

1번

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

I have friends / that I've known / for a long time, / and most of them / are close friends.

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However, / there are still a few people / that I don't know very well, / despite the long time /

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we've known together.

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I was thinking / about the reason / for this / and realized / friendships are not only shaped /

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by time.

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In fact, / the types of conversations / we have with our friends / are important / too.

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If I talk with friends / only about light subjects / like hobbies and favorite movies, /

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I can hardly get closer / to them.

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But / if we share / our dreams and problems / with one another, / it's more likely /

---

to lead to a close relationship.

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Deeper discussions are needed / to build deeper relationships.

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2번

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

People tend to dislike / doing / what others tell them to do, / even if they /

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already wanted to do / those things.

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This is / where reverse psychology comes in.

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It's a way / of getting / someone / to do something / by telling / them / to do the opposite.

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For instance, / a mother might use this / on a child / who doesn't want to go to bed.

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If she tells / him / to stay up all night, / then it will make / the child / want to go to sleep.

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In the end, / the mother makes / her son / go to bed / by saying the opposite /

---

of what she actually wanted.

---

This technique can be used / in various situations / such as marketing / to produce certain results.

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3번

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

It is common knowledge / that air pollution is bad / for our lungs.

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New evidence has provided / another reason / to avoid polluted air.

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It can also slow down / children's mental development.

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A molecule / found in car emissions / affects / the part of the brain / that controls concentration.

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As a result, / children / who are exposed to air pollution / can have problems /

---

with reasoning and judgment.

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Experts recommend that / parents of young children / move away from areas / that are heavily polluted.

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If they are unable to do so, / they should keep / their children / from spending too much time /

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outside.

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4번

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

Spending a lot of time / with negative people / can threaten / our emotions and mental state.

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We listen to their worries / and deal with / their bad attitude.

---

Over time, / this begins to affect / our behavior and well-being.

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That's why / it is important / to surround ourselves / with positive influences, / people /

---

who motivate and encourage us.

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Optimistic individuals can reduce / any sadness / we may be feeling.

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They can help / us / get through difficulties / in life / more confidently.

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We can also pick up / positive habits / from them / and improve the quality / of our life /

---

overall.

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5번

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

Listening is a significant part / of good communication.

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But / listening / isn't always / about letting the other person speak / and staying quiet.

---

An effective listener / tries to figure out / the thoughts and ideas / of the person / talking.

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This can be accomplished / by repeating the main points / the speaker makes.

---

Make sure / you are accurately interpreting / their comments / by asking questions /

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like, "You are saying that ...?"

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If your summary / of their ideas / is correct, / then the conversation can go on.

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If it's not, / the other person can correct you.

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Either way, / the speaker will be grateful / that you tried to understand / the point / and fully participated /

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in the conversation.

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6번

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

Every spring, / mountains of clothes / are cleared out of people's closets / as they do spring cleaning.

---

Not wanting / to throw out fine clothes, / people often donate / them / to charities /

---

that send / secondhand clothes / to poor people / in Africa.

---

However, / several African nations / are working / to stop deliveries / of used clothes.

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The problem is that / the donated clothes / negatively affect the economies / of these countries.

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As these free clothes / from overseas / flood the market, / people have no reason /

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to buy local textile products.

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This is why / the governments are prohibiting / such imports, / which harm the textile industry /

---

and worsen economic problems.

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7번

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

It's easy / to always say "yes."

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For example, / you've probably been in a situation / where you've agreed to help a friend.

---

Even though you know / you don't have time, / you promise to help / anyway.

---

You are afraid of / disappointing your friend.

---

However, / by saying "yes," / you've basically sunk / your own ship.

---

You are making / their goals / more important / than yours.

---

And / if you are always doing favors / for your friends, / it can negatively affect /

---

your own interests.

---

This / is frustrating and also hard / to talk about.

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In the end, / you may feel / a friend is taking advantage of you, / and they don't even know /

---

you are upset.

