2014학년도 중앙대 편입학 영어 문제지(오전)

<50문항 60분>

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[01-06] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 가까운 의미를 지닌 것을 고르시오. 각 2점

01. He is returning to this country after a five-year stint in Hong Kong.
① exile ② journey
③ service ④ parole

02. He was deposed and replaced by a more pliant successor.
① biddable ② dexterous
③ brawny ④ cerebral

03. Venus is the rare film that suggests that the aged are neither magical saints nor tragic cases, but corporeal creatures like the rest of us.
① bilious ② palpable
③ impervious ④ intuitable

04. Over 15 Igbo groups of diverse fields had met to work out a position that could be canvassed by the Southeast geopolitical zone.
① botched ② prattled
③ emaciated ④ scrutinized

05. There is little reason to depict the scenes with the salacious, first-person point of views they are treated with, other than to scintillate.
① group with a cause
② help settle differences
③ seize by prior right
④ give off sparks

06. The car industry has put the kibosh on EU CO2 emission curbs.
① obstructed ② usurped
③ exploited ④ buttressed

07. 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. 3점

① A: Good job, Neil. You didn't look worried at all.
B: Well, when it was my turn to speak, I really had my heart in my mouth.

② A: Can't John see he'll never get anywhere if he goes on like this?
B: Yes. If he's serious about going to college, he really will have to pull his socks up.

③ A: Ah ha! You've found a girlfriend at last, haven't you?
B: Yes. Now, you've no need to worry about me. At the moment, you promise the moon.

④ A: This dish is so delicious! Where did you get its recipe?
B: I hunted high and low across the Internet looking for it.

[08-10] 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 선택하시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 선택하시오. 각 2점

08. Remember that you ① are all full of the poison of preconceived ideas and that if I ② were to say "fate", you ③ would probably start imagining your lives in the future. ④ No error

09. A banker who ① was vanished in an apparent suicide in 2012 and ② was wanted by the FBI in connection with a $20 million wire fraud case has been arrested in Georgia after ③ being pulled over for a minor traffic violation. ④ No error

10. Another issue that has begun to concern social researchers is ① whether aggressive computer-based games somehow make young people ② are insensitive to violence and more willing to engage in aggression ③ themselves. ④ No error

[11-18] 다음 빈칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. 각 2점

11. This year's resolution is to exercise enough to become as _____ as my aerobics instructor.
① puerile ② palliative
③ lissome ④ superstitious

12. A former classmate of the Olympic medalist recalls her as a promising _____ practicing in the city ice rink.
① gourmet ② tyro
③ crook ④ envoy

13. To capture on canvas the _____ of the eastern sky at sunrise is a challenge to any painter.
① parity ② peccadillo
③ effulgence ④ truce

14. _____ when it comes to Italian food especially, Grace ate a pound of rigatoni, seven meatballs, and two servings of tricolor salad at her midday meal.
① Gluttonous ② Crestfallen
③ Abstemious ④ Nefarious

15. Perhaps the most well-known application of ultrasound is in making sonograms of the fetus at various stages in its development, to _____ that growth is proceeding normally.
① forestall ② confer
③ ascertain ④ precipitate

16. We felt repeatedly _____ by the impersonal and inflexible bureaucracy in our attempt to win an exemption to the rule.
① vindicated ② stymied
③ disembarrassed ④ gesticulated

17. The first two comments on his article were off-topic and unintelligible nonsense, just complete _____.
① kernel ② gibberish
③ coherence ④ virtuosity

18. Because it is totally absurd to read through the thick volume within the deadline, stop researching the Internet and refer to the _____ to grasp the story.
① precis ② bibliopole
③ epitaph ④ choreographer

[19-23] 다음 빈칸에 가장 적합한 단어 또는 어구를 고르시오. 각 2.5점

19. In his classic work Memory, Hermann Ebbinghaus systematically examined how memory for encoded stimuli and events changes as the retention interval — the time between encoding and retrieval — increases. He observed that his memory for meaningless, nonsense syllables declined as the retention interval increased. It is now believed that forgetting follows a power law, that is, the rate of forgetting slows with the passage of time: initially very rapid, it then settles into _____ as the retention interval increases.
① a brief, dawdling increase
② a prolonged, swift increment
③ an extended, slow decline
④ a short-lived, accelerated diminishment

