2015학년도 중앙대학교

편입학 시험 영어(오후) 문제지[A형]

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중앙대학교

2015학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어(오후) 문제지[A형]

【1-6】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분과 가장 가까운 의미를 지닌 것을 고르시오. (각 2점)

1. He extorted from his daughter the names and conditions of the men whom she had met.
① forged ② obtained
③ wrested ④ rechristened

2. He then repeated the solecism at his inauguration balls on Tuesday night, when the eyes of billions around the world were upon him.
① gaffe ② harangue
③ disdain ④ stalemate

3. Molly was so anxious not to be thought ascetic that she told the Hell's Angels she would love to spend the week with them in Las Vegas.
① prurient ② preposterous
③ profligate ④ puritanical

4. After proudly announcing that they had made dessert, the children brought in an unsettling concoction that appeared to contain nothing edible.
① confectionary ② ballyhoo
③ melange ④ bauble

5. The man ogled the woman so hard that she became angry.
① grilled ② doffed
③ leered ④ pretermitted

6. The girl peaked and pined after hearing the well-known voice from a loved one.
① took a load off her mind
② behaved cheerfully
③ was in a state of drift
④ became emaciated

【7】 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (3점)

① A: You look tired today, David. What happened?
B: I was under the gun to impress my girlfriend's father.
② A: Where did the traveling circus go?
B: They're constantly on the move.
③ A: Did you bring the picnic cloth to sit on?
B: Oops, I totally forgot. I guess we'll have to rough it this time.
④ A: Our sponsors have pledged one dollar for every mile we run in this marathon.
B: You had better sit on the sidelines.

【8-10】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 선택하시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 선택하시오. (각 2점)

8. Boyle's experimental essay not only formalized an atomistic world view, but also promoted the social ① ideal of knowledge that had been nurtured ② in the experimental science clubs, included ③ the Royal Society. No error ④

9. When I came down the stairs, I saw that there was ① at least a foot of water in the basement. Jack was standing ② under a pipe, and a steady stream cascaded into his face. For the past 45 minutes, he was working ③ unsuccessfully to staunch the leak. No error ④

10. No one had expected ① that D. Warren would take being kicked off ② the team with so much resignation ③; he simply walked sadly out of the locker room. No error ④

【11-18】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. (각 2점)

11. He reeled and swayed, _____ like a drunken man to keep from falling.
① goading ② primping
③ evanishing ④ doddering

12. The study of _____ bodies has been greatly advanced by the new telescope.
① sidereal ② faunal
③ sepulchral ④ alluvial

13. It was difficult to imagine Matthew, a _____ man, as a psychiatrist; listening while others talked was not his style.
① heedful ② pessimistic
③ tubbish ④ voluble

14. We regard this unwarranted attack on a neutral nation as an act of _____ and we demand that it cease at once and that proper restitution be made.
① spoliation ② interstices
③ reparation ④ detonation

15. Nearly _____ by disease and the destruction of their habitat, koalas are now found only in isolated parts of eucalyptus forests.
① sublimed ② decimated
③ infuriated ④ averted

16. The public administrator to whom I have referred was most _____; he refused to accept bribe and scrutinizingly reviewed every document for preventing customers from facing predicaments.
① conscientious ② complementary
③ puerile ④ ignominious

17. As his _____ accelerated, he dealt his political rivalry a series of blows insidiously and then succeeded in taking the throne, trying to hold it.
① madrigal ② machination
③ tautology ④ subjection

18. Although the film critic was _____ in her conviction that sequels are generally inferior to their predecessors, she did acknowledge occasional exceptions such as The Godfather Part II, a film she considered superior to the original.
① avionic ② svelte
③ disconsolate ④ adamant

【19-23】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어 또는 어구를 고르시오. (각 2.5점)