---

Thus, / you need to learn / how to say "no."

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8번

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

Dear Ms. Frederick,

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I am writing / on behalf of our school's cheerleading club.

---

As you know, / our club has always met / for practice / at the city park / on Saturdays.

---

The park is always crowded, / and / sometimes / we aren't even able to practice /

---

because of the weather.

---

It is hard / for us / to stick to a regular schedule.

---

Therefore, / we hope that / you will let us use / the school's gym / instead.

---

It would really help / our club / to be able to practice / more.

---

Please consider / giving us permission.

---

Sincerely, Alicia Thomas

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9번

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

“Do you think / she’ll like it?” / Katie asked / her mom / on the way to Hannah’s party.

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“Of course, / she will,” / her mom replied.

---

Katie was about to give / a homemade cake / to her friend Hannah / for her birthday.

---

She couldn’t wait to show / it / to her.

---

Katie looked down at the cake.

---

It was perfect!

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It was covered / in light purple icing / and colorful sprinkles.

---

At the party, / Katie rushed / to find Hannah / and revealed her cake / with a laugh.

---

“Happy birthday!” / she shouted.

---

Hannah gave Katie a big hug / with happy tears / in her eyes.

---

Katie would always remember / the smile / on her friend’s face.

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10번

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

In one study, / researchers wanted to see / if online shopping / actually has an effect / on our purchases.

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So / they asked / American adults / to compare the things / they bought / on the Internet /

---

to what they bought / at stores.

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The participants told that / they bought more sweets / such as candy and cookies / when shopping /

---

in a real store.

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Since the sweets / were directly in front of them, / the participants / couldn't help buying / those sweets.

---

However, / the participants bought fewer sweets / when they shopped online.

---

In fact, / they were less likely to buy them / because they did not encounter /

---

real food / on the screen.

---

By shopping online, / customers could keep themselves from buying / sweets / as they had no chance /

---

of seeing the real goods.

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11번

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

Many parents refuse / to get their children pets / because of / the costs /

---

and how much care they require.

---

However, / pets do offer / some benefits, / especially for children.

---

Kids can learn / about responsibility / if they care for an animal.

---

Furthermore, / if a child forms a strong bond / with a pet, / it will teach / them / early on /

---

about relationships and trust.

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Parents can build trust / by giving / their children / the freedom / to make their own choices.

---

This will help / them / develop socially / as they get older / and can prove /

---

to be advantageous to them / in the future.

---

Children will also enjoy / the process / of learning these life lessons / through close companionship /

---

with a pet.

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

In the middle of the 19th century, / many people began moving / from the eastern United States /

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to the West.

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As a result, / people needed a mail service / that could quickly deliver / messages / to and from the West.

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This demand / led to the establishment / of the Pony Express / in 1860.

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The service promised / customers / the delivery of mail / within 10 days / across eight states.

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The Pony Express used / only horses and riders / to deliver mail / over distances / of up to 1,800 miles.

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To start the trip, / one rider would travel / the first 100 miles / of the trip.

---

At some point, / the rider passed mail / to the next rider and horse, /

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so that they could continue the journey.

---

This way, / they succeeded / in connecting the East and the West.

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13번

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

Nearly two-thirds / of injuries / tennis players experience / are related to the overuse / of the muscles /

in the arm and shoulder.

This condition / is commonly referred to as / tennis elbow.

While the name suggests / overuse of the elbow, / tennis elbow / is actually the result / of the stress /

put on the muscles / that control the wrist.

This is because / constantly moving the wrist / to hit the ball / causes strain /

on the lower arm muscles, / which results in muscle damage.

However, / this damage can be avoided.

Trainers suggest / performing exercises / to strengthen these arm muscles / and doing warm-ups /

before playing tennis / to prevent injuries.

In addition, / they say / it is important / to use proper techniques / while playing / and to find equipment /

that reduces stress / on the muscles.

