

**2021학년도 EBS
수능특강 영어**

**UNIT 16
WORKBOOK**

학습자료의 모든 것, EBS 분석·변형문제
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한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. ¹⁾

2. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). ²⁾

3. Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. ³⁾

4. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. ⁴⁾

5. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. ⁵⁾

6. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. ⁶⁾

7. I'm reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society ⁸[than / as] among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of ⁹[which / them] reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly ¹⁰[equivalent / equivalently] to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact ¹¹[that / in which] the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy ¹²[suggests / suggesting] that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I'm reminded ¹³[that / of] the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society ¹⁴[as] among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of ¹⁵[them] reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly ¹⁶[equivalently] to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact ¹⁷[in which] the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy ¹⁸[suggesting] that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I'm reminded ¹⁹[that] the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to ²⁰[variation / vibration] in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has ²¹[revolved / evolved] elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which ²²[reflects / protects] the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might ²³[sophisticatedly / merely] shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may ²⁴[greet / exhibit] each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and ²⁵[bias / bond] groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the ²⁶[unification / separation] as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a(n) ²⁷[familiar / alien] chord. I'm reminded of the ²⁸[desolate / joyous] reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

29)

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates.

- (A) The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I'm reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.
- (B) Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays.
- (C) And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up).

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

30)

However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays.

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. ❶ And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). ❷ Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. ❸ The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. ❹ To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. ❺ I'm reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently — for instance, in response to variation in food availability — ³¹⁾ _____ are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, ³²⁾ _____ between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply ³³⁾ _____, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. ³⁴⁾ _____, after long ³⁵⁾ _____, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. ³⁶⁾ _____ suggests that elephants have a ³⁷⁾ _____ as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. ³⁸⁾ _____ of an international airport terminal.

코끼리 집단은, 예컨대 먹이를 얻을 가능성의 변화에 대응하여, 매우 자주 헤어지고 재회하기 때문에 코끼리 사회에서는 영장류들 사이에서보다 재회가 더 중요하다. 그래서 이 종은 정교한 인사 행동을 발전시켜 왔는데, 그것의 형태는 (마치 여러분이 오래전부터 알고 지내온 지인들과는 단지 악수만 하지만 한동안 보지 못했던 친한 친구는 껴안고, 어찌면 심지어 눈물이 가득 차는 것과 매우 비슷하게) 개체들 사이의 사회적 유대감의 강도를 반영한다. 코끼리는 단순히 코를 서로의 입 안으로 갖다 넣으면서 인사를 할 수도 있는데, 이것은 아마도 사람들이 뺨에 가볍게 입 맞추는 것과 같을 것이다. 그러나 오랜 부재 후에 가족과 유대 집단의 구성원들은 믿을 수 없을 정도로 극적인 표현을 하며 서로에게 인사한다. 그 강도가 친밀도뿐만 아니라 떨어져 있었던 시간의 길이도 반영한다는 사실은 코끼리들이 시간적 감각도 가지고 있음을 보여 준다. 사람들의 눈에 이런 인사 행위는 공감을 불러일으킨다. 나는 국제공항 터미널 도착 구역에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 즐거운 상봉 장면이 생각난다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive as we long supposed. ¹⁾

2. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples. ²⁾

3. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. ³⁾

4. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. ⁴⁾

5. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them. ⁵⁾

6. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible. ⁶⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Recent research has shown that trees are not as ⁷⁾[passively / passive] as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples. ⁸⁾[Wherever / Whenever] a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear ⁹⁾[what / that] wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was ¹⁰⁾[that / what] in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, ¹¹⁾[which / what] in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer ¹²⁾[to eat / from eating] them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without ¹³⁾[applying / application] any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced ¹⁴⁾[to be / were] hormones to heal the damage as ¹⁵⁾[quickly / quick] as possible.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Recent research has shown that trees are not as ¹⁶⁾[passively] as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples. ¹⁷⁾[Wherever] a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear ¹⁸⁾[what] wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was ¹⁹⁾[what] in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, ²⁰⁾[what] in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer ²¹⁾[to eat] them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without ²²⁾[application] any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced ²³⁾[to be] hormones to heal the damage as ²⁴⁾[quick] as possible.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive as we long ²⁵⁾[supported / supposed]. To ²⁶⁾[invent / investigate] this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that ²⁷⁾[remedied / wounded] trees can clearly detect the ²⁸⁾[presence / present] of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the ²⁹⁾[damaged / improved] areas. What they noticed was that in ³⁰⁾[intention / response] the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them. However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples ³¹⁾[produced / promoted] were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

32)

Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive as we long supposed. To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples.

- (A) What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them.
- (B) However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible.
- (C) Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

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Recent research has shown that trees are not as passive as we long supposed. ❶ Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it leaves a little saliva behind in the wound, and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly detect the presence of this saliva. ❷ To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. ❸ What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, which discouraged the roe deer from eating them. ❹ However, when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible. ❺

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Recent research has shown that trees are ³⁴⁾ _____ . To investigate this further, European scientists simulated attacks on small beeches and maples. Whenever a roe deer takes a bite out of the top growth of a young tree, it ³⁵⁾ _____ , and it soon became clear that wounded trees can clearly ³⁶⁾ _____. To simulate browsing by roe deer, the researchers cut off buds or leaves and dripped roe deer saliva onto the damaged areas. What they noticed was that in response the little trees produced salicylic acid, which in turn led to an increased production of bad-tasting defensive compounds, ³⁷⁾ _____ . ³⁸⁾ _____ , when the scientists simply broke off new growth without applying any saliva, ³⁹⁾ _____ .

최근의 연구는 나무들이 우리가 오랫동안 생각했던 것만큼 수동적인 것은 아님을 보여 주었다. 이를 더 조사하기 위하여 유럽의 과학자들은 작은 너도밤나무와 단풍나무에 공격 모의실험을 했다. 노루가 어린나무의 맨 꼭대기에 자란 부분을 물어뜯어 먹을 때마다 노루는 상처 부위에 약간의 침을 남기는데, 상처 입은 나무들이 이 침의 존재를 분명히 감지할 수 있다는 것이 곧 분명해졌다. 노루가 뜯어 먹는 것을 모의실험하기 위해 연구자들은 싹이나 잎을 잘라 내고는 그 손상된 부위에 노루 침을 떨어뜨렸다. 그들이 알게 된 것은 그 작은 나무들이 이에 반응하여 살리실산을 만들어 냈고 이것이 결과적으로 맛이 안 좋은 방어 화합물 생산의 증가로 이어졌으며, 이것이 노루가 그것들을 먹는 것을 막았다는 것이다. 그러나 과학자들이 침을 전혀 바르지 않고 새로 자란 부분을 단지 부러뜨리기만 했을 때는 너도밤나무와 단풍나무가 생산한 것은 가능한 한 빨리 손상 부위를 치료하기 위한 호르몬뿐이었다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended. ¹⁾

2. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. ²⁾

3. For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. ³⁾

4. But the definition of “earlier community” is different in each case. ⁴⁾

5. For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. ⁵⁾

6. In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. ⁶⁾

7. The “tree model” of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. ⁷⁾

8. Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic “tree model,” language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities. ⁸⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from ⁹[whom / them] make estimates about the ancestral languages from ¹⁰[which / them] they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume ¹¹[what / that] present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the definition of "earlier community" is different in each case. For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages ¹²[descended / are descended] from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with ¹³[the other / other] languages descended from the same ancestor. ¹⁴[Because / Because of] the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model," language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than ¹⁵[is / does] genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from ¹⁶[whom] make estimates about the ancestral languages from ¹⁷[them] they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume ¹⁸[what] present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the definition of "earlier community" is different in each case. For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages ¹⁹[are descended] from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with ²⁰[the other] languages descended from the same ancestor. ²¹[Because] the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model," language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than ²²[is] genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they ²³[improved / descended]. Where ²⁴[possible / impossible], linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics (as for genetics), we ²⁵[assume / disbelieve] that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the ²⁶[definition / intervention] of "earlier community" is different in each case. For language, it is ²⁷[assumed / resumed] that each language has one parent. In genetics a person has more and more ²⁸[ancestors / investors] as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The "tree model" of languages presents the range of languages descended from a(n) ²⁹[offspring / ancestor], and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor. Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic "tree model," language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it ³⁰[forbids / allows for] fewer possibilities.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

31)

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times.

- (A) Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic “tree model,” language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.
- (B) For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. But the definition of “earlier community” is different in each case. For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent.
- (C) In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. The “tree model” of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

32)

The “tree model” of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended. Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. ❶ For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume that present data give us the remnants of earlier communities. ❷ But the definition of “earlier community” is different in each case. ❸ For language, it is assumed that each language has one parent. ❹ In genetics a person has more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations, while a language has a single ancestor at each stage. ❺ Because of the single-ancestor characteristics of the linguistic “tree model,” language gives more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics, because it allows for fewer possibilities.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Historical linguists study the languages spoken today, and from them ³³⁾ _____ . Where possible, linguists also work from written records on languages in earlier times. For linguistics (as for genetics), we assume that ³⁴⁾ _____ . ³⁵⁾ _____ the definition of “earlier community” is different in each case. For language, it is assumed that ³⁶⁾ _____ . In genetics a person has ³⁷⁾ _____ , while a language ³⁸⁾ _____ . The “tree model” of languages presents the range of languages descended from an ancestor, and indicates ³⁹⁾ _____ . Because of the ⁴⁰⁾ _____ of the linguistic “tree model,” language gives ⁴¹⁾ _____ , because it allows for ⁴²⁾ _____ .

역사언어학자들은 오늘날 사용되고 있는 언어들을 연구하고, 그것들로부터 그것들이 유래한 조상어(語)에 관해 추정한다. 가능한 상황에서라면, 언어학자들은 또한 옛날의 언어에 관한 기록된 자료로부터 연구하기도 한다. 언어학의 경우(유전학의 경우와 마찬가지로), 우리는 현재의 자료가 우리에게 옛날 공동체들의 자취를 제공한다고 여긴다. 그러나, ‘옛날 공동체’의 정의는 각각의 경우에 서로 다르다. 언어의 경우, 각각의 언어는 하나의 조상을 갖는다고 여겨진다. 하나의 언어는 각 단계에서 하나의 조상만을 가지는 반면, 유전학의 경우에 한 사람은 더 이전 세대로 올라갈수록 점점 더 많은 조상들을 가진다. 언어의 ‘가계도 모형’은 조상으로부터 유래된 언어들의 범위를 제시해 주고, 동일한 조상으로부터 유래된 다른 언어들과의 관계를 보여 준다. 언어학적 ‘가계도 모형’의 단일 조상의 특성 때문에, 언어는 옛 인류의 이주 경로에 관해 유전학이 제공하는 것보다 더 많은 증거를 제공해 주는데, 이는 그것이 더 적은 (다른) 가능성을 허락하기 때문이다.

한 줄 해석 - 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. The more things change, the more they stay the same. ¹⁾

2. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. ²⁾

3. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. ³⁾

4. They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. ⁴⁾

5. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing to compare it with until they start to learn about history. ⁵⁾

6. It has always been this way. ⁶⁾

7. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids don't. ⁷⁾

8. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. ⁸⁾

9. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. ⁹⁾

10. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. ¹⁰⁾

11. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways. ¹¹⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing ¹²[that has / has] remained the same over the centuries ¹³[is / are] parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived ¹⁴[long enough / enough long] to see the kind of social change that ¹⁵[has been taken / has taken] place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing ¹⁶[to compare it with / to compare it] until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids ¹⁷[aren't / don't]. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is ¹⁸[about / to]. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as ¹⁹[normal / normally] and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children ²⁰[experiencing / experience] this in fundamentally different ways.

