

제 3 교시

영어 영역

[1~13] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1. The first way in which science is of value is familiar to everyone. It is that scientific knowledge enables us to do all kinds of things and to make all kinds of things. Of course if we make good things, it is not only to the credit of science; it is also to the credit of the moral choice which led us to good work. Scientific knowledge is an enabling power to do either good or bad - but it does not carry instructions on how to use it. There is a Buddhist proverb: To every man is given the key to the gates of heaven; the same key opens the gates of hell. What, then, is the value of the key to heaven? It is true that if we lack clear instructions that determine which is the gate to heaven and which the gate to hell, the key may be a dangerous object to use, but it obviously has value. How can we enter heaven without it? The instructions, also, would be of no value without the key. So it is evident that, in spite of the fact that science could produce enormous horror in the world, it is of value because _____ . [3점]

- ① there could be something useful in science
- ② the possibility of science is unlimited
- ③ instructions are always given to science
- ④ it can simply produce something
- ⑤ it can lead us to heaven

2. In the summer of 2004, Hurricane Charely roared out of the Gulf of Mexico and swept across Florida to the Atlantic Ocean. The storm claimed twenty-two lives and caused \$11 billion in damage. It also left in its wake a debate about price gouging. Jeff Jacoby, a pro-market commentator writing in the Boston Globe, argued against price-gouging laws: "It isn't gouging to charge what the market will bear. It isn't greedy or brazen. It's how goods and services get allocated in a free society." Jacoby acknowledged that the "price spikes are infuriating, especially to someone whose life has just been thrown into turmoil by a deadly storm." But public anger is no justification for interfering with the free market. By providing incentives for suppliers to produce more of the needed goods, the seemingly exorbitant prices "do far more good than harm." His conclusion: "_____ . Letting them go about their business will." [3점]

- ① Demonizing vendors won't speed Florida's recovery
- ② Supporting Florida's free market conditions cannot benefit society
- ③ Offering opportunities to suppliers don't bring about economic injustice
- ④ Letting the laws suppress the free market will not be problematic to suppliers
- ⑤ Blaming natural disasters for their mercilessness has no point at all

3. Our unconscious desires _____ are served by our defenses. Defenses are the processes by which the contents of our unconscious are kept in the unconscious. In other words, they are the processes by which we keep the repressed repressed in order to avoid knowing what we feel we can't handle knowing. Many psychological experiences can function as defenses, even when not formally defined as such. For example, fear of intimacy —fear of emotional involvement with another human being— is often an effective defense against learning about our own psychological wounds because it keeps us at an emotional distance in relationships most likely to bring those wounds to the surface: relationships with lovers, spouses, offspring, and best friends. By not permitting ourselves to get too close to significant others, we “protect” ourselves from the painful past experiences that intimate relationships inevitably dredge up. Having more than one romantic partner at a time, breaking off romances when they start to evolve past the infatuation stage, and keeping oneself too busy to spend much time with family and friends are just a few of the many ways we can maintain an emotional distance from loved ones without admitting to ourselves what we are doing. [3점]

*dredge up (과거 일을) 들춰내다/ infatuation 심취

- ① to be protected from an unknown danger in the future
- ② to overcome the past wounds in the unconscious and get stronger
- ③ to conceal the repressed hostility toward those around us
- ④ not to be harmed by potential possibility of falling in a deep relationship
- ⑤ not to recognize or change our self-destructive contents

4. One of the greatest perils of our time has crept upon us almost unobserved. The skill of the medical profession has prolonged the span of human life but has not yet learned to prolong the span of human capacity. I have the misfortune to live in a country whose government is composed almost entirely of men over seventy. I can remember a period when they had vigour and initiative; there was a time when it seemed to them quite natural to act in accordance with their beliefs. But there is no standing up to physiology. As our tissues stiffen, our habits become more set. We may remain intellectually convinced of the necessity of change since this is one of our fixed verbal habits, but we cannot bear actual change. The aged radical is therefore in the sad situation that he can only be happy _____; he cannot stop doing any of the things that he always has done, including the advocacy of change, but not of course including its actual realization. [3점]

