

모든문장쑈기

문제 18 번

(1) To whom it may concern, I would like to draw your attention to a problem that frequently occurs with the No. 35 buses.

(2) I look forward to seeing an improvement in this service soon.

(3) There is a bus stop about halfway along Fenny Road, at which the No. 35 buses are supposed to stop.

(4) Yours faithfully, John Williams

(5) It would appear, however, that some of your drivers are either unaware of this bus stop or for some reason choose to ignore it, driving past even though the buses are not full.

(6) I would be grateful if you could remind your drivers that this bus stop exists and that they should be prepared to stop at it.

문제 19 번

(1) My 10-year-old appeared, in desperate need of a quarter.

(2) Moments later, a little voice said, "Here, Mommy, this is for you."

(3) I placed a quarter in my son's hand.

(4) Inscribed at their feet were words that read It starts with 'L' ends with 'E' and in between are 'O' and 'V.'

(5) I glanced down at the hands of my little son and saw a four-inch cream-colored statue of two small children hugging one another.

(6) That 25-cent garage sale purchase brought me a lot of joy.

(7) I didn't want to be bothered with such a trivial demand.

(8) "A quarter? What on earth do you need a quarter for?"

(9) My tone bordered on irritation.

(10) As I watched him race back to the garage sale, I smiled with a heart full of happiness.

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(1) However, when dealing with a problem area, in particular, remember that it is not the person who is bad, but the actions exhibited on the job.

(2) Avoid making suggestions to employees about personal traits they should change; instead suggest more acceptable ways of performing.

(3) Managers frequently try to play psychologist, to "figure out" why an employee has acted in a certain way.

(4) It is difficult for employees to change who they are; it is usually much easier for them to change how they act.

(5) For example, instead of focusing on a person's "unreliability," a manager might focus on the fact that the employee "has been late to work seven times this month."

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(1) What would happen if a new pathogen came along that infected most of the beeches and killed them?

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(3) Because fungi are also very dependent on stable conditions, they support other species underground and protect them from complete collapse to ensure that one species of tree doesn't manage to dominate.

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(2) The last thing you want to be is relaxed.

(3) The principle of "Dream it.

(4) You put yourself in a temporary state of complete happiness, calmness — and inactivity.

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(6) If you want to unwind, you can take some deep breaths, get a massage, or go for a walk —

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(2) It has headed off many of the domestic conflicts that such a large shift in gender roles and family dynamics was bound to spark.

(3) If cooking is as central to human identity, biology, and culture as the biological anthropologist Richard Wrangham suggests, it stands to reason that the decline of cooking in our time would have serious consequences for modern life, and so it has.

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(1) Are they committed to bringing about good in the world?

(2) Which companies and corporations do you value and respect?

(3) To whom do you want to give your money?

- (4) Do they have a record of polluting the environment, or do they have fair-trade practices and an end-of-life plan for the products they make?
- (5) As you may already know, what and how you buy can be political.
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- (1) For male respondents, 2017 was the only year that saw a decrease in the percentage of those accessing the Internet via smart TVs compared to the previous year, during the given period.
- (2) In 2020, the percentage of respondents who reported using smart TVs to go online was higher than 30% for both males and females.
- (3) In 2014, the percentage of females using smart TVs to access the Internet was the lowest during the given period at 6%, and it was still below 10% in 2015.

(4) The percentage gap between the two genders was the largest in 2016 and in 2020, which both had an 8 percentage point difference.

(5) In each year from 2013 to 2020, the percentage of male respondents who used smart TVs to access the Internet was higher than that of female respondents.

(6) The graph above shows the findings of a survey on the use of smart TVs to go online in the UK from 2013 to 2020, by gender.

문제 26 번

(1) He became interested in astronomy at an early age, and when he was only sixteen he wrote a book on the origin of the world.

(2) His most successful work, Popular Astronomy, was published in 1880, and eventually sold 130,000 copies.

(3) Camille Flammarion was born at Montigny-le-Roi, France.

(4) He became an assistant to Le Verrier in 1858 and worked as a calculator.

(5) The manuscript was not published at the time, but it came to the attention of Urbain Le Verrier, the director of the Paris Observatory.

(6) At nineteen, he wrote another book called The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds, in which he passionately claimed that life exists outside the planet Earth.

(7) With his own funds, he built an observatory at Juvisy and spent May to November of each year there.

(8) In 1887, he founded the French Astronomical Society and served as editor of its monthly publication.

문제 27번

(1) How the event works

(2) • You can see videos explaining each challenge on our school website.

(3) • The more challenges you complete, the more points you will gain for your class.

(4) • The size of the video file must not exceed 500MB.

(5) How to submit your entry

(6) Roselands Virtual Sports Day is an athletic competition that you can participate in from anywhere.

(7) When: October 16th - 22nd, 2023

(8) 《Roselands Virtual Sports Day》

(9) • There are 10 challenges in total.

(10) • Email us videos of you completing the challenges at virtualsportsday@roselands.com.

(11) • The class with the most points will get a prize.

(12) • Parents and teachers can also participate.

문제 28 번

(1) Participation requirements

(2) • Must bring a valid ID

(3) • Open to City of Easton residents only

(4) • A parent or a guardian must come with their child to receive the backpack.

(5) Note

(6) 《Back-to-school Giveaway Event》

(7) • 500 backpacks will be given out on a first-come, first-served basis.

(8) Join us for this fun event to help children of all ages prepare to go back to school after summer vacation.

(9) The City of Easton will host a free back-to-school giveaway event.

(10) Location: City of Easton Central Park (This event will be held rain or shine.)

(11) When: Saturday, September 2nd, 9 a.m. - 11 a.m.

(12) For more information, call the City Council at 612-248-6633.

문제 29 번

- (1) But we all make our own judgement about sell-by dates; those brought up during the Second World War are often scornful of the terrible waste they believe such caution encourages.
- (2) Remember those items have already travelled hundreds of miles to reach the shelves and once they go into waste they start a new carbon mile journey.
- (3) But whether it becomes toxic is something each individual can decide.
- (4) The manufacturer then decides that a product can reasonably be consumed within say 90 days and 90 days minus so many days for travelling gives the sell-by date.
- (5) It would seem to make sense not to buy large packs of perishable goods but non-perishable items may become cost-effective.
- (6) Once an item is past that date it goes into the waste stream, further increasing its carbon footprint.
- (7) The manufacturer of the food has a view when making or growing something that by the time the product reaches the shelves it has already been travelling for so many days and possibly many miles.
- (8) There is little doubt that we are driven by the sell-by date.