20. During the years following the end of World War II, public education in the United States came under intense scrutiny. Popular critics lambasted the schools for _____ and for failing to identify and nurture high levels of intellectual talent. If modifying school curricula to appeal to student interest had been the rallying cry before the war, now the call was for rigor and excellence. The topic of note now was the education of the most able.
① neglecting students' interest
② allowing the parochialism
③ pursuing radical curriculum reforms
④ tolerating mediocrity in education

21. When Nancy Wexler received an unexpected call from her father in 1968 asking her to fly to Los Angeles to meet him, she had a _____ that something was wrong. Her fears were justified. He had not wanted to tell her over the telephone that her mother was suffering from Huntington's disease, an illness first identified in 1872. The _____ news came as a triple blow. Her mother would be subjected to devastating mental and physical deterioration before death mercifully ended her suffering.

① resentment — doleful
② foreboding — exiguous
③ diagnosis — evanescent
④ presentiment — dolorous

22. Although several studies have indicated that groups are more likely to trigger antisocial action, there is some evidence that these effects do not simply represent _____. For instance, some researchers reported that dressing participants in medical gowns decreased aggression, whereas having them wear terrorist-like outfits increased it. Other researchers found that anonymity decreased the aggressiveness of males but increased that of females. These outcomes suggest that situationspecific or gender standards may be affecting behavior.
① social alienation
② radical anarchism
③ underdog effect
④ norm-free behavior

23. People become what they do. This explanation of how people acquire attitudes and traits was formalized by the social psychologist Daryl Bem in his self-perception theory. People draw inferences about who they are, Bem suggests, by observing their own behavior. Self-perception theory turns common wisdom _____. People act the way they do because of their personality traits and attitudes, right? They return a lost wallet because they're honest, and recycle their trash because they care about the environment. It's evident that behavior emanates from our inner dispositions, but Bem's insight was to suggest that _____. If we return a lost wallet, there's an upward tick on our honesty meter. After we drag the recycling bin to the curb, we infer that we

really care about the environment.
① on its head — the reverse also holds
② into question — the same also applies
③ to good accounts — the theory also prevails
④ into reality — the opposite is not borne out

[24-26] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. 각 3.5점

People have known about the benefits of vitamin C — ascorbic acid — for a long time. Ⓐ Sailors used to pack their ships with citrus and other vitamin C-rich foods to prevent scurvy. People have been downing their vitamin C to supplement their daily diets for many years. For as long as people have been taking it as a supplement, however, scientists have been debating just how good for us vitamin C really is. Ⓑ Some believe that vitamin C taken in large doses can cure the common cold. Others think it can cure cancer. What scientists do agree about is what vitamin C does inside our bodies. Ascorbic acid is needed for the body to produce collagen, which is the substance that binds cells to one another. Ⓒ Another way to get it is from processed foods that have been vitamin-enriched. In addition, because vitamin C dissolves in water, it, like other water-soluble vitamins, helps to prevent vitamins that are gas-dissolving from oxidizing in our bodies. Because our bodies do not make ascorbic acid, we have to add it from the outside. You can get it from fresh fruits, green leafy vegetables, cooked vegetables (the less cooked, the more vitamin C), and nightshades (that is, tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant). Ⓓ The question is: How much do we need on a daily basis? It probably won't surprise you to learn that scientists are debating about that too.

24. 위 글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ ③ Ⓒ ④ Ⓓ

When crime news is emphasized by news programs, it almost certainly reinforces what is a current trend toward victimization. Mass communications researchers have studied the degree to which television cultivates a particular view of crime in viewers. As a result, we know that viewers who watch a lot of television consider themselves to be likely victims of crime or wrongdoing to a greater extent than is actually probable in the real world. Viewers often live in the TV world of violent crime. This is not to say that crime is not a problem in American society, because it most certainly is. But not everyone is guaranteed victim status. Is it any wonder that so many trivial lawsuits are filed over spilled coffee or hurt feelings? How can the public place the various aspects of life in any sort of realistic context when television news, in particular, suggests that the most important news is crime-related?

25. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Heavy TV viewers are more likely to engage in violent crimes because they believe that everyone else is doing the same thing.
② Heavy TV viewers are less likely to be confused about the difference between what they imagine and what they actually experience.
③ Heavy TV viewers are more inclined to think that the life they see portrayed on television mirrors the real world.
④ Heavy TV viewers are slower to engage in lawsuits because television discourages its viewers from seeing themselves as victims.

Men are colored like Mars but women are greenish, and the difference may help explain how people perceive la difference. Cognitive scientist Michael Tarr and graduate student Adrian Nestor made the discovery by averaging mug shots of 200 white males and females into a single androgynous face. Ⓐ Three volunteers looked at 20,000 different versions of the image — some redder, others greener — and told the researchers which sex they thought each face represented. Ⓑ The result: Faces with green pixels were tagged as female and those with more red pixels as male. Ⓒ The color of the cheekbones, nose, and sides of the mouth were particularly important to decisions, says Tarr. Ⓓ Marlene Behrmann, a psychologist at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, says the fact that people subconsciously recognize the red-green distinction "means there is something evolutionarily and ecologically important about color that extends even into the human central nervous system."

26. 아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

They then obscured it further with randomly placed red and green pixels.

① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ ③ Ⓒ ④ Ⓓ

[27-40] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

27-28 각 2.5점

Occupations foster gender differences among workers in a variety of ways, one of the most pervasive being "internal stratification." That is, men and women in the same occupation often perform different tasks and functions. Even in those occupations that appear sexually integrated, the aggregate statistics often mask extreme internal segregation. Although the proportion of female bakers increased from 25 percent in 1970 to 41 percent in 1980, for example, the majority of female bakers are found in highly automated baking industries, while their male counterparts are located in less automated bakeries. The same phenomenon has been detected among pharmacists, financial managers, and bus drivers — all groups where the influx of women workers suggests a diminution of sex segregation.

Another strategy used to maintain gender differences in supposedly integrated occupations is the use of sumptuary and etiquette rules. When women enter male-dominated occupations, certain rules are often introduced to govern their dress and demeanor. In office settings, for instance, dress codes — either formal or implicit — are not unusual; female employees may be required to wear dresses, nylons, and high-heeled shoes to enhance their femininity. So it is for female marines and male nurses, both of whom are required to dress differently from their male and female counterparts. Male nurses never wear the traditional nursing cap; female marines never sport the standard Marine Corps garrison cap.

Informal practices also play a role in constituting femininity in female marines and masculinity in male nurses. As members of visible minority groups, they stand out at work and receive far more than their fair share of attention. This phenomenon was first documented by Rosabeth Moss Kanter, who found that women in corporations, simply by virtue of their numerical rarity, were noticed and scrutinized more than their male counterparts. This added pressure may actually result in different job performances from men and women in nontraditional occupations and exacerbate gender differences. Kanter's corporate women, for example, became more secretive, less independent, and less oppositional in response to their greater visibility — all traits that have traditionally been associated with femininity.

27. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① The Myth of Internal Stratification in Workplace
② The Implicit Rules Ameliorating Gender Discrimination
③ The Aftermath of Gender Inequality in Modern Society
④ The Mechanisms Fostering Gender Differences in Occupations

28. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① Female workers are not affected by dress codes in male-dominated corporations.
② The percentage of female bakers increased from 1970 to 1980.
③ Certain rules are introduced when males enter female-dominated jobs.
④ In Kanter's study, the greater visibility of corporate women made them more dependent.

29-30 각 3점

Pedagogy has been defined as the art and science of teaching children. In the pedagogical model, the teacher has full responsibility for making decisions about what will be learned, how it will be learned, when it will be learned, and if the material has been learned. Ⓐ Pedagogy, or teacher-directed instruction as it is commonly known, places the student in a submissive role requiring obedience to the teacher's instructions. It is based on the assumption that learners need to know only what the teacher teaches them. The result is a teaching and learning situation that actively promotes dependency on the instructor.

