client
artificial
sweetener
available
figure out
experimental
conceivable
concentration
mess
diner
completely
fearless
crocodile
common
phobia
sweaty-palmed
sufferer
extreme
reasonable
scheming

surely
human-level
chief
sense
philosopher
social
primary
tool
wood
in short
awareness
creature
evident
avoid
obstacle
widen
conception
distributed
equip
suitable
talented
executive
manage
operation
leadership
be based on
solely
rank
earn
fortune
internal
politics
willingly
follow
pay
trust
decision
interest
at heart
routine
habit
repetitive
individual
perform
typically
involve
restricted
range
suck
blanket
in contrast
sequence
ordered
step
bath
symbolic
continuity
generation
unique
Moskowitz set up shop in the seventies, and one of his first clients was Pepsi. The artificial sweetener aspartame had just become available, and Pepsi wanted Moskowitz to figure out the perfect amount of sweetener for a can of Diet Pepsi. Pepsi knew that anything below 8 percent sweetness was not sweet enough and anything over 12 percent was too sweet. So Moskowitz made up experimental samples of Diet Pepsi with every conceivable degree of sweetness — 8 percent, 8.25 percent, 8.5, and on and on up to 12. And then he gave them to hundreds of people, and looked for the concentration that people liked the most. But the data were a mess — there wasn’t a pattern — and one day, sitting in a diner, Moskowitz realized why. They had been asking the wrong question. There was no such thing as the perfect Diet Pepsi. They should look for the perfect Diet Pepsis.
finding the perfect amount of **1**

---

**experiments**: 8%, 8.25%, 8.5% ..... 12% – not sweet enough or **2**

---

**No patterns**

---

**Why**: There were perfect Diet **3**, not one
perfect Diet **4**.

---

**WORKSHEET**

1. 어휘 다음 영어사전 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   
   ________________ : able to be obtained, taken, or used

2. 어법 밥줄 친 them이 가리키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.
   
   ________________

3. 서술명 빈칸에 알맞은 단어를 써서 문단을 요약하는 문장을 완성하시오.
   
   Moskowitz was unable to find the ________________ amount of sweetener for Diet Pepsi, since everyone has ________________ tastes.

---

**TIPS**

- 동사의 병렬구조
  접속사로 대등하게 연결되는 동사는 형태가 같아야 한다.
  
  And then he **gave** them to hundreds of people, and **looked** for the concentration that people liked the most.

  동사 1 동사 2(병렬구조)

  그리고 나서 그는 그것들을 수백 명의 사람들에게 주고, 사람들이 가장 좋아하는 농도를 찾고자 했다.
Fear is a good thing — if we were completely *fear*, it wouldn’t be long before we were eaten by a crocodile or fell off a tall building. It’s very difficult to figure out what people are most afraid of, but among the most common phobias (A) *is / being* a fear of spiders. Why we should be afraid of nonaggressive creatures hundreds of times smaller than we (B) *are / do* is a mystery. Probably the most common fear, if you grouped several together, is the fear of other people. Most people get sweaty-palmed and dry-mouthed at the thought of public speaking, for example. And agoraphobia, (C) *which / that* affects one person in twenty, can stop sufferers from leaving their homes for years in extreme cases. Perhaps it’s pretty reasonable: after all, which other animal is as scheming, unpredictable, and dangerous as people *be?*

(A) ① is  ...... are  ...... which
② is  ...... do  ...... that
③ being  ...... are  ...... which
④ being  ...... do  ...... which
⑤ being  ...... are  ...... that

