

# 영어 영역

## 제 3 교시

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For millions of years man and his closest ancestors obtained food (and medicinal substances) from nature in a ready form. There was nothing to prevent the whole diversity of biologically active substances from ① entering his body. Cooking food was an individual domestic affair. ‘Gathering’ was the first way man received material benefits. The sharp fall in rural populations ② that accompanied the growth of cities and the development of so-called public catering necessitated the production and storage of enormous quantities of food products. This coincided with the emergence of a second way of deriving material benefits – ‘production’. But side by side with production, in the sense of the creation of completely new objects for consumption, ③ going the process of purification (distillation, refinement, etc.). We have called this process ‘anti-gathering’. It has led to finely ground flour products, polished rice and other grain ④ removed from the husk, refined oil, and refined sugar. The choice of vegetables and wild-growing plants ⑤ has shrunk; pure spirits such as vodka have replaced natural wines.

\* husk: (곡물의) 겉껍질 \*\* spirits: 증류주

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Placing organic products into the global market has a number of implications. Global markets are characterized by the strong role ① played by corporations in transport, handling, distribution, marketing and sales. Entering into the same markets as conventional agricultural products is likely to result in organic produce ② being subject to the same economic conditions that have shaped conventional agriculture and made sustainable practices unattractive. Organic producers competing in existing global markets will face economic incentives ③ likely to erode the principles of organic farming. An emerging issue of potentially great concern is challenges brought against nations ④ which trading preferences run counter to such groups as the World Trade Organization. Entry into global markets may offer grounds on which to challenge national subsidies for conventional agriculture, but retaliatory challenges against organic farming ⑤ are likely. A further concern is that global markets are uncertain and often volatile, which has the effect of reducing the security of farming enterprises and can be added to the economic incentives for larger-scale enterprises.

\* retaliatory: 보복성(의) \*\* volatile: 불안정한

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

It is important to recognize the nature of mathematics and the very radical abstraction that it involves. Galileo, Descartes, Huygens and Newton all produced formulae. In other words, they were seeking to create a mathematical and abstract way of summing up physical phenomena, ① using mathematics to express patterns seen in nature. ② What it should be possible for an abstract formula to correspond to nature was a fundamental assumption made by those involved in the emerging sciences. Beneath it ③ lay the deeper assumption that the world is a predictable and ordered place. Escaping from the earlier era of crude superstition and magic, they saw ④ themselves emerging into a world where reason and evidence would triumph. But reason, in its purest form, is seen in logic and mathematics, and ⑤ it was therefore natural to expect that the world would be, in principle, comprehensible in terms of ‘laws of nature’ which, with mathematical precision, would determine the movement of all things.

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The most striking characteristic of state public health law – and the one that underlies many of its defects – is its overall antiquity. Certainly, some statutes are relatively recent in origin. However, much of public health law was framed in the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries and ① contains elements that are 40 to 100 years old. Old public health statutes are often outmoded in ways that directly ② boost their effectiveness and conformity with modern standards. These laws often do not reflect contemporary scientific understandings of injury and disease (e.g., surveillance, prevention, and response) or legal norms for protection of individual rights. Rather, public health laws use scientific and legal standards that ③ prevailed when they were enacted. Society faces different sorts of risks today and ④ deploys different methods of assessment and intervention. When many of these statutes were written, public health (e.g., epidemiology and biostatistics) and behavioral (e.g., client-centered counseling) sciences were in their ⑤ infancy. Modern prevention and treatment methods did not exist.

\* antiquity: 아주 오래됨 \*\* statute: 법규 \*\* epidemiology: 역학(疫學)

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

The lesson of history is that civilizations have never learned to live in harmony with their environment. There is abundant historical evidence to show that ① disregard for the environment leads to human disaster. The current furore over climate change is reminiscent of events within many ② doomed societies. Archaeological research shows that many, perhaps most, ancient civilizations destroyed themselves by degrading their environment. In most cases this did not mean that people all ③ gradually died of hunger or were consumed by storms. Instead, by depleting natural resources, they eventually reached a point where they could no longer ④ maintain their civil and military infrastructure adequately. At that point, they became ⑤ vulnerable to invaders who wiped them out. This pattern seems to have been the case for the Mayans, for Angkor and for Sumeria.