14번

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

Conductors are frequently called / “silent musicians” / because they / play a very important role /

in an orchestra.

Although musicians / can play classical music / on their own, / a conductor is necessary /

for a large group of musicians / to play / in harmony.

The reason is that / a conductor acts / as the leader of an orchestra, / ensuring that /

a piece is performed / correctly.

The conductor also inspires / the orchestra / to play / with feeling and depth.

In this way, / he or she can lead / the musicians / to express the emotion / behind the music, /

causing a symphony to come alive.

In the end, / it is the responsibility of a conductor / to understand all aspects / of the piece of music /

being played.

For these reasons, / every orchestra / needs a capable conductor.

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

## Bristol National Park Art Contest

This contest provides / an opportunity / for kids / to connect with nature / in a fun way!

We are waiting / for children / to submit creative paintings / of plants and animals / from the park.

### Participants

- Children aged 7-13

### Submission

- Entry deadline: April 5
- Where to submit: Bristol National Park Office (in person only)

### Details

- Children are not allowed / to receive assistance / from adults.
- One entry per person!

※ Winners will be announced / on April 29 / on our website.

※ For more information / on the contest, / visit [www.bnp.com](http://www.bnp.com).

16번

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

The graph above shows / which information sources / people / in the US and Australia / refer to /

---

while shopping online.

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Australians use customer reviews / more than / twice as much as Americans.

---

People in the US / refer to online stores / as often as advertisements / when they shop online.

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When it comes to advertisements, / the gap / between the US and Australia / is 15 percentage points.

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The percentage of people / who refer to applications / is the same / in the US and Australia.

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In Australia, / search engines are used / the most / for online shopping, / followed by advertisements.

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17번

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

Feeling upset / by a stressful situation / is a common human reaction.

---

But / for a highly sensitive person (HSP), / this type of experience /

---

could have a greater emotional impact.

---

HSPs are believed to have / naturally increased sensitivity / to social, physical, and emotional interactions.

---

For them, / external factors / can set off intense emotions.

---

For instance, / they might be easily offended / by other people, / and they may be more affected /

---

by art and nature.

---

This causes / them / to consume a lot of mental energy / compared to other people /

---

and to become easily exhausted.

---

So, / it is not surprising / that they sometimes avoid / what makes them tense or anxious.

---

This might seem like / strange behavior, / but those highly sensitive people /

---

are just trying to protect themselves.

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18번

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

The Internet / can be a cruel place.

---

Popular social media networks / are evidence of this.

---

People are less polite / to each other, / adding rude comments / regularly.

---

One survey even found that / bad behavior / towards others / has been demonstrated / online /

---

by up to two-thirds / of millennials.

---

But / experts wonder / what the reason for this is.

---

Physical distance / is one factor / which they've considered.

---

For example, / when people write comments / on their phone, / no one is able to see the message /

---

while they're typing.

---

It's like / they are talking to themselves, / and they forget that /

---

someone else is involved.

---

If they were given / the chance / to speak to the other person / face-to-face, /

---

they would probably be nicer.

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

With education, / we often think that / studying longer is better.

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Students / these days / are pushed / to learn / for hours / because people believe that /

---

it will lead to future success.

---

But / sufficient rest is also important / for learning.

---

If students are exhausted / from too much work, / they will struggle / to actually absorb /

---

anything new.

---

In Finland, / the government applied / this logic / to the education system.

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For them, / less is more.

---

Finnish students / have less school hours and days / than students / in many other countries.

---

And yet / the nation / is still known for / its excellent education.

---

The reason / these students / are able to learn so much / with so little study time / is that /

---

they get enough rest.

---

They are encouraged / to spend time / with their families and friends /

---

instead of always remaining / in a classroom.

---

This gives / their brains / the opportunity / to organize information.

---

Without breaks / like these, / information is harder to remember.

---

So, / while studying is essential / for a good education, / taking time away from it / is also needed.

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