- ① so long as he is ineffective
- ② when he becomes conservative
- ③ by the time his initiative still lives
- ④ only if he can defeat the inertia of the old habits
- ⑤ when he is sure of still having the desire for change

5. It has been disputed at what period of life the causes of variability, whatever they may be, generally act; whether during the early or late period of development of the embryo, or at the instant of conception. But I am strongly inclined to suspect that the most frequent cause of variability may be attributed to _____. It has been found out that a little more or less water at some particular period of growth, will determine whether or not the plant sets a seed. When we see domesticated animals and plants, though often weak and sickly, yet breeding quite freely under confinement; and when we see individuals, though taken young from a state of nature, perfectly tamed and healthy, yet having their reproductive system so seriously affected by unperceived causes, we need not be surprised at this system, when it does act under confinement, acting not quite regularly, and producing offspring not perfectly like their parents or variable. [3점] *conception 수태, 임신

- ① the conditions of the confinement changing through the development stages of the embryo
- ② parents' reproductive elements having been affected prior to the act of conception
- ③ whether the domestication itself affected the result from the reproductive act or not
- ④ the possibility of the individuals overcoming the obstacles coming from the confinement
- ⑤ the individuality that all the individuals uniquely learn from the act of reproductive system

6. It will generally be found that where the terrors of life comes to outweigh the terrors of death a man will put an end to his life. But the terrors of death offer considerable resistance: they stand like a sentinel at the exit gate. This is a deterrent, because the body is the phenomenal form of the will to live. The struggle with that sentinel is as a rule, however, not as hard as it may seem to us from a distance: the reason is the antagonism between spiritual and physical suffering. For when we are in great or chronic physical pain we are indifferent to all troubles: all we are concerned about is recovering. In the same way, great spiritual suffering makes us insensible to physical pain: we despise it: indeed, if physical pain should come to outweigh the other _____. It is this which makes suicide easier: for the physical pain associated with it loses all significance in the eyes of one afflicted by excessive spiritual suffering. [3점]

*sentinel 문지기 **antagonism 대립관계

- ① it holds back our will to live at the final gate
- ② we lose any interest in sustaining life
- ③ we cannot resist the sentinel anymore
- ④ it becomes a beneficial distraction
- ⑤ it does not open the gate anywhere

7. Try to imagine a language in which a person invents words which refer to what can only be known to the person herself, immediate or private sensations. Suppose every time she has a particular sensation, she writes 'S' in a notebook. Is 'S' now a word in her private language? For a mark or a sound to have a meaning, it has to have a use, and for it to have a use, there has to be a sense in which it might be misused. Marks and sounds get to have meaning against the backdrop of a system of use, rules for going on in one way and not another. But the person putting an 'S' in a notebook when she has a certain sensation is not participating in anything like this. In such a case the person has no criterion for correctness. One would like to say: whatever is going to seem right to me is right. And that only means that here we can't talk about "right." There is no external check, no way of determining that _____ and, without that, the mark is nothing more than a mark. [3점]

*backdrop (연극 등의) 배경막, 배경

- ① the private language can be understood right
- ② the 'S' is derived from an appropriate sensation
- ③ the mark is being used in any particular way
- ④ the community can accept the private language
- ⑤ the criterion for correctness is valid

8. There are two ways of fighting: by law or by force. The first way is natural to men, and the second to beasts. But as the first way often proves inadequate one must have recourse to the second. So, as a prince is forced to know how to act like a beast, he must learn from the fox and the lion; because the lion is defenceless against traps and a fox against wolves. Therefore one must be a fox in order to recognize traps, and a lion to frighten off wolves. Those who simply act like lions are stupid. So it follows that a prudent ruler cannot, and must not, honor his word when it places him at a disadvantage and when the reasons for which he made his promise no longer exist. And no prince ever lacked good excuses to color his bad faith. But one must know how to color one's actions and to be a great liar and deceiver. A prince, therefore, need not necessarily have the good quality of honoring his word, but should _____.