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing ²¹[has] remained the same over the centuries ²²[are] parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived ²³[enough long] to see the kind of social change that ²⁴[has been taken] place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing ²⁵[to compare it] until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids ²⁶[aren't]. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is ²⁷[to]. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as ²⁸[normally] and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children ²⁹[experiencing] this in fundamentally different ways.

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

The more things change, the more they stay the ³⁰[different / same]. One thing that has ³¹[remained / revolved] the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of ³²[sociable / social] change that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have ³³[nothing / everything] to compare it with until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids don't. Parents often react ³⁴[defensively / exclusively], and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often ³⁵[separate / originate] in hostility toward change. Most adults tend to see their own formative years as ³⁶[particular / normal] and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally ³⁷[different / deliberate] ways.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하십시오.

38)

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know.

- (A) It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids don't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change.
- (B) They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing to compare it with until they start to learn about history.
- (C) Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline. The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

39)

Most adults tend to see their own formative years as normal and what comes afterward as a decline.

The more things change, the more they stay the same. One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is parental disdain for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. ❶ They haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. ❷ For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they have nothing to compare it with until they start to learn about history. ❸ It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids don't. ❹ Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often originate in hostility toward change. ❺ The only constant is change, and parents and their children experience this in fundamentally different ways.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

40) _____, _____ . One thing that has remained the same over the centuries is 41) _____ for the new kind of world they see around them. This world is only new to us, and it's the only one our children know. They 42) _____ that has taken place in the last twenty or thirty years. For them, what they see around them is "normal," and they 43) _____ until they start to learn about history. It has always been this way. Parents feel the changes in the world; kids don't. Parents often react defensively, and children do not understand what all the fuss is about. Negative parental reactions often 44) _____. Most adults tend to 45) _____ and 46) _____. The only constant is 47) _____, and parents and their children experience this 48) _____.

많이 변할수록 더 많이 그대로 남는다. 수 세기 동안 변함이 없는 한 가지는 부모들이 자기 주변에서 보는 새로운 종류의 세계에 대해 가지는 경멸이다. 이러한 세상은 우리에게만 단지 새로울 뿐이고, 그것은 우리의 자녀들이 알고 있는 유일한 세상이다. 그들은 지난 20년 혹은 30년 동안 일어난 그런 사회 변화를 목도할 만큼 충분히 오래 살지 않았다. 그들에게는 자기 주변에서 보는 것이 '정상'이고, 역사에 관해 배우기 시작할 때까지는 그것을 비교해 볼 대상이 아무것도 없다. 늘 이런 식이었다. 부모들은 세상의 변화를 느끼지만, 자녀들은 그러지 못한다. 부모들은 흔히 방어적으로 반응하고, 자녀들은 그 모든 소란이 무엇에 관해서인지 이해하지 못한다. 부모의 부정적인 반응은 흔히 변화에 대한 적대감에서 비롯된다. 대부분의 성인은 자기 자신의 성격 형성기[어린 시절]를 정상이라고 간주하고, 그 이후의 시기는 퇴보라고 간주하는 경향이 있다. 유일하게 불변하는 것은 변화이고, 부모와 자녀는 이것을 근본적으로 다른 방식으로 경험한다.

한 줄 해석 – 주어진 문장들을 우리말로 해석하시오.

1. Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended. ¹⁾

2. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. ²⁾

3. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. ³⁾

4. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. ⁴⁾

5. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. ⁵⁾

6. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. ⁶⁾

7. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued. ⁷⁾

어법 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 어법적으로 바른 것을 고르시오.

