

기출로 확인하기

*罫어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

The most common view / among developmental scientists is / that people are active contributors /

to their own development.

People are not only influenced by the social context / but also play a role / in influencing their development /

by interacting with it.

Even infants influence the world around them / and develop themselves / through their interactions.

Consider an infant / who smiles at each adult / he sees.

He influences his world / because adults are likely to /

smile, use “baby talk,” and play with him.

The infant makes one-on-one interactions / with the adults, / and creates opportunities / for learning.

By engaging / the world around them, / individuals of all ages /

are manufacturers of their own development.

적용 Practice 1번

*끊어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

Scientists have discovered / that trees cooperate with each other.

Until recently, / each tree was viewed / as an isolated organism / that competed with others /

for resources.

However, / recent research has made it clear / that this is not the case.

Specifically, / the roots of trees are joined together / by threads of fungi / that allow the trees /

to share water and nutrients / with each other.

It is especially common / for large old trees / to send these substances / to small young ones.

In addition, / when a tree is almost dead, / it gives most of its resources / to its neighboring trees.

In this way, / trees create something / like a community.

적용 Practice 2번

*끊어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

When people learn / a new game or sport, / they often think / they are better at it /

than they actually are.

For example, / people usually improve a lot / when they first start / to play chess.

They feel excited / that they are getting better / and think / they are ready to play /

against advanced players.

But they shouldn't punch / above their weight.

Advanced players have / more knowledge.

They will always defeat beginners / easily.

This will cause / some new players / to feel bad about chess / and give up.

Beginners should play with people / at a similar skill level / so that they have more chances /

to gain experience and improve.

적용 Practice 3번

*罫어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

In an experiment / by social psychologist Robert Zajonc, / people were shown /

a series of different images.

Each image was visible / for less than a second, / so the participants couldn't recognize them easily.

They saw some of these pictures repeatedly / while other pictures were seen / just once.

Then, / they described their mood / and how they felt / about the things they looked at.

Zajonc found / that people liked images more / when they had already seen them / several times.

This experiment was an example / of the Mere Exposure Effect.

It is the idea / that people like things / that they've encountered / many times before.

It can even happen / when we don't notice / that we are seeing something.

So, / whether we like or dislike something / depends on / how many times we've seen it.

적용 Practice 4번

*끊어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

Lionfish are great / at catching other fish / because they are good at hiding.

They are / dangerous hunters.

They have red, brown, and white stripes / that match nearby rocks, /

and their long fins look like / ocean plants.

So / when they are not moving, / it is very difficult / to notice them.

When it's time to hunt, / a lionfish simply waits for another fish / to get close.

The prey doesn't even realize / that danger is nearby.

Once it gets close enough, / the lionfish attacks the prey / and swallows it / in one big bite.

The ability to remain unseen / makes the lionfish / a successful predator.
