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중앙대학교

2018학년도 중앙대학교 편입학 시험 영어 문제지

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

1. He forgot by degrees the anguish that had racked him.
① regaled ② shocked
③ pained ④ depressed

2. A cocksure disciple of Johnson, Stewart was dismissed as an unknown, underfunded candidate by the institution.
① arrogant ② diffident
③ ingenious ④ fraudulent

3. He continued through the streets and slowed when he reached a dilapidated, boarded-up church on a corner.
① ruined ② desiccated
③ sanctified ④ excavated

4. During the debate, the senator tried to insinuate his opponent was not qualified for office.
① elucidate ② intimidate
③ denounce ④ suggest

5. She bought some meretricious souvenirs from her last trip.
① clement ② tawdry
③ propitious ④ substantial

6. He coaxed his friend into buying his company's products.
① haggled ② directed
③ blandished ④ rendered

【7】 다음의 대화들 중 흐름이 가장 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오. (2점)

① A: Did she get well today?
B: She blew hot and cold.

② A: Surely we need a break.
B: Let up for a while and have some coffee.

③ A: He keeps making a nuisance of himself.
B: Right, he is a black sheep.

④ A: We can't be late for work again!
B: Ok, let's not drag our feet.

【8-11】 다음 문장의 밑줄 친 부분 중 문법적으로 적절하지 않은 부분의 번호를 고르시오. 문장의 밑줄 친 부분이 문법적으로 모두 옳다면 번호 ④를 고르시오. (각 2점)

8. We are prepared to live as ① good neighbors with ② all, but we cannot be indifferent from ③ acts designed to injure our interests, our citizens, or our establishments abroad. No error. ④

9. Just as muscles would become helpless sinews if there were no nerves ① to direct them into action, so ② without communications the most ③ advanced industrial equipment and social organizations would become useless. No error. ④

10. Flight speeds of birds have clocked ① many times, but usually at ground speed, and it is asserted ② that migrating birds travel faster when migrating ③ than they travel at other times. No error. ④

11. A great ① many things which in times of lesser knowledge we imagined ② to be superstitious or useless prove today on examination to be ③ of immense value to people in the past. No error. ④

【12-17】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 단어를 고르시오. (각 2점)

12. I do not believe the great society is the _____, changeless, and sterile battalion of the ants.
① mutable ② ordered
③ inordinate ④ tendentious

13. His main job was to _____ his domain—to order it, but also to show that studying animals was as scientific as the new chemistry.
① vesicate ② derail
③ harbinger ④ discipline

14. In this sector, there is a great potential for growth, but companies may not have time to establish a track record that would attract traditional and conservative investors in the stock market, who tend to be more _____ to risk.
① averse ② adapted
③ adherent ④ exposed

15. Receptive to so wide a variety of positive impulses, yet vulnerable to an equally diverse range of pressures and constraints, history has become very _____ in its range of questions, perspectives, and techniques of research and writing.
① delineative ② parlous
③ erudite ④ catholic

16. There was not a line in her countenance, not a note in her soft and sleepy voice, but spoke of an entire contentment with her life. It would have been _____ arrogance to pity such a woman.
① perspicuous ② fatuous
③ susceptible ④ laudable

17. All the nobles of the country were in _____ for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.
① panoply ② aureole
③ diadem ④ apiary

【18-23】 다음 빈 칸에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오. (각 2.5점)

18. Primitive man almost certainly took the leaves, stems, roots, barks, and berries of single herbs internally for the relief of various symptoms. Roots and barks might be chewed; leaves would be applied externally, along with animal fats, to help heal wounds and abrasions. Herbs were also probably used for _____, with patients placing them on the fire and breathing the vapours produced. Later, combinations of herbs would be used, and they would have been incorporated into such as fats, oils and honey.
① ingravescence ② inhalation
③ gastrology ④ debilitation

19. The notion of 'diaspora,' used first in the classical world, has acquired renewed importance in the late twentieth century. Once the term applied principally to Jews and less commonly to Greeks, Armenians and Africans. Now at least thirty ethnic groups declare that they are a diaspora, or are so deemed by others. Why these sudden proclamations? Frightened by the extent of international migration and their inability to construct a stable social order, many states have turned away from the idea of assimilating or integrating their ethnic minorities. For their part, minorities no longer desire to _____ their pasts. Many retain or have acquired dual citizenship, while the consequences of globalization have meant that ties with a homeland can be preserved or even reinvented.
① redress ② hold
③ extol ④ abandon

