2024학년도 10월 전국연합학력평가 유사변형 문제



영어 영역

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[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 19번]

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 18번]

(A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Executive Manager Schulz,

It is a week before the internship program starts. I am writing to bring your attention to a matter that requires (A) immediate / immediately consideration regarding the issue my department has. As the coordinator, it is becoming apparent to me that the budget, previously (B) approved / is approved by your department, needs some adjustments in order to meet the emerging modifications. Since department has hired three more interns than planned initially, the most expensive need is for additional funding (C) $\overline{\text{covers}}$ / to $\overline{\text{cover}}$ their wages, training costs, and materials. I kindly request an additional budget allocation for these expenses. Please refer to the attachment for details. Thank you for your attention.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① immediate	approved	covers
② immediate	approved	to cover
③ immediate	is approved	to cover
④ immediately	approved	to cover
(5) immediately	is approved	covers

2. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

Katie approached the hotel front desk to check-in but an unexpected event unfolded. The receptionist couldn't find her reservation under the name 'Katie'. "I'm sorry, but I can't seem to locate a reservation under that name," the receptionist said. "No way, I definitely made a reservation on the phone," Katie said, puzzled. The receptionist asked, "Can you tell me your phone number?" and Katie told it to him, thinking 'What happened? Did I make a mistake?' "Just a moment," the receptionist said, typing deliberately on the keyboard. "I found it! It seems there was a small misspelling. Your reservation is under 'K-A-T-Y'," the receptionist explained. With a sense of ease, Katie watched her reservation appearing on the screen. With her heart slowing to a gentle rhythm, she proceeded with her check-in, thinking that a simple misspelling might have ruined her plans.

- ① Katie는 체크인을 하기 위해 호텔 안내 데스크에 갔다.
- ② 'Katie'라는 이름으로 된 예약을 찾을 수 없었다.
- ③ Katie는 접수 담당자에게 전화번호를 알려 주었다.
- ④ Katie의 예약에는 오타가 있었다.
- (5) 단순한 오타가 Katie의 계획들을 망쳤다.

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3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues (1) on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems 2 requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when (3) using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be 4 done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making process. They can be developed into the mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop ⑤ themselves.

1	2
3	4

(5)

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4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something (A) disgraceful / praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not When we praise someone's really generous. character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, generosity is a(n) (B) stable / unstable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was formed. Instant virtue is therefore (C) possible / impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better person.

(B)	(C)
stable	impossible
unstable	possible
stable	impossible
stable	possible
unstable	impossible
	stable unstable stable stable

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5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? (1) We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. ② Variations in star mass can lead to differences in surface temperature, luminosity, and the types of elements produced during nuclear fusion. 3 If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler's Third Law, to calculate the mass. (4) In other words, in order to "measure" the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. ⑤ Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

*binary star: 쌍성

1	2
3	4
(5)	

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6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance. If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable. This is because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

 \downarrow

Pain and pleasure are processed in the same brain area, working together to maintain $__(A)__$, and attempts to avoid pain can $__(B)__$ it, ultimately making us more miserable.

(A)

(B)

① balance enhance

② reliance break

3 stability maintain

4 efficiency interrupt

(5) equilibrium disrupt

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 24번]

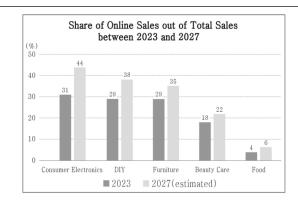
7. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of about the adequacy of our current devices. Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions. It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life. What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires. ____; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting our financial priorities in favor of staying current with trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.

- 1) It's necessary to have the latest technology
- 2) It's not so much that we want the newest device
- 3 We're not interested in having the newest devices available
- The idea that we constantly seek new technology is exaggerated
- (5) It's about staying relevant in a world that values the latest technology

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 25번]

다음 도표의 내용과 일치하도록 빈칸 (A)~(G)에 들어 갈 말을 도표에서 찾아 쓰시오.



The graph above shows the shares of ___(A)___ out of total sales for each of five product categories in 2023 and the ___(B)___ ones in 2027. The shares of all five categories are expected to increase by 2027 respectively, while not surpassing 50%. The share of ___(C)___ online sales was lower than 20% by 2 percentage points in 2023, but is estimated to be higher than 20% in 2027. In 2023, ___(D)___ showed the lowest share of online sales among the categories, but that share is projected to be higher than 5% in 2027. Based on the selected categories, ___(E)___ is anticipated to show the biggest gap in the share of online sales between 2023 and 2027. ___(F)__ and ___(G)__ showed the same share of online sales with 29% in 2023 but the share of ___(F)__ online sales is estimated to exceed that of ___(G)___ online sales by 2027.

(A):	(B):
(C):	(D):
(E):	(F):
(G):	

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9. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Helen Suzman was an activist against apartheid, a racist political and social system in the Republic of South Africa. Suzman was born to Jewish immigrant parents in Germiston in the Union of South Africa in 1917. While working as a lecturer on economic history at Witwatersrand University, she joined the South African Institute of Race Relations. In 1953, she joined the United Party and was elected to Parliament, but when the United Party adopted a more (A) radical / moderate stance on apartheid, Suzman and other progressive members left it and formed the Progressive Party in 1959. Suzman tirelessly fought against apartheid, (B) exposing / imposing the government's abuses and challenging its laws for a total of 36 years in Parliament. Even after her retirement in 1989, she continued to (C) advocate for / condemn a multi-racial democracy in the Republic of South Africa and influenced the drafting of the country's new constitution after the end of apartheid. She remained an active voice for human rights and democracy until her death in 2009.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① radical	exposing	advocate for
② radical	imposing	condemn
③ moderate	exposing	condemn
4 moderate	imposing	condemn
⑤ moderate	exposing	advocate for

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10. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out _____. Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places are made obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there. The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in where the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus unpleasant. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

* saline: 식염수

- ① what animals want
- 2) the sounds they hear
- 3 where animals feel safe
- 4) what motivates animal behavior
- (5) how animals interact with others

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 30번]

11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Near the equator, many species of bird (1) breed all year round. But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. They are triggered mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is at its peak. Most birds 2 do not simply reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of doing so. This is because their reproductive system shrinks, which helps flying birds 3 save weight. The main exception to this rule 4 are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. It's for making the most of the sudden breeding opportunity. Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an ⑤ exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.

* nomadic: 유목성의 ** brood: 함께 태어난 새끼들

1

24

③⑤

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 31번]

12. 다음 글의 문맥상 빈칸 (A)~(E)에 적절한 단어를 <보기>에서 찾아 쓰시오. (단, <보기>의 단어는 중복하 여 쓸 수 없음.)

factor that hinder creativity mav unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning. Often students are ___(A)___ to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them. Different resources may be ___(B)___ for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects. There must be a(n) ___(C)__ investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where ___(D)___. Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding ___(E)___ resources, and other means.

<보기>
compulsory / subsequent / prior / optional / able /
limited / alternative / applicable / obsolete / unable
(A):(B):
(C):

(E): _____

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 32번]

13. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

All translators feel some pressure community of readers for whom they are doing their And all translators arrive interpretations in dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer's Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French-and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person's linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation's purpose will be influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

- (1) Common Mistakes in Translation
- 2 History of Translation Techniques
- ③ Collaborative Nature of Translation
- 4 How to Become a Successful Translator
- (5) Strategies for Improving Translation Skills

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 33번]

14. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 <u>틀린</u> 것은?