문제 30 번

- (1) These rare individuals can drink an espresso with dinner and fall fast asleep at midnight without a problem.
- (2) Based in large part on genetics, some people have a more efficient version of the enzyme that degrades caffeine, allowing the liver to rapidly clear it from the bloodstream.

(3) One cup of tea or coffee in the morning will last much of the day, and should they have a second cup, even early in the afternoon, they will find it difficult to fall asleep in the evening.

(4) Caffeine is removed from your system by an enzyme within your liver, which gradually degrades it over time.

(5) The "jolt" of caffeine does wear off.

(6) As a result, they are very sensitive to caffeine's effects.

(7) Others, however, have a slower-acting version of the enzyme.

(8) Aging also alters the speed of caffeine clearance: the older we are, the longer it takes our brain and body to remove caffeine, and thus the more sensitive we become in later life to caffeine's sleep-disrupting influence.

(9) It takes far longer for their system to eliminate the same amount of caffeine.

문제 31번

(1) Some brands have taken full effect of our defiance towards the mainstream and positioned themselves as rebels; which has created even stronger brand loyalty.

(2) If I want you to consider an idea, and know you strongly reject popular opinion in favor of maintaining your independence and uniqueness, I would present the majority option first, which you would reject in favor of my actual preference.

(3) Rebels may think they're rebels, but clever marketers influence them just like the rest of us.

- (4) We are often tricked when we try to maintain a position of defiance.
- (5) These people will look for alternatives, which (if cleverly planned) can be exactly what a marketer or persuader wants you to believe.
- (6) People use this reversal to make us "independently" choose an option which suits their purposes.
- (7) Saying, "Everyone is doing it" may turn some people off from an idea.

문제 32 번

- (1) Because, of course, the abstraction is built on an extremely familiar framework.
- (2) How are they able to cope with such abstraction?
- (3) If you were to think about how much human psychology, law, and even everyday physics the viewer must know in order to follow and speculate about the plot, you would discover it is considerable — at least as much as the knowledge required to follow and speculate about a piece of modern mathematics, and in most cases, much more.
- (4) The mental "training" required to follow a soap opera is provided by our everyday lives.
- (5) The abstraction of a soap opera is only a step removed from the real world.
- (6) Yet viewers follow soap operas with ease.
- (7) The characters in a soap opera and the relationships between them are very much like the real people and relationships we experience every day.
- (8) A typical soap opera creates an abstract world, in which a highly complex web of relationships

connects fictional characters that exist first only in the minds of the program's creators and are then recreated in the minds of the viewer.

문제 33 번

(1) As always happens with natural selection, bats and their prey have been engaged in a life-or-death sensory arms race for millions of years.

(2) (Not all insects can hear.)

(3) The B-2 bomber and other "stealth" aircraft have fuselages made of materials that do something similar with radar beams.

(4) Over millions of years, moths have evolved the ability to detect sounds at ever higher frequencies, and, as they have, the frequencies of bats' vocalizations have risen, too.

(5) Some moth species have also evolved scales on their wings and a fur-like coat on their bodies; both act as "acoustic camouflage," by absorbing sound waves in the frequencies emitted by bats, thereby preventing those sound waves from bouncing back.

(6) It's believed that hearing in moths arose specifically in response to the threat of being eaten by bats.

문제 34 번

(1) The processes of learning and memory are marked by a steady elimination of information.

(2) Expectancies accomplish some of this work, helping to screen out information that is irrelevant to what is expected, and focusing our attention on clear contradictions.

(3) Out of all the sensory impressions and possible information, it is vital to find a small amount that

is most relevant to our individual needs and to organize that into a usable stock of knowledge.

(4) People notice only a part of the world around them.

(5) The inflow of data from our senses could create an overwhelming chaos, especially given the enormous amount of information available in culture and society.

(6) Much of human thought is designed to screen out information and to sort the rest into a manageable condition.

(7) And only part of what gets committed to memory can be retrieved.

(8) Then, only a fraction of what they notice gets processed and stored into memory.

문제 35 번

(1) Europeans would eventually develop strong systems of revenue collection, but it took them an awfully long time to do so.

(2) The most striking way to illustrate European weakness is to show how little revenue they collected.

(3) The irony of early democracy in Europe is that it thrived and prospered precisely because European rulers for a very long time were remarkably weak.

(4) For more than a millennium after the fall of Rome, European rulers lacked the ability to assess what their people were producing and to levy substantial taxes based on this.

(5) In medieval times, and for part of the early modern era, Chinese emperors and Muslim caliphs were

able to extract much more of economic production than any European ruler with the exception of small city-states.

문제 36 번

(1) For example, in most places a consumer in search of a quick meal has many choices, and more fast-food restaurants appear all the time.

(2) Consumers also benefit from added variety, and we all get a product that's pretty close to our vision of a perfect good — and no other market structure delivers that outcome.

(3) The temptation is to see advertising as driving up the price of a product without any benefit to the consumer.

(4) These competing firms advertise heavily.

(5) If you drive down a busy street, you will find many competing businesses, often right next to one another.

(6) However, this misconception doesn't account for why firms advertise.

(7) Yes, costs rise, but consumers also gain information to help make purchasing decisions.

(8) In markets where competitors sell slightly differentiated products, advertising enables firms to inform their customers about new products and services.

문제 37 번

(1) Architects might say a machine can never design an innovative or impressive building because a computer cannot be "creative."

(2) It is the sort of space that makes one instinctively think that only a human being — and a human with a remarkably refined creative sensibility, at that — could design something so aesthetically impressive.

(3) Similar software has been used to design lightweight bicycle frames and sturdier chairs, among much else.

(4) Yet the auditorium was, in fact, designed algorithmically, using a technique known as "parametric design."

(5) Are these systems behaving "creatively"?

(6) The architects gave the system a set of criteria, and it generated a set of possible designs for the architects to choose from.

(7) No, they are using lots of processing power to blindly generate varied possible designs, working in a very different way from a human being.

(8) Yet consider the Elbphilharmonie, a new concert hall in Hamburg, which contains a remarkably beautiful auditorium composed of ten thousand interlocking acoustic panels.

문제 38 번

(1) Thus, during a period of high stress, it shifts away from the analysis of the nuances of a situation to a singular and fixed focus on the stressful situation at hand.