Because scientific research is so often ⁸[conducted / to conduct] in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that ⁹[hopes / hope] to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that ¹⁰[constitute / constitutes] our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first ¹¹[complete / to complete] the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and ¹²[the other / another] a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over ¹³[whether / what] the private corporation was trying ¹⁴[establishing / to establish] patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over ¹⁵[issuing / issue] patents for genetic material ¹⁶[have continued / have been continued].

어법 수정 - [] 안의 표현을 모두 어법적으로 바르게 고치시오.

Because scientific research is so often ¹⁷[to conduct] in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that ¹⁸[hopes] to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended. Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that ¹⁹[constitutes] our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first ²⁰[complete] the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and ²¹[another] a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over ²²[what] the private corporation was trying ²³[establishing] patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over ²⁴[issue] patents for genetic material ²⁵[have been continued].

낱말 선택 - [] 안의 표현 중 문맥상 바른 낱말을 고르시오.

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of ²⁶[collective / private] firms that hope to ²⁷[profit / loss] from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often ²⁸[suspended / suspected]. Such situations have led to ²⁹[innumerable / few] conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to ³⁰[punish / publish] the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to ³¹[complete / complex] the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory ³²[headed / launched] by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to ³³[establish / eradicate] patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness. The public laboratory had, or ³⁴[repulsed / claimed] to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the ³⁵[compromise / controversy] and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

문단 배열 - 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 내용의 순서를 바르게 배열하시오.

36)

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended.

- (A) Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes.
- (B) The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.
- (C) In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness.

문장 삽입 - 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 알맞은 곳을 고르시오.

37)

An argument raged over whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences, a violation of the norm of openness.

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended. ❶ Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. ❷ An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. ❸ In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. ❹ The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. ❺ Eventually the competing teams compromised and issued a joint publication of the map, but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued.

낱말 채우기 - [] 안에 문맥상/어법상 알맞은 단어를 채우시오.

Because scientific research is so often conducted in the interests of national defense or under the sponsorship of private firms that hope to profit from applications of the findings, ³⁸⁾ _____ . Such situations have led to innumerable conflicts in scientific circles. An outstanding example is the race to publish the complete map and inventory of the human genome — all the sequences of human DNA that constitute our genes. In 2001, two rival groups raced to be the first to complete the research, one in the private sector, the Celera Genomics Corporation, led by J. Craig Venter, and the other a government-funded laboratory headed by Francis Collins. An argument raged over ³⁹⁾ _____ , a violation of the ⁴⁰⁾ _____. The public laboratory had, or claimed to have, no such business interest. Eventually the competing teams ⁴¹⁾ _____ and issued a joint publication of the map, ⁴²⁾ _____ .

과학 연구는 매우 빈번하게 국방을 위해 수행되거나 혹은 그 연구 결과의 적용으로부터 이익을 얻기를 바라는 민간 회사의 후원하에 수행되기 때문에, 공유권과 공개라는 규범은 흔히 유보된다. 그런 상황은 과학계에서 무수한 갈등을 야기해 왔다. 하나의 두드러진 사례는 인간 게놈, 즉 우리의 유전자를 구성하는 인간 DNA의 모든 연속체의 전체 지도와 목록을 공개하기 위한 경쟁이다. 2001년에 라이벌인 두 집단은 그 연구를 최초로 완수하기 위해 경쟁했는데, 한 집단은 J. Craig Venter가 이끈 민간 부문인 Celera Genomics 회사였고, 다른 하나는 Francis Collins가 이끌었던 정부가 자금을 지원한 연구소였다. 민간 회사가 인간의 유전자 연속체에 대한 특허를 확보하려 하는지, 즉 공개 규범의 위반인지 아닌지에 대해 논쟁이 맹렬하게 계속되었다. 공공 연구소는 그런 사업상의 이해관계를 전혀 가지고 있지 않았고, 혹은 그렇다고(즉, 가지고 있지 않다고) 주장했다. 결국 경쟁팀들은 타협하고 그 지도에 대한 공개물을 공동으로 발행했지만 유전 물질에 대한 특허를 발급하는 것에 대한 논쟁과 법적인 싸움이 진행되어 왔다.

