

제 3 교시

영어 영역(독해)

1. Read the following passage and choose the most appropriate answer.

Nutritionists have a phrase for what happens with diets. Each person has a "set point" (or "settling point"): a weight range that the body will defend if weight falls below or above that range. I'm not going to get into the science of diets, but the concept applies to a wide variety of traits that technically can be changed by environmental stimuli, but seldom are permanently changed by those stimuli. A heritability of, say, 50 percent means that half of the expression of that trait is environmental, but it does not necessarily mean that any nontrivial proportion of that environment can be manipulated to achieve a preferable expression of that trait over the long term. It's another reason I think the environmental role assigned to traits by twin studies overestimates the plasticity of human beings. We are not made of soft plastic that can be molded and then hardens into place. We are balls of Silly Putty. We can be molded into interesting shapes-temporarily. Leave us alone for a while and we're flat again.

A. 'set point' refers to a range of weight that the body naturally tries to maintain.

B. The phrase 'overestimates the plasticity of human beings' means the study exaggerates the idea that humans can easily change their traits.

2. Read the following passage and answer.

The global economy is a vast and intricate web of interconnected markets, trade, finance, and human endeavor. It is an ever-evolving entity that transcends geographical boundaries and encompasses diverse economic systems, from free-market capitalism to socialist planning. In today's world, the global economy is characterized by both unprecedented opportunities and challenges, driven by the rapid pace of technological advancement, shifting demographics, and changing geopolitical landscapes.

One salient characteristic inherent to the global economy pertains to the concept of globalization, a phenomenon characterized by the unfettered and frictionless transmission of goods, services, information, and capital transcending territorial confines. It has, in essence, bestowed upon sovereign nations the opportunity to specialize in the production of commodities and services commensurate with their comparative advantages, consequently fostering substantial strides in the domain of international trade. Consequently, consumers, under the aegis of this globalized framework, have been granted access to an expansive spectrum of products, whilst commercial entities have garnered access to expanded markets hitherto unparalleled in magnitude. Nevertheless, it is imperative to acknowledge that globalization is not bereft of its inherent drawbacks, manifesting in the form of potential repercussions such as labor force displacement, the exacerbation of income disparities, and heightened susceptibility to economic vicissitudes on a global scale.

In the modern global economy, innovation and technology play a pivotal role. The digital revolution has transformed the way businesses operate and has given rise to entirely new industries. From e-commerce and fintech to artificial intelligence and clean energy, technological breakthroughs have altered the economic landscape. Innovations in automation and artificial intelligence have raised questions about the future of work and labor markets, as they threaten to displace certain job categories while creating opportunities in others.

The global economy also grapples with environmental challenges, with climate change being a paramount concern. As the world acknowledges the pressing need to address environmental sustainability, economic policies are increasingly focused on creating green and sustainable growth. This shift in perspective not only affects energy and manufacturing sectors but also spurs innovation and investment in renewable energy, electric vehicles, and carbon-neutral technologies.

Moreover, economic disparities persist both within and among nations. Income inequality is a persistent issue, with the wealthiest individuals and corporations amassing significant wealth while a large portion of the global population faces economic hardship and poverty. The global community has grappled with this issue, seeking ways to balance economic

growth and prosperity more equitably.

In the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008, regulatory reforms have been put in place to mitigate systemic risks within the financial sector. These reforms include stricter oversight of banks, enhanced transparency, and efforts to prevent financial institutions from becoming "too big to fail." Policymakers and economists continue to refine these measures to ensure the stability of the global financial system.

Trade relations are also a crucial aspect of the global economy. Trade disputes and protectionism have become prominent issues, with nations reevaluating trade agreements and tariffs. The ongoing U.S.-China trade tensions, for example, have generated significant economic uncertainty and have reshaped the dynamics of global trade.

The global economy is a dynamic and complex ecosystem. It is influenced not only by economic policies but also by social, political, and cultural factors. As the world moves forward, addressing challenges and capitalizing on opportunities, the global economy will continue to be a central focus for policymakers, business leaders, and scholars, shaping the future of nations and individuals alike. The interconnectedness of the global economy demands thoughtful, collaborative solutions that balance economic growth with social and environmental responsibility.

Q1. What is one of the defining features of the global economy?

- a) Technological advancement
- b) Immigration policies
- c) Localized markets
- d) National isolationism

Q2. How has globalization impacted the global economy?

- a) It has reduced trade opportunities.
- b) It has increased income inequality.
- c) It has made it difficult for businesses to expand internationally.
- d) It has facilitated the flow of goods and services across borders.

Q3. Which of the following is not a result of the digital revolution in the global economy?

- a) Increased automation and artificial intelligence.
- b) Growth of the renewable energy sector.
- c) The emergence of fintech companies.
- d) A decrease in the global labor force.

Q4. How is the global economy addressing environmental sustainability?

- a) By promoting resource-intensive industries.

- b) By discouraging the use of renewable energy.

- c) By developing carbon-neutral technologies.

- d) By ignoring environmental concerns.

Q5. What issue persists in the global economy with regard to income?

- a) Declining income inequality.

- b) Stagnant wages for all workers.

- c) A lack of wealth accumulation among the wealthy.

- d) Income inequality.

Q6. Which event prompted regulatory reforms in the global financial sector?

- a) The collapse of the dot-com bubble.

- b) The global financial crisis of 2008.

- c) The Asian financial crisis of 1997.

- d) The Great Depression.

Q7. What are trade disputes and protectionism impacting in the global economy?

- a) Increased international cooperation.

- b) Enhanced trade agreements.

- c) International trade dynamics.

- d) Global economic stability.

Q8. In the context of the global economy, how do social, political, and cultural factors interact with economic policies?

- a) They have no influence on economic policies.

- b) They play a significant role in shaping economic policies.

- c) They only impact domestic economic policies.

- d) They have a minimal effect on global economic dynamics.