(2) Sometimes, however, this shift from the higher-thinking parts of the brain to the automatic and reflexive parts of the brain can lead you to do something too quickly, without thinking.

(3) You don't sit back and speculate about the meaning of life when you are stressed.

(4) Your brain can't store fuel, however, so it has to "pay as it goes."

(5) The brain is a high-energy consumer of glucose, which is its fuel.

(6) Instead, you devote all your energy to trying to figure out what action to take.

(7) Although the brain accounts for merely 3 percent of a person's body weight, it consumes 20 percent of the available fuel.

(8) Since your brain is incredibly adaptive, it economizes its fuel resources.

문제 39 번

(1) It is, however, noteworthy that although engagement drives job performance, job performance also drives engagement.

(2) In other words, when employees are able to do their jobs well — to the point that they match or exceed their own expectations and ambitions — they will engage more, be proud of their achievements, and find work more meaningful.

(3) This is especially evident when people are employed in jobs that align with their values.

(4) The most influential situational causes are job resources, feedback and leadership, the latter, of course, being responsible for job resources and feedback.

(5) Much research has been carried out on the causes of engagement, an issue that is important from both a theoretical and practical standpoint: identifying the drivers of work engagement may enable us to manipulate or influence it.

(6) The causes of engagement fall into two major camps: situational and personal.

(7) Indeed, leaders influence engagement by giving their employees honest and constructive feedback on their performance, and by providing them with the necessary resources that enable them to perform their job well.

문제 40 번

(1) The events of September 11th emotionally affected people throughout the United States.

(2) In 2006, researchers conducted a study on the motivations for helping after the September 11th terrorist attacks against the United States.

(3) In the study, they found that individuals who gave money, blood, goods, or other forms of assistance because of other-focused motives (giving to reduce another's discomfort) were almost four times more likely to still be giving support one year later than those whose original motivation was to reduce personal distress.

(4) Those who gave to reduce their own distress reduced their emotional arousal with their initial gift, discharging that emotional distress.

(5) This effect likely stems from differences in emotional arousal.

(6) However, those who gave to reduce others' distress did not stop empathizing with victims who continued to struggle long after the attacks.

문제 41~42 번

(1) This social perception of age began to shift with the advent of new technologies such as the printing press.

(2) In a video produced by the AARP (formerly the American Association of Retired Persons), young people were asked to do various activities 'just like an old person'.

(3) This was a period when knowledge was not spread widely, there were few books and most people could not read.

(4) In England in the 1680s, it was unusual to live to the age of fifty.

(5) And since older people had accumulated more knowledge, the social norm was that to be over fifty was to be wise.

(6) Over time, as more books were printed, literacy increased, and the oral traditions of knowledge transfer began to fade.

(7) As a consequence, knowledge passed down through the oral traditions of stories and shared experiences.

(8) We are living in a period when the gap between chronological and biological age is changing fast and where social norms are struggling to adapt.

(9) With the fading of oral traditions, the wisdom of the old became less important and as a consequence being over fifty was no longer seen as signifying wisdom.

(10) When older people joined them in the video, the gap between the stereotype and the older people's actual behaviour was striking.

(11) It is clear that in today's world our social norms need to be updated quickly.

- (1) Jack and Michele risked rejection and went ahead with the adoption.
- (2) When Jack was a young man in his early twenties during the 1960s, he had tried to work in his father's insurance business, as was expected of him.
- (3) Jack realized that, although he often felt fear and still does, he has always had courage.
- (4) As Jack anticipated, his father raged and accused Jack of being selfish, ungrateful, and unmanly.
- (5) In following his path, Jack not only ran three flourishing hair shops, but also helped his clients experience their inner beauty by listening and encouraging them when they faced dark times.
- (6) He was sure that he would enjoy the creative and social aspects of it and that he'd be successful.
- (7) "It was worse than being bored," he said.
- (8) Jack felt drawn to hair styling and dreamed of owning a hair shop with a lively environment.
- (9) And all this laid a strong stepping stone for another courageous move in his life.
- (10) In fact, courage was the scaffolding around which he had built richness into his life.
- (11) In the face of his father's fury, Jack felt confusion and fear.
- (12) When he was twenty-six, Jack approached his father and expressed his intentions of leaving the business to become a hairstylist.
- (13) His love for his work led to donating time and talent at nursing homes, which in turn led to becoming a hospice volunteer, and eventually to starting fundraising efforts for the hospice program

in his community.

(14) Jack understood that his father feared adoption, in this case especially because the child was of a different racial background than their family.

(15) His two older brothers fit in easily and seemed to enjoy their work.

(16) But Jack was bored with the insurance industry.

(17) "I felt like I was dying inside."

(18) But then a force filled his chest and he stood firm in his decision.

(19) When, after having two healthy children of their own, Jack and his wife, Michele, decided to bring an orphaned child into their family, his father threatened to disown them.

(20) It took years but eventually Jack's father loved the little girl and accepted his son's independent choices.

(21) His resolve became weak.

첫 문장을 주어진 문장, 이후 나머지 문장들 섞기

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Camille Flammarion was born at Montigny-le-Roi, France.

- (1) At nineteen, he wrote another book called *The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds*, in which he passionately claimed that life exists outside the planet Earth.
- (2) The manuscript was not published at the time, but it came to the attention of Urbain Le Verrier, the director of the Paris Observatory.
- (3) He became interested in astronomy at an early age, and when he was only sixteen he wrote a book on the origin of the world.
- (4) His most successful work, *Popular Astronomy*, was published in 1880, and eventually sold 130,000 copies.
- (5) He became an assistant to Le Verrier in 1858 and worked as a calculator.
- (6) In 1887, he founded the French Astronomical Society and served as editor of its monthly publication.

(7) With his own funds, he built an observatory at Juvisy and spent May to November of each year there.

문제 27번

《Roselands Virtual Sports Day》

- (1) • You can see videos explaining each challenge on our school website.
 - (2) • The class with the most points will get a prize.
 - (3) • Parents and teachers can also participate.
 - (4) • Email us videos of you completing the challenges at virtualsportsday@roselands.com.
 - (5) • The more challenges you complete, the more points you will gain for your class.
 - (6) • The size of the video file must not exceed 500MB.
- (7) Roselands Virtual Sports Day is an athletic competition that you can participate in from anywhere.
- (8) How the event works
- (9) • There are 10 challenges in total.
- (10) How to submit your entry
- (11) When: October 16th - 22nd, 2023

문제 28 번

《Back-to-school Giveaway Event》

(1) When: Saturday, September 2nd, 9 a.m. - 11 a.m.

