walked over. She was barefoot. The eland followed her. "You must be Anika," she said. "I'm Elanor Hales." Her voice was very English, clipped, and no-nonsense. She had kind eyes. Anika blurted, "Is he still alive? Is the baby elephant still alive? Can I see him?" Mrs. Hales laughed and said, "Yes, he is. He's still weak, but he has a good chance of surviving." A sense of comfort filled Anika. "I've named him Kioko. I will show you around," Mrs. Hales said.

Mrs. Hales took Anika to where they were taking care of elephants. There were two other small elephants. All of them were having a mud bath out front. Kioko was there. An animal caretaker was rubbing cool, muddy water behind Kioko's ear. Kioko leaned against her and touched her with his trunk. Anika wanted to go pet Kioko, but Mrs. Hales said no. She said Kioko needed to feel peacefully secure. It wouldn't be good for strangers to pet him yet. Mrs. Hales explained that baby elephants die unless they feel safe and get lots of attention. The tiny ones used to die, even with lots of attention.

After having tea in the veranda, it was time for Anika to leave. She looked at Elanor Hales and said "Mrs. Hales, is there any chance I could work with you?" Mrs. Hales raised her eyebrows. "What do you mean by work?" she asked. "Anything there is to do. I could learn immense amounts from you," Anika said. "Well," Mrs. Hales said in a dry voice, "what good would you be to me? I have workers already who know the animals." Anika shrugged and raised her hands. Mrs. Hales laughed, "Write to me. I'll consider it." She shook Anika's hand and said goodbye. *antelope 영양(주로 아프리카나 아시아에서 볼 수 있는 사슴 비슷한 동물) **blurt 불쑥 말하다

0118.

Avoid the myth that writing is easier [redacted]. It's a popular, but **dangerous** myth. Last-minute deadlines are more likely to create stress that can paralyze your thinking and ability to write. You may feel "[redacted]" by the stress, but the stress also **undermines** your ability to make logical connections and correct choices while writing. Inevitably, last-minute writing results in embarrassing mistakes, omissions, and a lack of clarity. Finish **a day ahead of time**, and review your work the next day. Never post, publish, or submit a project immediately after you finish writing. **Instead, put it aside** for an hour, or — even better — overnight. [redacted], carefully review what you've written. Always read what you've written out loud. Reading out loud will reveal errors and omissions that you didn't notice the previous day. Reading out loud helps you locate run-on sentences, awkward phrases, and unnecessary ideas. *run-on sentence 무종지문(2개 이상의 문장이나 독립된 절을 접속사 없이 연결한 것)

0119. ★★★

Composers compose music. They write down a series of dots and lines on a page; then performers come along with their instruments and voices, look at the dots and lines on the page, and make sounds from them. It's all very mysterious. Or is it? After all, these words you're reading are just [redacted]; you know what they mean, so you can look at them and make sounds (and sense) from them. The range of sounds is far, far huger than that of any spoken language; and because they aren't tied to any specific meaning, the sounds can express much more. [redacted] maybe music is really just another language, with its own meaning; but there IS something more magical about music than about any other language. There's no musical sound meaning 'sausage' or 'dirty laundry', for instance. [redacted], a musical sentence, or phrase, can sound happy, sad, thoughtful, nostalgic and eager — all at the same time! Words would get [redacted] if they tried to express as many meanings as that.

120. ★★★

In judging that a particular explanation is the best one, you need to compare it with other possible explanations; and the more [redacted] you are able to imagine, the better your judgement is likely to be. In science, a chemist working with the same data as their colleagues may reject an [redacted] explanation of the phenomena because they have the intellectual ability to imagine a range of different explanations and the judgement to be able to choose between them. [redacted], when you make a moral judgement about someone's behaviour, not only do you need to look at what they actually did, but you also need to imagine what they could have done. If someone does something bad, your judgement is likely to be harsher if you think there were better choices available to them, and more lenient if you think they really had no choice. *lenient 관대한

121.