\* antiquity: 아주 오래됨 \*\* statute: 법규 \*\* epidemiology: 역학(疫學)

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If the hypothesis under consideration is a simple generalization, it may be sufficient to test it by looking for more examples, seeing whether or not the generalization holds for them. ① Under these circumstances unfavorable examples which violate the generalization may or may not lead to its rejection. ② If the generalization has any reasonable body of supporting data, the finding of new facts which do not fit usually leads to the refinement or elaboration of the original hypothesis rather than its complete rejection. ③ That is, if the result value of the experiment was higher or lower than expected from the hypothesis, it is natural to take on a totally different direction. ④ On the other hand, if the original basis for the hypothesis was slender, the unfavorable instances may so outweigh the favorable ones as to make it reasonable to believe that the earlier agreement was a matter of pure chance. ⑤ Also, a new hypothesis may be developed which fits the original data and the new data as well.

7. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

One of the earliest approaches to organizational justice focussed on whether people in organizations believe that the various resources and rewards available through work are distributed fairly among employees. ① A central concern has been the distribution of pay and other benefits, especially in terms of whether these distributions are based on a principle of merit. ② Although people do not hold it unjust for some to be paid more than others, what does come under scrutiny is whether this unequal distribution is fair. ③ In order for people to achieve better rewards than their colleagues, it is important to develop one's own capacities that are distinctive from those of others. ④ That is, are those people who deserve more financial reward (for example on account of greater responsibility, higher qualifications, or greater productivity) being rewarded fairly? ⑤ Such issues are very much at play in the public sphere as well, as can be seen in debates over the fairness of excessive executive compensation.

8.

Regulations covering scientific experiments on human subjects are stringent. Subjects must give their informed, written consent, and experimenters must submit their proposed experiments to rigorous scrutiny by overseeing bodies.

- (A) Nonetheless, experimenting on oneself remains deeply problematic. One obvious drawback is the danger involved; knowing that it exists does nothing to reduce it. A less obvious drawback is the limited range of data that the experiment can generate.
- (B) Scientists who experiment on themselves can, functionally if not legally, avoid the restrictions associated with experimenting on other people. They can also sidestep most of the ethical issues involved: nobody, presumably, is more aware of an experiment's potential hazards than the scientist who devised it.
- (C) Human anatomy and physiology vary, in small but significant ways, according to gender, age, lifestyle, and other factors. Experimental results derived from a single subject are, therefore, of limited value; there is no way to know whether the subject's responses are typical or atypical of the response of humans as a group.

\* stringent: 엄격한, 엄중한 \*\* scrutiny: 정밀 조사 \*\*\* anatomy: (해부학적) 구조

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)      ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A)      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

9.

The subject of Kathryn Bigelow’s *Zero Dark Thirty* is the tracking and eventual killing of the terrorist Osama Bin Laden by United States CIA agents and U.S. Navy Seals.

- (A) Yet the movie could be considered a formal success; it received Academy Award nominations for Best Picture, Actress, Original Screenplay, Film Editing, and Sound Editing. By focusing solely on content, we may risk overlooking the aspects that make movies interesting as individual works of art.
- (B) *Zero Dark Thirty* invents and combines characters, rearranges and condenses action, and speculates on events. Many critiques of *Zero Dark Thirty*, noting the significance and sensitivity of the content, questioned the film’s completeness, accuracy, and reliability.
- (C) That content is historical fact. But limited access to some specific details, and the demands of cinematic storytelling, compelled the filmmakers to take liberties with the original content when giving the movie its ultimate form.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)      ② (B) - (A) - (C)
- ③ (B) - (C) - (A)      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
- ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

10. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

However, those opposed to regulation can always criticize the regulation on the basis of lack of scientific sophistication.

Unlike the approach in scientific areas where judgment may be suspended until the scientific proof is in, government officials are expected to act in a timely manner. ( ① ) Very often government officials are expected to make decisions on environmental matters on extremely limited data applied to weak or nonexistent theory. ( ② ) As a result, effective regulation may sometimes require government agencies to adopt crude but administrable decision strategies that do not incorporate a high degree of scientific sophistication. ( ③ ) Because many government decisions can be challenged on scientific grounds, those who want to avoid regulation will be successful if legitimizing environmental regulation is limited to scientifically proven information or theories. ( ④ ) Politically speaking, decisions initiated to protect the environment in the face of scientific uncertainty often are perceived by some to be irrational because they are said to be without a scientific basis that compels or supports the decisions. ( ⑤ ) Because decisionmakers often must be sensitive to the economic and developmental consequences of decisions to protect the environment, it is likely that many will be reluctant to propose or approve protection measures which might slow or conflict with economic development in situations where scientific uncertainty exists.

11. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

This may be less clear today, since contemporary society is characterized by the fragmentation of older taste cultures and the proliferation of new ones.

