

SET 1

영어 영역

↓ 정답 및 해설



성명		수험 번호											
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1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Theory, is ‘endless – an unbounded corpus of challenging and fascinating writings – but not only writings: it is also an ongoing project of thinking.’ According to this conception of literary theory, the nature and function of literature will always remain an open question, and it is up to scholars to take their pick among the dizzying variety of more or less incongruous theories that compete for their sympathies. Culler implies that literature, by its very nature, resists theoretical analysis and understanding, but the cause of this resistance remains unclear. It may be that literature is an unstable concept whose nature and function are continually changing, invalidating any attempt to describe them, because every new description is rendered obsolete by the next innovation. Alternatively, the notion of literature may be stable enough, but our insight into how literature works is still too defective to permit a fruitful description of it.

* incongruous: 조화되지 않는, 모순된
 ** obsolete: 퇴화한, 시대에 뒤떨어진

- ① 문학의 본질과 기능에 대해서 지속적으로 탐구하는 것이 바람직하다.
- ② 시대에 따라 변하지 않는 안정적인 문학 이론을 정립하는 것이 절실히 요청된다.
- ③ 문학은 이론과 실제 사이에 상당한 괴리가 있음을 명백하게 보여주는 영역이다.
- ④ 다양한 문학 이론이 제공되어 학자들이 자유롭게 선택해서 쓸 수 있도록 해야 한다.
- ⑤ 문학이라는 개념은 불안정하거나 통찰력 부족으로 설명을 하기 어려운 것이다.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Think of a study of the Renaissance or of the Enlightenment. Then, one can say two things of such a study: In the first place it could well be argued that a historical investigation of the relevant part of the past is the empirical basis for this specific view of the Renaissance or the Enlightenment. But it could be said equally well that this study presents us with a definition – or with the proposal of a definition – of the Renaissance or the Enlightenment. Other historians have written other books on the Renaissance or the Enlightenment and associated the Renaissance or the Enlightenment with a different set of aspects of the relevant part of the past, rather, with a different set of statements about the past and this is why they came up with a different definition of the Renaissance or the Enlightenment. And if this is how they decide to define the Renaissance or the Enlightenment, then all that they have been saying about it must be (analytically) true, since what they have said about it can be derived analytically from the meaning they want to give to the terms “Renaissance” or “Enlightenment”. What has been said about these historical texts is then a conceptual truth.

* Enlightenment: 계몽주의 시대

- ① The Empirical Nature of Historical Theory
- ② Historians, Never Dismiss Counter-evidence!
- ③ Historical Theory As a Conceptual Truth Based on Historical Texts
- ④ Some Different Ways to Define the Renaissance and the Enlightenment
- ⑤ Historians Should Be Trained to Read Texts for Factual Information

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

An ecological analogy does offer a way to think about reuse and disposal as part of a process that encompasses both extracting raw materials and manufacturing, distributing, purchasing, and using industrial products. The process was once generally ① cyclical: waste products were important to economic growth because they served as raw materials for other industrial processes. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, disposal became ② separate from production, and Americans’ relationship to waste was fundamentally transformed. Trash and trash making became essential to the economy in a wholly new way: the growth of markets for new products came to depend in part on the continuous ③ repair of old things. Economic growth during the twentieth century has been fueled by waste – the constant technological and stylistic change that has made “perfectly good” objects obsolete and created markets for ④ replacements. On the eve of the Great Depression, Christine Frederick, a prominent domestic writer, described “progressive obsolescence” as the source of America’s economic achievement. Frederick declared that modern consumers should be ⑤ willing to scrap their old possessions in order to buy new and better ones.

* obsolescence: 노후화, 진부화, 구식화

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Suppose we place two impregnated dogs, one a basset hound and the other a German shepherd, on an island to see which is better adapted to its ecological conditions. Preliminary ecological analysis may lead us to expect that the shepherd would be much better adapted than the basset because of the types of prey available. But lightning strikes and kills the shepherd, and the basset survives and manages to raise her litters. Obviously we do not conclude from this that the basset is better adapted to the island environment. That is why in designing experiments to detect selection we use multiple replicates. The point of this story is that chance _____, an event especially likely to occur in small populations (or when selection is particularly weak). Thus if we want to distinguish natural selection from drift, if we want natural-selectionist explanations of evolutionary change to be testably different from explanations in terms of random drift, then we must adopt some concept of relative adaptedness that is not tied directly to actual reproductive success.