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people ① doing with books. Is reading really that simple? The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that 2 belong together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from nonreading 3 are destined to fail because there is no agreement on what qualifies as reading in the first place. The more one tries to figure out where the border 4 lies between reading and not-reading, the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term's flexible boundaries. Thus, it is worth attempting to collect together these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, highlighting the challenges faced by anyone wishing to establish the boundaries (5) where reading begins attempt moves and ends. The toward understanding of reading as a spectrum that is expansive enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

1

2

3

4

(5)

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 34번]

15. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

- ① Perfect Precision in Detecting Stimuli
- 2 Measuring Absolute Stimulus Differences
- 3 Noise Reduction Techniques in Daily Life
- 4 How Environment Shapes Sensory Preferences
- (5) How Perception Changes with Stimulus Strength

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 35번]

16. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse (A) intensify lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone-the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps (B) increasing / decreasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic-the degeneration the common destruction or of resource's ability to (C) deplete / regenerate itself.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① intensify	increasing	regenerate
② intensify	decreasing	deplete
③ lessen	increasing	deplete
4 lessen	decreasing	regenerate
(5) lessen	increasing	regenerate

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 36번]

17. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

* offset: 상쇄하다 * retrieve: 상기하다

- ① 이론적으로 우리의 뇌는 삶의 모든 경험을 저장할 수 있는 수용력을 가지고 있다.
- ② 우리가 얼굴을 관찰할 때 시각적 이미지는 상황적 요인들에 따라 매우 다양하다.
- ③ 뇌는 시각화의 세부 사항에 집중하는 동시에 일반적 패턴을 생성하고 저장한다.
- ④ 보는 것과 일반적인 시각 기억 패턴을 일치시키는 능력은 뇌의 에너지를 절약하는 기제로 작용한다.
- ⑤ 뇌는 인지 과정을 돕기 위해 끊임없이 정보를 단순화하고 일반화하려 한다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 37번]

18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction research projects interpretations of evidence. Scientific explanations They construct frameworks systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others. When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models and interpretive explanations straightforward facts-even worse, as facts including all of reality-we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given model and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies.

* adhere: 충실하다 ** illuminate: 밝히다

- ① focus on subjective interpretations
- 2 describe every detail without omission
- 3 do not just relate a chronology of facts
- 4 rely on historical context for understanding
- ⑤ rarely provide a comprehensive view of the evidence

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 38번]

19. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 (가), (나)의 관점과 일치하는 것을 <보기>에서 찾아 각각 기호를 쓰시오.

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that (7) literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, (나) literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

* revulsion: 혐오감

<보기>

- a. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* played a significant role in generating a strong opposition to slavery.
- b. Novels have been considered for making people discontented with their lives
- c. Plato prohibited poets from participating in his ideal republic.
- d. Literature fosters either a sense of detachment or an appreciation for complexity.
- e. Literature can encourage a sense of community that may inhibit conflict.
- $\label{eq:f.literature} \mbox{f. Literature promotes passivity and acceptance of } \mbox{the current state}.$
- g. Literature acts as a counterforce to social and political efforts that could lead to societal change.
- h. Literature can evoke a strong sense of injustice.

(フト):	 	 _
(나):	 	

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 39번]

20. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct to protect his existence in the state of nature.

- (A) Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, what will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and future that assembles them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.
- (B) Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war.
- (C) In other words, Hobbes, who accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness".

* brutish: 잔인한

$$3$$
 (B) - (C) - (A)

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 40번]

21. Delk와 Fillenbaum의 연구에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants to match the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures depicted objects associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects were presented that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color match the color of the figures. The researchers found that redassociated objects required more red in the background to be judged a match than did the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the cognitive association of objects to color influences how we perceive that color.

- ① 참가자들에게 형상들의 색상을 배경 색상과 맞추도록 했다.
- ② 몇몇 형상들은 사과, 입술과 같이 전형적인 빨간색의 물체를 포함했다.
- ③ 버섯이나 종과 같이 빨간색과 연관이 되지 않는 물체들이 다홍색 판지로 만들어 졌다.
- ④ 참가자들은 형상을 다양한 색상의 배경색과 맞추도록 요청 되었다.
- ⑤ 참가자들은 빨간색과 연관된 물체들의 배경에 더 진한 빨 간색을 선택했다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 41~42번]

22. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A)~(C)에 들어갈 말을 본문에서 찾아 각각 한 단어로 쓰시오.

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations.

Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in "kingdom" would not distort the word's readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body's cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

* chromosome: 염색체 ** iris: 홍채

 \downarrow

Errors ___(A)___ with each genome copying process, and while most mutations have no ___(B)___, some can alter traits like eye color or birthmarks due to mutations passed along ___(C)__ in a tissue's developmental lineage.

(A):	 (B):	
(C):		

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 43~45번]

23. 다음 글에 드러난 Max의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Max awoke to the gentle sunlight of an autumn day. Right on schedule, he swung his legs off the bed and took a deep, satisfying breath. He began his morning the same way he usually did, getting dressed and going to school. Today was going to be another perfect day until he ran into Mr. Kapoor, his science teacher. "Just to remind you. Science fair projects are due next Wednesday. Don't forget to submit your final draft on time," Mr. Kapoor said. Max froze. What? It can't be! It was due next Friday! After school, he came home worrying that his whole perfectly planned week was going to be ruined. Without his usual greeting, Max headed to his room in haste. "What's wrong Max?", Jeremy, his dad, followed Max, worrying about him. Max furiously browsed through his planner without answering him, only to find the wrong date written in it. Fighting through tears, Max finally managed to explain the unending pressure to be perfect to his dad. To his surprise, Jeremy laughed. "Max, guess what? Perfect is a great goal, but nobody gets there all the time. What matters is what we do when things get messy." That made him feel a little better. "You are saying I can fix this?" "Absolutely, try to deal with problems in a logical way," Jeremy said. Max thought for a moment. "I guess... I can do that by rescheduling tonight's baseball lesson." Jeremy beamed. "See? That's you finding a solution." Max felt a genuine smile spreading. The next Wednesday, he successfully handed in the final draft on time with satisfaction. From then on, he still loved order and routines, but also embraced the messy, unpredictable bits of life too.

- ① delightful → helpless ②
 - \bigcirc concerned \rightarrow content
- \bigcirc amused \rightarrow weary
- 4 confident \rightarrow furious
- ⑤ frightened → suspicious

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 18번]

24. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

I kindly request an additional budget allocation for these expenses.

Dear Executive Manager Schulz,

It is a week before the internship program starts. (①) I am writing to bring your attention to a matter that requires immediate consideration regarding the issue my department has. (②) As the coordinator, it is becoming apparent to me that the budget, previously approved by your department, needs some adjustments in order to meet the emerging modifications. (③) Since my department has hired three more interns than planned initially, the most expensive need is for additional funding to cover their wages, training costs, and materials. (④) Please refer to the attachment for details. Thank you for your attention. (⑤)

1	2
3	4
(5)	

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 19번]

25. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Katie approached the hotel front desk to check-in but an unexpected event ① unfolded. receptionist couldn't find her reservation under the name 'Katie'. "I'm sorry, but I can't seem to 2 locate a reservation under that name," the receptionist said. "No way, I definitely made a reservation on the phone," Katie said, puzzled. The receptionist asked, "Can you tell me your phone number?" and Katie told it to him, thinking 'What happened? Did I make a mistake?' "Just a moment," the receptionist said, typing 3 deliberately on the keyboard. "I found it! It seems there was a small misspelling. Your reservation is under 'K-A-T-Y'," the receptionist explained. With a sense of 4 ease, Katie watched her reservation appearing on the screen. With her heart slowing to a gentle rhythm, she proceeded with her check-in, thinking that a simple misspelling might have ⑤ realized her plans.

1)	2
3	4
(5)	

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 20번]

26. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To be mathematically literate means to be able to think critically about societal issues on which mathematics has bearing so as to make informed decisions about how to solve these problems. Dealing with such complex problems through interdisciplinary approaches, mirroring real-world problems requires innovative ways of planning and organizing mathematical teaching methods. Navigating our world means being able to quantify, measure, estimate, classify, compare, find patterns, conjecture, justify, prove, and generalize within critical thinking and when using critical thinking. Therefore, making decisions, even qualitatively, is not possible without using mathematics and critical thinking. Thus, teaching mathematics should be done in interaction with critical thinking along with a decision-making They can be developed into process. mathematical context, so that there is no excuse to not explicitly support students to develop them.

Mathematical literacy involves using critical thinking and interdisciplinary approaches to $__(A)__$ practical issues, emphasizing the need for math education to $__(B)__$ critical thinking and decision-making skills.

(A)	(B)
① fix	exclude
2 address	integrate
③ complicate	include
4 solve	separate
⑤ create	combine

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 21번]

27. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that your usually stingy friend delights in buying you a Christmas present after taking a generosity booster. How would you feel? Undoubtedly, there is something praiseworthy about the action. You'd be pleased to receive the gift. You'd say 'thank you', and mean it. But his change of heart is not entirely satisfying. According to Zagzebski, an American philosopher, he is not really generous. When we praise someone's character, we use words for various virtues: 'generous', 'kind', 'courageous', etc. A person who gives one gift isn't generous. Instead, generosity is a stable part of a person's 'moral identity', an emotional habit that is part of who you are. Thus virtues, as opposed to nontypical impulse, are the result of your personal history. They are part of who you are, as they are part of how your character was formed. _____ is therefore impossible. Popping a pill cannot make you a better

- (1) Instant virtue
- 2 Random charity
- 3 Automatic morality
- 4 Unexpected kindness
- ⑤ Permanent generosity

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 22번]

28. 다음 글을 읽고 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 본문에 서 찾아 그대로 쓰시오.