19. Aristotle considers the term to be defined as a name of the essence of a thing, and the defining formula as the description of that essence. And he insists that the defining formula must give a(n) _____ of the essence or the essential properties of the thing in question; thus a statement like 'A puppy has four legs,' although true, is not a satisfactory definition, since it does not include all features relevant with the essence of puppiness, but holds true of a horse also; and similarly the statement 'A puppy is brown,' although it may be true of some, is not true of all puppies; and it describes what is not an essential but merely an accidental property of the defined term.
① exhaustive description ② major premise
③ chained deduction ④ inductive antithesis

20. Much of his past was unearthed, indeed, and all _____: tales came out of the man's cruelty, at once so callous and violent; of his _____ life, of his strange associates, of the hatred that seemed to have surrounded his career; but of his present whereabouts, not a whisper.
① distrustful — virtuous
② disreputable — vile
③ famous — tough
④ disrespectful — gentle

21. Many critics of Emily Brontë's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a romantic reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue for an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's _____ parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist _____ in an all-encompassing interpretation.
① multifarious — privation
② parallel — debarment
③ heterogenous — inclusion
④ punctilious — duress

22. With a trusted Pygmy tracker, he would follow one group of gorillas discreetly but persistently for all of one day or several, holding back at distance enough to leave them unaware of his presence. Such _____ tracking allowed him to learn what they had been eating, how many nests they had built, and how to make deductions about group size, ages, gender, while _____ the chance that he'd spook these very shy primates.
① fastidious — minimizing
② obscure — augmenting
③ sinuous — abating
④ eclectic — maintaining

23. The aye-aye of Madagascar is one of the rarest primates in the world. Its most striking feature is a very long middle finger with which it extracts burrowing insect larvae from wood and pulp from fruits. In its search for food, it taps gently on wood surfaces in order to _____ and to assess their contents. It then bites into the soft wood with its sharp incisor teeth to open up the gallery and pokes its long finger in to extract the prize. Young aye-ayes learn at an early age from their mothers how to search for and extract insect larvae with their curious digit. They are clumsy at first, tapping everything they find, but with experience they _____.
① forage feeding sites — deter predators easily
② locate cavities — gain dexterity rapidly
③ scavenge with ease — flush insects skillfully
④ regurgitate worms — scoop up the prey thoroughly

【24-26】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

24. Artwork done on paper is extremely fragile and difficult to preserve. If you want to keep your piece of paper art for an extended period of time, it's important that you frame and treat it properly. If you mat and frame it right, you can hang a piece of paper art on your wall and enjoy it undamaged for many years to come. Before you begin, make sure you use good mat board. Try to avoid using boards that contain wood pulp. A wood-pulp board can cause "mat burn," which means that the part of the paper beneath or at the interior edge of the mat darkens. This stain not only ruins the appearance of your art but it also weakens the paper fibers. Don't simply trust package labels that read "museum board" or "conservation board"—make sure what you're buying is 100 percent rag board. Also, do not mat photographs using alkaline-buffered board, as alkaline adversely reacts with some prints. Next, make sure your frame and mat are deep so that the paper does not come into contact with the glazing (the glass or acrylic covering). Be sure to give your mat a good, stiff, nonacidic backboard for support, and use a dust seal made of paper or tape. As far as

glazing goes, you can use glass or acrylic. Glass, however, is the material of choice to cover artwork made with pastels, charcoal, or graphite, because acrylic can draw particles from the artwork. You can choose from a wide variety of acrylic glazing, but it is a good idea to use one with an ultraviolet filter to protect the work.

위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① Paper art should be hung on the wall for a long preservation.
② The paper should be tightly stuck to the glazing.
③ Labels that read "museum board" guarantee 100 percent rag board.
④ Glass glazing is recommended for artwork made with graphite.