**Vocabulary**

1. **한국어 어법적절한지 여부를 확인한다.**
   1. 핵심 소재와 내용 파악
      - 사람이 가지는 공포의 기능과 공포의 종류 → 생존에 도움이 되며 거미에 대한 공포와 사람에 대한 공포가 있다.
   2. 노모가 있는 문장의 구조 파악
      - (A) 무엇이 주어받는가? → a fear of spiders
      - (B) 비교 표현은 무엇인가? → hundreds of times smaller
      - (C) agoraphobia와 (C)로 이어지는 철의 관계는? → 관계절인가, 동격절인가?
   3. 정답 고르기
      - (A) a fear of spiders가 주어받고 among the most common phobias는 주격보이기다. → 몫을 결합하는 슬어동사 is가 필요하다.
      - (B) 반복되는 small이 is 앞에서 생략된 형태이다. → small과 연결되는 are가 필요하다.
      - (C) 철 인에서 주어 역할을 한다. → 동격절을 이끄는 that을 사용할 수 없고, 관계사 which가 필요하다.

**Words & Phrases**

- fear 공포
- figure out 파악하다
- sufferer 고통 받는 사람
- scheming 교활한
- completely 완전히
- phobia 공포
- extreme 극단적인
- unpredictable 예측할 수 없는
- crocodile 악어
- sweaty-palmed 손에 뜨이 난
- reasonable 이치에 맞는

130 올림포스 독해의 기존 2
Topic: fear

Function:
Fear helps us save our 1 __________.

Types:
• Fear of 2 __________ → unreasonable
• Fear of 3 __________
examples: stage fright, agoraphobia
reason: 4 __________ are dangerous

---

Q: What is mentioned as a reasonable fear?
A: The fear of ____________________________.

---

1dess

1. Write말 줄 친 feature를 문맥에 맞게 한 단어로 고쳐 쓰십시오.
2. Write말 줄 친 be를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰십시오.
3. 서술형 본문의 내용과 일치하도록 다음 질문의 답을 영어로 완성하시오.
Q: What is mentioned as a reasonable fear?
A: The fear of ____________________________.

---

TIPS
• 흥식상의 주어 It, 내용상의 주어 to부정사구
It's very difficult to figure out what people are most afraid of.

• 반복되는 어구의 생략
Perhaps it’s pretty reasonable: after all, which other animal is as scheming, unpredictable, and dangerous as people are (scheming, unpredictable, and dangerous)?)

아마 상당히 이치에 맞긴 하다. 결국, 어떤 다른 동물들이 사람들만큼 더 교활하고, 예측할 수 없고 위험할까?
Surely nothing would count as having human-level intelligence unless it had language, and the chief use of human language is to talk about the world. In this sense, intelligence is bound up with that philosophers call intentionality. (A) Moreover / Nevertheless, language is a social phenomenon, and a primary use of language within a group of people is to talk about the things they can all perceive (such as this tool or that piece of wood), or have perceived (yesterday’s piece of wood), or might perceive (tomorrow’s piece of wood, maybe). In short, language is grounded in awareness of the world. In an embodied creature or a robot, such an awareness would be evident from its interactions with the environment (avoiding obstacles, picking things up, and so on). (B) But / Therefore, we might widen the conception to include a distributed, disembodied artificial intelligence equipped with suitable sensors.

* embody 체화시키다, 형태를 부여하다

---

1. (A), (B)의 각 문장에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것을 골라 쓰시오.
   (A) ___________________ (B) ___________________

2. 다음 영역사진 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   ____________________: an event or situation that can be seen to happen or exist

---

**Words & Phrases**

- count as 〜라고 여겨지다[여기다]
- phenomenon 현상
- be grounded in 〜에 근거를 두다
- conception 개념
- artificial intelligence 인공지능
- be bound up with 〜와 밀접한 관계가 있다
- primary 주된, 주요한
- awareness 인식
- distributed 광범위한
- suitable 적절한
- intentionality 의도(성), 고의(성)
- perceive 인지하다
- evident 명백한, 눈에 띄는
There are many talented executives with the ability to manage operations, but great leadership is not based solely on great operational ability. Leading is not the same as (A) be/being the leader. Being the leader means you hold the highest rank, either by earning it, having good fortune or navigating internal politics. Leading, however, means that others willingly follow you — not because they have to, not because they (B) pay/are paid to, but because they want to. A great leader knows how to lead the company. Those who lead are able to do so because those who follow trust that the decisions made at the top (C) has/have the best interest of the group at heart. In turn, those who trust work hard because they feel like they are working for something bigger than themselves.