To determine the mass of my bowling ball, I might put it onto a balance and compare it with a known mass, such as a number of metal cubes each weighing 1, 10, or 100 grams. Things get much more complicated if I want to know the mass of a distant star. How do I measure it? We can roughly say that measuring the mass of a star involves various theories. If we want to measure the mass of a binary star, we first determine a center of mass between the two stars, then their distance from that center which we can then use, together with a value for the period and a certain instance of Kepler's Third Law, to calculate the mass. In other words, in order to "measure" the star mass, we measure other quantities and use those values, together with certain equations, to calculate the mass. Measurement is not a simple and unmediated estimation of independently existing properties, but a determination of certain magnitudes before the background of a number of accepted theories.

*binary star: 쌍성

Question: How do we measure the mass of a binary star?

Answer: We need to measure certain ___(A)___ such as the distance of each star from the center of mass between the two stars using ___(B)___ like a certain instance of Kepler's Third Law.

(A): (B):	
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[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 23번]

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Based on discoveries in neuroscience, pain and pleasure are formed and processed in the same area of the brain. Our bodies constantly strive for homeostasis, which is defined as the balance of bodily functions. (A) With / Without the body's effective compensatory mechanisms, which may cushion potential highs and lows, we would not be capable of surviving. Pleasure and pain are like two sides of the same coin; they seem to work together and are heavily reliant on one another and keep balance. If you imagine pleasure and pain as the two opposite points on a scale, you can easily understand that as one of the two points rises, the other must correspondingly (B) rise / fall. We've all heard the expression, "No pain, no gain." Well, according to psychiatrist Dr. Anna Lembke, there may be some truth to these words. She says that our attempts to escape being miserable are in fact making us even more miserable. This is (C) why / because pain is actually an essential component of our ability to maintain a neutral state, and allowing it will in turn reset our internal scale back to balance.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① With	rise	why
② With	fall	because
③ Without	rise	because
4 Without	fall	why
(5) Without	fall	because

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 24번]

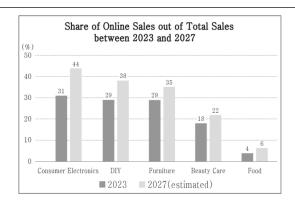
30. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Manufacturers masterfully sow seeds of doubt about the adequacy of our current devices.

- (A) It spills over into almost every aspect of consumer electronics, from the self-driving car to the smart fridge. Every product seems to be on an unstoppable march towards the next version, the next generation that promises to revolutionize your life. What's fascinating, or perhaps disturbing, is the utter efficacy of this cycle in shaping our desires.
- (B) It's not so much that we want the newest device; we're led to believe we need it. The distinction between want and need blurs, shifting our financial priorities in favor of staying current with trends. For all the logical arguments against this ceaseless upgrading, the temptation remains compelling.
- (C) Suddenly, the phone that was your lifeline a year ago is now a museum piece, unable to keep pace with your digital demands. And thus, the itch to upgrade begins, often before there's a genuine need. This cycle isn't just confined to our digital companions.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 25번]

31. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?



The graph above shows the shares of online sales out of total sales for each of five product categories in 2023 and the (A) estimating / estimated ones in 2027. The shares of all five categories are expected to increase by 2027 (B) respective / respectively, while not surpassing 50%. Based on the selected categories, consumer electronics is anticipated to show the biggest gap in the share of online sales between 2023 and 2027. DIY and furniture showed the same share of online sales with 29% in 2023 but the share of DIY online sales is estimated to exceed (C) it / that of furniture online sales by 2027. The share of beauty care online sales was lower than 20% by 2 percentage points in 2023, but is estimated to be higher than 20% in 2027. In 2023, food showed the lowest share of online sales among the categories, but that share is projected to be higher than 5% in 2027.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① estimating	respective	it
② estimated	respective	that
③ estimated	respectively	it
④ estimated	respectively	that
⑤ estimating	respectively	it

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 26번]

32. Helen Suzman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Helen Suzman was an activist against apartheid, a racist political and social system in the Republic of South Africa. Suzman was born to Jewish immigrant parents in Germiston in the Union of South Africa in 1917. While working as a lecturer on economic history at Witwatersrand University, she joined the South African Institute of Race Relations. In 1953, she joined the United Party and was elected to Parliament, but when the United Party adopted a more moderate stance on apartheid, Suzman and other progressive members left it and formed the Progressive Party in 1959. Suzman tirelessly fought against apartheid, exposing the government's abuses and challenging its laws for a total of 36 years in Parliament. Even after her retirement in 1989, she continued to advocate for a multi-racial democracy in the Republic of South Africa and influenced the drafting of the country's new constitution after the end of apartheid. She remained an active voice for human rights and democracy until her death in 2009.

- ① 남아프리카 연방 Germiston 출신인 부모 밑에서 태어났다.
- ② 강의하던 대학에 인종 관계 연구소를 설립했다.
- ③ 진보당을 만들기 전에 이미 의회에 선출되었다.
- ④ 은퇴한 후 36년 동안 아파르트헤이트에 맞서 싸웠다.
- ⑤ 아파르트헤이트가 끝난 후 사법부에서 일했다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 29번]

33. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Conditioned Place Preference is a way of finding out what animals want. Researchers train them to associate one place with an experience such as food or a loud noise and another place with something completely different, usually where nothing happens. The two places are made obviously different to make it as easy as possible for the animal to associate each place with what happened to it there. The animal's preference for being in one place or another is measured both before and after its experiences in the two places. If there is a shift in where the animal chooses to spend its time for the reward, this suggests that it liked the experience and is trying to repeat it. Conversely, if it now avoids the place the stimulus appeared and starts to prefer the place it did not experience it, then this suggests that it found the stimulus unpleasant. For example, mice with cancer show a preference for the place where they have been given morphine, a drug used to relieve pain, rather than where they have received saline whereas healthy mice developed no such preference. This suggests that the mice with cancer wanted the morphine.

* saline: 식염수

- ① Benefits of Morphine for Mice
- 2) Why Animals Avoid Conditioned Place
- 3 History of Animal Training Techniques
- 4 Preference Patterns in Animal Migration Habits
- (5) Understanding Animal Desires Through Environmental Conditioning

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 30번]

34. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Near the equator, many species of bird breed all year round. But in temperate and polar regions, the breeding seasons of birds are often sharply defined. They are triggered mainly by changes in day length. If all goes well, the outcome is that birds raise their young when the food supply is at its peak. Most birds are not simply reluctant to breed at other times but they are also physically incapable of doing so. This is because their reproductive system shrinks, which helps flying birds save weight. The main exception to this rule are nomadic desert species. These can initiate their breeding cycle within days of rain. It's for making the most of the sudden breeding opportunity. Also, different species divide the breeding season up in different ways. Most seabirds raise a single brood. In warm regions, however, songbirds may raise several families in a few months. In an exceptionally good year, a pair of House Sparrows, a kind of songbird, can raise successive broods through a marathon reproductive effort.

- * nomadic: 유목성의 ** brood: 함께 태어난 새끼들
- 1 best places to breed birds
- 2 reproductive patterns in birds
- 3) types of birds in different region
- 4 effects of climate change on birds
- 5 breeding challenges that birds encounter

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 31번]

35. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One factor that may hinder creativity is unawareness of the resources required in each activity in students' learning.

- (A) There must be a prior investigation of whether the students will have access to the laboratory, equipment, and chemicals required for the experiment. It means preparation is vital for the students to succeed, and it may be about human and financial resources such as laboratory technicians, money to purchase chemicals, and equipment for their learning where applicable.
- (B) Often students are unable to identify the resources they need to perform the task required of them. Different resources may be compulsory for specific learning tasks, and recognizing them may simplify the activity's performance. For example, it may be that students desire to conduct some experiments in their projects.
- (C) Even if some of the resources required for a task may not be available, identifying them in advance may help students' creativity. It may even lead to changing the topic, finding alternative resources, and other means.