25. Because of the demands of measuring behavioral change across different ages, developmental researchers use several unique methods. The most frequently used cross-sectional research compares people of different ages at the same point in time. Cross-sectional studies provide information about differences in development between different age groups.
(A) A cohort is a group of people who grow up at similar times and places. In the case of IQ differences, any age differences we find in a cross-sectional study may reflect educational differences among the cohorts studied: people in the older age group may belong to a cohort that was less likely to attend college than were the people in the younger groups.
(B) Suppose, for instance, we were interested in the development of intellectual ability in adulthood. To carry out a cross-sectional study, we might compare a sample of 25-, 45-, and 65-year-olds who all take the same IQ test. We then can determine whether average IQ test scores differ in each age group.
(C) Cross-sectional research has limitations, however. For instance, we cannot be sure that the differences in IQ scores we might find in our example are due to age differences alone. Instead, the scores may reflect differences in the educational attainment of the cohorts represented.

위 글의 밑줄 친 문장들을 바른 순서대로 나열한 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① C-B-A ② C-A-B
③ B-C-A ④ B-A-C

26. Cities are where almost all remaining population growth will occur, demographers say. The roster of megacities, those with populations exceeding 10 million, is widely expected to climb, from 20 today to 36 by 2015. (A) These vast metropolises have been widely characterized as a nightmarish element of the new century, sprawling and chaotic and spawning waste and illness. (B) Most significantly, they say, family size drops sharply in urban areas. For the poor, access to health care, schools and other basic services is generally greater in the city than in the countryside. Energy is used more efficiently, and drinking and wastewater systems, although lacking now, can be built relatively easily. And for every person who moves to a city, that is one person fewer chopping firewood or poaching game. (C) Still, many cities face decisions now that may permanently alter the quality of human lives and the environment. The pivotal nature of these times is perfectly illustrated by Mexico City, which is just behind Tokyo atop the list of megacities. The sprawling megalopolis, where traffic is paralyzed, is about to choose in a referendum between double-decking its downtown highways or expanding its subway system. (D) One course could encourage sprawl and pollution; the other would conserve energy, experts say.

아래의 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적합한 곳을 고르시오.

But increasingly, demographers and other experts say that cities may actually be a critical means of limiting environmental damage.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

【27-28】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.5점)

The sugar industry was expanded with cane from two different parts of the Orient: India and the islands of the Southwest Pacific. Cane cultivation eventually spread westward and was introduced to the Mediterranean region by the Arabs. In about 703 the sugar industry was established in Sicily and in about 755 it spread to Spain. (A) As early as 1150, Spain had at least 75,000 acres of cane field. The Crusades were partly responsible for the further expansion and improvement of the sugar industry. During the early period, sugarcane was grown mainly to meet local demand.

Since sugarcane was transported through the western regions of Asia into Arabia and later into the countries adjacent to the Mediterranean, it gave rise to a cane sugar industry that flourished there until the late 1500's. (B) After syrup was made from the evaporation of the juice, the sugarmakers determined when sugar crystals had formed, using rule-of-thumb technology. In 1493 Columbus brought sugarcane to the New World on his second voyage, and it was first planted on the island of Hispaniola. (C) During the 16th and 17th centuries, the Spanish, English, and French established sugar production in their Caribbean island colonies. By the late 18th century, the French colony of St. Dominique (present-day Haiti) became one of the most important sugar producers in the Caribbean as demand for sugar was rising rapidly across many nations.

In the early 1700's, American colonies tried to plant sugarcane from St. Dominique along the southern Mississippi, but this attempt failed. (D) A little over a decade later, the first administrator of France's Louisiana colony transported sugarcane from Martinique and successfully grew it in New Orleans. The French Jesuits introduced and raised cane from St. Dominique at their New Orleans plantation in the 1750's. During the late 1750's and early 1760's, a few colonists succeeded in producing sugar for commercial purposes

in the New Orleans area with cane brought from St. Dominique or the Jesuits.