Solving the **productivity** problem is a [redacted]. As soon as the business sector raises productivity and salaries start to rise in **absolute** terms, wage disparities between poorly trained and highly trained workers are likely to become more **pronounced**. While the rising tide of higher salaries will lift more people above the poverty line, the income differences among different sectors of society are likely to **grow**. As companies strive to become more productive as well as more innovative in differentiating their products from their competitors, they will increasingly either spin off low-paying, low-value jobs to Third World countries or eliminate them altogether through automation. The remaining high-value, high-paying jobs are **thus** likely to require an increasingly [redacted] labor force. In an economy dominated by innovation and mass customization, the highly skilled and the highly trained are likely to [redacted]. *disparity 차이, 격차 **spin off ~을 분리하다

122-124.

Once upon a time there was a woman named June. June was the widow of a successful entrepreneur. Over a period of twenty-six years her late husband, Walter, had built a family-owned corner drugstore into a chain of fifty-eight stores with annual sales in excess of 326 million dollars. June and Walter were the parents of a single child, Michael. As Michael grew toward adulthood, his mother assumed that Michael would follow in his father's footsteps. As president and CEO, Michael would fulfill his father's vision of one hundred stores with annual sales of over four hundred million dollars. This, June believed, was the only course her son's life could take.

June was to be disappointed. When Michael completed undergraduate school, he announced he would not be entering the family business. Upset and worried, June sought the advice of an old family friend. The old friend, who happened to be a retired high school principal, listened patiently as June wandered through various stages of grief — denial, anger, depression, and back to anger. June's pain was not new to the former principal. He had witnessed this frustration in other parents. Knowing June's disappointment was genuine, he agreed to talk with Michael.

Michael arrived early for their appointment. Rather than being reluctant to talk, Michael jumped right into the reasons for his decision. Michael explained, "There was a time when I would have loved nothing more than to run my father's business. As a boy, I idealized my dad. I wanted to please him. I wanted to hear him say he was proud of me. But you need to understand the relationship. My father was a driven man who came up the hard way. He was determined to teach me self-reliance, but his method was demoralizing. He thought the best way to teach me self-reliance was to never encourage or praise me. He wanted me to be tough and independent."

"Two or three times a week, we played catch. Sometimes we would play catch with a baseball, at other times with a football. Either way, the goal was always the same. I was to catch the ball ten times straight. I would catch that ball eight or nine times, but always on the tenth, he would do anything to make me miss. He would throw it on the ground or over my head, but always so I had little chance of catching it." Michael paused for a long moment and then finished, "He never let me catch the tenth ball — never! No matter how hard I tried, he always set me up to fail. And I guess that's why I have to get away from my father's business; I want to catch the tenth ball."

0125.

To many people, having a goal is synonymous with commitment, and commitment to a [20006-0125] goal — in turn — is nearly synonymous with success. Legendary boxer Muhammad Ali once remarked, “I hated every minute of training but I said, ‘Don’t quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion.’” And there you have it — the clear sentiment that doubling down on goals is more likely to lead to success. Quitting, on the other hand, is reserved for the morally and physically weak. As you might guess, we challenge the notion that giving up (an indisputable psychological discomfort, by the way) is so awful. Blind devotion to goals has led to, among other things, “gold fever,” most often associated with the California Gold Rush, when miners expended enormous physical, emotional, and financial capital in their fruitless pursuit of riches. In fact, researcher Eva Pomerantz of the University of Illinois argues that heavy investment in a goal can erode a person’s psychological quality of life by creating a spike in their anxiety. This is especially true when people push themselves by focusing on the potential negative impact of not achieving their goals.

0126. ★★★

Our insatiable appetite for seafood, coupled with the **brutal efficiency** of our industrial fishing technologies, has **wreaked havoc**. **But** above all, it has been a combination of government weakness, industrial greed and a scientific community **lacking the courage** to sound the alarm that has resulted in one of the greatest ecological tragedies of our time. Decision-makers have **routinely ignored** the warning signs. The reason is that they have been frightened of upsetting the ‘fishing lobby’. , they have set hopelessly **unrealistic quotas**, and have gone out of their way to **appease** industrial fishing companies. **For example**, in November 2008, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) set a catch quota for bluefin tuna that is nearly 50 percent higher than its own scientists advise. Citing concern for jobs, livelihoods and consumer interest, politicians have brought fish stocks to , and by their failure, they threaten the very people in whose interests they **claim to be acting**. *insatiable 만족할 줄 모르는 **wreak havoc 많은 문제를 초래하다 ***appease 요구를 들어주다

0127.