- Answer Sheet -

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 16강 - Gateway

- 1) 코끼리 집단은, 예컨대 먹이를 얻을 가능성의 변화에 대응하여, 매우 자주 헤어지고 재회하기 때문에 코끼리 사회에서는 영장류들 사이에서보다 재회가 더 중요하다.
- 2) 그래서 이 종은 정교한 인사 행동을 발전시켜 왔는데, 그것의 형태는 (마치 여러분이 오래전부터 알고 지내온 지인들과는 단지 악수만 하지만 한동안 보지 못했던 친한 친구는 껴안고, 어찌면 심지어 눈물이 가득 차는 것과 매우 비슷하게) 개체들 사이의 사회적 유대감의 강도를 반영한다.
- 3) 코끼리는 단순히 코를 서로의 입 안으로 갖다 넣으면서 인사를 할 수도 있는데, 이것은 아마도 사람들이 뺨에 가볍게 입 맞추는 것과 같을 것이다.
- 4) 그러나 오랜 부재 후에 가족과 유대 집단의 구성원들은 믿을 수 없을 정도로 극적인 표현을 하며 서로에게 인사한다.
- 5) 그 강도가 친밀도뿐만 아니라 떨어져 있었던 시간의 길이도 반영한다는 사실은 코끼리들이 시간적 감각도 가지고 있음을 보여 준다.
- 6) 사람들의 눈에 이런 인사 행위는 공감을 불러일으킨다.
- 7) 나는 국제공항 터미널 도착 구역에서 흔히 볼 수 있는 즐거운 상봉 장면이 생각한다.
- 8) than
- 9) which
- 10) equivalent
- 11) that
- 12) suggests
- 13) of
- 14) than
- 15) which
- 16) equivalent
- 17) that
- 18) suggests
- 19) of
- 20) variation
- 21) evolved
- 22) reflects
- 23) merely
- 24) greet
- 25) bond
- 26) separation
- 27) familiar
- 28) joyous
- 29) (C) - (B) - (A)
- 30) ㉓
- 31) reunions
- 32) the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond
- 33) by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths
- 34) However
- 35) absences
- 36) The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy
- 37) sense of time
- 38) I'm reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 16강 - 01번

- 1) 최근의 연구는 나무들이 우리가 오랫동안 생각했던 것만큼 수동적인 것은 아님을 보여 주었다.
- 2) 이를 더 조사하기 위하여 유럽의 과학자들은 작은 너도밤나무와 단풍나무에 공격 모의실험을 했다.
- 3) 노루가 어린나무의 맨 꼭대기에 자란 부분을 물어뜯어 먹을 때마다 노루는 상처 부위에 약간의 침을 남기는데, 상처 입은 나무들이 이 침의 존재를 분명히 감지할 수 있다는 것이 곧 분명해졌다.
- 4) 노루가 뜯어 먹을 것을 모의실험하기 위해 연구자들은 싹이나 잎을 잘라 내고는 그 손상된 부위에 노루 침을 떨어뜨렸다.
- 5) 그들이 알게 된 것은 그 작은 나무들이 이에 반응하여 살리실산을 만들어 냈고 이것이 결과적으로 맛이 안 좋은 방어 화합물 생산의 증가로 이어졌으며, 이것이 노루가 그것들을 먹는 것을 막았다는 것이다.
- 6) 그러나 과학자들이 침을 전혀 바르지 않고 새로 자란 부분을 단지 부러뜨리기만 했을 때는 너도밤나무와 단풍나무가 생산한 것은 가능한 한 빨리 손상 부위를 치료하기 위한 호르몬 뿐이었다.
- 7) passive
- 8) Whenever
- 9) that
- 10) that
- 11) which
- 12) from eating
- 13) applying
- 14) were
- 15) quickly
- 16) passive
- 17) Whenever
- 18) that
- 19) that
- 20) which
- 21) from eating
- 22) applying
- 23) were
- 24) quickly
- 25) supposed
- 26) investigate
- 27) wounded
- 28) presence
- 29) damaged
- 30) response
- 31) produced
- 32) (C) - (A) - (B)
- 33) ㉑
- 34) not as passive as we long supposed
- 35) leaves a little saliva behind in the wound
- 36) detect the presence of this saliva
- 37) which discouraged the roe deer from eating them
- 38) However
- 39) all the beeches and maples produced were hormones to heal the damage as quickly as possible

