



고1_1811[기출문제] 28

다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1 [H1-1811
28번]

The belief that humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that it could well be called a habit of mind, and bad habits, as we all know, are extremely hard to break. A lot of people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier to deny morality to animals than to deal with the complex sensation and implications of the possibility that _____ . The historical tendency, framed in the timeworn dualism of us versus them, and the Cartesian view of animals as nothing more than mechanistic entities, is reasonable enough to arrogantly cling to the status quo and get on with the day's work. We argue that animals feel empathy for each other, treat one another fairly, cooperate towards common goals, and help each other out of trouble. Denial of who animals are conveniently allows for retaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals. Clearly a major paradigm shift is needed, because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on how science and philosophy are done and how animals are understood and treated.

- ① humans have a capacity for empathy
- ② morality may be exclusive to mammals
- ③ animals have evolved sympathetic and cooperative behavior
- ④ humans can find some ways to organize and present a picture of moral behavior
- ⑤ morality is an essentially social phenomenon, arising in the interactions between and among individuals



다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? [H1-1811 28번]

The belief ①where humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that it could well be called a habit of mind, and a bad habit, as we all know, ②is extremely hard to break. A lot of people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier to deny morality to animals than to deal with the complex effects of the possibility that animals have moral behavior. The historical tendency, ③framed in the outdated dualism of us versus them, is strong enough to make a lot of people ④cling to the status quo. Denial of who animals are conveniently allows for maintaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals. Clearly a major paradigm shift is needed, ⑤because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on how animals are understood and treated.

* dualism: 이원론(二元論) ** status quo: 현재 상태

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e

다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [H1-1811 28번]

The belief that humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that it could well be called a habit of mind, and bad habits, as we all know, are extremely hard to break. A lot of people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier to deny morality to animals than to deal with the complex effects of the possibility that animals have moral behavior. The historical tendency, framed in the outdated dualism of us versus them, is strong enough to make a lot of people cling to the status quo. Denial of who animals are conveniently allows for maintaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals. Clearly major paradigm shift is needed, because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on how animals are understood and treated.

- ① Why do only Humans Have Moral Capabilities?
 ② Possession of Morality: Still Exclusive to Humans?
 ③ New Paradigm for the Limitation in Animals' Morality
 ④ Do Animals Tell the Difference Between Right and Wrong?
 ⑤ What Is Morality?: Errors In The Existing Standards of Morality



다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴ [H1-1811 28번]

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- ① 동물도 오래된 나쁜 습관을 고치기 어렵다.
- ② 동물들은 인간만큼 도덕성을 지니고 있지 못하다.
- ③ 동물의 도덕성에 대한 잘못된 고정관념을 버려야 한다.
- ④ 인간과 동물에 대한 이원론은 오래된 것이어서 현재는 영향력이 거의 없다.
- ⑤ 동물의 인지적, 감정적 능력이 때때로 인간의 능력을 넘어선다는 것은 부인하기 어렵다.

주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵

[H1-1811 28번]

The belief that humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that is could well be called a habit of mind, and bad habits, as we all know, are extremely hard to break.

(A) Clearly a major paradigm shift is needed, because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on how animals are understood and treated.

(B) The historical tendency, framed in the outdated dualism of us versus them, is strong enough to make a lot of people cling to the status quo. denial of who animals are conveniently allows for maintaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals.

(C) A lot of people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier to deny morality to animals than to deal with the complex effects of the possibility that animals have moral behavior.

*dualism: 이원론(二元論) **status quo: 현재 상태

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



다음 글의 괄호 (A), (B), (C)에 들어갈 단어로 바르게 짝지어진 것은? ⁶ [H1-1811 28번]

The belief that humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that it could well be called a habit of mind, and bad habits, as we all know, are extremely hard to break. A lot of people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier to (A)[reject / accept] morality to animals than to deal with the complex effects of the possibility that animals have moral behavior. The historical tendency, framed in the (B)[brand new / old fashioned] dualism of us versus them, is strong enough to make a lot of people cling to the status quo. Denial of who animals are conveniently allows for maintaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals. Clearly a major paradigm shift is (C)[denied / demanded] because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on how animals are understood and treated.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|---------------|----------|
| ① | reject | brand new | denied |
| ② | reject | old fashioned | demanded |
| ③ | reject | old fashioned | denied |
| ④ | accept | brand new | denied |
| ⑤ | accept | old fashioned | demanded |

다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? ⁷ [H1-1811 28번]

The belief @which humans have morality and animals don't is such a longstanding assumption that it could well be called a habit of mind, and bad habits, as we all know, are extremely hard to break. A lot of people have caved in to this assumption because it is easier @to deny morality to animals than to deal with the complex effects of the possibility that animals have moral behavior. The historical tendency, @framed in the outdated dualism of us versus them, is strong enough to make a lot of people cling to the status quo. Denial of who animals are conveniently @allows for maintaining false stereotypes about the cognitive and emotional capacities of animals. Clearly a major paradigm shift is needed, because the lazy acceptance of habits of mind has a strong influence on @how animals are understood and treated.

*dualism: 이원론(二元論) **status quo: 현재 상태

- ① a ② b ③ c ④ d ⑤ e



정답

1 ㉓

2 ㉑

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7 ㉑