We live in times when [redacted] of reaction often takes [redacted] over slower and more cautious assessments. As we become more attuned to [redacted], events and media, we inevitably end up placing more trust in sensation and emotion than in evidence. Knowledge becomes more valued for its speed and impact than for its cold objectivity, and emotive falsehood often travels faster than fact. In situations of physical danger, where time is of the essence, rapid reaction makes sense. But the influence of 'real time' data now extends well beyond matters of [redacted]. News, financial markets, friendships and work engage us in a constant flow of information, making it harder to stand back and construct a more reliable portrait of any of them. The threat lurking in this is that [redacted] peaceful situations can come to feel dangerous, until eventually they really are. *lurk 잠재하다, 숨어 있다

0128. ★★★

Quite often, a party seeking to show statistical significance combines data from different sources to create larger numbers, and hence greater significance for a given disparity. ↔ [redacted], a party seeking to avoid finding significance disaggregates data insofar as possible. ↳ In a discrimination suit brought by female faculty members of a medical school, plaintiffs aggregated faculty data over several years, while the school based its statistics on [redacted] departments and separate years. The argument for disaggregation is that pooled data may be quite misleading. A well-known study showed that at the University of California at Berkeley female applicants for graduate admissions were accepted at a lower rate than male applicants. ↔ When the figures were [redacted] by department, [redacted], it appeared that in most departments the women's acceptance rate was higher than the men's. → The reason for the reversal was that women applied in greater numbers to departments with lower acceptance rates than to the departments to which men predominantly applied. → The departments were therefore variables that [redacted] the association between sex and admission. *disaggregate 구성요소로 분해하다 **plaintiff (민사 소송의) 원고

0129-0131.

Professor Povzner taught a course at the Military Academy for Engineers. He walked into a class one day, ready to start his lecture with a routine spiel about Russian primacy in mathematics, and then settle down to a serious session of really teaching mathematics. But to his alarm, the minute he got up in front of the class he saw that among the audience was a general, the chief of the Academy. *spiel 과장된 연설

Povzner pulled up short and decided that he had better devote the whole lecture to the subject of early Russian genius in mathematics. Luckily, he was a very talented man, good at thinking on his feet, so on the spur of the moment he invented a wonderful lecture on Russian mathematics in the twelfth century. He engaged in flights of fancy for the entire hour, stopping only five minutes before the end to ask, as was customary, 'Are there any questions?'

Povzner saw that one of the students had raised his hand. The student said, 'This is so interesting, about medieval Russian mathematics. Could you tell us, please, where we could get more information about it — what the reference books would be? I would like to learn more.' Having no time to think, the professor immediately answered: 'Well, that's impossible! All the archives were burned during the Tatar invasion!' When the class was over, the general got up slowly from his seat. Then he came up to the lecturer and said, 'So, Professor... All the archives were burned?' *archive 기록 보관소

Only then did poor Povzner realize what he had said. The unspoken question hung in the air: If all the evidence of Russian primacy in this science was burned, how in the world did the professor himself know the history of pre-invasion mathematics? He was ready to panic when, unexpectedly, the general smiled at him sympathetically, turned around, and left. This high-ranking commander was a clever and decent person; otherwise Professor Povzner would have been in deep trouble.

0132.

When romantic partners lie to each other they do so relatively often by [redacted] information. There are several reasons as to why liars prefer concealments. [redacted], they are **difficult** to **detect**. Once information is provided, lie detectors can **verify the accuracy** of this information by searching for further evidence that supports or contradicts it. In the case of concealments, however, no information is given. [redacted], concealing information is relatively easy. When telling an outright lie or when exaggerating, a liar should **invent** a story that sounds plausible, whereas **nothing** needs to be invented when concealing information. Another problem with telling an outright lie or exaggerating is that liars need to **remember** the details they provided in case the topic of the lie comes up on **subsequent** occasions. [redacted], they don't need to remember anything if they don't provide information (concealment).

133.