Up until very recently, the pedagogical model has been applied equally to the teaching of children and adults, and in a sense, is a contradiction in terms. Ⓑ They are often motivated to learn by a sincere desire to solve immediate problems in their lives. Additionally, they have an increasing need to be self-directing. In many ways the pedagogical model does not account for such developmental changes on the part of adults, and thus produces tension, resentment, and resistance in individuals.

The growth and development of andragogy as an alternative model of instruction has helped to remedy this situation and improve the teaching of adults. But this change did not occur overnight. Ⓒ In fact, an important event took place that affected the direction of adult education in North America. Andragogy as a system of ideas, concepts, and approaches to adult learning was introduced to adult educators in the United States by Malcolm Knowles. Ⓓ His contributions to this system have been many and have influenced the thinking of countless educators of adults.

The term andragogy is often interpreted as the process of engaging adult learners with the structure of learning experience. Knowles defined the term as the art and science of helping adults learn. In the first use of the term andragogy, he suggested that it should be distinguished from the more commonly used pedagogy. Later, he modified his early view, stating "andragogy is simply another model of assumptions about adult

learners to be used alongside the pedagogical model of assumptions, thereby providing two alternative models for testing out the assumptions as to their 'fit' with particular situations."

29. 아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

The reason is that as adults mature, they become increasingly independent and responsible for their own actions.

① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ ③ Ⓒ ④ Ⓓ

30. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① The andragogical model assigns the primary role to teachers in instruction.
② In the pedagogical approach, students remain passive agents to observe teachers' instruction.
③ Recently, the pedagogical model is more welcomed by adults than children.
④ According to Knowles' later view, pedagogy and andragogy are contradictory with each other.

31-32 각 3점

A study of people's ability to translate training that involves clicking and twiddling a computer mouse reveals that the brain can apply that expertise to other fine-motor tasks requiring the hands. A research team led by Kording and Wei recruited three groups of people: Chinese migrant workers with no computer experience, workers who were matched by age and education but did have computer experience through a job, and Ⓐ a control group of college students who were computer proficient. All the subjects went through a 2-week training period during which they had to use a computer mouse to play games. The researchers ran each group through a battery of standard motor control tests before and after the training. The test that Kording and Wei were most interested in gauged Ⓑ generalizability. If you learn how to use a computer mouse, is that skill applied to similar motor tasks? To measure the subjects' ability to perform unfamiliar tasks, the researchers tested motor skills that involved no mouse at all, such as controlling the position of a finger when the hand is hidden beneath a cover. Before the training period, migrant workers who already had computer experience performed better than their Ⓒ computer-naive peers on all the tests. Individuals without computer experience found it far more difficult to make finely controlled adjustments of the hand, especially when the hand was hidden. But after just 2 weeks of training, migrant workers with no previous computer experience performed Ⓓ worse than college students at using a computer mouse and applying that skill to other fine-motor hand skills.

31. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① The transferability of motor skills to unfamiliar tasks
② The importance of motor skills in using the computer
③ Difficulty of assessing motor skills in science research
④ The brain structure for handling motor skills

32. 위 글의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

① Ⓐ ② Ⓑ ③ Ⓒ ④ Ⓓ

33-34 각 2.4점

When China gave the United States two giant pandas in 1972, in honor of President Richard Nixon's historic diplomatic visit that year, we reciprocated with a pair of musk oxen. Milton and Matilda arrived at the Beijing Zoo, one reportedly with a case of the sniffles and the other a nasty skin infection. Their long fur — which is what musk oxen are best known for, along with their odor — began to fall out. Meanwhile, back at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C., the pandas appeared only to grow cuter. Perhaps the people of China got a raw deal. Or maybe they had discovered the perfect export. Giant pandas are highly addictive critters.

Neuroscientists speculate that their snub noses, generous cheeks and toddling gaits may excite circuitry in our brains normally related to interactions with human infants. Likewise, babies have supersized eyes, and pandas' trademark black patches make their eyes appear larger by a factor of ten. (Part of a "facial mask" that likely evolved to repel predators, the eye patches seem to have the opposite effect on us.) Pandas are also one of the only animals to have a pseudo-thumb, a flexible wrist bone that allows them to manipulate objects in a cunning manner. They can stand on their hind legs, they like to frolic in the snow — the list goes on. They even somersault.