20. English grammar is very difficult and few writers have avoided making mistakes in it. So heedful a writer as Henry James, for instance, on occasion wrote so ungrammatically that a schoolmaster, finding such errors in a schoolboy's essay, would be justly _____. It is necessary to know grammar, and it is better to write grammatically than not, but it is well to remember that grammar is common speech formulated.
① indignant ② placable
③ moved ④ convivial

21. Civilization is a product of adversity. The great civilizations of all time seem to have arisen where nature made production possible only a part of the year, and thus made it necessary for man to work and save up for the time when he could not produce. Man does not naturally like to work steadily, and if nature enables him to avoid it, he usually seems content to _____ rather than labor and progress.
① wrench ② loaf
③ capitulate ④ excruciate

22. It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of the Siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of so-called wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Again, are we _____ to be of the number of those who having eyes see not, and having ears hear not the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation?
① inculcated ② tentative
③ declined ④ disposed

23. The virtue of all-in wrestling is that it is the spectacle of excess. Here we find a _____ which must have been that of ancient theatres. And in fact wrestling is an open-air spectacle, for what makes the circus or the arena what they are is not the sky, it is the drenching and vertical quality of the flood of light. The function of the wrestler is not to win; it is to go exactly through the motions which are expected of him.
① brawnness ② grandiloquence
③ burlesque ④ benison

【24-27】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3.5점)

[24] Why are *you* reading Spinoza's *Ethics*? Perhaps it is assigned reading on a university course. Maybe you are a philosopher who wants to brush up on a neglected area. Or perhaps you are led by curiosity about the nature of reality, the mind and human behaviour. If you fall into any of these categories, this book—and indeed, Spinoza's *Ethics* itself—was written for you.

It may surprise you to hear that Spinoza's *Ethics* was written just as much for a non-expert audience in the twenty-first century as for the philosophical world of the seventeenth. Spinoza anticipated that his book would be read largely by those steeped in the philosophical traditions of the time. (If you do have some philosophical background, you may hear echoes of Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, Descartes and Hobbes in his work, as well as anticipations of Nietzsche, Sartre, Foucault and Deleuze.) But Spinoza would be delighted to learn of non-experts reading his work more than 300 years later, for his aim is to help as many people as possible understand the truth. The *Ethics* is a workbook designed to enable the reader to develop his or her own understanding. Spinoza thinks that if more people read the *Ethics*, then reason and virtue amongst human beings will increase, leading to more peaceful and tolerant societies.

That is not to say that the *Ethics* is a kind of early self-help manual. Spinoza's *Ethics* is a rich and complex work of metaphysics, epistemology and ethics. Undoubtedly, it is one of the most difficult philosophical books you will ever read. You will grapple with language and concepts that are unfamiliar and encounter ideas with which you may disagree profoundly. But it is also one of the most exciting philosophy books ever written. Spinoza gives us a programme for being human beings in the best way possible—a programme based on a deep understanding of the nature of reality that anyone can attain. He leads us on a journey that reveals to us the truth about what we are and our place in the universe. Understanding the truth about ourselves is the basis for positive human relationships, true scientific knowledge and good political organisation. Spinoza can lead you to think differently about yourself and your life, about nature, about God, about freedom and about ethics. So

perhaps the best reason for reading Spinoza's *Ethics* is this: it is a book that may change your life.

24. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
① Understanding the truth about ourselves is prerequisite for true scientific knowledge.
② As a whole, Spinoza's *Ethics* is committed to influencing its readers' lives.
③ The author of the *Ethics* aimed to help as many people as possible understand the truth.
④ Those who were stuck with the philosophical tradition of the time did not like the *Ethics*.

