

01. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
(영어독해 연습 6강 6번)

We can tell whether a definition is too broad or too narrow by looking for counterexamples. A counterexample is a particular instance that proves a definition wrong. If a definition is too narrow, a counterexample is something that belongs in the concept but is excluded by the definition.

(A) So this definition includes too much; it's too broad. "A cigarette is a sheaf of chopped tobacco rolled in white paper." What about the brands that are rolled in brown paper? They are counterexamples proving that the definition does not include enough; it's too narrow.

(B) Birds are counterexamples to the definition of humans as two-legged animals. Let's look at a few other cases. "A college is a degree-granting educational institution." A counterexample would be a law school. Law schools are degree-granting educational institutions, but they are not colleges.

(C) Atheists are counterexamples to the definition of humans as religious animals. However, if a definition is too broad, a counterexample is something that does not belong in the concept but is included in the definition.

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

<어휘>

definition: 정의
counterexample: 반례
instance: 사례
exclude: 제외하다

atheist: 무신론자
institution: 기관
sheaf: 묶음

02. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
(영어독해 연습 6강 12번)

Consider the concept of a “chair.” According to essentialism, a chair has specific properties necessary to be recognized and identified as a chair. These properties may include having a seat, backrest, and legs, which allow for sitting.

(A) Instead, it might argue that any object can be considered a chair if it fulfills a functional purpose, such as providing a platform for sitting. According to non-essentialism, an object’s essence or specific properties are not necessary for its identification or classification.

(B) In other words, these essential characteristics define the essence of a chair. Under the essentialist viewpoint, it would not be considered a chair if an object lacks any defining properties. For instance, if we have an object with a seat and backrest but without legs, it would not fit the essentialist definition of a chair.

(C) The presence of legs is considered essential for an object to be classified as a chair. Non-essentialism, on the other hand, would challenge the notion that a chair requires specific essential properties.

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〈어휘〉

property: 속성, 특성

identify: 식별하다

backrest: 등받이

defining: 본질적인 의미를 규정하는

challenge: 이의를 제기하다, 도전하다

notion: 생각, 개념

fulfill: 달성하다, 충족시키다

functional: 기능적인

classification: 분류

03. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
(영어독해 연습 7장 6번)

Photography battles with the fantasy that it captures a neutral view of reality without modifying it. Susan Sontag refers to an official use of the printed photograph that passes for unquestionable proof that a given thing happened.

(A) While the negative in print photography is still an image, the file of a digital image is comprised of bits — computerized 1's and 0's — that are not an image until interpreted and displayed by a combination of software and an electronic display device.

(B) Ansel Adams is known for spending many hours in the darkroom developing a single print and he also said, 'dodging and burning are steps to take care of mistakes God made in establishing tonal relationships'. However, digital images tend to be one more step removed from reality.

(C) However, she states her opinion that 'photographs are as much an interpretation of the world as paintings and drawings'. Additionally, the art of dodging and burning during the transfer from negative to print was well established before Photoshop and digital photography.

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〈어휘〉

battle with: ~과 싸우다
capture: 포착하다
neutral: 중립적인
modify: 수정하다
official: 공적인, 공식적인
pass for: ~로 통하다
unquestionable: 의문의 여지가 없는
transfer: 전환
established: 확립된, 자리 잡힌
darkroom: 암실

develop: (필름을) 현상하다
dodging: 다징(특정 부분을 더 밝게 만드는 작업)
burning: 버닝(특정 부분을 더 어둡게 만드는 작업)
tonal: 색조의, 음영의
removed: 동떨어진
negative: (사진의) 원판, 네거티브
comprised of: ~로 구성된
computerized: 전산화된
interpret: 해석하다

04. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
(영어독해 연습 7장 12번)

You can use your days off to figure out whether you are a morning person or a night person. Even though the alarm clock doesn't go off on weekends, some people still merrily leap out of bed.

(A) When an acquaintance asked the Irish writer whether he could visit him at nine o'clock, Wilde replied, "You are a remarkable man! I could never stay awake as long as that. I am always in bed by five o'clock!"

(B) Others pull their pillows over their heads, relieved that for once they won't be torn out of their sleep in the middle of the night; they can nod off again with visions of breakfast in bed at noon.

