

# 영어 빈칸 속 례 풀이 법 1+3원칙

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28. Essentially the same structural forms of politics can nevertheless take on very different “flavors.” For example, a dictatorship can, in theory, be brutal or benevolent; anarchy can, in theory, consist of “mutual aid” or a “war of all against all” that proceeds in the absence of any rule of law whatsoever; democracies can and typically are distinguished in terms of the extent to which they are socially oriented as opposed to individualistically oriented. Thus, whatever our answer to the “What is the best structural form of politics?” question, we still want to know what “flavor” this structural form of politics ought to have since \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, this is precisely why we vote *within* a democratic *structure*: to determine the “flavor” we want that democratic structure to have. [3점]

- ① voters ultimately determine a political structure
- ② political structures, in fact, outweigh political “flavors”
- ③ the best structural form of politics is not easy to determine
- ④ political structure, by itself, does not determine political content
- ⑤ each structural form of politics must be valued independently