①
$$(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(B) - (C) - (A)$$

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 32번]

36. 밑줄 친 <u>every translation is a crowd</u> <u>translation</u>이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

All translators feel some pressure community of readers for whom they are doing their And all translators arrive at their interpretations in dialogue with other people. The English poet Alexander Pope had pretty good Greek, but when he set about translating Homer's Iliad in the early 18th century he was not on his own. He had Greek commentaries to refer to, and translations that had already been done in English, Latin, and French-and of course he had dictionaries. Translators always draw on more than one source text. Even when the scene of translation consists of just one person with a pen, paper, and the book that is being translated, or even when it is just one person translating orally for another, that person's linguistic knowledge arises from lots of other texts and other conversations. And then his or her idea of the translation's purpose will be influenced by the expectations of the person or people it is for. In both these senses every translation is a crowd translation.

- ① All translations must be approved by a public committee
- Without community involvement, translations are incomplete
- ③ Translations are always done collaboratively by a group of people
- ④ The quality of a translation improves with more translators involved
- ⑤ Translators rely on external references and audience's demands

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 33번]

37. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

The attempt moves toward an understanding of reading as a spectrum that is expansive enough to accommodate the distinct reading activities.

Some people argue that there is a single, logically consistent concept known as reading that can be neatly set apart from everything else people do with books. Is reading really that simple? (①) The most productive way to think about reading is as a loosely related set of behaviors that belong together owing to family resemblances, as Ludwig Wittgenstein used the phrase, without having in common a single defining trait. (2) Consequently, efforts to distinguish reading from nonreading are destined to fail because there is no agreement on what qualifies as reading in the first place. (3) The more one tries to figure out where the border lies between reading and not-reading, the more edge cases will be found to stretch the term's flexible boundaries. (@) Thus, it is worth attempting to collect together these exceptional forms of reading into a single forum, one highlighting the challenges faced by anyone wishing to establish the boundaries where reading begins and ends. (⑤)

1

2

③⑤

4

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 34번]

38. Weber's law에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않</u> 는 것은?

Weber's law concerns the perception of difference between two stimuli. It suggests that we might not be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are looking at lines 466 mm and 467 mm in length, but we may be able to detect a 1-mm difference when we are comparing a line 2 mm long with one 3 mm long. Another example of this principle is that we can detect 1 candle when it is lit in an otherwise dark room. But when 1 candle is lit in a room in which 100 candles are already burning, we may not notice the light from this candle. Therefore, the Just-noticeable difference (JND) varies as a function of the strength of the signals. For example, the JND is greater for very loud noises than it is for much more quiet sounds. When a sound is very weak, we can tell that another sound is louder, even if it is barely louder. When a sound is very loud, to tell that another sound is even louder, it has to be much louder. Thus, Weber's law means that it is harder to distinguish between two samples when those samples are larger or stronger levels of the stimuli.

- ① 466mm와 467mm 길이인 선의 차이보다 2mm와 3mm 길이인 선의 차이를 더 잘 감지할 수 있다.
- ② 어두운 방안에 하나의 촛불이 켜지는 것은 감지할 수 있지 만, 100개의 촛불이 있는 방에 하나의 촛불이 켜지는 것은 알아차리기 어렵다.
- ③ JND는 매우 큰 소음보다 훨씬 더 작은 소리에 대해 더 크다.
- ④ 어떤 소리가 매우 작을 때 조금 더 큰 다른 소리가 더 크다는 것을 구분할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 표본들의 자극 수준이 더 크거나 강할 때 표본을 구별하기 가 더 어렵다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 35번]

39. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Any new resource (e.g., a new airport, a new mall) always opens with people benefiting individually by sharing a common resource (e.g., the city or state budget). Soon, at some point, the amount of traffic grows too large for the "commons" to support. Traffic jams, overcrowding, and overuse lessen the benefits of the common resource for everyone-the tragedy of the commons! If the new resource cannot be expanded or provided with additional space, it becomes a problem, and you cannot solve the problem on your own, in isolation from your fellow drivers or walkers or competing users. The total activity on this new resource keeps increasing, and so does individual activity; but if the dynamic of common use and overuse continues too long, both begin to fall after a peak, leading to a crash. What makes the "tragedy of commons" tragic is the crash dynamic-the destruction or degeneration of the common resource's ability to regenerate itself.

 \downarrow

The "tragedy of the commons" refers to the situation where the overuse of a shared resource leads to its $__(A)__$, resulting in decreased benefits for all users and ultimately causing a crash in its $__(B)__$.

(A)

(5) scarcity

(B)

efficiency

exhaustion sustainability
creation regeneration
improvement capacity
deterioration demand

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 36번]

40. 밑줄 친 <u>becoming dependent on shortcuts</u>이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Theoretically, our brain would have the capacity to store all experiences throughout life, reaching the quality of a DVD. However, this theoretical capacity is offset by the energy demand associated with the process of storing and retrieving information in memory. As a result, the brain develops efficient strategies, becoming dependent on shortcuts. When we observe a face, the visual image captured by the eyes is highly variable, depending on the point of view, lighting conditions and other contextual factors. Nevertheless, we are able to recognize the face as the same, maintaining the underlying identity. The brain, rather than focusing on the details of visualization, creates and stores general patterns that allow for consistent recognition across diverse circumstances. This ability to match what we see with general visual memory patterns serves as an effective mechanism for optimizing brain performance and saving energy. The brain, being naturally against unnecessary effort, constantly seeks to simplify and generalize information to facilitate the cognitive process.

* offset: 상쇄하다 * retrieve: 상기하다

- 1) focusing on minute details in memory
- 2 relying on visual recognition and intuition
- 3 ignoring all previously learned information
- 4 eliminating the need for memory altogether
- ⑤ utilizing generalizations to ease memory retrieval

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 37번]

41. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Such constructions lead us to imagine specific kinds of subject matter in particular sorts of relations, and the storylines they inspire will prove more effective for analyzing some features of experience over others.

Where scientific research is concerned, explanatory tales are expected to adhere closely to experimental data and to illuminate the regular and predictable features of experience. (1) However, this paradigm sometimes conceals the fact that theories are deeply loaded with creative elements that shape the construction of research projects and interpretations of evidence. (2) Scientific explanations do not just relate a chronology of facts. (3) They construct frameworks for systematically chosen data in order to provide a consistent and meaningful explanation of what is observed. (@) When we neglect the creative contributions of such scientific imagination and treat models interpretive explanations straightforward as facts-even worse, as facts including all of reality-we can blind ourselves to the limitations of a given and fail to note its potential for misunderstanding a situation to which it ill applies. ((5)

> * adhere: 충실하다 ** illuminate: 밝히다 *** chronology: 연대기

(1)

3

24

(5)

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 38번]

42. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

We encounter contrary claims about the relation of literature to action. Theorists have maintained that literature encourages solitary reading and reflection as the way to engage with the world and thus counters the social and political activities that might produce social change. At best it encourages detachment or appreciation of complexity, and at worst passivity and acceptance of what is. But on the other hand, literature has historically been seen as dangerous: it promotes the questioning of authority and social arrangements. Plato banned poets from his ideal republic because they could only do harm, and novels have long been credited with making people dissatisfied with their lives and eager for something new. By promoting identification across divisions of class, gender, and race, books may promote a fellowship that discourages struggle; but they may also produce a keen sense of injustice that makes progressive struggles possible. Historically, works of literature are credited with producing change: Uncle Tom's Cabin, a best-seller in its day, helped create a revulsion against slavery that made possible the American Civil War.

* revulsion: 혐오감

- ① 이론가들은 문학이 세상과 관계를 맺는 방법으로 고독한 독서와 성찰을 장려한다고 주장해왔다.
- ② 이론가들에 따르면 문학은 단절, 수동성과 있는 그대로에 대한 수용을 조장한다.
- ③ 플라톤은 시인들이 해를 끼친다고 여겨 그의 이상적인 공 화국으로부터 그들을 추방했다.
- ④ 소설은 사람들이 삶에 불만을 품게 만드는 것으로 오랫동 안 믿어져 왔다.
- ⑤ 계급, 성별, 인종의 경계를 넘어 동일시를 통해 책들은 투쟁을 단념시키지 않으며, 불의의 감정을 일으킨다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 39번]

43. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

According to Hobbes, man is not a being who can act morally in spite of his instinct (1) to protect his existence in the state of nature. Hence, the only place where morality and moral liberty will begin to find an application begins in a place where a sovereign power, namely the state, 2 emerges. Hobbes thus describes the state of nature as a circumstance in which man's life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short". It means when people live without a general power to control them all, they are indeed in a state of war. In other words, Hobbes, who (3) accepted that human beings are not social and political beings in the state of nature, believes that without the power human beings in the state of nature are "antisocial and rational based on their selfishness". Moreover, since society is not a natural phenomenon and there is no natural force bringing people together, ④ which will bring them together as a society is not mutual affection according to Hobbes. It is, rather, mutual fear of men's present and future that assembles (5) them, since the cause of fear is a common drive among people in the state of nature.