So pandas have power over us, what University of Oxford scholars called "soft, cuddly power" in a recent journal article analyzing the political role of China's ambassador bears. "What other countries see is this cute, cuddly creature, but there's a lot going on behind the scenes," says Kathleen Buckingham, lead author of the paper, which appears in the latest issue of Environmental Practice. She adds, "From a Chinese perspective, sharing the care of such a precious animal strengthens the bonds that China has with its 'inner circle' of countries."

Chairman Mao's 1972 gift to America, and a similar present to the Soviet Union in 1965, marked communist China's efforts to forge international friendships after decades of isolation. Then, in 1984, China began to lease its pandas at the monthly rate of $50,000 each, which some observers saw as signaling a new embrace of capitalist principles. Today most of China's main trading partners have had chances to rent pandas, though the rate is at least $500,000 a year.

33. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① International Animal Exchanges
② Similarities Between Panda and Human Infants
③ Panda's Economic Value
④ China's Panda Diplomacy

34. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

① Milton and Matilda were sent from the Beijing Zoo to the National Zoo in Washington D.C.
② Mao presented giant pandas not only to the United States but also to the Soviet Union.
③ Pandas' eye patches evolved as a kind of defense mechanism.
④ The panda lease was considered as China's acceptance of capitalist principles.

35-36 각 3점

Philosophers and psychologists grappled with a fundamental question for quite some time: How does the brain derive meaning? If thoughts consist of the manipulation of abstract symbols, just as computers process 0s and 1s, then how are such abstract symbols translated into meaningful cognitive representations? Many findings from cognitive science suggest that the brain does not translate incoming information into abstract symbols in the first place. Instead, sensory and perceptual inputs from everyday experience are taken in their modality-specific form, and they provide the building blocks of thoughts.

Following the cognitive revolution in the 1950s, psychology treated the computer as the most appropriate model to study the mind. Now we know that a brain does not work like a computer. Its job is not to store or process information; instead its job is to drive and control the actions of the brain's large appendage, the body. A new revolution is taking shape, considered by some to bring an end to cognitivism, and ushering in a transformed kind of cognitive science — namely, an embodied cognitive science.

The basic claim is that the mind thinks in embodied metaphors. Early proponents of this idea were linguists, such as George Lakoff, and in recent years social psychologists have been conducting the relevant experiments, providing compelling evidence. But it does not stop here; there is also a reverse pathway. Because thinking is for doing, many bodily processes feed back into the mind to drive action. Consider the following recent findings that relate to the basic spatial concept of verticality.

Because moving around in space is a common physical experience, concepts such as "up" or "down" are immediately meaningful relative to one's own body. The concrete experience of verticality serves as a perfect scaffold for comprehending abstract concepts, such as morality: _____. Good people are "high-minded" and "upstanding" citizens, whereas bad people are "underhanded" and the "low life" of society. Recent research illustrated that research participants are faster

to categorize moral words when presented in an up location and immoral words when presented in a down location. Thus people intuitively relate the moral domain to verticality; however, the same research also found that people who do not recognize moral norms — namely, psychopaths — fail to show this effect.

35. 위 글에서 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Be down to earth to keep high morality
② A low trick costs a high price
③ I'm feeling down but she is in high spirits
④ Virtue is up, whereas depravity is down

36. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① Findings from cognitive science indicate that everyday sensory and perceptual inputs are instantly translated into abstract symbols by the brain.
② Modelling the mind using the computer still remains as a powerful tool for cognitive psychologists.
③ The embodied cognitive science has shown that people process abstract notions using body-related metaphors.
④ Immoral psychopaths can interpret moral words faster when presented in an up location.

37-38 각 3점

Some people believe that mathematics is a difficult, dull subject that is to be pursued only in a clear-cut, logical fashion. This belief is perpetuated because of the way mathematics is presented in many textbooks. Often mathematics is reduced to a series of definition, methods to solve various types of problems, and theorems. Theorems are statements whose truth can be established by means of deductive reasoning and proofs. This is not to minimize the importance of proof in mathematics, for it is the very thing that gives mathematics its strength. But the power of the imagination is every bit as important as the power of deductive reasoning.