* impregnate: (사람·동물) 임신(수태)시키다

** random drift: 유전적 부동(도태나 돌연변이에 의한 유전자의 보충 또는 감소)

- ① has been referred to more than natural selection
- ② can disassociate adaptedness from actualized fitness
- ③ must have been virtually ignored in evolutionary theory
- ④ is involved in distinguishing different notions of environment
- ⑤ should be considered a critical factor in designing experiments

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What is vital to remember in the world of social media program measurement is that the breadth of measurable data available today should not cloud the water. Countless companies spend an excess amount of time measuring things that were neither critical nor relevant to diagnosing the effectiveness of their programs and campaigns. If the golden rule of business measurement is “measure what matters,” the golden rule of social media measurement is “_____.” The challenge that many business managers run into when they begin working with measurement in the social media space is that the abundance of data can be overwhelming. Many fall prey to the temptation to measure everything. The problem with trying to measure so much is that data overload is the enemy of focus. Knowing ahead of time what metrics matter and what metrics don't will help program managers avoid falling into this trap. In order to create an effective measurement practice for your social media program, you must be diligent when it comes to separating critical data from noncritical data.

* cloud: 흐리다

- ① just because you can measure it doesn't mean that it matters
- ② never forget to take enough time in measuring what matters
- ③ the breadth and depth of measurement is not mutually exclusive
- ④ what's measurable today doesn't guarantee unlimited availability
- ⑤ unspecified data doesn't necessarily challenge program managers' decision

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

Increases in crop yield are particularly important for developing countries because this is where the greatest increases in demand for food will occur, and because improvement in agriculture can stimulate rural and urban development, which is essential for decreasing the income gap.

- (A) The alternative to increasing yield — increasing production through expansion of farmable lands by reclaiming marshes and other wetlands, cutting down forests, and plowing up grasslands as was practiced in the past — should be discouraged.
- (B) These wild lands should be preserved because they provide important services to the biosphere on which we all depend. Biosphere is a term used to describe all of Earth's living organisms interacting with the physical and chemical environment as a whole.
- (C) Increases in crop production efficiency are required in all countries to maintain profitability and enhance sustainability of agricultural enterprises, and to contribute to environmental health.

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

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

The centrepiece of Marx's work was an analysis of the dynamics of capitalism wherein a propertyless proletariat must sell their labour to survive.

The foremost theoretical source for the concept of alienation is Marxism and the understanding of capitalism and the labour process that is found within it. (①) For Marx the first priority of human beings is the production of their means of living and consequently themselves through labour. (②) As a consequence, they are then faced with the products of their own labour in the form of commodities that now influence over them. (③) Here the workers are doubly alienated: first by the transformation of the core of human activity into meaningless actions, and second, through separation from the products of their own labour. (④) According to Marx, capitalism also alienated workers from each other through competition, division and individualism as well as from the human potential for well-determination. (⑤) A less theoretically specific use of the concept of alienation comes with the sense that the cultural circumstances of modernity are inherently those of anonymity, isolation and anxiety.

* proletariat: 프롤레타리아(무산 노동자 계급)

8. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In order to grasp the political possibilities and consequences of film's tendency toward the depiction of fantasy, we must examine the politics of fantasy itself. Fantasy functions most noticeably in a conservative way, as a vehicle for depoliticization and acceptance of the ruling ideology. It provides an imaginary enjoyment that often persuades subjects to accept their actual impoverishment. We can see the most dramatic instance of this in the case of lotteries, which sell the fantasy of being a millionaire to impoverished subjects in order to render their poverty bearable. As long as I can purchase a lottery ticket (and its attendant fantasy), I endure the drudgery of my situation rather than revolt against it. In this way, fantasy functions as the direct and necessary supplement to ideology. The social law demands the obedience of subjects, and ideology serves to justify this obedience, to provide a rationale for it.

* drudgery: 단조롭고 고된 일



Fantasy serves as a useful tool for (A) the obedience of subjects by making their misery (B).

- (A) (B)
- ① refusing endurable
- ② refusing appalling
- ③ rewarding aggravated
- ④ yielding manageable
- ⑤ yielding indescribable