* brutish: 잔인한

1

② ④

3

(5)

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 40번]

44. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)~(G)에 들어갈 말을 주어진 단어 를 활용하여 어법에 맞는 형태로 쓰시오.

There is research that supports the idea that cognitive factors influence the phenomenology of the perceived world. Delk and Fillenbaum asked participants ___(A)___(match) the color of figures with the color of their background. Some of the figures ___(B)___(depict) objects associated with a particular color. These included typically red objects such as an apple, lips, and a symbolic heart. Other objects ___(C)__(present) that are not usually associated with red, such as a mushroom or a bell. However, all the figures were made out of the same red-orange cardboard. Participants then had to match the figure to a background varying from dark to light red. They had to make the background color ___(D)___(match) the color of the figures. The researchers found that red-associated objects required more red in the background ___(E)___(judge) a match than ___(F)___(do) the objects that are not associated with the color red. This implies that the objects association of ___(G)___(influence) how we perceive that color.

(A):	 (B):	
(C):		(D):
(E):	 (F):	
(G):		

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 41~42번]

45. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In each round of genome copying in our body, there is still about a 70 percent chance that at least one pair of chromosomes will have an error. With each round of genome copying, errors accumulate. This is similar to alterations in medieval books. Each time a copy was made by hand, some changes were introduced accidentally; as changes stacked up, the copies may have acquired meanings at variance with the original. Similarly, genomes that have undergone more copying processes will have gathered more mistakes. To make things worse, mutations may damage genes responsible for error checking and repair of genomes, further accelerating the introduction of mutations.

Most genome mutations do not have any noticeable effects. It is just like changing the i for a y in "kingdom" would not distort the word's readability. But sometimes a mutation to a human gene results in, for example, an eye whose iris is of two different colors. Similarly, almost everyone has birthmarks, which are due to mutations that occurred as our body's cells multiplied to form skin. If mutations are changes to the genome of one particular cell, how can a patch of cells in an iris or a whole patch of skin, consisting of many individual cells, be affected simultaneously? The answer lies in the cell lineage, the developmental history of a tissue from particular cells through to their fully differentiated state. If the mutation occurred early on in the lineage of the developing iris, then all cells in that patch have inherited that change.

* chromosome: 염색체 ** iris: 홍채

- ① 우리 몸속 게놈 복제의 각 과정마다 적어도 한 쌍의 염색 체들이 오류를 가질 확률은 약 70%이다.
- ② 게놈 복제 과정의 오류는 오류가 쌓인다는 점에서 중세 서 적 복사본의 변화와 유사하다.
- ③ 변이들은 게놈의 오류 복구를 책임지는 유전자를 훼손하여 변이들의 도입을 가속할 수도 있다.
- ④ 모반은 몸의 세포가 피부를 형성하기 위해 증식하면서 발생한 변이 때문에 나타난다.
- ⑤ 변이는 하나의 특정 세포의 게놈에 대한 변화이며, 세포 집 단에는 영향을 미치지 못한다.

[연계문항 2024년 10월 교육청(고2) 43~45번]

46. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷 과 다른 것은?

Max awoke to the gentle sunlight of an autumn day. Right on schedule, he swung his legs off the bed and took a deep, satisfying breath. He began his morning the same way he usually did, getting dressed and going to school. Today was going to be another perfect day until he ran into Mr. Kapoor, his science teacher. "Just to remind you. Science fair projects are due next Wednesday. Don't forget to submit your final draft on time," Mr. Kapoor said. Max froze. What? It can't be! It was due next Friday! After school, he came home worrying that his whole perfectly planned week was going to be ruined. Without (1) his usual greeting, Max headed to his room in haste. "What's wrong Max?", Jeremy, his dad, followed Max, worrying about 2 him. Max furiously browsed through his planner without answering 3 him, only to find the wrong date written in it. Fighting through tears, Max finally managed to explain the unending pressure to be perfect to his dad. To 4 his surprise, Jeremy laughed. "Max, guess what? Perfect is a great goal, but nobody gets there all the time. What matters is what we do when things get messy." That made ⑤ him feel a little better. "You are saying I can fix this?" "Absolutely, try to deal with problems in a logical way," Jeremy said. Max thought for a moment. "I guess... I can do that by rescheduling tonight's baseball lesson." Jeremy beamed. "See? That's you finding a solution." Max felt a genuine smile spreading. The next Wednesday, he successfully handed in the final draft on time with satisfaction. From then on, he still loved order and routines, but also embraced the messy, unpredictable bits of life too.

1	2
---	---

3

(5)

정답 및 해설

1	2	2	(5)	3	(5)	4	3	5	2
6	(5)	7	2	8	서술형	9	(5)	10	1
11	2	12	서술형	13	3	14	1	15	(5)
16	5	17	3	18	3	19	서술형	20	3
21	4	22	서술형	23	2	24	4	25	(5)
26	2	27	1	28	서술형	29	(5)	30	4
31	4	32	3	33	(5)	34	2	35	2
36	(5)	37	(5)	38	3	39	1	40	(5)
41	4	42	(5)	43	4	44	서술형	45	(5)
46	3								

1) [정답] ②

[해설] (A) 명사(consideration)를 수식할 수 있는 것은 형용사이므로 형용사 immediate가 적절하다. (B) that절에 동사(needs)가 있으며, 주어(the budgets)를 수식하여 '승인된 예산'이라는 의미이므로 과거분 사 approved가 적절하다. (C) 문장에 동사(is)가 있고, 앞에 나온 명사(funding)을 수식해야 하므로 to 부정사 to cover이 적절하다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 찾는다.

2) [정답] ⑤

[해설] Katie의 예약에는 오타가 있었지만, 접수 담당자가 그녀의 예약을 확인하고 체크인을 진행했으며, 단순한 오타가 그녀의 계획들을 망쳤을지도 모른다 (might have ruined)고 생각했다고 했으므로 ⑤는 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

3) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 문장의 주어 They가 지칭하는 대상은 앞 문장의 critical thinking과 a decision-making process 로 그것들은 수학적인 맥락 안에서 발전될 수 있고, 학생들이 그것들(critical thinking과 decision-making process)을 발전시킬 수 있도록 명시적으로 도움을 줘야 한다는 내용이므로 목적어는 develop의 critical thinking과 decision-making process이다. themselves를 쓸 경우, themselves는 to부정사 앞의 students를 지 칭하여 '학생들이 그들 스스로를 발전시킨다'는 의미 이므로 적절하지 않다. 따라서 ⑤의 themselves를 them으로 바꾸어야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 찾는다.

4) [정답] ③

[해설] (A) 선물을 주는 것은 칭찬할만한 행동이므로 그

행동에는 '칭찬할 만한'점이 있다는 의미가 되어야한다. 따라서 praiseworthy가 적절하다. (B) 선물을하나 준 사람이 판대한 것은 아니며, 판대함은 누군가의 도덕적 정체성의 '안정된'일부라는 의미가 되어야하므로 stable이 적절하다. (C) 미덕은 개인 역사의 결과라 했으므로 즉각적인 미덕은 '있을 수 없다'는 의미가 되어야한다. 따라서 impossible이 적절하다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

5) [정답] ②

[해설] 별의 질량을 측정하기 위해서 다양한 수치들을 측정하고 그 값을 토대로 질량을 계산해야 한다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 ② '별의 질량의 차이는 표면온도, 광도, 핵융합 시 생성되는 원소 종류의 차이로 이어진다'는 글의 흐름과 무관하다.

[출제의도] 글의 흐름과 무관한 문장을 찾는다.

6) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 고통과 쾌락은 뇌의 같은 영역에서 처리되는데, 함께 작동하여 (A) '균형'을 유지하며, 고통을 피하 려는 노력은 그것(균형)을 (B) '방해하여', 궁극적으 로 우리를 더 비참하게 만든다는 내용의 글이다. 따 라서 (A), (B)에 적절한 것은 ⑤이다.