Musical judgments are never made in complete isolation. The formation of “taste cultures” has always been socially defined. Participation in certain genres of music was historically determined by a person’s social position, not by a purely independent aesthetic choice. ( ① ) Indeed, from a sociological perspective, taste is always a social category rather than an aesthetic one; it refers to the way we use cultural judgments as social “currency,” to mark our social positions. ( ② ) In this context, cultural transactions take place with increasing rapidity – hence the heating up of the cultural economy and its rapid turnover of new products. ( ③ ) Not only are taste cultures themselves shifting, but people now tend to move between them with greater ease. ( ④ ) These factors contribute to a sense of the relativity of any single position. ( ⑤ ) Contemporary musical choices are plural as never before, and the effect of that plurality is inevitably to confirm that, in matters of musical judgment, the individual can be the only authority.

\* proliferation: 확산

12. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

Posting on social networks can limit identity development because the tendency is for posts to acknowledge only certain aspects of their lives.

For some teens, screen use has contributed to an underdeveloped identity. ( ① ) They may be devoting so much time to gaming and staying connected with “friends” that they don’t have time or desire to broaden their interests or learn new skills, which would grow and solidify their identity. ( ② ) Also, because technology makes many things easier, they may be lacking the perseverance, diligence, and teachability that are often essential for adding to their skill sets and character development. ( ③ ) That means friends and family can only provide comments or ask questions about those elements – the ones the teens choose to show. ( ④ ) For example, they may post often about their musical interests and never mention that they volunteer at an animal shelter. ( ⑤ ) As time goes by and no friends acknowledge or support the teen’s interest in animal rescue, the teen may begin to devalue that interest and let it wane.

\* wane: 시들해지다

13. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

However, as Engel recognised, ill health is not reducible to disease processes alone, and if it were, then there should be much greater consistency in how people experience and respond to disease and its treatment than is actually observed.

Of all approaches to health, the biomedical is unquestionably the most influential. ( ① ) This model understands health primarily through the lens of disease, and it attributes the cause of ill health to some breakdown in normal biological and physiological functioning. ( ② ) In so doing, it gives a clear direction in how best to manage health – and this is to focus on repairing or treating the source of breakdown in the body. ( ③ ) There are obvious merits to understanding these physiological influences, not least to treat infectious diseases, which were the main cause of ill health and death until early in the 20th century. ( ④ ) It is also the case that the health landscape has changed dramatically to one in which chronic conditions (e.g., diabetes, depression, arthritis) have become the prevailing cause of ill health. ( ⑤ ) For these conditions, there is generally no simple biomedical fix that can be administered to restore health.

\* arthritis: 관절염

14. In some ways, food media takes readers and viewers into the back of the house where gourmet cooking takes place. This is not to say such depictions are accurate, entertaining as they might be. As Andrew Chan notes, contemporary shows “create a gap that separates the viewer from the reality of actual cookery.” In fact, Kathleen Collins explains that, “Television cooking shows, and the media in general, are largely responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ what will always be, in actuality, toiling, sweaty labor.” She also concedes, however, that such media coverage – and the public’s seemingly insatiable appetite for programming related to food and eating – “has brought deserved attention to a previously uncelebrated class of laborers and artisans.” As such, the media has made visible some of the hidden work that goes into producing our eating experiences but often in ways that are more fantasy than reality.

\* toil: 고생하다, 수고하다 \*\* concede: 인정하다 \*\*\* insatiable: 만족을 모르는

- ① ridiculing
- ② criticizing
- ③ disclosing
- ④ alleviating
- ⑤ glamorizing

15. Principled aspirants cannot hope to win power by bluntly saying exactly what they believe. For example, while his desire to support Britain’s struggle against Nazi Germany was completely justified, Franklin Roosevelt might well have lost his 1940 re-election campaign if he had been completely candid about it. So he equivocated. When Wendell Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, claimed that a vote for Roosevelt meant war in 1941, Roosevelt countered with a flat promise to the contrary - “Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars” - deliberately omitting the Democratic platform’s qualifying phrase, “except in case of attack.” When one of his speechwriters asked about the omission, he replied, “Of course we’ll fight if we’re attacked. If someone attacks us, then it isn’t a foreign war, is it?” This mental \_\_\_\_\_ allowed Roosevelt to pretend that he wasn’t trying to mislead the people, which of course he was.

\* equivocate: 얼버무리다

- ① honesty
- ② endurance
- ③ aggression
- ④ reservation
- ⑤ indifference