

## 유형 15 장문 독해 1

### 기출 적용

\*끊어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

As kids, / we worked hard / at learning to ride a bike; / when we fell off, / we got back on again, /

---

until we could ride easily.

---

But / when we try something new / in our adult lives / we'll usually make just one attempt /

---

before judging / whether it's worked.

---

If we fail / the first time, / or if it feels awkward, / we'll tell / ourselves /

---

it wasn't a success / rather than giving it another shot.

---

That's a shame, / because repetition is central / to the process / of rewiring our brains.

---

Consider that / your brain has / a network of neurons.

---

They will connect with each other / whenever you remember / to do something new.

---

Those connections / aren't very reliable / at first, / which may make /

---

your first efforts / a little hit-and-miss.

---

You might remember / one of the steps / involved, / and not the others.

---

But / scientists have a saying: / “neurons / that fire together, / wire together.”

---

In other words, / repetition of an action / strengthens the connections / between the neurons /

---

involved in that action.

---

That means / the more times / you try to do something, / the more easily /

---

it will come to you / when you need it.

---

유형 15 TEST

1~2번

\*끝어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

More than 7,000 languages / are spoken / in the world / today.

---

Thus, / many of us / wouldn't be able to understand / one another / without a common language.

---

English is normally used / in this case, / and even people / who don't speak English /

---

as a mother tongue / consider English a common language.

---

As a result, / they spend / a lot of additional time / studying English / as a second language.

---

But / Polish linguist Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof / disagreed with / speakers of one language /

---

having an advantage / over other people.

---

He wanted / language learning / to be a fair process / instead.

---

That's why / he set out to create a language / called Esperanto / in the late nineteenth century.

---

For Zamenhof, / Esperanto was a way / to unify people.

---

It would also enable / them / to communicate with each other / more easily, /

---

regardless of their home country or language.

---

To encourage people to learn it, / he made / the vocabulary, spelling, and grammar / of Esperanto /

---

as simple as possible.

---

For example, / all Esperanto verbs / have only one pattern, / so people don't have to memorize /

---

different types of verb patterns.

---

Although Esperanto didn't spread / like Zamenhof had hoped, / about 2 million people /

---

currently speak Esperanto.

---

3~4번

\*끝어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

Early humans lived / by the sun; / they woke up / when the sun rose / and went to sleep / when it set.

---

But / as society advanced, / some people wanted to wake up / earlier.

---

Individuals began / coming up with different ways / to get up / before the sun.

---

Around 427 B.C., / Plato designed a water clock, / which would make sounds / at certain times /

---

so that he could get to his early appointments.

---

And / in China, / candle clocks were invented / for the same purpose.

---

Candle clocks / were filled with nails, / so as the candle burned, / the nails would fall to the ground /

---

and make noise.

---

These inventions / were the very first versions / of the alarm clock.

---

As history progressed, / companies started / to vary the times / for workers / to start each day.

---

So / it became common / for workers / to wake up / at different times / from each other.

---

This change of lifestyle / increased demand / for a clock / whose alarm could be set / for different times.

---

In the late 19th century, / people's needs / were finally met.

---

Personal alarm clocks / hit the market / and enabled / people /

---

to stick to their own schedules.

---

The solution / to an ancient problem / had been found, / and people / could finally get control /

---

of their time.

---

5~6번

\*끝어 읽기 한 표시를 따라 문장 구조에 유의하여 해석을 써보세요.

One of the most common questions / asked / is / “What’s your favorite color?”

---

Even scientists are interested / in the answer to this.

---

Yet, / most surveys and studies / come to the same conclusion.

---

People / around the world / really love the color blue.

---

The reason / for blue’s popularity / has nothing to do with DNA, / but is instead connected to /

---

what individuals associate with the color.

---

Many people see blue / and think of clean air and water.

---

There are few blue objects / that are considered offensive.

---

The same idea / applies to other colors / such as green.

---

A person’s opinion of green / relies on / how they feel about things / like grass and traffic lights.

---

Likewise, / unpopular colors / are linked to unpleasant objects.

---

Dark yellow is often listed / as one of the least loved colors.

---

Scientists say / this could be tied to / its association / with waste.

---

So / how people think / about each color / isn't only about the color itself.

---

It's about / how we view the world.

---

Many of us / just seem to associate / blue / with things / we love.

---