

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Food-allergic consumers require protection, and in large doses; what is now in place is not enough. Several countries around the world have put in place food allergen labeling regulations requiring food industries to label the priority allergens when they are present in foods. This has posed some challenges to the food industry and has resulted in discussions on the need of allergen management programs to allow the identification of allergens in the food supply chain and their avoidance in foods targeted toward food-allergic consumers. The objective of food safety regulators and the food industry, ultimately, is to provide safe foods to allergic consumers and their families while maximizing choice. The market for allergen-free foods has grown astronomically as the food industry has awakened to the potential for growth of this sector. These developments are exciting, but it is still hazardously insufficient in a world that has proven to be hazardous for allergic individuals.

- ① 식품 생산 과정에서 알레르기 유발 물질은 제거되어야 한다.
- ② 알레르기 유발 식품에 대한 활발한 연구가 필요하다.
- ③ 식품 알레르기 환자들의 안전은 충분히 보장되어 있지 않다.
- ④ 식품 유통업자들은 결코 영리를 추구해서는 안 된다.
- ⑤ 상업에서 소비자들의 선택권은 무엇보다 중요한 가치이다.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Decades of progress in the philosophy of science have led us to accept that our prevailing scientific understanding is a limited offer, valid only until a new observation or experiment proves that it's not. It turns out to be impossible even to formulate a scientific theory without metaphysics, without first assuming some things we can't actually prove, such as the existence of an objective reality and the invisible beings we believe to exist in it. This is a bit awkward because it's difficult, if not impossible, to gather empirical facts without first having some theoretical understanding of what we think we're doing. Theories are underdetermined: choosing between competing theories that are equivalently accommodating of the facts can become a matter for personal judgment, or our choice of preconceptions or prejudices, or even just the order in which things happened historically. This is one of the reasons why arguments still rage about the interpretation of a quantum theory that was formulated nearly 100 years ago.

* metaphysics: 형이상학

- ① concrete status of science as the solid truth
- ② progress of scientific research in recent times
- ③ surprisingly empirical qualities of metaphysics
- ④ uncertainty and instability of scientific theories
- ⑤ determining factors of science and non-science

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

At times, physical features have been proposed as the outward manifestation of an individual's inner disposition. In Homer's *Iliad* the poet, describing the physical characteristics of Thersites, implies that those features—ugly, deformed, and with filthy hair—were probably associated with a hidden criminal disposition. In *The Murderer and His Victim*, John Macdonald reported that Socrates (A) with a Greek man's comment regarding such a possibility but stated that although that was his natural disposition, he had overcome it. The above suggests that deformity may be connected with strong negative feelings, but that is, in fact, (B) , if one takes Socrates and his ugliness as a comparative measure. Certainly his behavior, as far as we know, was in most respects excellent, as he guided his disciples to the perception of virtues. It can be theorized that (C) his violent disposition most probably involved resolving his inner negative emotions.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | agreed | questionable | conquering |
| ② | argued | questionable | hiding |
| ③ | agreed | questionable | hiding |
| ④ | argued | confirmed | conquering |
| ⑤ | agreed | confirmed | conquering |

[4~5] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

4. Even when people try to detect lies, they often fail to do so. Research has indicated that even professional lie catchers, such as customs officers and police officers, often make incorrect decisions, and that their ability to separate truths from lies typically does not exceed that of laymen. One category of reasons why even motivated people fail to catch liars is because lie detection is difficult. Perhaps the main difficulty is that not a single nonverbal, verbal, or physiological response is uniquely associated with deception. In other words, _____.

This means that there is no single response that the lie detector can truly rely upon. Another difficulty is that liars who are motivated to avoid being caught may attempt to exhibit nonverbal, verbal, or physiological responses that they believe make an honest impression on lie detectors. As we will see, liars who employ such so-called countermeasures can indeed often fool professional lie detectors.

- ① honesty is not really the best policy
- ② Pinocchio's growing nose does not exist
- ③ lies are too complicated to immediately catch out
- ④ we lie to ourselves when attempting to detect lies
- ⑤ professional lie catchers are unqualified for their jobs

5. It is normal, even expected, to have record weather occurrences on occasion. Yet we seem surprised when they happen. They also tend to occur in clusters. Some regions will have record temperatures for days in a row. One hundred or more cities and towns might set records on a given day during a heat wave. And while you might have been led to believe that the all-time record high temperatures in the United States were set in the last ten years or so, the truth is that the decade with the largest number of all-time state record high temperatures was the 1930s. And what happened in previous centuries? Was the weather back then really that different from today? No one really knows for sure. If it was different, that wasn't because of humans. While there is some anecdotal evidence about grapes growing in England, or rivers freezing over completely in winter in centuries past, these events _____ global warmth or cold.