27. 위 글에서 논지의 흐름상 가장 적합하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

28. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Early history of the sugar industry
② Cane cultivation in the Mediterranean
③ Use of human resources in the sugar industry
④ Contribution of sugar to the modern world

【29-30】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.5점)

As with any other cloud, the trick to making fog is to either cool the air so much that some water vapor is effectively squeezed out, or to add so much water vapor that some of it is forced to condense into cloud. Either way, you're left with more moisture than can remain in vapor form at a given temperature. Some of it then gets deposited onto salt, dust, soot and whatever else is lying around. Each of the resulting water-coated particles measures in the region of 10-20 micrometers /400-800 millionths of an inch.

It doesn't take much moisture to make fog. If a batch of fog materialized in an ordinary living room, it might represent only 3.1 grams, or about one-tenth of an ounce of water. That's barely enough to coat the bottom of a drinking glass. An identical amount of water can produce a thin fog or a pea-souper, depending on whether it's distributed across a small or large number of particles. Back in Victorian England, when unrestricted coal-burning was the rule, there was so much airborne soot for moisture to cling to that the era's 'stinking fogs' were far _____ than they are now.

Fog close to the ocean tends to form on airborne salt, a process that can happen even when the relative humidity is as low as 70 percent. The thin obscuration that results—haze—can lower visibility to a few miles or kilometers. In cities, the tons of pollution spewed out by cars and factories leads to the urban equivalent of haze: smog, a word that conjoins smoke and fog.

The lines between haze, smog and fog are rather fuzzy. Water is more attracted to some particles (like salt) than to others. If lots of these water-attracting (hygroscopic) particles are to hand, then fog can form at humidities on the order of 95 percent rather than the fully saturated 100 percent. In major urban areas, pollutants alone can restrict views below the fog criterion without the help of moisture. Some dank days are informally tagged as foggy or hazy when they're actually just dirty.

29. 위 글에서 빈 칸에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① thicker ② saltier
③ rarer ④ cooler

30. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
① Fog can be made as the temperature of the air becomes low.
② Particles differ in their degree to attract water.
③ Near the ocean, more water vapor is needed to form fog.
④ Some fog-like phenomena in cities can occur without moisture.

【31-32】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.8점)

Whatever their initial motivations, fundamentalist groups were occasionally successful in pursuing anti-evolution goals in the South and Southwest during the first few decades of the last century. By the end of the 1920s, fundamentalists had introduced anti-evolution bills into a majority of U.S. state legislatures, and had passed some in various southern states. Probably the most famous confrontation between evolution and biblical creationism during that period was the 1925 trial of a schoolteacher, John Scopes, who was convicted of ignoring the ban against teaching evolution in Tennessee schools.

Although many biologists felt that the Scopes trial essentially defeated the intellectual validity of the creationist position, creationists apparently lost little ground in these regions and managed to have an impact on public education far beyond the South and Southwest. As Nelkin pointed out, by influencing textbook adoption procedures in various local and state school boards in the United States, creationists successfully minimized evolutionary explanations in secondary school textbooks for a long time.

The impetus for an increase of evolutionary teaching in U.S. secondary schools was the result of a movement to reform the science curriculum in the late 1950s and early 1960s, when it was realized that science education lagged behind that of other countries, specifically the Soviet Union, which in 1957 had launched the first space satellite, Sputnik. Among these innovations were new high school textbooks in both biological and social sciences that discussed evolution and analyzed changes in human social relationships. By the end of the 1960s anti-evolution laws were either repealed or declared unconstitutional.

Within the last decade, a number of societies and institutes established by fundamentalists for the propagation of creation science/intelligent design have entered the fray with the aim of including creationism in the science curriculum. Despite the name, there is little (if any) recognizable science in creation science. Although considerable literature deals with creationist attacks on evolution, the refusal of fundamentalist creationists to accept the scientific evidence shows no promise of ever being resolved.

31. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The increase of the evolutionary teaching resulted in the public belief that creationists deteriorated the quality of science education.