Control of the crime scene is obviously important. **This** can be done by establishing the boundary of the scene (be it a location, item, or person) and protecting it. The establishment of a cordon at a major crime scene, marking it with incident tape and protecting it with police officers, is the common practice. The same principles apply if the examination is that of a person (a suspect, victim, or witness), recovered vehicle, or any other item. The recording of the names of those who enter and leave the defined scene (or come into contact with it) and at what time maintains the **integrity** of the scene management process. The scene or investigation also extends to persons removed from the scene and those who may be potentially connected with it. The **availability** of trained crime scene investigators to examine such scenes may not always be **adequate**. It is a long-established principle that all areas such as scene, victim, vehicle, and suspect should be dealt with by separate scene investigators. **Forensic**, most often in the laboratory, items will be examined and compared by the **forensic** scientist, where systems are also required to ensure that there is no **contamination**. *cordon (경찰이 진입을 통제하는) 저지선

0134.

In a study, 77 undergraduate students were interviewed. During these interviews, they were presented with various events (e.g., falling on their head, getting a painful wound, or being sent to a hospital emergency room). They were told that, according to their parents, these events had occurred in their childhood. The interviewer gave further details about the events **supposedly** given by the parents. Unknown to the interviewees, the events were invented by the researchers and had never happened to the participants according to their parents. Guided imagery instructions were given to the participants to help them generate images for the false event (e.g., “Visualize what it might have been like and the memory will probably come back to you”). Results indicated that 26% of students “**forgot**” a complete memory for the false event, and another 30% **recalled** aspects of the false experience.

0135. ★★★

Noise is often thought to **affect performance**, as anyone who has tried to concentrate in a noisy environment can . High intensity noise clearly is related to a generalized stress response. , the effects of noise on performance are **far from clear-cut**. In general, task performance is only impaired at **very high** noise intensities. Performance deficits are particularly obvious for **difficult or demanding** tasks. Simple or routine tasks, , are typically not affected by noise, and sometimes noise **increases** performance on simple tasks. effect probably occurs because the noise acts as a stressor, raising the person's **arousal level** and therefore the boredom associated with the task. , most of the evidence on task performance under noisy conditions comes from **experiments**. Based on the research conducted so far, we cannot assess whether the findings of lab research on noise will generalize to **less** conditions in **real** work settings. *attest 입증하다

0136-0138.

I recently had the privilege of listening to Robert Cooper, author of Executive EQ, address an auditorium of 900 people. The story he told in the first ten minutes of his speech demonstrated his authenticity. He chose to tell us “who he was” by telling a story about his grandfather, who died when Robert was sixteen years old. His father’s father had four major heart attacks before he eventually died from the fifth. During that time, he had taken great care to assist in Robert’s development as a young man. He invested long talks and personal time with him.

We could see the love Robert felt for his grandfather when he used words to help us see this man as he saw him back then. He said, “If you could measure intelligence in the quality of intensity in a man’s eyes, he surely must have been a genius.” He described the decline in his grandfather’s health and how after each major heart attack his grandfather would call Robert to his side, burning to share his latest near-death insight. Robert had us leaning forward in our seats, as he recounted his grandfather’s words “I’ve been thinking about what is most important in life, and I’ve concluded that the most important thing in life is”

We wanted to share the insights of this great man. By the fourth time he had us laughing at the old man’s revisions and Robert’s adolescent fear that he was going to be tested on remembering what the last heart attack’s “most important thing in life” was. As we continued to smile, he told us about his grandfather’s last revision: “My grandfather said to me, ‘Give the world the best you have and the best will come back to you. I have asked myself — what if every day I had refused to accept yesterday’s definition of my best? So much would have come back to me ... to your father ... to you. But now it won’t, because I didn’t. It is too late for me. But it’s not too late for you.’”

I held my breath along with everyone there at the power of a man’s regret at the end of his life. “It is too late for me.” Our common humanity means that we, too, will die. Every person in that audience had a flicker of awareness toward our own deaths and potential regrets. He didn’t pull any punches with this story, but Robert glowed with the intensity of total authenticity and his integrity gave him the right to tell such a powerful story. *pull punches 조심스럽게 말하다