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<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>①</td>
<td>be</td>
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<tr>
<td>②</td>
<td>be</td>
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<td>④</td>
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<tr>
<td>⑤</td>
<td>being</td>
<td>pay</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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네산 WORKSHEET

1. 밀줄 친 아이가키는 것을 찾아 쓰시오.

2. '리더가 되는 것'과 '이끄는 것'의 차이점을 우리말로 쓰시오.

Words & Phrases

- talented 재능 있는
- rank 지위, 동급
- at heart 진심으로, 실제로
- solely 단지
- navigate 조종하다, 운전하다
- in turn 결국, 결과적으로
- hold 잡히다, 유지하다
- internal 내부의, 내재적인
Routines are different than habits and rituals. Habits are repetitive behaviors that individuals perform without conscious thought. Behavioral habits are done automatically and typically involve a restricted range of behaviors. For example, a child may have a habit of sucking on the end of her blanket when going to sleep. A routine, in contrast, involves a sequence of highly ordered steps. A child’s bedtime routine might include taking a bath, brushing his or her teeth, reading a book, saying prayers, and then sucking on the end of a blanket before going to sleep. Rituals, on the other hand, tend to be more symbolic and link to emotional bonds within the family. They often provide continuity across generations and are unique and meaningful to the family. A routine has the ability to become a ritual when it is repeated over time and takes on symbolic meaning.
1 How are stage fright and agoraphobia similar?
   They are both a response to being _____________________________.
   Sufferers of both may feel dizzy and _____________________________.

2 What triggers stage fright?
   Stage fright can be triggered by _____________________________.

3 What triggers agoraphobia?
   Agoraphobia can be triggered by being in _____________________________.

Stage fright and agoraphobia have several things in common. Firstly, stage fright and agoraphobia are both _____________________________.
   Also, _____________________________. However, the two kinds of fear differ in what triggers them. In the case of stage fright, it can be triggered by _____________________________. On the other hand, agoraphobia can be triggered by being in _____________________________.

<table>
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<td>과제 완성 (10)</td>
<td>내용 (5)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1 They are both a response to being in the presence of many people. Sufferers of both may feel dizzy and have trouble breathing.

2 Stage fright can be triggered by the requirement to perform in front of an audience.

3 Agoraphobia can be triggered by being in open spaces, public transit, shopping malls, or simply being outside the home.

Stage fright and agoraphobia have several things in common. Firstly, stage fright and agoraphobia are both a response to being in the presence of many people. Also, sufferers of both may feel dizzy and have trouble breathing. However, the two kinds of fear differ in what triggers them. In the case of stage fright, it can be triggered by the requirement to perform in front of an audience. On the other hand, agoraphobia can be triggered by being in open spaces, public transit, shopping malls, or simply being outside the home.
어휘 (밑줄/네모)
For elephants, selective hunting converted a disadvantage into an asset and vice versa. Without human hunting, tusk bearing was an asset and tusklessness a disadvantage. Heavy ivory hunting strengthened their roles. Cutting a tusk off a live, wild elephant is a task recommended only for the suicidal, so ivory hunters killed elephants to get at the tusks safely. Numbers of elephants dropped so low that, in the twentieth century, conservationists launched efforts to save the species through the creation of national parks and bans on hunting. But the interplay of poverty, weak law enforcement, and global demand fueled poaching in Africa, even in protected areas. Poachers wanted nothing from elephants except tusks. A once-rare genetic feature, tusklessness, grew far more common as poachers made its advantages outweigh its disadvantages. Tuskless elephants usually lived to reproduce; tusked elephants often did not.

* tusk (코끼리 따위의) 어금니, 상아  ** poach 밀렵, 밀렵하다

---

**Vocabulary**

**Comprehension**

- 어휘의 쓰임이 직접한지 확인한다.