The long history in the development of a concept or any of the unproductive approaches that were taken by early mathematicians is not always addressed in mathematics courses. The fact is that the mathematician seeks out relationships in simple cases, looks for patterns, and only then tries to generalize. It is often much later that the generalization is proved and finds its way into an actual textbook.

One way we can learn much about mathematics and in the meantime find enjoyment in the process is by studying numerical relationships that exhibit unusual patterns. For example, children may find it easier to learn their multiplication tables by exploring the patterns that the numbers display. _____. Given a difficult problem, a mathematician will often try to solve a simpler, but similar, problem. This type of reasoning — first observing patterns and then predicting answers in complicated problems — is an example of inductive reasoning. It involves reasoning from particular facts or individual cases to a general statement that may be true. The more individual occurrences that are observed, the better able we are to make a correct generalization. For instance, we can predict the exact time of sunrise and sunset each day. Thus there is a very high probability that the prediction will be successful.

37. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Unconventionality of Mathematical Reasoning
② Inductive Reasoning in the Study of Math
③ The Developmental Patterns of Generalization
④ The Power of Math Theorems in Complex Problems

38. 위 글에서 빈칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Even complicated arithmetic problems can sometimes be solved by using patterns
② Arithmetic problems are perceived difficult by most school-aged children
③ Children's arithmetic ability will be enhanced by solving a series of difficult problems
④ Mathematical arguments follow unpredictable thinking trajectories

39-40 각 3.1점

Even for the lucky few creatures that are preserved in the fossil record, soft tissues such as skin and feathers typically disappear over time. But a newly developed technique has found a way to bring them back to life in some cases. Researchers have now used the approach to resurrect the teeth and recognize the carcass of a 50-million-year-old fossil of a lizard, long thought to be merely preserved remnants of skin shed from the reptile.

Discovered in the 1980s, the lizard fossil is one of only two known examples of reptile skin unearthed from the Green River Formation of the western United States, a finely layered mudstone best known for its exquisite fish fossils. Even though soft tissues are incredibly rare in the fossil record, being preserved only in unusual environmental circumstances, this lizard fossil survived the ages. Ⓐ Instead of enabling scientists to see inside or through rock, the intense x-rays produced by this technique cause particular elements or compounds to fluoresce, revealing previously unrecognized chemical remnants that are invisible to the naked eye but persist in the rocks at very low concentrations. Ⓑ But recently, to learn more about the fossil, some researchers turned to a relatively new x-ray analysis technique — dubbed synchrotron rapid scanning x-ray fluorescence — with

surprising results. © It's easy to see the remnants of individual scales in the skin, but the rock doesn't include any visible remains of bones or other hard tissue — a combination that led researchers to believe that the skin had been shed by a living creature and then preserved.

When the researchers illuminated the fossil with x-rays that cause sulfur and copper to fluoresce, the skin remnants showed up in remarkable detail. But when they lit the fossil with x-rays that cause phosphorus to glow, the technique revealed many small spots in the lizard's head where that element was concentrated — regularly spaced spots that appear where the creature's jaws would have been. The arrangement prompted the researchers to interpret the traces of phosphorus as the chemical remnants of teeth. Because lizards don't shed their teeth when they molt their skin, the technique reveals the unusual fossil to be the partially preserved remnants of a full carcass.

39. 위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

① Soft tissues of lizards are often found in the fossil history.

② The rock containing the carcass of the lizard visually showed the traces of its bones.

③ Exposing the fossil to the new intense x-rays revealed the details of the lizard's skin remnants.

④ Lizards throw down their teeth when they cast their skin.

40. 위 글의 밑줄 친 문장들을 바른 순서대로 나열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① Ⓑ — Ⓐ — Ⓒ

② Ⓑ — Ⓒ — Ⓐ

③ Ⓒ — Ⓐ — Ⓑ

④ Ⓒ — Ⓑ — Ⓐ

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