- ① are in no way associated with
- ② pale in significance compared to
- ③ might well have had no connection to
- ④ may have had the capacity to influence
- ⑤ could have been directly correlated with

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A sovereign state can be defined as an authority that is supreme in relation to all other authorities in the same territorial jurisdiction, and that is independent of all foreign authorities. 'Supremacy' means the highest and final authority from which no further appeal is available; 'independent' means legally separate and self-governing. ① A sovereign is not somebody else's dependency; it is the authority of the last word. ② Political actors that are sovereign are not answerable to anybody else, but everybody who is subject to their authority is answerable to them. ③ At times sovereign states may lose their sovereign status, either by diplomatic means or, more usually, by force. ④ State authorities can have the last word only if they are both supreme and independent, and as such the sovereign is the exclusive and ultimate source of the laws of the state and of all other disclosures and acts of state authority. ⑤ A sovereign government is usually said to be 'free' in the sense that it is free from all foreign authority and law except that to which it has consented or otherwise subjected itself.

* jurisdiction: 관할 구역

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Curriculum, one fundamental characteristic of education, is often ignored by those concerned with the interpretation of test scores: What is *learned* depends strongly on what is *taught*.

- (A) It varies often within the school, from school to school and district to district, as well as, of course, over grade levels. Curricula vary in their goals and objectives, in teaching methods, in materials, in course and instructional organization, in sequencing and in timing of instruction.
- (B) Curricular diversity is thus reflected in the levels of achievement exhibited by tests. That is, one of the strongest contributors to the test-specific pupil achievement ought to be the curriculum. Curriculum in this sense refers to the content that is actually taught in the schools.
- (C) It is thus redundant to discuss student achievements without first reviewing the content of education. Differences in educational quality or efficiency contribute to the rapidity with which children move through a curriculum, but when curricula are diverse, children will learn different things.

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

8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Every theory of progress has also contained a theory of decline, since "inevitable" historical laws can just as easily shift in reverse as move forward.

The idea of decline is actually a theory about the nature and meaning of time; so is the idea of progress. The notion of history as progress stands largely discredited today among intellectuals, and especially among historians. They debate instead the origins and history of the idea of progress and how it has served as a powerful cultural myth in Western thought. (①) The origin and significance of the myth of decline have attracted less notice. (②) Yet the two ideas are actually opposite sides of the same coin. (③) Likewise, whenever we meet a theory about the decline of Western civilization, we can probably find lurking underneath a theory of progress. (④) Virtually every culture past or present has believed that men and women are not up to the standards of their parents and forebears. (⑤) Even in the earliest ancient Greek literature we can find verses criticizing the younger generations.

* forbear: 선조

[9~10] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Prejudice has traditionally been viewed largely as a psychopathology affecting particular individuals. Proposed solutions were historically aimed at identifying and treating individuals prone to expressing prejudice (a) openly. Influenced by the cognitive revolution in the field of social psychology, subsequent theorizing swung drastically in the opposite direction, with the argument being that basic and normal cognitive mechanisms were responsible for stereotyping and prejudice. From this more cognitive perspective, the (b) fundamental manner in which humans process information makes people prone to stereotype members of other groups and to display attitudes and behaviors that favor one's own group over other groups.

While these processes contribute to a general predisposition toward prejudice, (c) social factors also play a role by shaping norms and influencing personal ideals. In particular, contemporary norms in North America and Western Europe strongly support egalitarian values and encourage personal ideals and motivations to be nonprejudiced. Thus, many individuals in contemporary society experience psychological ambivalence—a conflict between the almost unavoidable consequences of normal cognitive processing that (d) rejects prejudicial thinking, on the one hand, and nonprejudiced values and self-images on the other. Because of this ambivalence, discrimination currently tends to be expressed in very subtle, often rationalizable, ways. One form of contemporary bias is aversive racism. As a form of contemporary prejudice, aversive racism represents a subtle form of bias typically expressed by well-intentioned, liberal, and highly educated individuals. From the aversive racism perspective, socialization practices and normal cognitive biases form the basis of negative feelings that exist (e) under the surface of consciousness, conflicting with more deliberative, consciously-held beliefs regarding the positive values of equality and justice among racial groups.

9. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Aversive Racism: Conscious Against Subconscious
 - ② Racism: It's Nothing Out of the Ordinary
 - ③ Why do We Favor Our Groups Over Others?
 - ④ Prejudice Only Brings Harm to Society!
 - ⑤ Higher Education Does Sometimes Mean Higher Morals
10. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

정답

- 1. ③
- 2. ④
- 3. ①
- 4. ②
- 5. ③
- 6. ③
- 7. ⑤
- 8. ③
- 9. ①
- 10. ④