[3점]

- ① reveal any kind of consistency
- ② show the people another good quality
- ③ just be a lion in this case
- ④ certainly appear to have it
- ⑤ build the power not to keep his word

9. Can you see any fairness in a social system which lavishes great rewards on those who are either totally unproductive, but makes no such kind provision for those without whom society couldn't exist at all? The wretched earnings of the poor are daily whittled away by the rich, not only through private dishonesty, but through public legislation. In fact, when I consider any social system, I can't see it as anything but a conspiracy of the rich to advance their own interests _____. They think up all sorts of tricks and dodges, first for keeping safe their ill-gotten gains, and then for exploiting the poor by buying their labour as cheaply as possible. Once the rich have decided that these tricks and dodges shall be officially recognized by society - which includes the poor as well as the rich - they acquire the force of law. [3점]

*whittle 차츰 줄이다

- ① ultimately aiming at the position with political power
- ② willingly breaking any legal constraints
- ③ actively using all the cheats they have
- ④ to the greater amount than their brutal greed
- ⑤ under the pretence of organizing society

10. The importance of diffusion, and of geographic location in making it possible, is strikingly illustrated by some otherwise incomprehensible cases of societies that _____. We tend to assume that useful technologies, once acquired, inevitably persist until superseded by better ones. In reality, technologies must be not only acquired but also maintained, and that too depends on many unpredictable factors. Any society goes through social movements or fads, in which economically useless things become valued or useful things devalued temporarily. Nowadays, when almost all societies on Earth are connected to each other, we cannot imagine a fad's going so far that an important technology would actually be discarded. A society that temporarily turned against a powerful technology would continue to see it being used by neighboring societies and would have the opportunity to reacquire it by diffusion. [3점]

- ① maintained valuable technologies
- ② rarely spread their technological fads
- ③ abandoned powerful technologies
- ④ retained worthless technologies
- ⑤ show a permanent trend against advance

11. Truth has ever to be sought and renewed, reshaped and developed, so that, as understood by man, it may keep in line with the growth of his thought and the development of human life. Only then does it become a living truth for humanity, supplying the essential need for which it craves. But if some one aspect of truth has been petrified by dogma in a past age, it ceases to adapt itself to the changing need of humanity. Indeed, it is probably not even understood to the extent it was understood in that past age when it grew up and was clothed in the language and symbols of that age. For its context is different in a later age, the mental climate has changed. Moreover, as a philosopher has pointed out, every truth, however true in itself, yet, standing alone from others which at once limit and complete it, becomes a snare to bind the intellect and a misleading dogma; for in reality _____. [3점] *petrify 굳히다

- ① the inflexible truth must be like a frozen heart
- ② a fish must sometimes jump out and see the world
- ③ an arrow never turns back to the bow
- ④ the truth should exist for its own sake
- ⑤ no thread must be taken apart from the fabric

12. There are as many reasons as there are participants in jogging. But I have a hunch there's a further explanation of our obsession with exercise. I suspect that what motivates us even more than a fear of death is a fear of lack. Our era is the first to anticipate the eventual depletion of all natural resources. We see the irreplaceable being wasted, and in the depths of our consciousness we are fearful that we are creating an uninhabitable world. We feel more or less helpless and yet, at the same time, desirous to protect whatever resources we can. We recycle soda bottles and restore old buildings and protect our nearest natural resource —our physical health— in the almost superstitious hope that such small gestures will help revive an earth that we are withering. Jogging becomes _____. Like a hairshirt or a bed of nails of ascetics, the more one hates it, the more virtuous it makes one feel. [3점]

- ① the most important resource to the dying earth
- ② the best medicine for our seriously corrupted spirits
- ③ a sort of salvation from our sins of greed and waste
- ④ a method to reach the higher level in the spiritual world
- ⑤ a block for rebuilding the world through physical health

[13~14] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

13.