(2) Note

(3) The City of Easton will host a free back-to-school giveaway event.

(4) Participation requirements

(5) • 500 backpacks will be given out on a first-come, first-served basis.

(6) • Open to City of Easton residents only

(7) Location: City of Easton Central Park (This event will be held rain or shine.)

(8) Join us for this fun event to help children of all ages prepare to go back to school after summer vacation.

(9) For more information, call the City Council at 612-248-6633.

(10) • A parent or a guardian must come with their child to receive the backpack.

(11) • Must bring a valid ID

문제 29 번

There is little doubt that we are driven by the sell-by date.

(1) It would seem to make sense not to buy large packs of perishable goods but non-perishable items may become cost-effective.

(2) But we all make our own judgement about sell-by dates; those brought up during the Second World War are often scornful of the terrible waste they believe such caution encourages.

(3) Once an item is past that date it goes into the waste stream, further increasing its carbon footprint.

(4) The manufacturer then decides that a product can reasonably be consumed within say 90 days and 90 days minus so many days for travelling gives the sell-by date.

(5) But whether it becomes toxic is something each individual can decide.

(6) Remember those items have already travelled hundreds of miles to reach the shelves and once they go into waste they start a new carbon mile journey.

(7) The manufacturer of the food has a view when making or growing something that by the time the product reaches the shelves it has already been travelling for so many days and possibly many miles.

문제 30 번

The "jolt" of caffeine does wear off.

(1) Based in large part on genetics, some people have a more efficient version of the enzyme that degrades caffeine, allowing the liver to rapidly clear it from the bloodstream.

- (2) It takes far longer for their system to eliminate the same amount of caffeine.
- (3) These rare individuals can drink an espresso with dinner and fall fast asleep at midnight without a problem.
- (4) Others, however, have a slower-acting version of the enzyme.
- (5) One cup of tea or coffee in the morning will last much of the day, and should they have a second cup, even early in the afternoon, they will find it difficult to fall asleep in the evening.
- (6) As a result, they are very sensitive to caffeine's effects.
- (7) Caffeine is removed from your system by an enzyme within your liver, which gradually degrades it over time.
- (8) Aging also alters the speed of caffeine clearance: the older we are, the longer it takes our brain and body to remove caffeine, and thus the more sensitive we become in later life to caffeine's sleep-disrupting influence.

문제 31번

Rebels may think they're rebels, but clever marketers influence them just like the rest of us.

- (1) These people will look for alternatives, which (if cleverly planned) can be exactly what a marketer or persuader wants you to believe.
- (2) Some brands have taken full effect of our defiance towards the mainstream and positioned themselves as rebels; which has created even stronger brand loyalty.
- (3) We are often tricked when we try to maintain a position of defiance.

(4) People use this reversal to make us "independently" choose an option which suits their purposes.

(5) If I want you to consider an idea, and know you strongly reject popular opinion in favor of maintaining your independence and uniqueness, I would present the majority option first, which you would reject in favor of my actual preference.

(6) Saying, "Everyone is doing it" may turn some people off from an idea.

문제 32 번

A typical soap opera creates an abstract world, in which a highly complex web of relationships connects fictional characters that exist first only in the minds of the program's creators and are then recreated in the minds of the viewer.

(1) The abstraction of a soap opera is only a step removed from the real world.

(2) Yet viewers follow soap operas with ease.

(3) How are they able to cope with such abstraction?

(4) The mental "training" required to follow a soap opera is provided by our everyday lives.

(5) Because, of course, the abstraction is built on an extremely familiar framework.

(6) The characters in a soap opera and the relationships between them are very much like the real people and relationships we experience every day.

(7) If you were to think about how much human psychology, law, and even everyday physics the viewer must know in order to follow and speculate about the plot, you would discover it is

considerable — at least as much as the knowledge required to follow and speculate about a piece of modern mathematics, and in most cases, much more.

문제 33 번

As always happens with natural selection, bats and their prey have been engaged in a life-or-death sensory arms race for millions of years.

(1) It's believed that hearing in moths arose specifically in response to the threat of being eaten by bats.

(2) Over millions of years, moths have evolved the ability to detect sounds at ever higher frequencies, and, as they have, the frequencies of bats' vocalizations have risen, too.

(3) The B-2 bomber and other "stealth" aircraft have fuselages made of materials that do something similar with radar beams.

(4) Some moth species have also evolved scales on their wings and a fur-like coat on their bodies; both act as "acoustic camouflage," by absorbing sound waves in the frequencies emitted by bats, thereby preventing those sound waves from bouncing back.

(5) (Not all insects can hear.)

문제 34 번

Much of human thought is designed to screen out information and to sort the rest into a manageable condition.

(1) Then, only a fraction of what they notice gets processed and stored into memory.

(2) And only part of what gets committed to memory can be retrieved.

(3) Expectancies accomplish some of this work, helping to screen out information that is irrelevant to what is expected, and focusing our attention on clear contradictions.

(4) The inflow of data from our senses could create an overwhelming chaos, especially given the enormous amount of information available in culture and society.

(5) People notice only a part of the world around them.

(6) Out of all the sensory impressions and possible information, it is vital to find a small amount that is most relevant to our individual needs and to organize that into a usable stock of knowledge.

(7) The processes of learning and memory are marked by a steady elimination of information.

문제 35 번

The irony of early democracy in Europe is that it thrived and prospered precisely because European rulers for a very long time were remarkably weak.

(1) Europeans would eventually develop strong systems of revenue collection, but it took them an awfully long time to do so.

(2) In medieval times, and for part of the early modern era, Chinese emperors and Muslim caliphs were able to extract much more of economic production than any European ruler with the exception of small city-states.

(3) For more than a millennium after the fall of Rome, European rulers lacked the ability to assess what their people were producing and to levy substantial taxes based on this.

(4) The most striking way to illustrate European weakness is to show how little revenue they collected.

문제 36 번

If you drive down a busy street, you will find many competing businesses, often right next to one another.

(1) However, this misconception doesn't account for why firms advertise.

(2) Yes, costs rise, but consumers also gain information to help make purchasing decisions.