② The author is skeptical about the arguments in intelligent design proposed by fundamentalists.
③ Fundamentalists were successful in introducing anti-evolution bills to the entire states of the U.S. in the 1920s.
④ Fundamentalists' essential claims are based on the premises of evolutionary biology.

32. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Contribution of Science Education to the Development of Space Science
② Science Curriculum Reform in U.S. Secondary Schools
③ Eulogy to the Propagation of Creationism
④ Creationist-Evolutionist Conflict in the U.S. Science Education

【33-34】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.2점)

In 1969, a Canadian-born educator named Laurence J. Peter pricked the maidenhead of American capitalism. "In a hierarchy," he stated, "every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence." He called it the Peter Principle, and it appeared in a book of the same name. The little volume, not even 180 pages long, went on to become the year's top seller. It's not hard to see why. Not only did the Peter Principle confirm what everyone suspected—bosses are dolts—but it explained why this had to be so. When a person excels at a job, he gets promoted. And he keeps getting promoted until he attains a job that he's not very good at. Then the promotions stop. He has found his level of incompetence. And there he stays, interminably.

The Peter Principle was (A)_____. It didn't just expose the dunderhead in the corner office. It took the centerpieces of the American dream—the desire to climb the ladder of success—and revealed it to be a recipe for mass mediocrity. Enterprise was an elaborate ruse, a vector through which the incompetent made their affliction universal. But there was more. The principle had, as a *New York Times* reviewer put it, "cosmic implications." It wasn't long before scientists developed the "Generalized Peter Principle," which went thus: "In evolution, systems tend to develop up to the limit of their adaptive competence." Everything progresses to the point at which (B)_____. The shape of existence is the shape of failure.

The most memorable explanations strike us as alarmingly obvious. They take commonplace observations—things we've all experienced—and tease the hidden truth out of them. Most of us go through life bumping into trees. It takes a great explainer, like Laurence J. Peter, to tell us we're in a forest.

33. 위 글에서 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① a hook with many barbs — it founders
② a different rope for different folks — it cascades
③ a legend in everyone's lunchtime — it oscillates
④ a feather in people's cap — it rarefies

34. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Even when some effective measures are found to fall behind their scope, people generally do not stop using them.
② Whatever potential that works tends to be used in progressively more challenging applications until it fails.
③ The potential of an employee to reach his/her career ceiling is strongly based on the evaluation from their previous bosses.
④ Ironically, employees' competence is often a result of the skills that they are mediocre at.

【35-37】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.2점)

The elegance of the brain lies in its inelegance. For centuries, neuroscience attempted to neatly assign labels to the various parts of the brain: This is the area for language, this for morality, this for tool use, color detection, face recognition, and so on. The search for an orderly brain map started off as a viable endeavor but turned out to be misguided.

The deep and beautiful trick of the brain is more interesting: It possesses multiple, overlapping ways of dealing with the world. It is a machine built of conflicting parts. It is a representative democracy that functions by competition among parties who all believe they know the right way to solve the problem. (A)_____, we can get mad at ourselves, argue with ourselves, curse at ourselves, and contract with ourselves. We can feel conflicted. These sorts of neural battles lie behind marital infidelity, relapses into addiction, cheating on diets, breaking of New Year's resolutions—all situations in which some parts of a person want one thing and other parts another.

These are things that modern machines simply do not do. Your car cannot be conflicted about which way to turn: It has one steering wheel commanded by one driver, and it follows directions without complaint. Brains, on the other hand, can be of two minds, and often many more. We don't know whether to turn toward the cake or away from it, because there are several sets of hands on the steering wheel of behavior.

Take memory. Under normal circumstances, memories of daily events are consolidated by an area of the brain called the hippocampus. But in frightening situations—such as a car accident or a robbery—another area, the amygdala, also lays down memories along an independent, secondary memory track. Amygdala memories have a different quality to them: They are difficult to erase and they can return to "flash-bulb" fashion—a common description of rape victims and war veterans. (B)_____, there is more than one way to lay down memory. We're talking not about memories of different events but about different memories of the same event. According to the unfolding picture, there may be even more than two factions involved, all writing down information and later competing to tell the story. The unity of memory is an illusion.