The difference between gigantic supermarket strawberries and tiny wild ones arose initially from natural variation among the wild plants themselves.

- (A) But whether the selection of wild edible plants by ancient hikers relied on conscious or unconscious criteria, the resulting evolution of wild plants into crops was at first an unconscious process. It followed inevitably from competition among plant individuals in gardens favoring individuals different from those favored in the wild.
- (B) Some of it, such as the variation in berry size or in nut bitterness, would have been readily noticed by ancient farmers. Other variation, such as that in seed dispersal mechanisms or seed dormancy, would have gone unrecognized by humans before the rise of modern botany.
- (C) That's why, in his great book *On the Origin of Species*, Darwin's first chapter is a lengthy account of how our domesticated plants and animals arose through artificial selection by humans. Rather than discussing the Galapagos Island birds, Darwin began by discussing how farmers develop varieties of gooseberries!

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

14.

Whole vocabularies exist in languages, and in people's heads. In a society where there was no writing, dictionaries would not exist but then neither would they be needed. Speakers would learn all the words they needed from others' use of them.

- (A) As the speakers of English became more socially stratified and as literacy became more common among middle-class people, there were words in writing that were not in people's own vocabularies.
- (B) However, writing makes it possible to look up in dictionaries words which one might not come across in the normal course of events. Indeed the first dictionaries of English were published with this in mind.
- (C) Clearly they needed a dictionary, and that market niche was filled first by rather simple lists of 'hard' words but later and most notably by Samuel Johnson's dictionary, in which he attempted to list all of the words in the eighteenth-century English of his time.

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

[15~17] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

15. [3점]

Given that some services are to be provided by the market, what laws should govern interactions among citizens in market transactions?

Should government be big or should it be small? Should government intervene in markets sometimes or should it always let markets operate freely? (①) While the first relates to which goods and services should be provided by the free market and which by the government, the second relates to the rules under which the free market will operate. (②) As a society, we must choose whether to provide publicly funded pension systems and decide whether health care is to be freely provided to all and, if so, how much of it to provide. (③) These are all questions about the size and scope of government. (④) Should all prices be chosen freely by the market, or are there some prices that must be controlled through government intervention? (⑤) These are all questions about the rules under which the free market should operate.

16. [3점]

Historical evolution may reveal an endless train of yet undreamed-of modes of government, adaptations to changing needs and changing demands.

There is one confusion about the nature of democracy which we must seek to dispel. Democracy first expressed itself in a parliamentary system, and on the whole it is still associated with that system. (①) But it is quite possible to conceive of democracy as existing without parliamentary institutions in the traditional sense. (②) Already, in every democracy, important activities of regulation are outside the direct control of parliaments. (③) Everywhere the necessities of administration have created boards and commissions, controls and corporate functions, devoted to fundamental national tasks. (④) If this process continues, parliaments and congresses may cease to be the main centers of national life. (⑤) But if freedom continues, democracy will still prevail. The mechanism of democracy must always change if conditions change and the principle of liberty abides.

17. [3점]

Passionate opposition to scientific 'encroachment' into history exists, usually from the opposite perspective against natural science.

History joins astronomy and volcanology in being an evidentially founded but non-experimental discipline. (①) We do not find theorists arguing that history should be written in contravention of the evidence. (②) Nonetheless, to ask how and to what extent the evidence should guide historical accounts does permit substantive debate. (③) Some feature of humanity is deemed essential to history: emotion, rationality, free choice, or cultural meaning. (④) Yet that feature, it is argued, is in principle invisible to or inexplicable by a scientific history. (⑤) Behind these concerns often lies a more nebulous concern that an exclusive use of natural science will have deleterious effects on our understanding of ourselves.

—이 단은 여백입니다.—