(3) Consumers also benefit from added variety, and we all get a product that's pretty close to our vision of a perfect good — and no other market structure delivers that outcome.

(4) In markets where competitors sell slightly differentiated products, advertising enables firms to inform their customers about new products and services.

(5) These competing firms advertise heavily.

(6) The temptation is to see advertising as driving up the price of a product without any benefit to the consumer.

(7) For example, in most places a consumer in search of a quick meal has many choices, and more fast-food restaurants appear all the time.

문제 37 번

Architects might say a machine can never design an innovative or impressive building because a computer cannot be "creative."

- (1) Yet consider the Elbphilharmonie, a new concert hall in Hamburg, which contains a remarkably beautiful auditorium composed of ten thousand interlocking acoustic panels.
- (2) It is the sort of space that makes one instinctively think that only a human being — and a human with a remarkably refined creative sensibility, at that — could design something so aesthetically impressive.
- (3) Similar software has been used to design lightweight bicycle frames and sturdier chairs, among much else.
- (4) No, they are using lots of processing power to blindly generate varied possible designs, working in a very different way from a human being.
- (5) Are these systems behaving "creatively"?
- (6) The architects gave the system a set of criteria, and it generated a set of possible designs for the architects to choose from.
- (7) Yet the auditorium was, in fact, designed algorithmically, using a technique known as "parametric design."

문제 38 번

The brain is a high-energy consumer of glucose, which is its fuel.

- (1) Sometimes, however, this shift from the higher-thinking parts of the brain to the automatic and reflexive parts of the brain can lead you to do something too quickly, without thinking.
- (2) Thus, during a period of high stress, it shifts away from the analysis of the nuances of a situation to a singular and fixed focus on the stressful situation at hand.

- (3) Instead, you devote all your energy to trying to figure out what action to take.
- (4) Although the brain accounts for merely 3 percent of a person's body weight, it consumes 20 percent of the available fuel.
- (5) Your brain can't store fuel, however, so it has to "pay as it goes."
- (6) Since your brain is incredibly adaptive, it economizes its fuel resources.
- (7) You don't sit back and speculate about the meaning of life when you are stressed.

문제 39 번

Much research has been carried out on the causes of engagement, an issue that is important from both a theoretical and practical standpoint: identifying the drivers of work engagement may enable us to manipulate or influence it.

- (1) The most influential situational causes are job resources, feedback and leadership, the latter, of course, being responsible for job resources and feedback.
- (2) In other words, when employees are able to do their jobs well — to the point that they match or exceed their own expectations and ambitions — they will engage more, be proud of their achievements, and find work more meaningful.
- (3) This is especially evident when people are employed in jobs that align with their values.
- (4) It is, however, noteworthy that although engagement drives job performance, job performance also drives engagement.

(5) Indeed, leaders influence engagement by giving their employees honest and constructive feedback on their performance, and by providing them with the necessary resources that enable them to perform their job well.

(6) The causes of engagement fall into two major camps: situational and personal.

문제 40 번

In 2006, researchers conducted a study on the motivations for helping after the September 11th terrorist attacks against the United States.

(1) Those who gave to reduce their own distress reduced their emotional arousal with their initial gift, discharging that emotional distress.

(2) This effect likely stems from differences in emotional arousal.

(3) The events of September 11th emotionally affected people throughout the United States.

(4) However, those who gave to reduce others' distress did not stop empathizing with victims who continued to struggle long after the attacks.

(5) In the study, they found that individuals who gave money, blood, goods, or other forms of assistance because of other-focused motives (giving to reduce another's discomfort) were almost four times more likely to still be giving support one year later than those whose original motivation was to reduce personal distress.

문제 41~42 번

In England in the 1680s, it was unusual to live to the age of fifty.

(1) It is clear that in today's world our social norms need to be updated quickly.

(2) In a video produced by the AARP (formerly the American Association of Retired Persons), young people were asked to do various activities 'just like an old person'.

(3) With the fading of oral traditions, the wisdom of the old became less important and as a consequence being over fifty was no longer seen as signifying wisdom.

(4) We are living in a period when the gap between chronological and biological age is changing fast and where social norms are struggling to adapt.

(5) Over time, as more books were printed, literacy increased, and the oral traditions of knowledge transfer began to fade.

(6) This social perception of age began to shift with the advent of new technologies such as the printing press.

(7) When older people joined them in the video, the gap between the stereotype and the older people's actual behaviour was striking.

(8) And since older people had accumulated more knowledge, the social norm was that to be over fifty was to be wise.

(9) As a consequence, knowledge passed down through the oral traditions of stories and shared experiences.

(10) This was a period when knowledge was not spread widely, there were few books and most people could not read.

When Jack was a young man in his early twenties during the 1960s, he had tried to work in his father's insurance business, as was expected of him.

(1) His resolve became weak.

(2) And all this laid a strong stepping stone for another courageous move in his life.

(3) He was sure that he would enjoy the creative and social aspects of it and that he'd be successful.

(4) Jack and Michele risked rejection and went ahead with the adoption.

(5) In fact, courage was the scaffolding around which he had built richness into his life.

(6) Jack realized that, although he often felt fear and still does, he has always had courage.

(7) "I felt like I was dying inside."

(8) It took years but eventually Jack's father loved the little girl and accepted his son's independent choices.

(9) In the face of his father's fury, Jack felt confusion and fear.

(10) Jack understood that his father feared adoption, in this case especially because the child was of a different racial background than their family.

(11) His love for his work led to donating time and talent at nursing homes, which in turn led to becoming a hospice volunteer, and eventually to starting fundraising efforts for the hospice program in his community.

(12) "It was worse than being bored," he said.

(13) But Jack was bored with the insurance industry.

(14) When, after having two healthy children of their own, Jack and his wife, Michele, decided to bring an orphaned child into their family, his father threatened to disown them.

(15) His two older brothers fit in easily and seemed to enjoy their work.

(16) In following his path, Jack not only ran three flourishing hair shops, but also helped his clients experience their inner beauty by listening and encouraging them when they faced dark times.

(17) But then a force filled his chest and he stood firm in his decision.

(18) When he was twenty-six, Jack approached his father and expressed his intentions of leaving the business to become a hairstylist.

(19) As Jack anticipated, his father raged and accused Jack of being selfish, ungrateful, and unmanly.

(20) Jack felt drawn to hair styling and dreamed of owning a hair shop with a lively environment.