[출제의도] 요약문을 완성한다.

7) [정답] ②

[해설] 최신 기기에 대한 끊임없는 욕구는 전자 기기들의 모든 영역에 걸쳐있으며, 이로 인해 재정적인 우선 순위를 바꾸며, 원하는 것과 필요한 것 사이의 구분 이 흐려진다는 내용의 글이다. 빈칸 다음 문장에는 '우리가 그것을 원한다고 믿도록 유도된 것이다'라고 했으므로 빈칸에는 ② '우리는 가장 최신 기기를 원 하는 것은 아니다'가 적절하다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

- 8) [정답] (A) online sales (B) estimated (C) beauty care (D) food (E) consumer electronics (F) DIY (G) furniture
- [해설] 5개 제품군별 2023년 전체 판매 중 (A) '온라인 판매'의 점유율과 2027년의 (B) '추정' 점유율을 나타낸 그래프이다. (C) 2023년 20%보다 2퍼센트포인트 낮았지만 2027년에는 20%보다 높을 것으로 추정되는 것은 '뷰티 케어'의 온라인 판매 점유율이다. (D) 2023년 제품군 중 가장 낮은 온라인 판매 점유율이다. (E) 선정된 제품군 중에서 2023년과 2027년 온라인 판매 점유율에서 가장 큰 격차를 보일 것으로 예상되는 것은 '식품'의 온라인 판매 점유율이다. (E) 선정된 제품군 중에서 2023년과 2027년 온라인 판매 점유율에서 가장 큰 격차를 보일 것으로 예상되는 것은 '소비자 가전'이다. (F), (G) 2023년 29%로동일한 온라인 판매 점유율을 나타낸 것은 'DIY'와 '가구'인데, 2027년에 DIY가 가구의 온라인 판매 점유율을 넘어설 것이므로 (F)는 DIY, (G)는 가구이다.

[출제의도] 도표의 세부내용을 파악한다.

9) [정답] ⑤





[해설] (A) 통합당이 아파르트헤이트에 대해 더 '온건한' 입장을 채택했을 때, Suzman과 다른 진보 구성원 들은 탈당하였다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 moderate가 적절하다. (B) 의회에서 정권의 남용을 '폭로하며' 아파르트헤이트에 맞서 싸웠다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 exposing이 적절하다. (C) 은퇴한 후 다인종 민주주의를 계속해서 '지지했다'는 의미가 되 어야 하므로 advocate for이 적절하다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

10) [정답] ①

[해설] 본문에서는 동물이 보상을 위해 선택한 장소에 변 화가 있다면 그 경험을 좋아함을, 반대로 자극이 나 타나지 않은 장소를 선호한다면 그 자극을 불쾌하게 느꼈다는 것을 시사한다고 언급하고 있다. 또한, 암 에 걸린 쥐는 모르핀이 주어진 장소에 선호를 보인 반면 건강한 쥐는 그러한 선호가 생기지 않았다는 예시를 통해 암에 걸린 쥐가 모르핀을 원한다는 것 을 알 수 있다고 했으므로 조건부 장소 선호도는 '동물들이 무엇을 원하는지' 알아내는 방법이라는 내 용이 되어야 한다. 따라서 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

11) [정답] ②

[해설] 뒤에 형용사(reluctant)가 왔으므로 do를 be동사 are로 바꿔 써야 한다. ④의 주어는 nomadic desert species로 문장의 보어인 the main exception to this rule이 문장 맨 앞으로 나와 주 어, 동사 도치가 일어난 형태의 문장이다. 주어가 복수(species)이므로 are의 쓰임이 적절함에 유의한 다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 찾는다.

12) [정답] (A) unable (B) compulsory (C) prior (D) applicable (E) alternative

[해설] (A) 앞 문장에서 학생들의 학습에서 요구되는 자 원에 대한 인식이 없다고 했으므로 학생들은 필요한 자원들을 식별'할 수 없다'는 의미가 되어야 하므로 unable이 적절하다. (B) 과제를 수행하는 데 필요한 자원들에 대해 언급하고 있으므로 여러 가지 자원들 은 특정 과제들에 대해 '필수적'일 수 있어서 그것 들을 인식하는 것은 활동을 평이하게 해줄 수 있다 는 의미가 되어야 하므로 compulsory가 적절하다. (C) 학생들이 프로젝트에서 실험을 수행하기를 원할 때 실험실, 장비, 화학 물질에 접근할 수 있을지 여 부에 대한 '사전' 조사가 있어야 한다는 의미가 되 어야 하므로 prior가 적절하다. (D) 학습을 위해 '적 용할 수 있는 경우에 실험실 기술자, 화학 물질 구 입 자금, 장비와 같은 인적, 재정적 자원에 대한 것 일 수 있다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 applicable이 적절하다. (E) 앞 문장에서 과제에 요구되는 자원들 중 일부가 이용 가능하지 않을 수 있지만, 사전에 그것들을 식별하는 것은 도움이 된다고 했고, 그것 은 주제 변경, '대체' 자원 찾기, 다른 방법들로 이 어질 수 있다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 alternative 가 적절하다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

13) [정답] ③

[해설] 번역가들은 항상 한 가지 이상의 원문을 활용하고 다른 텍스트와 대화에서 언어적 지식을 얻으는다고 언급하고 있다. 또한 번역의 목적에 대한 생각은 대 상이 되는 사람들의 기대에 영향을 받는다고 하며 모든 번역은 군중 번역이라고 했으므로 글의 제목으 로 가장 적절한 것은 ③ '번역의 공동체적 특성'이

[출제의도] 글의 제목을 추론한다.

14) [정답] ①

[해설] 선행사(everything)을 수식하는 관계대명사절의 동사 자리이므로 doing은 올 수 없다. 동사 do로 바꿔 써야 한다. everything else와 people 사이에 는 목적격 관계대명사 that이 생략되었다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 찾는다.

15) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 자극의 차이에 따라 감지할 수 있는 정도가 달라 질 수 있으며, 자극의 수준이 더 크거나 강할 때 겨 우 알아차릴 수 있는 차이(JND)는 더 커지므로 구별 하기가 더 어렵다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 제 목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '자극의 세기에 따라 감지가 어떻게 달라지는가'이다.

[출제의도] 글의 제목을 추론한다.

16) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 교통 체증, 과밀, 과도한 사용은 모두를 위한 공유 자원의 혜택을 '줄인다'는 의미가 되어야 하므 로 lessen이 적절하다. (B) 공동의 자원에 대한 과 도한 사용에 대한 내용의 글이므로 새로운 자원에 대한 총활동은 계속 '증가한다'는 의미가 되어야 하 므로 increasing이 적절하다. (C) 공유지의 비극을 더 비극적이게 만드는 것은 스스로를 '재생산할' 수 있는 공동 자원의 능력의 파괴 또는 퇴보라는 의미 가 되어야 하므로 regenerate가 적절하다. deplete 은 '고갈시키다'라는 의미이다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

17) [정답] ③

[해설] 뇌는 시각화의 세부 사항에 집중하기 보다 다양한 상황들에서 일관된 인식을 가능하게 하는 일반적 패 턴을 생성하고 저장한다고 했으므로 ③은 글의 내용 과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

18) [정답] ③

[해설] 과학적 연구는 창의적 요소들로 채워져 있으며, 관찰된 것에 대한 의미 있는 설명을 제공하거나 구 체적 종류의 주제를 상상하게 하는 등 과학적 상상 의 창의적 기여에 관한 내용의 글이다. 따라서 빈칸 에는 과학적 설명들은 '단순히 사실들의 연대기를 말하는 것이 아니다'라는 의미가 되어야 하므로 빈





칸에 가장 적절한 것은 ③이다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

19) [정답] (가): d, e, f, g (나): a, b, c, h

[해설] (가) 문학이 고독한 독서와 성찰을 장려하여 사회 변화를 일으킬 수 있는 활동들에는 거스른다는 관점 에 해당하는 것은 'd. 문학은 단절 또는 복잡성에 대한 인정을 강화한다, e. 문학은 갈등을 억제하는 공동체 의식을 장려한다, f. 문학은 수동성과 현재 상태에 대한 수용을 조장한다, g. 문학은 사회 변화 를 이끌 수 있는 사회적, 정치적 노력에 거스른다' 이다. (나) 문학은 권위와 사회적 합의에 대한 의문 을 제기하는 것을 조장하여 위험하다는 관점에 해당 하는 것은 'a. Uncle Tom's Cabin은 노예제에 대 한 강한 반대를 형성하는 데 중요한 역할을 했다, b. 소설은 사람들이 그들의 삶에 불만족하게 만든다 고 여겨져왔다, c. 플라톤은 그의 이상적인 공화국 에 시인들이 참여하는 것을 금지했다, h. 문학은 불 의에 대해 강한 감정을 일으킨다'이다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