1. 글의 전반적인 흐름 이해
   과거에는 코끼리의 생존에 도움이 되었던 상아가, 인간의 무분별한 코끼리 상아 포획으로 인해 도리어 생존에 위협이 되어 상아를 가진 코끼리의 개체 수가 감소하고 상아가 없는 코끼리의 개체 수가 증가했다는 내용의 글이다.

2. 단어 앞뒤 문장과 전체적인 흐름 확인
   ① 앞의 문장(사냥이 없는 경우, 상아가 있는 것이 생존에 유리함)과 뒷 문장(상아가 있는 코끼리가 사냥의 대상이 됨)의 내용이 서로 상반되지만, ①의 내용은 기존의 상아의 역할이 강화된다는 내용을 담고 있으므로 문맥상 어색하다.

**Structure**

**Words & Phrases**

- convert 전환하다, 바꾸다
- asset 자산
- get at ~을 차지하다
- ban 금지
- demand 요구, 요구하다
- genetic 유전적, 유전적인
- reproduce 번식하다
- vice versa 역으로
- reverse 거꾸로 하다, 뒤집어 놓다
- conservationist 환경자원 보호론자
- interplay 상호 작용
- fuel 기름을 빼다, 부재질하다
- feature 특성
- bear 가지고, 지니고 있다
- suicidal 자살의, 매우 위험한
- launch 발전시키다, 시작하다
- poverty 빈곤
- rare 진귀한, 드문
- overturn 뛰어넘다, ~보다 더 중요하다
Tusk bearing was a(n) 1 ______ for elephants.

Heavy Ivory Hunting

Ivory hunters killed elephants to get at the tusks safely. Tuskless elephants usually lived to 2 ______.

A once-rare genetic characteristic, tusklessness, grew far more 3 ______.

1. 서술형 nothing ... except ~의 의미에 유의하여 밑줄 친 @를 해석하시오.

2. 어법 밑줄 친 @ did not 뒤에 생략된 세 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오. (단, 필요한 경우 어형을 바꾸시오.)

3. 어휘 다음 영문사전 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   (1) __________________: a plant or animal group whose members all have similar characteristics
   (2) __________________: a need for something to be sold or supplied

TIPS
- 두 개의 절이 대동하게 연결된 문장에서, 하나의 절에 언급된 동사가 다른 절에 다시 나타날 때 반복되는 그 동사는 생략될 수 있다.
  ~ [tusk bearing was an asset] and [tusklessness was a disadvantage].
  절1 대동한 연결 절2
  어김없이 지나가는 것은 자신이었고 어김없이 없는 것은 단점이었다.
- 일반적인 동사구와 달리 to부정사구는 부사구처럼 동사구를 수식하기도 한다. 문맥에 따라 이 to부정사구는 목적(~하기 위해)을 나타낼 수 있다.
  ~, so ivory hunters killed elephants [to get at the tusks safely].
  동사구 부정사구
  상어 사냥꾼들은 코끼리의 어김없이 인신에게 유기할 것까지 코끼리를 죽였다.
  ※ 문맥에 따라 to부정사구는 형용사처럼 쓰여 앉아 있는 명사구를 수식할 수도 있다는 점에 유의한다.
  ~, conservationists launched efforts [to save the species ~]. 보호론자들이 그 종을 보호하려는 노력을 시작했다.
  명사 부정사구

CHAPTER 05 • UNIT 17 어휘와문법/내모 139
Maps select and frame a particular piece of geography. More important, and more surprising, is this: every map frames a question, which then becomes the question. Every map then responds to its own question by selecting those data deemed relevant. No map shows everything; what is selected (A) reveals/disguises the mapmaker’s purpose. But maps do more than reflect intention. They also create a mindset. They lead us toward a particular view of reality. What maps show us — “the answer” they set forth to the question they frame — exert a powerful influence on our (B) expression/perception, especially since maps still carry an aura of being reliable and bias-free. What we’re saying is this: maps are verbs. They may seem to be tactile objects, documents we can handle or fold — nouns — but don’t be fooled. In persuasively framing questions and selectively supply answers, they (C) act/travel; they function as agents. This is “the power of maps.”