그룹으로 나누어 쓰기

문제 18 번

(1) It would appear, however, that some of your drivers are either unaware of this bus stop or for some reason choose to ignore it, driving past even though the buses are not full. I would be grateful if you could remind your drivers that this bus stop exists and that they should be prepared to stop at it.

(2) I look forward to seeing an improvement in this service soon. Yours faithfully, John Williams

(3) To whom it may concern, I would like to draw your attention to a problem that frequently occurs with the No. 35 buses. There is a bus stop about halfway along Fenny Road, at which the No. 35 buses are supposed to stop.

문제 19 번

(1) I placed a quarter in my son's hand. Moments later, a little voice said, "Here, Mommy, this is for you." I glanced down at the hands of my little son and saw a four-inch cream-colored statue of two small children hugging one another.

(2) My 10-year-old appeared, in desperate need of a quarter. "A quarter? What on earth do you need a quarter for?" My tone bordered on irritation.

(3) I didn't want to be bothered with such a trivial demand. "There's a garage sale up the street, and there's something I just gotta have! It only costs a quarter. Please?"

(4) Inscribed at their feet were words that read It starts with 'L' ends with 'E' and in between are 'O' and 'V.' As I watched him race back to the garage sale, I smiled with a heart full of happiness. That 25-cent garage sale purchase brought me a lot of joy.

문제 20번

(1) Managers frequently try to play psychologist, to "figure out" why an employee has acted in a certain way. Empathizing with employees in order to understand their point of view can be very helpful.

(2) However, when dealing with a problem area, in particular, remember that it is not the person who is bad, but the actions exhibited on the job. Avoid making suggestions to employees about personal traits they should change; instead suggest more acceptable ways of performing.

(3) For example, instead of focusing on a person's "unreliability," a manager might focus on the fact that the employee "has been late to work seven times this month." It is difficult for employees to change who they are; it is usually much easier for them to change how they act.

문제 21번

(1) I suspect fungi are a little more forward "thinking" than their larger partners. Among trees, each species fights other species.

(2) Let's assume the beeches native to Central Europe could emerge victorious in most forests there. Would this really be an advantage?

(3) Diversity provides security for ancient forests. Because fungi are also very dependent on stable conditions, they support other species underground and protect them from complete collapse to ensure that one species of tree doesn't manage to dominate.

(4) What would happen if a new pathogen came along that infected most of the beeches and killed them? In that case, wouldn't it be more advantageous if there were a certain number of other species around — oaks, maples, or firs — that would continue to grow and provide the shade needed for a new generation of young beeches to sprout and grow up?

문제 22 번

(1) It's remarkable that positive fantasies help us relax to such an extent that it shows up in physiological tests. If you want to unwind, you can take some deep breaths, get a massage, or go for a walk — but you can also try simply closing your eyes and fantasizing about some future outcome that you might enjoy.

(2) does not hold true, and now we know why: in dreaming it, you undercut the energy you need to do it. You put yourself in a temporary state of complete happiness, calmness — and inactivity.

(3) But what about when your objective is to make your wish a reality? The last thing you want to be is relaxed. You want to be energized enough to get off the couch and lose those pounds or find that job or study for that test, and you want to be motivated enough to stay engaged even when the inevitable obstacles or challenges arise.

(4) The principle of "Dream it. Wish it. Do it."

문제 23 번

(1) It has also allowed us to diversify our diets substantially, making it possible even for people with no cooking skills and little money to enjoy a whole different cuisine. All that's required is a microwave.

(2) It has headed off many of the domestic conflicts that such a large shift in gender roles and family dynamics was bound to spark. It has relieved other pressures in the household, including longer workdays and overscheduled children, and saved us time that we can now invest in other pursuits.

(3) If cooking is as central to human identity, biology, and culture as the biological anthropologist Richard Wrangham suggests, it stands to reason that the decline of cooking in our time would have serious consequences for modern life, and so it has. Are they all bad?

(4) Not at all. The outsourcing of much of the work of cooking to corporations has relieved women of what has traditionally been their exclusive responsibility for feeding the family, making it easier for them to work outside the home and have careers.

문제 24 번

(1) Remember that the corporate world is built on consumers, so as a consumer you have the power to vote with your wallet and encourage companies to embrace healthier and more sustainable practices with every purchase you choose to make.

(2) For instance, my family has found a company producing recycled, plastic-packaging-free toilet paper with a social conscience. They contribute 50 percent of their profits to the construction of toilets around the world, and we're genuinely happy to spend our money on this special toilet paper each month.

(3) As you may already know, what and how you buy can be political. To whom do you want to give your money?

(4) Do they have a record of polluting the environment, or do they have fair-trade practices and an end-of-life plan for the products they make? Are they committed to bringing about good in the world?

(5) Which companies and corporations do you value and respect? Be mindful about every purchase by carefully researching the corporations that are taking our money to decide if they deserve our support.

문제 25 번

(1) For male respondents, 2017 was the only year that saw a decrease in the percentage of those accessing the Internet via smart TVs compared to the previous year, during the given period. In

2014, the percentage of females using smart TVs to access the Internet was the lowest during the given period at 6%, and it was still below 10% in 2015.

(2) The graph above shows the findings of a survey on the use of smart TVs to go online in the UK from 2013 to 2020, by gender. In each year from 2013 to 2020, the percentage of male respondents who used smart TVs to access the Internet was higher than that of female respondents.

(3) The percentage gap between the two genders was the largest in 2016 and in 2020, which both had an 8 percentage point difference. In 2020, the percentage of respondents who reported using smart TVs to go online was higher than 30% for both males and females.

문제 26 번

(1) With his own funds, he built an observatory at Juvisy and spent May to November of each year there. In 1887, he founded the French Astronomical Society and served as editor of its monthly publication.

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문제 36 번

(1) However, this misconception doesn't account for why firms advertise. In markets where competitors sell slightly differentiated products, advertising enables firms to inform their customers about new products and services.

(2) If you drive down a busy street, you will find many competing businesses, often right next to one another. For example, in most places a consumer in search of a quick meal has many choices, and more fast-food restaurants appear all the time.

(3) Yes, costs rise, but consumers also gain information to help make purchasing decisions. Consumers also benefit from added variety, and we all get a product that's pretty close to our vision of a perfect good — and no other market structure delivers that outcome.

(4) These competing firms advertise heavily. The temptation is to see advertising as driving up the price of a product without any benefit to the consumer.