35. 밑줄 친 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
① Under the circumstances — Notwithstanding
② As an illustration — For instance
③ However — Without doubt
④ As a result — In other words

36. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
① The existence of the hippocampus may account for individual variations in one's response to emotionally stressful events.
② Unusual tragic events can be recorded in multiple memory tracks.
③ Various parts of the brain coordinate with one another via amygdala.
④ The illusory nature of the structure of the human brain can be examined in far greater detail when more sophisticated tools are available.

37. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
① Brain Mapping: Decades of the Research and Recent Findings
② The Future of Brain: Challenges and Groundbreaking Advances
③ Functional Architecture of Brain: Modularity and Domain Specificity
④ Information Encapsulation in Brain: An Evolutionary Account

【38-40】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.8점)

Vogelstein, a cancer geneticist, and Cristian Tomasetti, an applied mathematician, put forth a mathematical formula to explain the genesis of cancer in a research paper. Here's how it works: Take the number of cells in an organ, identify what percentage of them are long-lived stem cells, and determine how many times the stem cells divide. (A) With every division, there's a risk of a cancer-causing mutation in a daughter cell. Thus, Tomasetti and Vogelstein reasoned, the tissues that host the greatest number of stem cell divisions are those most vulnerable to cancer. (B) Although the randomness of cancer might be frightening, those in the field see a positive side, too. When Tomasetti crunched the numbers and compared them with actual cancer statistics, he concluded that this theory explained two-thirds of all cancers.

"Using the mathematics of evolution, you can really develop an engineerlike understanding of the disease," says Nowak, who has worked with Tomasetti and Vogelstein. "It's a baseline risk of being an animal that has cells that need to divide." The idea emerged during one of the pair's weekly brainstorming sessions in Vogelstein's office. They returned to an age-old question: How much of cancer is driven by environmental factors, and how much by genetics? (C) To solve that, Tomasetti reasoned, "I first need to understand how much is by chance and take that out of the picture."

By "chance" Tomasetti meant the roll of the dice that each cell division represents, leaving aside the influence of deleterious genes or environmental factors such as smoking or exposure to radiation. He was most interested in stem cells because they endure—meaning that a mutation in a stem cell is more likely to cause problems than a mutation in a cell that dies more quickly. Tomasetti searched the literature to find the numbers he needed, such as the size of the stem cell "compartment" in each tissue. Plotting the total number of stem cell divisions over a lifetime against the lifetime risk of cancer in 31 different organs revealed a correlation. (D) As the number of divisions rose, so did risk.

Colon cancer, for example, is far more common than cancer of the duodenum, the first stretch of the small intestine. This is true even in those who carry a mutated gene that puts their entire intestine at risk. Tomasetti found that there are about 10^{12} stem cell divisions in the colon over a lifetime, compared with 10^{10} in the duodenum. Mice, by contrast, have more stem cell divisions in their small intestine—and more cancers—than in their colon. The line between mutations and cancer isn't necessarily direct. "It may not just be whether a mutation occurs," says Bruce Ponder, a longtime cancer researcher.

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

39. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The number of stem cell divisions has to do with the productivity of their daughter cells.
② For mice, more stem cell divisions lead to less risk of cancers.
③ Cells with short life span do not incur cancer-causing mutation as often as stem cells.
④ In rodents, colon cancer is more frequently observed than duodenum cancer.

40. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① The Simple Math that Explains Why You May Get Cancer
② The Proactive Research Agenda that Intrigue Extensive Arguments
③ The Best Solution to Prevent You from Having Cancer
④ The Effective Method to Explore the Stem Cell that Causes Cancer

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