





문 16. 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

A new study by Harvard researchers may provide a compelling reason to remove canned soup and juice from your dining table. People who ate one serving of canned food daily over the course of five days, the study found, had significantly elevated levels — more than a tenfold increase — of bisphenol-A, or BPA, a substance that lines most food and drink cans. Public health officials in the United States have come under increasing pressure to regulate it. Some of the research on BPA shows that it is linked to a higher risk of cancer, heart disease, and obesity. Some researchers, though, counter that its reputation as a health threat to people is exaggerated. The new study published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* is the first to measure the amounts of BPA that are ingested when people eat food that comes directly out of a can.

- ① 하버드의 새로운 연구가 통조림 음식의 안전성을 입증하였다.
- ② 비스페놀 A와 암, 심장병, 비만의 연관성이 과장되었다는 데에 모든 학자들이 동의한다.
- ③ 통조림 음식으로부터 사람의 몸에 유입된 비스페놀 A의 양이 아직 측정되지 않았다.
- ④ 미국의 보건 관리들은 비스페놀 A를 규제하라는 압력을 점점 더 받고 있다.

문 17. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

All animals have the same kind of brain activation during sleep as humans. Whether or not they dream is another question, which can be answered only by posing another one: Do animals have consciousness?

- (A) These are three of the key aspects of consciousness, and they could be experienced whether or not an animal had verbal language as we do. When the animal's brain is activated during sleep, why not assume that the animal has some sort of perceptual, emotional, and memory experience?
- (B) Many scientists today feel that animals probably do have a limited form of consciousness, quite different from ours in that it lacks language and the capacity for propositional or symbolic thought.
- (C) Animals certainly can't report dreams even if they do have them. But which pet owner would doubt that his or her favourite animal friend has perception, memory, and emotion?

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

문 18. 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 옳은 것은?

① As the old saying go, you are what you eat. The foods you eat ② obvious affect your body's performance. They may also influence how your brain handles tasks. If your brain handles them well, you think more clearly, and you are more emotionally stable. The right food can ③ help you being concentrated, keep you motivated, sharpen your memory, speed your reaction time, reduce stress, and perhaps ④ even prevent your brain from aging.

※ 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [문 19 ~ 문 20]

문 19.

There's a knock at your door. Standing in front of you is a young man who needs help. He's injured and is bleeding. You take him in and help him, make him feel comfortable and safe and phone for an ambulance. This is clearly the right thing to do. But if you help him just because you feel sorry for him, according to Immanuel Kant, \_\_\_\_\_. Your sympathy is irrelevant to the morality of your action. That's part of your character, but nothing to do with right and wrong. Morality for Kant wasn't just about what you do, but about why you do it. Those who do the right thing don't do it simply because of how they feel: the decision has to be based on reason, reason that tells you what your duty is, regardless of how you happen to feel.

- ① that wouldn't be a moral action at all
- ② your action is founded on reason
- ③ then you're exhibiting ethical behavior
- ④ you're encouraging him to be an honest person

문 20.

A group of tribes and genera of hopping reptiles, small creatures of the dinosaur type, seem to have been pushed by competition and the pursuit of their enemies towards the alternatives of extinction or adaptation to colder conditions in the higher hills or by the sea. Among these distressed tribes there was developed a new type of scale — scales that were elongated into quill-like forms and that presently branched into the crude beginnings of feathers. These quill-like scales lay over one another and formed a heat-retaining covering more efficient than any reptilian covering that had hitherto existed. So they permitted an invasion of colder regions that were otherwise uninhabited. Perhaps simultaneously with these changes there arose in these creatures a greater solicitude for their eggs. Most reptiles are apparently quite careless about their eggs, which are left for sun and season to hatch. But some of the varieties upon this new branch of the tree of life were acquiring a habit of guarding their eggs and \_\_\_\_\_. With these adaptations to cold, other internal modifications were going on that made these creatures, the primitive birds, warm-blooded and independent of basking.

- ① hatching them unsuccessfully
- ② leaving them under the sun on their own
- ③ keeping them warm with the warmth of their bodies
- ④ flying them to scaled reptiles