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- 1) 역사언어학자들은 오늘날 사용되고 있는 언어들을 연구하고, 그것들로부터 그것들이 유래한 조상어(語)에 관해 추정한다.
- 2) 가능한 상황에서라면, 언어학자들은 또한 옛날의 언어에 관한 기록된 자료로부터 연구하기도 한다.

- 3) 언어학의 경우(유전학의 경우와 마찬가지로), 우리는 현재의 자료가 우리에게 옛날 공동체들의 자취를 제공한다고 여긴다.
- 4) 그러나, '옛날 공동체'의 정의는 각각의 경우에 서로 다르다.
- 5) 언어의 경우, 각각의 언어는 하나의 조상을 갖는다고 여겨진다.
- 6) 하나의 언어는 각 단계에서 하나의 조상만을 가지는 반면, 유전학의 경우에 한 사람은 더 이전 세대로 올라갈수록 점점 더 많은 조상들을 가진다.
- 7) 언어의 '가계도 모형'은 조상으로부터 유래된 언어들의 범위를 제시해 주고, 동일한 조상으로부터 유래된 다른 언어들과의 관계를 보여 준다.
- 8) 언어학적 '가계도 모형'의 단일 조상의 특성 때문에, 언어는 옛 인류의 이주 경로에 관해 유전학이 제공하는 것보다 더 많은 증거를 제공해 주는데, 이는 그것이 더 적은 (다른) 가능성을 허락하기 때문이다.
- 9) them
- 10) which
- 11) that
- 12) descended
- 13) other
- 14) Because of
- 15) does
- 16) them
- 17) which
- 18) that
- 19) descended
- 20) other
- 21) Because of
- 22) does
- 23) descended
- 24) possible
- 25) assume
- 26) definition
- 27) assumed
- 28) ancestors
- 29) ancestor
- 30) allows for
- 31) (B) - (C) - (A)
- 32) ㉠
- 33) make estimates about the ancestral languages from which they descended
- 34) present data give us the remnants of earlier communities
- 35) But
- 36) each language has one parent
- 37) more and more ancestors as one goes to earlier generations
- 38) has a single ancestor at each stage
- 39) relationships with other languages descended from the same ancestor
- 40) single-ancestor characteristics
- 41) more evidence on path of early human migration than does genetics
- 42) fewer possibilities

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- 1) 많이 변할수록 더 많이 그대로 남는다.
- 2) 수 세기 동안 변함이 없는 한 가지는 부모들이 자기 주변에서 보는 새로운 종류의 세계에 대해 가지는 경멸이다.
- 3) 이러한 세상은 우리에게는 단지 새로울 뿐이고, 그것은 우리