20) [정답] ③

[해설] 홉스에 따르면 인간은 자연 상태에서 자신의 존재 를 보호하려는 본능을 무릅쓰고 도덕적으로 행동할 수 있는 존재가 아니라는 주어진 글 다음에는 '따라 서'라는 의미의 연결어 Hence로 시작하여 주어진 글에 대한 결과를 언급하는 (B) 따라서, 도덕과 도덕 적 자유가 적용을 찾기 시작하는 유일한 곳은 국가 가 출현하는 곳에서 나타난다는 내용이 와야 한다. (B)의 마지막 문장에서 사람들이 권력 없이 살아갈 때 그들은 전쟁 상태에 놓여 있다는 내용에 이어 이 를 다시 언급하는 In other words로 시작하는 (C) 다시 말해, 홉스는 자연상태에 있는 인간은 이기심 에 기초한 반사회적이고 이성적이라고 믿는다는 내 용이 그 다음으로 와야 한다. 그 다음에는 '게다가' 라는 의미로 부가적으로 언급할 때 쓰는 Moreover 로 시작하여 사회는 자연적인 현상이 아니며, 사람 들을 모으는 것은 두려움으로부터의 동기라는 내용 의 (A)로 이어지는 것이 글의 순서로 가장 적절하 다

[출제의도] 글의 순서를 파악한다.

21) [정답] ④

[해설] 참가자들은 형상을 진한 빨간색에서 연한 빨간색 까지 빨간색의 배경색과 맞추도록 했다고 했으므로 ④는 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

22) [정답] (A) accumulate (B) effects (C) early

[해설] 오류는 게놈 복제의 각 과정마다 (A) '쌓이는데', 대부분의 변이들은 (B) '영향'이 없는 반면, 몇몇은 조직 발달의 계보 (C) '초기'부터 물려받은 변이 때 문에 눈의 색이나 모반과 같은 특성을 바꾸기도 한 다는 내용의 글이다.

[출제의도] 요약문을 완성한다.

23) [정답] ②

[해설] 과학 박람회 프로젝트의 일정을 잘못 알고, 그의 일주일의 계획이 망쳐질 것을 걱정했으나 (concerned), 아버지의 조언에 따라 일정을 변경하 여 최종안을 제출해 만족했다(content)고 했으므로 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은 ②이다.

[출제의도] 등장인물의 심경을 추론한다.

24) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '이 비용들을 위해 추가적인 예산 배당을 요청한다'는 의미로 주어진 문장 앞에 these expenses에 해당하는 내용이 언급되어야 함을 알 수 있다. ④ 앞 문장에서 가장 비용이 많이 드는 부 족한 부분은 임금, 훈련 비용, 물품들을 다루기 위 한 추가적인 자금이라고 했으므로 주어진 문장의 these expenses가 지칭하는 내용임을 알 수 있다. 따라서 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

25) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 단순한 오타가 그녀의 계획들을 '망쳤을'지도 모 른다는 의미가 되어야 하므로 '실현하다'라는 의미의 realized는 적절하지 않다. ruined와 같은 낱말로 바꾸어야 한다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

26) [정답] ②

[해설] 수학적 문해력은 실제적 문제들을 (A) '해결하기' 위해 비판적 사고와 범교과적인 접근법을 사용하는 것을 포함하는데, 이것은 비판적 사고와 의사 결정 기술을 (B) '통합하는' 수학 교육의 필요성을 강조한 다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 (A), (B)에 적절한 것은 ② '해결하다 - 통합하다'이다.

[출제의도] 요약문을 완성한다.

27) [정답] ①

[해설] 인색한 친구가 선물을 한 번 사 준 것으로 관대하 다고 말할 수 없다는 예시를 통해 관대함은 도덕적 정체성의 일부이며, 충동과는 달리 개인 역사의 결 과라는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 빈칸에는 '즉각적인 미덕'은 있을 수 없다는 내용이 되어야 하므로 빈칸 에 가장 적절한 것은 ①이다.

[출제의도] 빈칸에 적절한 표현을 추론한다.

28) [정답] (A) quantities(또는 values) (B) equations

[해설] 별의 질량을 측정하기 위해서 다양한 '수치들'을 측정하고, 그 값들을 특정 '방정식들'과 함께 사용하 여 질량을 계산한다고 했으므로 '쌍성의 질량은 어 떻게 측정하는가?'에 대한 답으로는 '케플러 제3 법 칙의 사례와 같은 (B) '방정식들'을 사용하여 두 별 들의 질량의 중심으로부터 각 별들까지의 거리와 같 은 특정 (A) '수치들'을 측정한다'는 내용이 되어야 한다. 따라서 빈칸에 적절한 것은 (A) quantities 또 는 values, (B) equations이다.





일부터 5년간 보호됩니다

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

29) [정답] ⑤

[해설] (A) 잠재적인 변동을 완화시킬 수 있는 몸의 보상 기제가 '없다면' 우리는 생존할 수 없을 것이라는 의미가 되어야 하므로 Without이 적절하다. (B) 쾌 락과 고통을 저울 위의 두 반대 지점으로 상상한다 면, 두 지점 중 한 지점이 올라가면 다른 한 지점은 상응하여 틀림없이 '내려간다'는 의미가 되어야 하므 로 fall이 적절하다. (C) 앞 문장에서 비참함에서 벗 어나려는 시도가 우리를 훨씬 더 비참하게 만든다고 했고, 뒤에서는 고통은 실제로 중립적인 상태를 유 지하기 위한 우리 능력의 필수 구성 요소라고 했으 므로 앞 문장의 이유에 대해 설명하고 있음을 알 수 있다. 따라서 빈칸 앞의 this is 와 함께 '이것은 ~ 때문이다'라는 의미를 만들어 원인, 이유에 대해 언 급할 때 쓰는 because가 적절하다.

[출제의도] 문맥상 적절한 어휘를 찾는다.

30) [정답] ④

[해설] 생산자들은 현재 기기들의 적절성에 대해 의심의 씨앗을 뿌린다는 주어진 글 다음에는, 이에 대한 예 시로 (C) 갑자기 1년 전에는 목숨줄이었던 휴대폰이 시대에 뒤떨어진 것이 되었다는 내용이 온 후, 이러 한 순환은 디지털 용품에 국한되지 않는다는 내용에 이어 (A) 자율 주행 자동차부터 스마트 냉장고까지 전자 기기들의 모든 영역에 번져나간다는 내용이 와 야 한다. (A) 마지막 문장에서 언급한 우리의 욕구 를 형성하는 이 순환의 절대적인 효과로 (B) 우리는 가장 최신 기기를 원하는 것이 아니라 그것을 원한 다고 믿도록 유도되었다는 내용으로 이어지는 것이 글의 흐름으로 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 글의 순서를 파악한다.

31) [정답] ④

[해설] (A) 뒤에 나온 명사 ones를 수식해야 하는데, ones는 앞의 shares를 대신하는 대명사로, shares (점유율)은 추정되는 대상이다. 따라서 수동의 의미 를 갖는 과거분사 estimated가 적절하다. (B) '5개 제품군 모두의 점유율이 2027년까지 각각 증가한다' 는 의미로 문장 전체를 수식하는 것은 부사이므로 부사 respectively가 적절하다. (C) 앞에서 언급한 명사 the share을 대신하며 뒤에 of furniture online sales의 수식을 받을 수 있는 대명사 that이 적절하다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 찾는다.