문제 37 번

(1) It is the sort of space that makes one instinctively think that only a human being — and a human with a remarkably refined creative sensibility, at that — could design something so aesthetically impressive. Yet the auditorium was, in fact, designed algorithmically, using a technique known as "parametric design."

(2) Architects might say a machine can never design an innovative or impressive building because a computer cannot be "creative." Yet consider the Elbphilharmonie, a new concert hall in Hamburg, which contains a remarkably beautiful auditorium composed of ten thousand interlocking acoustic panels.

(3) Are these systems behaving "creatively"? No, they are using lots of processing power to blindly generate varied possible designs, working in a very different way from a human being.

(4) The architects gave the system a set of criteria, and it generated a set of possible designs for the architects to choose from. Similar software has been used to design lightweight bicycle frames and sturdier chairs, among much else.

문제 38 번

(1) Thus, during a period of high stress, it shifts away from the analysis of the nuances of a situation to a singular and fixed focus on the stressful situation at hand. You don't sit back and speculate about the meaning of life when you are stressed.

(2) Instead, you devote all your energy to trying to figure out what action to take. Sometimes, however, this shift from the higher-thinking parts of the brain to the automatic and reflexive parts of the brain can lead you to do something too quickly, without thinking.

(3) Your brain can't store fuel, however, so it has to "pay as it goes." Since your brain is incredibly adaptive, it economizes its fuel resources.

(4) The brain is a high-energy consumer of glucose, which is its fuel. Although the brain accounts for merely 3 percent of a person's body weight, it consumes 20 percent of the available fuel.

문제 39 번

(1) This is especially evident when people are employed in jobs that align with their values.

(2) The most influential situational causes are job resources, feedback and leadership, the latter, of course, being responsible for job resources and feedback. Indeed, leaders influence engagement by giving their employees honest and constructive feedback on their performance, and by providing them with the necessary resources that enable them to perform their job well.

(3) Much research has been carried out on the causes of engagement, an issue that is important from both a theoretical and practical standpoint: identifying the drivers of work engagement may enable us to manipulate or influence it. The causes of engagement fall into two major camps: situational and personal.

(4) It is, however, noteworthy that although engagement drives job performance, job performance also drives engagement. In other words, when employees are able to do their jobs well — to the point that they match or exceed their own expectations and ambitions — they will engage more, be proud of their achievements, and find work more meaningful.

문제 40 번

(1) Those who gave to reduce their own distress reduced their emotional arousal with their initial gift, discharging that emotional distress. However, those who gave to reduce others' distress did not stop empathizing with victims who continued to struggle long after the attacks.

(2) This effect likely stems from differences in emotional arousal. The events of September 11th emotionally affected people throughout the United States.

(3) In 2006, researchers conducted a study on the motivations for helping after the September 11th terrorist attacks against the United States. In the study, they found that individuals who gave money, blood, goods, or other forms of assistance because of other-focused motives (giving to reduce another's discomfort) were almost four times more likely to still be giving support one year later than those whose original motivation was to reduce personal distress.

문제 41~42 번

(1) In England in the 1680s, it was unusual to live to the age of fifty. This was a period when knowledge was not spread widely, there were few books and most people could not read. As a consequence, knowledge passed down through the oral traditions of stories and shared experiences.

(2) And since older people had accumulated more knowledge, the social norm was that to be over fifty was to be wise. This social perception of age began to shift with the advent of new technologies such as the printing press. Over time, as more books were printed, literacy increased, and the oral traditions of knowledge transfer began to fade.

(3) With the fading of oral traditions, the wisdom of the old became less important and as a consequence being over fifty was no longer seen as signifying wisdom. We are living in a period when the gap between chronological and biological age is changing fast and where social norms are struggling to adapt. In a video produced by the AARP (formerly the American Association of Retired Persons), young people were asked to do various activities 'just like an old person'.

(4) When older people joined them in the video, the gap between the stereotype and the older people's actual behaviour was striking. It is clear that in today's world our social norms need to be updated quickly.

문제 43~45 번

(1) When Jack was a young man in his early twenties during the 1960s, he had tried to work in his father's insurance business, as was expected of him. His two older brothers fit in easily and seemed to enjoy their work. But Jack was bored with the insurance industry. "It was worse than being bored," he said. "I felt like I was dying inside."

(2) His resolve became weak. But then a force filled his chest and he stood firm in his decision. In following his path, Jack not only ran three flourishing hair shops, but also helped his clients experience their inner beauty by listening and encouraging them when they faced dark times. His love for his work led to donating time and talent at nursing homes, which in turn led to becoming a hospice volunteer, and eventually to starting fundraising efforts for the hospice program in his community. And all this laid a strong stepping stone for another courageous move in his life.

(3) When, after having two healthy children of their own, Jack and his wife, Michele, decided to bring an orphaned child into their family, his father threatened to disown them. Jack understood that his father feared adoption, in this case especially because the child was of a different racial background than their family. Jack and Michele risked rejection and went ahead with the adoption. It took years but eventually Jack's father loved the little girl and accepted his son's independent choices. Jack realized that, although he often felt fear and still does, he has always had courage.

(4) In fact, courage was the scaffolding around which he had built richness into his life.

(5) Jack felt drawn to hair styling and dreamed of owning a hair shop with a lively environment. He was sure that he would enjoy the creative and social aspects of it and that he'd be successful. When he was twenty-six, Jack approached his father and expressed his intentions of leaving the business to become a hairstylist. As Jack anticipated, his father raged and accused Jack of being selfish, ungrateful, and unmanly. In the face of his father's fury, Jack felt confusion and fear.