(A) reveals ······ expression ······ act
(B) reveals ······ perception ······ act
(C) reveals ······ expression ······ travel
(D) disguises ······ perception ······ travel
(E) disguises ······ expression ······ travel

Vocabulary

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Comprehension</th>
<th>Structure</th>
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■ 해당 문장 또는 인접한 문장에 담된 근거가 있다.
1 중심 조사 또는 요지 파악하기 첫 문장을 통해 지도가 일부 정보만 제시하는 점에 대해 쓴 글임을 알 수 있음
2 앞뒤 문맥에서 정답의 근거 찾기
   • (A)의 근거: shows, reflect
   • (B)의 근거: a mindset, a particular view
   • (C)의 근거: verbs, agents

Words & Phrases

- frame 구성하다, (품에 따라) 만들다
- relevant 관련 있는, 적절한
- exert (힘·영향 등으로) 미치다, 가하다
- fool 속이다, 놀리다
- geography 지리, 지형, 지리학
- disguise 위장하다, 숨기다
- aura 느낌, 기운, 분위기
- persuasively 설득력 있게
- deem 여기다, 생각하다
- set forth ~을 제시하다
- tactile 만질 수 있는, 촉각의
- agent 행위자
select and frame an 1 __________ piece of geography

reflect the mapmaker’s 2 __________

influence our 3 __________

function as 4 __________

have “power”

---

1. 어법: 밑줄 친 ①와 ②를 어법에 맞게 고쳐 쓰시오.
   ④ exert → ________________
   ⑤ supply → ________________

2. 서술형: 다음 주어진 표현을 배열하여 아래 문장을 완성하시오.
   rather than / our thinking / just objects / agents / or documents / that form

Maps have power in that they are ________________________________.
One way people simplify their decisions and make them more manageable is to reduce the number of consequences they consider. They’re especially likely to ignore consequences that are thought to affect only a few people. But consequences that affect only a few people can be serious. For example, a highly beneficial drug may have positive consequences for many and adverse consequences for only a few people. But what if those few people could die from side effects of the drug? Obviously, you wouldn’t want to ignore such serious consequences no matter how few people are affected. In attempting to consciously deal with this situation, it helps to consult a broad range of people who have a stake in the decision you’re making. Invite input from all interested parties, especially those who disagree with you and those with the most to lose. Ask them what consequences they’re concerned about and why. Then, exclude these consequences in your decision making.

* stake 이해관계

---

**Worksheet**

1.밀출 친 this situation이 가리키는 것을 본문에서 찾아 우리말로 쓰시오.

2. 다음 영어사전 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.
   1. (1) ___________ : producing good or helpful results or effects
   2. (2) ___________ : to try to accomplish something

**Words & Phrases**

- simplify 단순화하다
- beneficial 이로운
- manageable 다루기 쉬운
- input 조언
- only a few 소수의, 몇 안 되는
- exclude 배제하다
In the early stages, cherries are too tart to eat, but as the cycle progresses, the sugar content of the fruit (A) decreases/increases, making them more appealing to most palates. Professional cherry growers time their harvests so that the fruit is appeared in supermarkets near the peak of the ripening cycle. Invariably, however, cherries on trees growing in public parks are picked when they are barely sweet enough to be edible. Why don’t people wait? Professional cherry growers plant their trees on (B) private/public land, and trespassers who pick cherries from them are subject to legal sanctions. These growers have no incentive to harvest their fruit prematurely. But the incentives are different in public parks, where anyone is (C) banned/free to pick cherries. And although everyone would be better off if the fruit were allowed to ripen, anyone who waited that long would find no cherries to pick.