(C) The natural differences between these types are enormous: If there were no outside constraints and people could be left to their own devices, some would not go to bed until the others were already awake for the next day. Oscar Wilde enjoyed flaunting his night-owl status.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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〈어휘〉

day off: 쉬는 날

figure out: ~을 알아내다

morning person: 아침형 인간

night person: 저녁형 인간

pillow: 베개

nod off: 깜빡 잠들다

enormous: 매우 큰, 엄청난

constraint: 제약

leave ~ to one's own devices: ~을 자기 뜻대로 하게 놔두다

flaunt: 과시하다

night-owl: 야행성의, 야행성인 사람

status: 성향

acquaintance: 지인

remarkable: 대단한, 놀라운

05. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

(영어독해 연습 8강 12번)

Organic chemistry occupies a central role in the world around us, as we are surrounded by organic compounds.

(A) In fact, our bodies are constructed mostly from organic compounds (DNA, RNA, proteins, etc.) whose behavior and function are determined by principles such as molecular structure, bonding, and reactivity — all central to organic chemistry. The responses of our bodies to pharmaceuticals are the results of reactions guided by the principles of organic chemistry.

(B) A deep understanding of those principles enables the design of new drugs that fight disease and improve the overall quality of life and longevity. Accordingly, it is not surprising that organic chemistry is required knowledge for anyone entering the health professions.

(C) The food that we eat and the clothes that we wear are comprised of organic compounds. Our ability to smell odors or see colors results from the behavior of organic compounds. Pharmaceuticals, pesticides, paints, adhesives, and plastics are all made from organic compounds.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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〈어휘〉

organic chemistry: 유기 화학
organic compound: 유기 화합물
be comprised of: ~로 구성되어 있다
odor: 냄새
pharmaceutical: 의약품, 제약
pesticide: 살충제
adhesive: 접착제
construct: 구성하다

principle: 원리
molecular: 분자의
bonding: 결합
reactivity: 반응성
longevity: 수명, 장수
accordingly: 그러므로, 따라서
profession: 직업

06. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Darwin realized that change in nature is very slow. But, he argued, we know that change can be much quicker when human beings are in charge of the process, selecting the traits they desire in their plants and animals.

(A) So had plant breeders when they tried to improve their crops, or produce more beautiful flowers. You know how very different a sheepdog is from a bulldog. It is easy to create variety in animals if the breeders select the traits they desire.

(B) He knew just how quickly the shapes and behaviour of their show pigeons could change, when the breeders carefully selected pigeons with certain traits for breeding chicks. Farmers had been doing the same thing with their cows, lambs and pigs.

(C) He called this artificial selection, and humans have been doing it for thousands of years. Darwin bred pigeons, and exchanged many letters with his fellow pigeon fanciers.

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〈어휘〉

in charge of: ~을 담당하는, 책임지고 있는
trait: 특징
breed: 낳다, 기르다

artificial: 인위적인
fancier: 애호가

07. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Although the nature and range of agricultural products found in most American communities are shaped by the decisions made by large multinational firms, important environmental, social, political, and economic reasons justify the reemergence of a smaller-scale, more locally controlled food system.

(A) By rebuilding the linkages between farmers and consumers wherever possible, communities throughout the United States will establish a foundation for a more socially and environmentally integrated food system.

(B) A new civic agriculture is emerging and taking hold in every region of the country. Community Supported Agriculture, farmers' markets, specialized agricultural districts, alternative food stores, and consumer cooperatives represent important manifestations of the movement toward a civic agriculture.

(C) These new organizational forms have the potential to nurture local economic development, maintain diversity and quality in products, and provide forums where producers and consumers can come together to strengthen bonds of local identity and solidarity.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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〈어휘〉

agricultural: 농업의

justify: 정당화하다

reemergence: 재등장

integrate: 통합하다

linkage: 연결

establish: 확립하다, 세우다

civic: 시민의, 지역 사회의

manifestation: 나타남, 징후

nurture: 육성하다, 키우다

bond: 유대, 결속

solidarity: 연대, 결속

08. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many people find it difficult to relate to someone who has a physical disability, often because they have not had any personal interaction with anyone with a disability.

(A) Consider office workers who happen to use wheelchairs. Provided that there is only one level or there are ramps or elevators between levels, they may need no assistance whatsoever in the workplace. In other words, in an adapted work environment, they do not have a disability.

(B) For example, they might be unsure what to expect from a person who has a mobility impairment and uses a wheelchair because they have never spent any time with wheelchair users.

(C) This lack of understanding can create additional challenges for people with disabilities. If society responded more adequately to people who have impairments, they would not experience nearly as many challenges and limitations.

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

〈어휘〉

relate to: ~와 공감하다, 관계를 맺다
disability: 장애
provided that: ~라면
assistance: 도움
mobility: 이동성

impairment: 장애, 손상
additional: 추가적인
challenge: 어려움
adequately: 적절하게, 충분히

09. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A nation's control over the sea was once believed to extend about three nautical miles (3.45 miles) from shore.