Answers:

모든문장섞기

문제 18번 Answer: (1) - (3) - (5) - (6) - (2) - (4)

문제 19번 Answer: (1) - (8) - (9) - (7) - (12) - (11) - (3) - (2) - (5) - (4) - (10) - (6)

문제 20번 Answer: (3) - (6) - (1) - (2) - (5) - (4)

문제 21번 Answer: (2) - (7) - (8) - (4) - (1) - (6) - (5) - (3)

문제 22번 Answer: (9) - (6) - (11) - (7) - (2) - (1) - (3) - (5) - (10) - (8) - (4)

문제 23번 Answer: (3) - (6) - (1) - (5) - (2) - (7) - (8) - (4)

문제 24번 Answer: (5) - (3) - (2) - (8) - (4) - (1) - (9) - (7) - (6)

문제 25번 Answer: (6) - (5) - (4) - (2) - (1) - (3)

문제 26번 Answer: (3) - (1) - (5) - (4) - (6) - (2) - (7) - (8)

문제 27번 Answer: (8) - (6) - (7) - (1) - (9) - (2) - (3) - (11) - (12) - (5) - (10) - (4)

문제 28번 Answer: (6) - (9) - (8) - (11) - (10) - (1) - (3) - (2) - (5) - (7) - (4) - (12)

문제 29번 Answer: (8) - (6) - (2) - (1) - (7) - (4) - (3) - (5)

문제 30번 Answer: (5) - (4) - (2) - (1) - (7) - (9) - (6) - (3) - (8)

문제 31번 Answer: (3) - (7) - (5) - (2) - (4) - (6) - (1)

문제 32번 Answer: (8) - (3) - (6) - (2) - (1) - (7) - (5) - (4)

문제 33번 Answer: (1) - (6) - (2) - (4) - (5) - (3)

문제 34번 Answer: (6) - (5) - (3) - (2) - (1) - (4) - (8) - (7)

문제 35번 Answer: (3) - (4) - (2) - (1) - (5)

문제 36 번 Answer: (5) - (1) - (4) - (3) - (6) - (8) - (7) - (2)

문제 37 번 Answer: (1) - (8) - (2) - (4) - (6) - (3) - (5) - (7)

문제 38 번 Answer: (5) - (7) - (4) - (8) - (1) - (3) - (6) - (2)

문제 39 번 Answer: (5) - (6) - (4) - (7) - (1) - (2) - (3)

문제 40 번 Answer: (2) - (3) - (5) - (1) - (4) - (6)

문제 41~42 번 Answer: (4) - (3) - (7) - (5) - (1) - (6) - (9) - (8) - (2) - (10) - (11)

문제 43~45 번 Answer: (2) - (15) - (16) - (7) - (17) - (8) - (6) - (12) - (4) - (11) - (21) - (18) - (5) - (13)
- (9) - (19) - (14) - (1) - (20) - (3) - (10)

첫 문장을 주어진 문장, 이후 나머지 문장들 섞기

문제 18 번 Answer: (1) - (4) - (2) - (3) - (5)

문제 19 번 Answer: (10) - (11) - (5) - (6) - (8) - (2) - (7) - (4) - (3) - (9) - (1)

문제 20 번 Answer: (2) - (4) - (1) - (5) - (3)

문제 21 번 Answer: (4) - (3) - (2) - (7) - (6) - (5) - (1)

문제 22 번 Answer: (9) - (2) - (6) - (8) - (7) - (4) - (10) - (1) - (5) - (3)

문제 23 번 Answer: (4) - (7) - (3) - (1) - (6) - (5) - (2)

문제 24 번 Answer: (2) - (3) - (5) - (7) - (6) - (8) - (1) - (4)

문제 25 번 Answer: (2) - (4) - (5) - (3) - (1)

문제 26 번 Answer: (3) - (2) - (5) - (1) - (4) - (7) - (6)

문제 27 번 Answer: (7) - (11) - (8) - (9) - (1) - (5) - (2) - (3) - (10) - (4) - (6)

문제 28 번 Answer: (3) - (8) - (1) - (7) - (4) - (6) - (11) - (2) - (5) - (10) - (9)

문제 29번 Answer: (3) - (6) - (2) - (7) - (4) - (5) - (1)

문제 30번 Answer: (7) - (1) - (3) - (4) - (2) - (6) - (5) - (8)

문제 31번 Answer: (6) - (1) - (5) - (3) - (4) - (2)

문제 32번 Answer: (7) - (2) - (3) - (5) - (6) - (1) - (4)

문제 33번 Answer: (1) - (5) - (2) - (4) - (3)

문제 34번 Answer: (4) - (6) - (3) - (7) - (5) - (1) - (2)

문제 35번 Answer: (3) - (4) - (1) - (2)

문제 36번 Answer: (7) - (5) - (6) - (1) - (4) - (2) - (3)

문제 37번 Answer: (1) - (2) - (7) - (6) - (3) - (5) - (4)

문제 38번 Answer: (4) - (5) - (6) - (2) - (7) - (3) - (1)

문제 39번 Answer: (6) - (1) - (5) - (4) - (2) - (3)

문제 40번 Answer: (5) - (2) - (3) - (1) - (4)

문제 41~42번 Answer: (10) - (9) - (8) - (6) - (5) - (3) - (4) - (2) - (7) - (1)

문제 43~45번 Answer: (15) - (13) - (12) - (7) - (20) - (3) - (18) - (19) - (9) - (1) - (17) - (16) - (11) - (2)
- (14) - (10) - (4) - (8) - (6) - (5)

그룹으로 나누어 섞기

문제 18번 Answer: (3) - (1) - (2)

문제 19번 Answer: (2) - (3) - (1) - (4)

문제 20번 Answer: (1) - (2) - (3)

문제 21번 Answer: (1) - (2) - (4) - (3)

문제 22 번 Answer: (1) - (3) - (4) - (2)

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문제 24 번 Answer: (3) - (5) - (4) - (2) - (1)

문제 25 번 Answer: (2) - (3) - (1)

문제 26 번 Answer: (3) - (4) - (2) - (1)

문제 27 번 Answer: (1) - (3) - (4) - (2)

문제 28 번 Answer: (3) - (2) - (4) - (1)

문제 29 번 Answer: (2) - (1) - (3) - (4)

문제 30 번 Answer: (2) - (4) - (5) - (3) - (1)

문제 31 번 Answer: (1) - (3) - (4) - (2)

문제 32 번 Answer: (1) - (3) - (4) - (2)

문제 33 번 Answer: (3) - (2) - (1)

문제 34 번 Answer: (2) - (4) - (3) - (1)

문제 35 번 Answer: (5) - (2) - (1) - (3) - (4)

문제 36 번 Answer: (2) - (4) - (1) - (3)

문제 37 번 Answer: (2) - (1) - (4) - (3)

문제 38 번 Answer: (4) - (3) - (1) - (2)

문제 39 번 Answer: (3) - (2) - (4) - (1)

문제 40 번 Answer: (3) - (2) - (1)

문제 41~42 번 Answer: (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)

문제 43~45번 Answer: (1) - (5) - (2) - (3) - (4)