32) [정답] ③

[해설] 1953년 통합당에 가입했고 의회에 선출되었다고 하였고, 이후 탈당하여 1959년에 진보당을 만들었다 고 했으므로 ③은 글의 내용과 일치한다. ① 남아프 리카 연방의 Germiston에서 이민자 부모 밑에서 태 어났다고 했으므로 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다. ② 대학에서 강사로 일하던 중 남아프리카 인종 관 계 연구소에 들어갔다고 했으므로 글의 내용과 일치 하지 않는다. ④ 의회에서 총 36년 동안 아파르트헤

이트에 맞서 싸웠다고 했으며, 1989년 은퇴 2009년에 사망했다고 했으므로 글의 내용과 일치하 지 않는다. ⑤ 아파르트헤이트가 끝난 후 새 헌법 작성에 영향을 주었다고 했으나 사법부에서 일했다 는 내용은 언급되어 있지 않다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

33) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 조건부 장소 선호도를 통해 동물들이 무엇을 원하 는지 알아낼 수 있다는 내용의 글로 암에 걸린 쥐는 모르핀이 주어진 장소에 선호를 보인 반면 건강한 쥐는 그러한 선호가 생기지 않았다는 것을 통해 암 에 걸린 쥐가 모르핀을 원한다는 것을 알 수 있다는 예시를 설명하고 있다. 따라서 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '환경적 조건화를 통한 동물의 욕망 이해하기'이다.

[출제의도] 글의 제목을 추론한다.

34) [정답] ②

[해설] 적도 근처의 새들은 일 년 내내 번식하는 반면 온 대와 극지방의 새들의 번식기는 뚜렷하게 정해져 있 으며, 유목성 사막 종은 비가 오는 날들에 번식 주 기를 시작하고, 바닷새들의 번식 기간은 다른 방식 으로 나뉜다는 내용의 글이다. 따라서 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은 ② '새들의 번식 패턴'이다.

[출제의도] 글의 주제를 추론한다.

35) [정답] ②

[해설] 창의성을 방해할 수 있는 한 가지 요소는 학습에 서 활동에 요구되는 자원에 대한 인식이 없다는 것 이라는 주어진 글 다음에는 주어진 'unawareness'를 'unable to identify'로 바꾸어 표현하여 종종 학생들은 과제를 수행하는 데 필요한 자원들을 식별할 수 없다는 (B)가 와야 한다. (B) 뒷 부분에서 예를 들어 학생들이 프로젝트에서 어떤 실 험을 수행하기를 원한다고 한 예시에 이어 (A) 실험 에 요구되는 실험실, 장비, 화학물질에 접근할 수 있을지 여부에 대한 사전 조사가 있어야 한다는 내 용이 오는 것이 적절하다. 그 다음 (C) 과제에 요구 되는 자원들 중 일부가 이용가능하지 않을 수도 있 지만, 사전에 그것들을 식별하는 것은 창의성에 도 움이 될 수 있다는 내용으로 이어지는 것이 글의 흐 름으로 가장 적절하다.

[출제의도] 글의 순서를 파악한다.

36) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 영국 시인 알렉산더 포프의 예시를 통해 번역가들 은 다른 언어의 번역본, 사전 등 항상 한 가지 이상 의 원문을 활용하며 다른 텍스트와 대화에서 언어적 지식을 얻는다고 언급하고 있다. 또한 번역의 목적 에 대한 생각은 대상이 되는 사람들의 기대에 영향 을 받는다고 했다. 이 두 가지 의미(다양한 텍스트 와 대화를 통해 번역에 필요한 언어적 지식을 얻는 것과 사람들의 기대에 영향을 받는 것)에서 '모든 번역은 군중 번역이다'라고 했으므로 밑줄 친 부분 의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '번역가들은 외부





자료와 청중의 요구에 의존한다'이다. [출제의도] 글의 함축 의미를 추론한다.

37) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 주어진 문장은 '그 시도는 별개의 읽기 활동들을 다 수용할 만큼 충분히 광범위한 스펙트럼으로서 읽기를 이해하는 것으로 발전한다'는 의미로 주어진 문장 앞에는 읽기를 이해하는 것과 관련된 시도 (attempt)에 관한 내용이 언급되어야 함을 추론할수 있다. ⑤ 앞 문장에서 '이러한 예외적인 읽기의 형태들을 하나의 토론의 장으로 모으려는 시도는 해볼 가치가 있다'고 했으므로 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ⑤이다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

38) [정답] ③

[해설] 'JND는 훨씬 더 작은 소리보다 매우 큰 소음에 대해 더 크다'라고 했으므로 ③은 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

39) [정답] ①

[해설] '공유지의 비극'은 공유 자원의 과도한 사용이 그 것의 (A) '고갈'로 이어지는 상황을 가리키는데, 이 것은 모든 사용자들의 감소된 이익과 최종적으로는 그 자원의 (B) '지속 가능성'의 몰락을 야기한다는 내용의 글이다.

[출제의도] 요약문을 완성한다.

40) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 뇌는 효율적으로 정보를 저장하고 상기하기 위해 끊임없이 정보를 단순화하고 일반화하여 인지 과정을 돕는다는 내용의 글이다. 얼굴을 관찰할 때 시각적 이미지는 상황적 요인에 따라 매우 다양하지만, 뇌는 시각화의 세부 사항에 집중하기보다 일반적 패턴을 생성하고 저장한다고 했으므로 '(뇌가) 지름길에 의존하게 된다'는 말의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은 ⑤ '기억을 쉽게 상기하기 위해 일반화를 사용한다'이다.

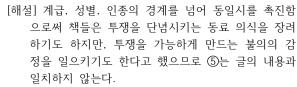
[출제의도] 글의 함축 의미를 추론한다.

41) [정답] ④

[해설] 주어진 문장은 'Such constructions'로 시작하여 '그러한 구성들은 우리가 특정한 유형의 관계에서 구체적 종류의 주제를 상상하도록 하며, 그것들이 고취하는 줄거리는 다른 것들보다 경험의 일부 특징을 분석하는 데 더 효과적일 것으로 판명될 것이다'라는 의미로 주어진 문장 앞에 Such construction 이 지칭하는 내용이 와야 함을 알 수 있다. ④ 앞문장에서 동사 construct가 쓰여, '그것들은 체계적으로 선택된 데이터에 대한 틀을 구축한다'고 했으므로 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은 ④이다.

[출제의도] 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치를 파악한다.

42) [정답] ⑤



[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

43) [정답] ④

[해설] 앞에 선행사가 없으므로 관계대명사 which는 올수 없다. 문장의 주어 자리에서 절을 이끌며 사람들을 사회로 모이게 '하는 것'은 이라는 의미를 만들어야 하므로 선행사를 포함한 관계대명사 what으로바꿔 써야 한다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 찾는다.

- 44) [정답] (A) to match (B) depicted (C) were presented (D) match (E) to be judged (F) did (G) influences
- [해설] (A) 동사(asked)의 직접목적어 자리이므로 to부정 사 to match가 적절하다. (B) Delk와 Fillenbaum 이 과거에 진행한 연구에 대해 언급하고 있고, 뒤에 목적어 objects가 있으므로 depicted가 적절하다. (C) 주어(objects)는 참가자들에게 제시된 대상이므 로 수동태 were presented가 적절하다. (D) 사역동 사 make의 목적격 보어 자리에는 동사원형이 와야 하므로 match가 적절하다. (E) that절의 주어 (objects)는 판단되는 대상이고, '판단되기 위해서는' 이라는 목적을 나타내고 있으므로 to부정사의 수동 태 to be judged가 적절하다. (F) 앞에 나온 동사 required를 대신하여 do동사를 써야 하는데, 과거 의 일에 대해 언급하고 있으므로 did가 적절하다. (G) that절의 동사 자리이며, 주어(the cognitive association)가 단수이고, 뒤에 목적어(how~color) 가 있으므로 influences가 적절하다.

[출제의도] 어법에 맞는 표현을 파악한다.

45) [정답] ⑤

[해설] 변이는 하나의 특정 세포의 게놈에 대한 변화이며, 발달 중인 세포의 계보 초기에 변이가 발생했다면 그 세포 집단의 모든 세포가 변화를 물려받았다고 했으므로 변이가 세포 집단에도 영향을 미친다는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 ⑤는 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는다.

[출제의도] 글의 세부내용을 파악한다.

46) [정답] ③

[해설] ③의 him은 Max의 아버지인 Jeremy를 지칭하여 '그(Jeremy)에게 대답하지 않고 Max는 그의 일정표를 뒤적거렸다'는 의미이다. 나머지 넷은 모두 Max를 가리킨다. ④의 his 역시 Max를 가리켜 '(Max가) 놀랍게도, Jeremy는 웃었다'라는 의미임에 유의한다.

[출제의도] 지칭하는 대상을 추론한다.