(A) Industrial wastes in Asia enter the bodies of fish that end up on a dinner table in Kansas. No longer is any region isolated, with its impact on the ocean limited to a few miles offshore.

(B) Now, however, the focus has changed from defense to responsibility as we realize how events in one part of the ocean impact the world community. Ship debris from the Pacific Ocean shows up in Scotland and plastic bags litter the shores of Antarctica, hundreds of miles from the nearest town.

(C) That three-mile limit sprang partly from the seventeenth-century "cannonshot rule" that a nation had jurisdiction over its waters as far as it could fire a cannon from the shore in defense.

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〈어휘〉

shore: 해안, 해변
responsibility: 책임
debris: 잔해, 쓰레기

litter: 어지럽히다
spring: 발생하다, 비롯되다
jurisdiction: 관할권, 권한

10. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Perhaps the only difference between categories like “living cell” and “species” is that grouping organisms into species requires more conscious effort because the ways of classifying the living are virtually inexhaustible.

(A) Eventually, many of them agreed that such a system should reflect an organism’s position on the tree of life, its evolutionary history. Such classification not only organizes our knowledge about the living but tells us whether two organisms belong on the same branch of life’s tree.

(B) One could classify organisms by shape, color, or taste; by their ability to lay eggs; and so on. Naturalists labored for centuries to find the best system of organizing life’s immense diversity.

(C) It places apes closer to humans than, say, mice, flies, or bacteria, simply because the common ancestor of humans and apes lived more recently than that of humans and mice, flies, or bacteria. Organizing life around this tree, however, poses a challenge. It means reconstructing the history of life itself.

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

〈어휘〉

conscious: 의식적인

virtually: 사실상, 거의

inexhaustible: 무궁무진한

organize: 조직하다, 정리하다

labor: 노력하다, 애쓰다

immense: 거대한, 엄청난

ancestor: 조상, 선조

reconstruct: 재구성하다

11. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Modern definitions of “progress” are intrinsically related to the way in which we perceive time.

(A) Looked at logically, this is ludicrous: in part because of the lack of value ascribed to the environment, in part because “progress” is still promoted in an unquestioned manner, and in part because of this linear conception of time.

(B) Time, as archaeology confirms, was initially calculated by the observance of natural cycles, and this brought a sense of continuity, a link to the past. Today, however, time is seen as linear, a future stretching out to infinity in front of us. This evokes a perception of time running faster, away from us as we scramble to catch up to “progress.”

(C) Thus the past is rejected as inferior — new ideas and inventions are seen as progressive, as being better than their predecessors, simply because they are new. Any technological “advance” is evaluated and privileged as progressive without considering the environmental destruction this technology introduces into the equation.

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〈주요 어휘〉

intrinsically: 본질적으로
ludicrous: 터무니없는, 우스꽝스러운
ascribe: ~의 탓으로 돌리다
promote: 촉진하다, 장려하다
unquestioned: 의심의 여지가 없는
linear: 선형적인
confirm: 확인하다, 입증하다
observance: 관찰, 준수

continuity: 연속성
scramble: 허둥지둥하다, 분주히 움직이다
reject: 거부하다
inferior: 열등한
progressive: 진보적인
predecessor: 전임자, 이전 것
privileged: 특권을 부여받은
equation: 상황, 문제

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Knowledge in any domain, from minerals to music to mushrooms to math, is the fuel for your imagination. That is, the more you know about a particular topic, the more raw materials you have to work with.

(A) Some people argue the contrary — that there is a benefit to having a “beginner’s mind,” so that you come at challenges without established knowledge or entrenched beliefs. There are examples that back up this attitude of a beginner.

(B) However, if you look closely, you will see that in most of these cases these folks have expertise in a related or unrelated field upon which they can draw. Successful entrepreneurs often come from outside the domain of their new venture, and their unorthodox ideas aren’t inhibited by industry doctrine.

(C) For example, if you want to design an inventive solar car or find a cure for diabetes, you need to begin with a base of knowledge about engineering or biology, respectively.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
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〈주요 어휘〉

domain: 분야, 영역
raw material: 원재료
established: 확립된
entrenched: 굳어진, 뿌리 깊은
back up: 뒷받침하다
expertise: 전문 지식
draw upon: ~을 활용하다, ~에 의존하다

entrepreneur: 기업가
venture: 사업
unorthodox: 정통에서 벗어난
inhibit: 억제하다, 방해하다
doctrine: 신조, 교리
respectively: 각각, 각자