[25] Let us assume that crises are a necessary precondition for the emergence of novel theories and ask next how scientists respond to their existence. Part of the answer, as obvious as it is important, can be discovered by noting first what scientists never do when confronted by even severe and prolonged anomalies. Though they may begin to lose faith and then to consider alternatives, they do not renounce the paradigm that has led them into crisis. They do not, that is, treat anomalies as counter-instances, though in the vocabulary of philosophy of science that is what they are. In part this generalization is simply a statement from historic fact, based upon the examples which hint what our later examination of paradigm rejection will disclose more fully: once it has achieved the status of paradigm, a scientific theory is declared invalid only if an alternate candidate is available to take the place. No process yet disclosed by the historical study of scientific development at all resembles the methodological stereotype of falsification by direct comparison with nature. That remark does not mean that scientists do not reject scientific theories, or that experience and experiment are not essential to the process in which they do so. But it does mean—what will ultimately be a central point—that the act of judgment that leads scientists to reject a previously accepted theory is always based upon more than a comparison of that theory with the world. The decision to reject one paradigm is always simultaneously the decision to accept another, and the judgment leading to that decision involves the comparison of both paradigms with nature and with each other.

25. 위 글의 내용과 가장 일치하는 것을 고르시오.

① Scientists give up the existing theories when they begin to consider alternatives.
② Scientists think that a new scientific theory should usually be tested with the falsification stereotype through direct comparison with nature.
③ The final decision to accept one scientific paradigm used to be made after the comparison of both paradigms with nature as well as with each other.
④ The advantages and disadvantages of a scientific theory are well revealed by a study of anomalous scientific phenomenon in which the theory becomes invalid.

[26] Individuals who are genetically predisposed to any type of addiction have a defective gene in the part of the brain responsible for the manufacture of dopamine, which is the neurotransmitter involved with drugs, according to the experts. Cocaine, heroin, nicotine, amphetamines and other addictive drugs alter the brain's pleasure circuit, producing a feel-good sensation. Eating cheesecake or nachos or any other food you love activates it. So does winning a competition, acing a test, receiving praise and other pleasurable activities. The pleasure circuit communicates in the chemical language of dopamine, and this neurotransmitter zips from neuron to neuron in the brain to produce feelings of mild happiness to euphoria. But chronic use of these addictive drugs produces enduring changes in the brain. The most important is a reduction in the number of dopamine receptors that are simply little molecular baseball gloves that sit on neurons, grab passing neurotransmitters like fly balls and reel them in.

26. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
① The genes of a drug addict become more fecund by chronic use of drugs.
② Eating delicious food and getting flattered trigger the brain's pleasure circuit.
③ Long term use of addictive drugs reduces the number of receptors of neurotransmitters.
④ Dopamine is a chemical language to activate the pleasure circuit.

[27] In almost every industry, technological progress will bring unprecedented bounty. More wealth will be created with less work. But at least in our current economic system, this progress will also have enormous effects on the distribution of wealth and income. If the work a person produces in one hour can instead be produced by a machine for one dollar, then a profit-maximizing employer won't offer a wage for that job of more than one dollar. In a free-market system, either that worker must accept a wage of one dollar an hour or find some new way to make a living. (A)_____, if a person finds a new way to leverage insights, talents, or skills across one million new customers using digital technologies, then he or she might earn one million times as much as would be possible otherwise. Thus, advances in technology, especially digital technologies, are driving an unprecedented reallocation of wealth and income. Digital technologies can (B)_____ valuable ideas, insights, and innovations at very low cost. This creates bounty for society and wealth for innovators, but diminishes the demand for previously important types of labor, which can leave many people with reduced incomes.

27. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) Indeed – (B) venerate
② (A) Nevertheless – (B) repudiate
③ (A) Conversely – (B) replicate
④ (A) Subsequently – (B) confute

【28-29】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.5점)

Under a government which imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is a prison. The proper place today, the only place which Massachusetts has provided for her freer and less (A)_____ spirits, is in her prisons, to be put out and locked out of the State by her own act, as they have already put themselves out by their principles. It is there that the fugitive slave, and the Mexican prisoner on parole, and the Indian come to plead the wrongs of his race, should find them; on that separate, but more free and honorable, ground, where the State places those who are not with her, but against her

—the only house in a slave State in which a free man can abide with honor. If any think that their influence would be lost there, and their voices no longer afflict the ear of the State, that they would not be as an enemy within its walls, they do not know by how much truth is stronger than error, nor how much more eloquently and effectively he can combat injustice who has experienced a little in his own person. Cast your whole vote, not a strip of paper merely, but your whole influence. A minority is powerless while it conforms to the majority; it is not even a minority then; but it is irresistible when it clogs by its whole weight. If the alternative is to keep all just men in prison, or give up war and slavery, the State will not hesitate which to choose. If a thousand men were not to pay their tax-bills this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure, as it would be to pay them, and enable the State to commit violence and shed innocent blood. This is, in fact, the definition of a (B)_____ revolution, if any such is possible. If the tax-gatherer, or any other public officer, asks me, as one has done, "But what shall I do?" my answer is, "If you really wish to do anything, resign your office." When the subject has refused allegiance, and the officer has resigned his office, then the revolution is accomplished.

28. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) desponding – (B) peaceable
② (A) courageous – (B) radical
③ (A) obdurate – (B) belligerent
④ (A) discursive – (B) restive

29. 위 글에서 저자가 주장하는 바와 가장 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① Massachusetts should prepare enough prisons in which the dissidents are put out and locked out of the State.
② A minority becomes a majority if it fights fiercely against injustice.
③ The public officer should resign if the subject pledges allegiance to the State.
④ Refusal to pay tax-bills could be one of the most disobedient actions that the subjects could take.

【30-31】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 2.5점)

The misfortunes of human beings may be divided into two classes: first, those inflicted by the non-human environment, and, second, those inflicted by other people. As mankind have progressed in knowledge and technique, the second class has become a continually increasing percentage of the total. In olden times, famine, for example, was due to natural causes, and, although people did their best to combat it, large numbers of them died of starvation. At the present moment large parts of the world are still faced with the threat of famine, but although natural causes have contributed to the situation, the principal causes are human.

For a long time the civilized nations of the world devoted all their best energies to killing each other, and they find it difficult suddenly to switch over to keeping each other alive. It is now man that is (A)_____. Nature, it is true, still sees to it that we are mortal, but with the progress in medicine it will become more and more common for people to live until they have had their fill of life. We are supposed to wish to live for ever and to look forward to the unending joys of heaven. But in fact, if you question any candid person who is no longer young, he is very likely to tell you that, having tasted life in this world, he has no wish to begin again as a "new boy" in another. For the future, therefore, it may be taken that much the most important evils that mankind have to consider are those which they inflict upon each other through stupidity or malevolence or both.

30. 빈 칸 (A)에 들어갈 가장 적합한 표현을 고르시오.
① defender of nature
② man's worst enemy
③ environment's friend
④ creator of civilization

31. 위 글의 내용과 맞지 않는 것을 고르시오.
① Human problems created by humans themselves exceed all others.
② Though we must all die some time, medicine has made it possible for people to live longer than before.
③ There is no one who would refuse the opportunity, if offered, to begin a new life again in another world.
④ The most important problem for man in the future will probably be himself because of his maliciousness and lack of wisdom.

【32-33】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

Design is the process of coming up with a solution to a problem. To do this, we not only have to understand precisely what the problem is, but also the constraints our solution must meet. We can't come up with solutions that require an unlimited amount of money or carelessly waste resources and pollute our environment. Constraints can arise from physical limitations or even from (A)_____ criteria. For example, if we are designing a building, the problem may be to create 50,000 square feet of space that will make office workers very productive. Physical constraints on the building design could include limits on its height, how far it can go underground, the number of offices with windows, the number and type of common spaces such as conference rooms, kitchens, and atria, and all the service utilities the building will need. The building's external design also will have to fit in to the surrounding neighborhood and be welcomed by its neighbors. These are, of course, only a small part of the constraints that architects must manage when designing a solution. The architect must also ensure that the building is completed within its cost budget, that it can be heated and cooled efficiently, and that noise levels generated by ventilation systems are within tolerable limits for the people that will occupy the building.

We recognize building design as a very complex process. To handle this complexity, we've developed an important strategy based on the tried and true divide-and-conquer approach. We do this so that we can divide our problem into smaller sub-problems. Human beings are only able to keep so many details and their interrelationships in their heads at one time. By dividing the building into its constituent parts, and using a team of designers each working on their own parts of the whole, we are better able to manage (B)_____. Each component is now a design problem for its respective designer who may in turn

choose to divide it down further. In our building, for example, these will include office layouts, window frames, ventilation systems, etc. Note that the decomposition of the design tasks is often functional and not spatial. For example, the elevator design may be further decomposed into the design of the shafts, mechanical and electronic controls, as well as their relationship to fire safety rules. The building's chief architect is responsible for bringing these pieces together to form the complete building. Although, the architect may have some influence over the design of these pieces, it is likely that, due to cost considerations, the choice may be limited to pre-designed solutions available only in specific pre-fabricated configurations. Good communication between all the contractors involved in the construction of the building is essential in guaranteeing that inconsistencies and errors are caught as early as possible when there is more time to make adjustments. It is difficult to widen an elevator shaft, for example, after the building's skeleton is already completed.

32. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① (A) pragmatic and dereistic – (B) a specific constraint
② (A) material and potential – (B) minute safety rules
③ (A) civil and bureaucratic – (B) productive workers
④ (A) aesthetic and subjective – (B) a large design task

33. 위 글의 내용과 가장 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① The building's chief architect sometimes must accept the pre-designed solutions.
② To provide a solution to any constraint brought about in designing a building, the external design has to overrule the surrounding neighborhood.
③ The inconsistencies and errors are easily corrected in a short period of time if all the contractors are involved in the process.
④ The approach of divide-and-conquer is generally rejected by architects.

【34-35】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

'Globalization' can mean many things. On the one hand, it is the worldwide spread of modern technologies of industrial production and communication of all kinds across frontiers—in trade, capital, production and information. This increase in movement across frontiers is itself a consequence of the spread to hitherto pre-modern societies of new technologies. To say that we live in an era of globalization is to say that nearly every society is now industrialized or embarked on industrialization.

Globalization also implies that nearly all economies are networked with other economies throughout the world. There are a few countries, such as North Korea, which seek to cut their economies off from the rest of the world. They have succeeded in maintaining independence from world markets—but at great cost, both economic and human. Globalization is a historical process. It does not require that economic life throughout the world be equally and intensively integrated. As a seminal study of the subject has put it, "Globalization is not a singular condition, a linear process or a final end-point of social change."

Nor is globalization an end-state towards which all economies are converging. A universal state of equal integration in worldwide economic activity is precisely what globalization is not. On the contrary, the increased interconnection of economic activity throughout the world accentuates (A)_____ development between different countries. It exaggerates the dependency of 'peripheral' developing states such as Mexico on investment from economies nearer the 'center,' such as the United States. Though one consequence of a more globalized economy is to overturn or weaken some hierarchical economic relationships between states—between Western countries and China, for example—at the same time it strengthens some existing hierarchical relations and creates new ones.

Nor does the claim that we are undergoing a rapid advance in the further globalization of economic life necessarily mean that every aspect of economic activity in any one society is becoming significantly more sensitive to economic activity throughout the world. However far globalization proceeds, it will always be true that some dimensions of a society's economic life are not affected by world markets, though these may shift over time.

34. 빈 칸 (A)에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.

① unforced ② unprecedented
③ uneven ④ unflinching

35. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오.
① Globalization is the worldwide spread of modern industrial technologies.
② Any countries which refuse the influence of globalization should pay a high cost for their decision.
③ Globalization necessitates that the world economy should be equally integrated.
④ Globalization cannot affect every aspect of a society's economic life.

【36-37】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

If we are to appreciate Bacon's originality, farsightedness and breadth of vision and to be fair to his limitations and mistakes, we must see him against the background of the science of his own day and not against that of ours. The fundamental science of dynamics, for instance, did not exist. It was founded during Bacon's life time by Galileo (1564-1642), who also invented the telescope and noted with it the spots on the sun and the irregularities on the moon's surface. In astronomy it was still generally held that the earth was the fixed centre of the universe, and that the sun and the planets revolved about it, the latter in complicated epicyclic orbits. The discovery of the three fundamental laws of planetary motion was made in Bacon's life time by Kepler (1571-1630). It was not until long after Bacon's death that Newton provided the first example of a scientific theory on the grand scale in the modern sense, by explaining those laws and (A)_____ them with the phenomena of falling bodies through his hypothesis of universal gravitation. Bacon's older contemporary Gilbert (1540-1603) had discovered some elementary facts about natural magnets, but the existence of electricity was unknown and its connexion with magnetism was unsuspected. Chemistry, as a science and not a mere set of recipes, did not come into existence for another hundred and fifty years. Learned men commonly accepted without

question the Aristotelian theory that earthly bodies are composed of the four elements (earth, air, fire and water), and that heavenly bodies are fundamentally different, being composed of a superior fifth element called the *quintessence*.