- 의 자녀들이 알고 있는 유일한 세상이다.
- 4) 그들은 지난 20년 혹은 30년 동안 일어난 그런 사회 변화를 목도할 만큼 충분히 오래 살지 않았다.
- 5) 그들에게는 자기 주변에서 보는 것이 '정상'이고, 역사에 관해 배우기 시작할 때까지는 그것을 비교해 볼 대상이 아무것도 없다.
- 6) 늘 이런 식이었다.
- 7) 부모들은 세상의 변화를 느끼지만, 자녀들은 그러지 못한다.
- 8) 부모들은 흔히 방어적으로 반응하고, 자녀들은 그 모든 소란이 무엇에 관해서인지 이해하지 못한다.
- 9) 부모의 부정적인 반응은 흔히 변화에 대한 적대감에서 비롯된다.
- 10) 대부분의 성인은 자기 자신의 성격 형성기[어린 시절]를 정상이라고 간주하고, 그 이후의 시기는 퇴보라고 간주하는 경향이 있다.
- 11) 유일하게 불변하는 것은 변화이고, 부모와 자녀는 이것을 근본적으로 다른 방식으로 경험한다.
- 12) that has
- 13) is
- 14) long enough
- 15) has taken
- 16) to compare it with
- 17) don't
- 18) about
- 19) normal
- 20) experience
- 21) that has
- 22) is
- 23) long enough
- 24) has taken
- 25) to compare it with
- 26) don't
- 27) about
- 28) normal
- 29) experience
- 30) same
- 31) remained
- 32) social
- 33) nothing
- 34) defensively
- 35) originate
- 36) normal
- 37) different
- 38) (B) - (A) - (C)
- 39) ㉠
- 40) The more things change, the more they stay the same
- 41) parental disdain
- 42) haven't lived long enough to see the kind of social change
- 43) have nothing to compare it with
- 44) originate in hostility toward change
- 45) see their own formative years as normal
- 46) what comes afterward as a decline
- 47) change
- 48) in fundamentally different ways

2021학년도 EBS 수능특강 영어 16강 - 04번

- 1) 과학 연구는 매우 빈번하게 국방을 위해 수행되거나 혹은 그 연구 결과의 적용으로부터 이익을 얻기를 바라는 민간 회사의 후원하에 수행되기 때문에, 공유권과 공개라는 규범은 흔히 유보된다.
- 2) 그런 상황은 과학계에서 무수한 갈등을 야기해 왔다.
- 3) 하나의 두드러진 사례는 인간 게놈, 즉 우리의 유전자를 구성하는 인간 DNA의 모든 연속체의 전체 지도와 목록을 공개하기 위한 경쟁이다.
- 4) 2001년에 라이벌인 두 집단은 그 연구를 최초로 완수하기 위해 경쟁했는데, 한 집단은 J. Craig Venter가 이끈 민간 부문인 Celera Genomics 회사였고, 다른 하나는 Francis Collins가 이끌었던 정부가 자금을 지원한 연구소였다.
- 5) 민간 회사가 인간의 유전자 연속체에 대한 특허를 확보하려 하는지, 즉 공개 규범의 위반인지 아닌지에 대해 논쟁이 맹렬하게 계속되었다.
- 6) 공공 연구소는 그런 사업상의 이해관계를 전혀 가지고 있지 않았고, 혹은 그렇다고(즉, 가지고 있지 않다고) 주장했다.
- 7) 결국 경쟁팀들은 타협하고 그 지도에 대한 공개물을 공동으로 발행했지만 유전 물질에 대한 특허를 발급하는 것에 대한 논쟁과 법적인 싸움이 진행되어 왔다.
- 8) conducted
- 9) hope
- 10) constitute
- 11) to complete
- 12) the other
- 13) whether
- 14) to establish
- 15) issuing
- 16) have continued
- 17) conducted
- 18) hope
- 19) constitute
- 20) to complete
- 21) the other
- 22) whether
- 23) to establish
- 24) issuing
- 25) have continued
- 26) private
- 27) profit
- 28) suspended
- 29) innumerable
- 30) publish
- 31) complete
- 32) headed
- 33) establish
- 34) claimed
- 35) controversy
- 36) (A) - (C) - (B)
- 37) ④
- 38) the norms of common ownership and publication are often suspended
- 39) whether the private corporation was trying to establish patents on human genetic sequences
- 40) norm of openness
- 41) compromised
- 42) but the controversy and legal battles over issuing patents for genetic material have continued