고1_2011[기출문제] 29

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?[1] [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives – there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa.

(A) The response profile of each species will enable it to locate sources of smell that are relevant to it and to respond accordingly.

(B) This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odor is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology.

(C) There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems. For example, some people like the taste of coriander – known as cilantro in the USA – while others find it soapy and unpleasant.

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

다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 표현을 쓰시오.[2] [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives – there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems. For example, some people like the taste of coriander (A)_____ others find it soapy and unpleasant. This effect has an underlying genetic component (B)_____ the genes that handle our sense of smell are different. Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odor is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology. The response profile of each species will enable it to locate sources of smell that are relevant to it and to respond accordingly.

(A)_____
(B)_____

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[3] [20년 11월 29번]

There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems.

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. (A) No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives – there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. (B) For example, some people like the taste of coriander – known as cilantro in the USA – while others find it soapy and unpleasant. (C) This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. (D) Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odour is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology. (E) The response profile of each species will enable it to locate sources of smell that are relevant to it and to respond accordingly.

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?[4] [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours.

(A) This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odour is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology.
(B) There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems. For example, some people like the taste of coriander — known as cilantro in the USA — while others find it soapy and unpleasant.
(C) No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives — there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa.

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

다음을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오. [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can ⓐdetect a different range of odours. No species can detect all the molecules that are ⓑpresent in the environment in which (A)it lives – there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. There are also differences between individuals, ⓒrelating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant (B)it seems. For example, some people like the taste of coriander – known as cilantro in the USA – while others find (C)it soapy and unpleasant. This effect has an ⓓunderlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odour is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology. The response profile of each species will enable (D)it to ⓔlocate sources of smell that are relevant to (E)it and to respond accordingly.

위 글의 밑줄 친 (A)~(E) 중, 지칭 대상이 잘못 연결된 것은?[5]

① (A) - species
② (B) - an odour
③ (C) - the taste of coriander
④ (D) - each species
⑤ (E) - that odour

위 글의 밑줄 친 ⓐ~ⓔ 중, 영영 뜻풀이가 본문의 쓰임과 맞지 않는 것은?[6]

① ⓐdetect: to notice something that is partly hidden or not clear
② ⓑpresent: existing or happening now
③ ⓒrelating to: without being influenced by any other events or conditions
④ ⓓunderlying: existing under the surface of something underlying rock
⑤ ⓔlocate: to find out the exact place where someone or something is

위 글의 내용과 일치하는 것을 모두 고른 것은?[7]

(a) There are some scents that people can detect, but which some other animals cannot.
(b) Humans' sense of smell is worse than that of other animals.
(c) The ability to smell an scent can very from person to person.
(d) There is no one in the USA who thinks the taste of cilantro is good.
(e) How food tastes or smells to you has nothing to do with your genes.
(f) How an ordour is perceived will be affected by the environment in which an animal lives.

① (a), (c), (f)　② (a), (b), (e)
③ (b), (c), (f)　④ (b), (d), (e)
⑤ (c), (d), (e)

다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C) 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?[8] [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. No species can (A)[discern / bypass] all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives - there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems. For example, some people like the taste of coriander - known as cilantro in the USA - while others find it soapy and unpleasant. This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odour is (B)[received / deceived], will depend upon the animal's ecology. The response profile of each species will enable it to locate sources of smell that are relevant to it and to respond (C)[conversely / accordingly].

	(A)	(B)	(C)
①	discern	received	accordingly
②	bypass	received	accordingly
③	discern	deceived	accordingly
④	bypass	deceived	conversely
⑤	discern	deceived	conversely

다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?[9] [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives – there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems. For example, some people like the taste of coriander – known as cilantro in the USA – while others find it soapy and unpleasant. This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odour is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology. The response profile of each species will enable it to locate sources of smell that are relevant to it and to respond accordingly.
*coriander: 고수

① 각 문화권마다 선호하는 향신료가 다르다.
② 후각 세포는 다른 감각 세포보다 쉽게 피로해진다.
③ 후각 능력은 모방과 학습을 통해서 습득될 수 있다.
④ 냄새를 감지하는 능력과 선호도는 개체에 따라 다르다.
⑤ 음식에 대한 선호도는 환경적 요인에 의해 영향을 받는다.

다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오. [20년 11월 29번]

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment where it lives-there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell something, or how pleasant certain smell seems. For instance, some people like the taste of cilantro while others find it soapy and unpleasant. This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. Ultimately, a different (A)_____ detected by a given species, and how that odour is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology.

위 글에서 질문에 대한 답을 찾아 4단어로 쓰시오.[10]

<Question>
What is an example of individual differences in a preference for a particular smell?

정답:

_____

위 글의 빈칸 (A)에 들어가기에 가장 적절한 말을 본문에서 찾아 3단어로 쓰시오.[11]

정답:

_____

다음 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?[12] [20년 11월 29번]

For example, some people like the taste of coriander while others find it soapy and unpleasant.

Each species of animals can detect a different range of odours. (A) No species can detect all the molecules that are present in the environment in which it lives - there are some things that we cannot smell but which some other animals can, and vice versa. (B) There are also differences between individuals, relating to the ability to smell an odour, or how pleasant it seems. (C) This effect has an underlying genetic component due to differences in the genes controlling our sense of smell. (D) Ultimately, the selection of scents detected by a given species, and how that odour is perceived, will depend upon the animal's ecology. (E) The response profile of each species will enable it to locate sources of smell that are relevant to it and to respond accordingly.

① A ② B ③ C ④ D ⑤ E

정답

1 ⑤

2 (A) while
(B) because

3 ②

4 ⑤

5 ⑤

6 ③

7 ①

8 ①

9 ④

10 the taste of cilantro

11 range of odours

12 ③