(B)_____ to this lack of scientific knowledge was a lack of power over nature. The only available devices for obtaining mechanical energy were clockwork, waterwheels, and windmills. All land transport was on foot or by horse, and all water transport by rowing or sailing. Men were constantly at the mercy of local and seasonal food shortages, and were periodically decimated by epidemics, whose causes they did not understand and which they had no rational means of combating. Bacon was impressed by this impotence and its evil consequences; however, he could not be expected to foresee, what we have learned since, that men can bring even greater evils upon themselves by abusing the power which science gives them than they suffered when they were powerless in the face of natural forces.

36. 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) dividing – (B) According
② (A) correcting – (B) Due
③ (A) correlating – (B) Corresponding
④ (A) foreseeing – (B) Relating

37. 위 글의 내용과 가장 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
① Kepler founded the fundamental science of dynamics and observed the spots on the sun and the moon.
② Bacon could never predict that scientific power could bring misfortunes to men.
③ Gilbert discovered not only some elementary facts about natural magnets but also the existence of electricity.
④ Through available devices such as clockwork, waterwheels, and windmills, men could luckily avoid the shortages of local and seasonal food.

【38-40】 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. (각 3점)

The production of food is the most basic of all human needs. It is based upon the extraction of materials from the natural environment. In principle, food production is a renewable activity, although over-production, soil erosion and water shortages can, in effect, make agriculture impossible under certain conditions. Having changed relatively slowly over long periods of time, the production, distribution and consumption of food have been transformed during the past four decades. They have become increasingly industrialized. In addition, although for millions of people basic subsistence is still the norm and starvation is always imminent, for millions of others food has become as much a statement about lifestyle as about survival. Abundance amidst scarcity is a glaring paradox of today's world.

In some respects, therefore, the modern agro-food industries may seem little different from other manufacturing industries. But, (A)_____ the industrialization of much food production, this greatly oversimplifies what are highly complex and geographically differentiated activities. The basic fact remains that food production is fundamentally different from other manufacturing industries in one particular way: it is literally grounded in biophysical processes.

Food production remains an intensely local process, bound to specific climatic, soil and often socio-cultural conditions. At the same time, certain kinds of local production, notably (B)_____ foods, have become increasingly global in terms of their distribution and consumption. For affluent consumers, with access to the overflowing cornucopias of supermarket shelves, the seasons have been displaced by permanent global summertime. But such apparently idyllic circumstances for affluent consumers have a dark and contentious side.

Producing food for a global market requires huge capital investment and gives immense power to the transnational food producers and the big retailers. It creates serious problems—as well as opportunities—for food suppliers as they become increasingly locked into transnational agro-food production networks. Global food production and distribution create huge environmental (C)_____ in terms of excessive exploitation of sensitive natural ecosystems, the application of chemical fertilizers and pest controlling agents, the increasing attempts to genetically modify seeds, plants and even animals and to 'patent life,' and the transportation of high-value foods over vast geographical distances. These processes make agro-food an intensely sensitive industry, raising the fundamental question of 'who owns nature.'

38. 빈 칸 (A), (B), (C)에 들어가기에 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① (A) despite – (B) high-value – (C) disturbances
② (A) due to – (B) industrialized – (C) revolutions
③ (A) similar to – (B) global – (C) shifts
④ (A) albeit – (B) cultural – (C) transformations

39. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오.
① The rich can enjoy abundant foods all year around thanks to modern agro-food industries.
② The global market makes it easier for food producers to supply their products worldwide.
③ Excessive exploitation of ecosystems can be settled by efficient transnational network systems.
④ Food production is a renewable activity in spite of some serious environmental problems.

40. 위 글을 통해 추론할 수 있는 것으로 가장 적합한 것을 고르시오.
① Food production is unique in that it cannot be industrialized.
② Agro-food industries come to invent new ecosystems unlike other manufacturing industries.
③ The highly complex activities of agro-food industries have become free from the biophysical processes over long periods of time.
④ The consumption of global food somehow has contributed to exacerbating the sensitive natural ecosystem.

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