(A) decreases ----- private ----- banned
(B) decreases ----- public ----- free
(C) increases ----- private ----- banned
(D) increases ----- public ----- banned
(E) increases ----- private ----- free

* tart 시큼한

WORKSHEET

1 입술 친 문장에서 어법상 틀린 부분을 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.
   ____________________________  →  ____________________________

2 문단에 알맞은 단어를 넣어 주제를 완성하시오.
   the reason for ____________________________ cherries in public parks earlier than on ____________________________ land

Words & Phrases

- appealing 매력적인
- ripe 익다. 원숙하다
- trespasser 불법 침입자
- prematurely 너무 이르게, 시가상조로
- palate 미각, 기호
- invariably 항상, 변함없이
- sanction 제재
- harvest 수확
- edible 식용의
- incentive 동기, 자극
When reintroducing foods, try different preparation and cooking methods to make the food more appealing. Surrounding a rejected food with flavors the child normally likes, like cheese or bacon, can be especially effective or useless. This was a favorite trick in my own household when I was growing up. “If I’d melted cheese on it, you guys would have eaten shoe leather,” my dad told me when I asked him why he thought we always ate or rejected our vegetables. I’ve spoken to other parents who swear that garlic, salt, and pepper is a combination enticing enough to get their kids to eat almost everything. The important thing is to get children accustomed to eating a diverse assortment of fresh vegetables and fruits. As long as the garnishes are made from real ingredients, a few extra calories that help them enjoy the experience is perfectly fine.

(A) effective | (B) ate | (C) accustomed
---|---|---
1 effective | ate | accustomed
2 effective | rejected | accustomed
3 effective | ate | indifferent
4 useless | rejected | indifferent
5 useless | ate | indifferent

---

1 다음 영영사전 뜻풀이에 해당하는 단어를 본문에서 찾아 쓰시오.

_____________________: attractive, having qualities that people like

2 다음 문장을 완성하여 밀줄 친 you guys would have eaten shoe leather의 구체적인 의미를 쓰시오. (3단어 이내)

you would have eaten ________________________________

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Words & Phrases

- reintroduce 다시 소개하다
- surround 둘러싸다
- garlic 마늘
- diverse 다양한
- ingredient 재료
- preparation 준비
- leather 가죽
- combination 조합
- assortment (여러 가지들) 한데 넣은[갖춘] 것
- appealing 매력적인
- swear 단언하다
- enticing 마음을 끄는
**STEP 01**

위 그림을 보고 다음 질문에 대한 응답을 간략히 작성해 보십시오.

1. What do you usually do with your used toilet paper rolls?

2. How is the toilet paper roll being used in the picture on the right?

3. What did the girl in the picture do to transform the toilet paper roll?

4. Have you ever heard about creative reuse, or upcycling? Why do people upcycle?

**STEP 02**

작은 표현을 이용하여 위 그림을 묘사해 보십시오.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>creative reuse</th>
<th>in a way that</th>
<th>preserve</th>
<th>pollutes</th>
<th>environment</th>
<th>throw away</th>
<th>a cell phone stand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Most people just ________ used toilet paper rolls, which ________ the environment. How can we keep our ________ clean? One way to protect nature is to “upcycle.” Upcycling is a form of ________ of products that would normally go to waste. An example of upcycling is transforming a used toilet paper roll into ________. It is made by simply cutting the toilet paper roll ________ can hold a cell phone. By upcycling used toilet paper rolls, we can protect the environment and help ________ Earth’s natural resources.
**STEP 01**  
1. I usually throw them away.
2. It is being used as a cell phone stand.
3. She cut the toilet paper roll so that it could hold a cell phone.
4. Yes, I’ve heard of both of these. People upcycle to protect the environment.

**STEP 02**  
Most people just throw away used toilet paper rolls, which pollutes the environment. How can we keep our environment clean? One way to protect nature is to “upcycle.” Upcycling is a form of creative reuse of products that would normally go to waste. An example of upcycling is transforming a used toilet paper roll into a cell phone stand. It is made by simply cutting the toilet paper roll in a way that can hold a cell phone. By upcycling used toilet paper rolls, we can protect the environment and help preserve Earth’s natural resources.